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T H E
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
O F T H E
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,
I N T W O B O O K S :

BY ANTHONY à WOOD, M. A.

O F M E R T O N C O L L E G E .

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH,
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BY JOHN GUTCH, M. A.

CHAPLAIN OF ALL SOULS AND CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGES.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

PART THE SECOND.

O X F O R D :
PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR.

M D C C X C V I .

TO
RICHARD GOUGH, Esq.
OF
ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX;
DIRECTOR
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES;
AS A
TRIBUTE OF RESPECT
FOR HIS
UNREMITTED ATTENTION
IN
ILLUSTRATING
THE
TOPOGRAPHICAL ANTIQUITIES
OF HIS COUNTRY,
THIS LAST PART
OF THE
SECOND VOLUME
OF THE
ANNALS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
IS INSCRIBED
BY
JOHN GUTCH.

WILLIAM GOLDIE

BY THE AUTHOR

LONDON

1850

SOCIETY OF ARTISTS

AND

TRUSTEES OF THE

ARTS

ASSOCIATION

IN

CONNECTION

WITH

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS

OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND

THE

ROYAL SOCIETY

OF

SCIENCE

AND

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND

THE SOCIETY OF DRAUGHTSMEN

THE ANNALS. BOOK I.

An. Dom. 1647. 23 Car. I.

IT being now thought convenient by ‘ the blessed Parliament’ (so it was now called by those that assumed to themselves, the name of ‘ beloved Saints’) that it was high time for the Univerfity of Oxford to be vifited (eagerly defired alfo by a pitiful fort of people called Seekers, that had fince the Surrender thruft themselves into the Univerfity) an Ordinance was made by them for that purpofe on the 1ft of May [as follows.] (1)

“ [An Ordinance of the Lords, and Commons affembled in Parliament, for the Vifitation and Reformation of the Univerfite of Oxford and the feveral Colledges and Halls therein. With the names of the Committee and Vifitors for the better regulating of the fame.]

For the better regulating and Reformation of the Univerfity of Oxford, and the feveral Colledges and Halls in the fame ; and for the due correccion of offences, abufes, and diforders, epecially of late times committed there : Be it ordained by the Lords and Commons affembled in Parliament, and by the authority of the fame, That Sir Nathaniel Brent, (2) Mafter Edward Corbet, Mafter John Pulixton of the Middle Temple, Mafter Henry Wilkinfon, (3) Mafter William Prynne of Lincoln’s Inn, Mafter William Typing, Sir William Cobbe, (4) Mafter John Greenwode, Doctor John Wilkinfon, (5) Mafter Edward Reynolds, Mafter Robert Harris, Mafter Francis Cheynell, Mafter John Packer, (6) Mafter John Wilkinfon, (7) Mafter John Mills, (8) Mafter Christopher Rogers, Mafter William Cope, Mafter Bartholomew Hall of the Middle Temple, Mafter Thomas Knight of Lincoln’s Inne, Mafter John Heling (9) of Grays Inne, William Draper, (10) Gabriel Beck of Lincoln’s Inne, John Cartwright, (11) and Samuel Dunch, (12) Efquires, fhall be, and they and every of them, are hereby appointed to

(1) [‘ Die Sabbathi, 1 Maii, 1647. Ordered by the Lords affembled in Parliament, That this Ordinance for the Vifitation of Oxford be forthwith printed and published.

Jo. BROWN, Cler. Parliamentorum.

London : Printed for John Wright at the King’s Head in the Old Bayley 1647.’]

(2) Warden of Merton Colledge. (3) Sen.

(4) Knight. (5) Princ. of Magd. Hall.

(6) Of Berks, Efq. (7) Of Bucks, Gent.

(8) Of Chr. Ch. (9) Heylin.

(10) Of Nether Worton, in the county of Oxford, Efq.

(11) Of Ainoe in Northamptonfh, Efq.

(12) Of Pufey in Berks, Efq.

be Visitours of the said Univerſity, and of all and every the ſaid Colledges and Halls, and of all and every the Maſters, Schollers, Fellowes, Members, and Officers of the ſaid Univerſity, and of the ſaid Colledges and Halls and every of them reſpectively. And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid Viſitors, or any five of them, may and ſhall viſit the ſaid Univerſity, Colledges, Halls, Maſters, Schollers, Fellowes, Members, and Officers; and enquire of, and hear and determine all and every crimes, offences, abuſes, diſorders, and all other matters whatſoever, which by the Laws and Statutes of this Realme, or by the Cuſtoms or Statutes rightly eſtabliſhed of the ſaid Univerſity, or by the ſeveral Statutes of the ſaid Colledges or Halls, or any of them reſpectively, may lawfully be enquired of, and heard, and determined, in the courſe and way of Viſitation of the ſaid Univerſity, or of the ſaid Colledges, Halls, Maſters, Schollers, Fellowes, Members, and Officers, or any of them reſpectively: And that they may, and ſhall therein proceed to all intents and purpoſes, as and according as by the ſaid Lawes, Statutes and Cuſtomes, or by any of them, any other Viſitors, by any Authority whatſoever appointed, might proceed reſpectively. And be it alſo further ordained by the Authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid Viſitors, or any five of them, may enquire by oath *viva voce* to be taken before them reſpectively, of and concerning Maſters, Schollers, Fellowes, and Officers of the reſpective foundations of all and every the ſaid Halls and Colledges and of all and every the Officers belonging to them, or to the ſaid Univerſity, concerning thoſe that neglect to take the ſolemn League and Covenant, and the Negative Oath being tendred to them, by ſuch as are authorized thereunto by Parliament; and likewise concerning thoſe that oppoſe the execution of the Ordinances of Parliament concerning the Diſcipline and Directory, or ſhall not promote and cauſe the ſame to be put in execution according to their ſeveral places and callings; And likewise concerning thoſe that ſhall teach or write againſt any point of Doctrine, the ignorance whereof doth exclude from the Sacrament of the LORD'S Supper. And be it alſo further ordained by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid Viſitors, or any five of them, may and ſhall enquire upon Oath *viva voce*, to be taken before them reſpectively, of all and every the Maſters, Schollers, Fellowes, and Officers, of the reſpective Foundations, of and concerning all and every the ſaid Halls and Colledges, and of all and every the Officers belonging to any of them, or to the ſaid Univerſity, that have taken up or been in Armes againſt the Parliament, or againſt any Forces raiſed by Authority thereof, or that have been active in aſſiſting or encouraging

incouraging the Forces raised against the Parliament; and may and shall call all and every such Person and Witnesses concerning the same before them respectively; and the same Witnesses, and any Witness or Witnesses to be produced by the party accused of, or charged with any such offences put to their Oaths *viva voce* concerning the premises, and that they or any five of them shall from time to time certify to the Committee of Lords and Commons, hereafter in this Ordinance appointed, what Masters, Schollers, Fellowes, Members, or Officers as aforesaid they find to have committed any of the said Offences, and in what manner, and the especiall quality and condition of the Offenders; that so such further proceedings may be thereupon had, as to the said Committee of Lords and Commons shall be thought meet. And be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the said Visitors shall have power, and are hereby authorized to examine and consider of all such Oaths as are enjoyed by the Statutes of the said Univerfity, or of all or any of the respective Colledges and Halls in them, as are not fit to be taken, and to present their opinions concerning the same to the Committee of Lords and Commons in this Ordinance named, to the end that such course may be therein taken as may be agreeable to the intended Reformation of the said Univerfity: Provided alwaies and it is further ordained, that if any of the said Masters, Schollers, Fellowes, Members, or Officers, shall find themselves greived in, or upon any sentence definitive given by the said Visitors, or any of them as aforesaid, that then it shall and may be lawfull to and for the party so greived, summarily by representing his Case, to appeale and seek remedy and redress thereupon before the said Committee of Lords and Commons, who are hereby authorized finally to heare and determine every such case so brought to them by appeale, according as to Justice shall appertaine. And it is further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that Algernon Earle of Northumberland, Henry Earle of Kent, John Earle of Rutland, Philip Earle of Pembroke and Mountgomery, Theophilus Earle of Lincolne, Charles Earle of Nottingham, James Earle of Suffolk, William Earle of Salisbury, Robert Earle of Warwick, Bazil Earle of Denbigh, James Earle of Middlefex, Edward Earle of Manchester, Edmund Earle of Mulgrave, Henry Earle of Stamford, Walter Lord Viscount Hereford, William Lord Viscount Say and Seale, Charles Lord De la Warre, George Lord Berkley, Philip Lord Wharton, Francis Lord Willoughby, Dudley Lord North, John Lord Hunfden, William Lord Gray of Warke, John Lord Roberts,
Edward

Edward Lord Howard of Efcr. Thomas Lord Bruce, Members of the House of Peeres. And Sir Christopher Yelverton, Sir John Danvers, Mr. John Selden, Mr. — West, Mr. Francis Rous, Mr. John Crew, Sir William Lewes, Mr. Bulstrode Whitlocke, Sir Thomas Witherington, Mr. — Poole, Sir Peter Wentworth, Colonel (1) Leigh, Mr. Nathaniel Fiennes, Mr. Walter Long, Sir Philip Stapleton, Mr. William Wheeler, Mr. — Swinfen, Mr. Samuel Browne, Mr. Nicholas Love, Sir William Brereton, Thomas Lord Wenman, James Fiennes, Esq. William Lenthall, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, Denzell Holles, Esq. Sir Robert Harley, Knight of the Bath, Humphrey Sallaway, Esq. Mr. Lisle, Mr. John Lenthall, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Mr. Scot, Sir Thomas Wroth, Mr. Doyley, Mr. Prideaux, Mr. Tate, Mr. Bond, Mr. Ashurst, Mr. Bulckley, Mr. Hirle, Mr. Recorder, Mr. Martin, Sir John Burgoyne, Sir Thomas Dacres, Mr. Nicoll, Sir John Maynard, Mr. Gourdon, Mr. Grimston, Doctor Bond, Mr. Morley, Mr. Green, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Grove, and Mr. Knightley, Members of the House of Commons, (2) and every five of them shall be, and are hereby authorized to be a standing Committee, and to sit at such time and place as they respectively shall appoint, to receive upon appeale as aforesaid such matters as shall be so brought and represented to them; and thereupon summarily to proceed according as the justice of the case requires, and also to receive such matters as shall be as aforesaid certified to them, and thereupon to proceed and determine, according as they shall finde the quality and condition of the cases and persons so certified to them respectively. Provided also, that nothing contained in this Ordinance shall take away the right and authority of the Chancellor for the time being."

This Ordinance being sent to the University and forthwith published, a Citation for appearance was drawn up and printed, and being subscribed by ten of the Visitors, was sent to the Proctors of the University, and to the respective Heads of Colleges and Halls, the tenor of which runs thus :

‘ Nos quorum nomina Literis præsentibus subscripta sunt, Procuratoribus modernis Academiæ Oxoniensis necnon universis & singulis Collegiorum & Aularum ibidem Præfectis, Præpositis, Custodibus, Magistris, aliisque quocumque nomine notis Rectoribus, ac Rectorum vices pro tempore

(1) Edward. (2) The number were 26 of the House of Peers, and [52] of the House of Commons.

gerentibus, salutem. Cum Nos (inter alios) autoritate quâ fungitur Parliamentariâ, vigore scilicet cujusdam specialis Ordinationis supremæ Curie Parliamenti jam sedentis nuper editæ, gerentis datum, primo die Maii anno Dom. CIODCXLVII, potestatem sufficientem Nobis in hac parte concedentis, eandem Academiam, omniaque & singula ibidem Collegia & Aulas, eorundemque Academiae, Collegiorum & Aularum respectivè Magistros, Scholares, Socios, Membra, Officiarios, & Ministros, quoscunque, ob Morum correctionem, ejusdemque Academiae debitam Reformationem (Vitia extirpando, & Virtutes plantando) propediem (annuente Deo) visitare statuerimus: Vos igitur, & quemlibet vestrum respectivè, omnesque & singulos Scholares, Socios, Membra, Officiarios & Ministros Academiae prædictæ, Collegiorumque & Aularum ibidem respectivè, tenore præsentium peremptoriè citamus & monemus, quod compareatis, & vestrum & eorum quilibet respectivè compareat coram Nobis aut aliis Collegis sive Condelegatis nostris, in publico ejusdem Academiae Convocationis domo, die Veneris, videlicet, quarto die mensis Junii jam proximè futuri, inter horas nonam & undecimam ante-meridianas ejusdem diei, cum continuatione & prorogatione dierum & tunc sequentium & loci, (si & quatenus oporteat) in ea parte fiendis, Visitationem nostram hujusmodi, autoritate quâ suprâ, tunc & ibidem (divinâ auxiliante Gratiâ) actualiter exercendam, in omnibus subituri; ulteriusque facturi & recepturi, quod natura & qualitas ejusdem negotii de se exigant & requirant, & secundam quod Nobis, & cæteris Collegis sive Condelegatis nostris dabitur in mandatis. Vobis Procuratoribus ante-dictis, tenore præsentium firmitur injungentes, quatenus omnium & singulorum Bedellorum, Registrariorum, & cæterorum Academiae memoratæ Ministrorum quorumcunque, ditioni vestræ subditorum, Nomina, & Cognomina in quâdam Schedulâ exindè conscriptâ, & manibus vestris subsignatâ, Nobis, aut aliis Collegis, sive Condelegatis nostris, dictis die horis & loco, debite significetis. Volentes insuper, & cuilibet Collegii atque Aulæ Academiæ antedictam Præposito, Rectori, Magistro aut Vice-Magistro, quocunque nomine noto, mandantes, quatenus ipse confirmilem Schedulam Nominum & Cognominum omnium & singulorum Scholarium, Sociorum, Membrorum, Officiariorum, & Ministrorum, proprii cui præsidet Collegii, sive Aulæ, tunc & ibidem Nobis, ut præfertur, aut aliis Collegis sive Condelegatis nostris præsentet: Et

hoc sub periculo incumbenti nullatenus omittatis. Datum xv die Maii
anno Dom. MDCLXVII.

Christopher. Rogers

E. Corbet

Henr. Wilkinfon

Franc. Cheynell

Na. Brent

Gul. Prynne

J. Packer

Will. Tippinge

Joh. Heylyn

Gab. Becke.

This being received by the Proctors and every Head of House, and posted also in all public places, the persons therein concerned were providing to obey commands. The Visitors, who were mostly at London, had peremptorily resolved to be here, and were as confidently expected by the Scholars, but diverted by the unexpected news of the Armies rebelling against the two Houses of Parliament, together with an high Mutiny in Oxford among the Garrison Soldiers (two days before the Visitors should have come down) who not only refused to disband, but detained 3500^{li} sent from the Parliament to pay them upon their disbanding. It is further to be noted also by way of digression, that while the money was upon the way hither, the Parliament (who had been informed that the Soldiers would not disband) sent post after it to have it brought back, but their Messenger being too slow, the Money was got into Oxford, before he could overtake it, and the Soldiers notwithstanding the Parliaments Commands, were resolved not to part with it. The Convoy of Dragoons who had guarded it from London, attempted to have carried it back again, but the Garrison Soldiers fell upon them in the High street by All Souls College (where the money then stood) wounded several, and beat the rest so shamefully out of the City that they were glad not only to leave the Money, but Waggon and Team of Horses behind them.

These passages, with the high demands of the Army, falling out very opportunely at the same time, made Sir Nath. Brent and other of the Visitors, who should have accompanied him hither, begin to look about them and to bethink themselves whether it was not better to keep in London than to adventure themselves in Oxford among a Company of malignant Scholars (as they were now called) and an Independent Garrison,

Garrison, that had already put such an affront upon the Parliament, especially there being a great party of Horse then quartered about Oxford, sent from the Army to secure the train of Artillery here upon an information to seize upon it and remove it to London.

While these [things] were in doing, divers meetings were had of the Heads of Houses at All Souls and Christ Church to consult what should be done in relation to the reception of the said Visitors, in what manner, how to behave themselves, what answers to give, &c. but chiefly of giving their judgment concerning

1. The Solemn League and Covenant.
2. The Negative Oath.
3. The Ordinances concerning Discipline and Worship.

And having ordered all things and brought them to maturity, a Convocation was (1) held the first of June, wherein, after Dr. Samuel Fell the Vicechancellor had told the Doctors and Masters the reason of its summoning, followed with a grave speech concerning the matter in hand, it was proposed that certain Delegates should be nominated, who, or the major part, or at least five of them, should in the name of the University have power given them to answer and act in all things pertaining to the public good of the University, which being consented to, the Proctors named the following :

Dr. Pinke Warden of New Coll.	}	Divines		
Baylie President of St. John's				
Potter President of Trinity Coll.				
Sheldon Warden of All Souls				
Oliver President of Magd. Coll.				
Langbaine Provost of Queen's Coll.				
Pitt Warden of Wadham				
Hammond			}	Canons of Ch. Ch.
Morley				
Sanderfon				
Tristram Sugg of Wadham Coll.	}	Physicians		
John Sanders Provost of Oriel Coll.				
Thom. Clayton Master of Pembroke Coll.				
Mr. John Maplet of Ch. Ch.				

(1) REG. CONV. S p. 132, 133, &c.

Dr. Mart. Aylworth of All Souls	}	Civilians
George Wake of Magd. Coll.		
John Wainright of All Souls		
Henry Tozer of Exeter Coll.	}	Non Regents
Thom. Barlow of Queen's C.		
John Webberly of Lincoln C.		
Robert Barker of New C.		
John Newell of C. C. Coll.		
John Good of New Coll.		
Obadiah Walker of Univerfity Coll.		
Jofias Howe of Trinity		
Will. Creed of St. John's		
Nich. Howfon of Merton		
George Stradling of All Souls	}	Regents
Thom. Clutterbooke of Magd. Coll.		

Afterwards it was propofed that certain Reafons called juft Scruples (which had been before drawn up and perufed by feveral perfons, efppecially the Delegates) fhould be exhibited as occafion ferved in the name of the Univerfity, which being confented to by all (except Mr. Richard Godfrey of Chrift Church newly returned from Geneva) were foon after (1) publifhed with this title:

‘ Reafons of the prefent judgment of the Univerfity of Oxford concerning the Solemn League and Covenant, Negative Oath, and the Ordinances concerning difcipline and worfhip, approved by general confent in a full Convocation 1 June 1647, and prefented to confideration.’

This the Univerfity did, not to judge the confciences of others, but to clear themfelves before God and the World from all fufpicion of obftinacy. Expecting alfo fo much juftice and hoping for fo much charity, as either not to be preffed to conform to what was required in any of the faid Oaths further than their prefent judgments could warrant them, or not to be condemned for the refufing fo to do, without clear and real fatisfaction given to their juft Scruples.

The faid Reafons, which were drawn up in Englifh by the moft clear heads of the Univerfity, (of which Dr. Zouch drew up the Law part of

(1) Oxon. 1647, et ibid. 1660.

it, and what referred to reason and conscience was done by Dr. Rob. Sanderfon) were not then received in Convocation with an implicit faith (as a foolish Pamphlet informs me) but generally known what the Contents of them were some days before, and being a work which was taken to be absolutely and learnedly stated, it was thought fit it should be translated by some of the University into the Latin tongue to the end that other Nations might be sensible of what had passed. Which being accordingly done by Langbaine of Queen's Coll. (as I have been informed) was soon after translated into French, Italian, Dutch, &c. This Solemn League and Covenant had been before and about this time answered by 15 learned men severally.

But these matters being stomached by the Puritanical party in the University, of which by this time there were great store, they put up this following Petition to the Visitors.

‘ Humbly sheweth

That divers learned and civill men have been much importuned, and some of them seduced (under pretence of maintaining the old Prelacy and Liturgy) to enter into a kinde of confederacy with Dr. Fell and his Delegates, to oppose all Reformers, both the Parliament and Visitours, and hinder a just and necessary Reformation. We do not deny that some of us are exercised with doubts, but wee desire to communicate our speciall scruples to you in an humble and privat way; we will not conspire together to excuse the errors and outrages of other men, who are as yet (to the great dishonour and prejudice of our Common Mother the University) of the same body with us. We consider that to oppose you our much honoured Visitours, is to rebell against the Houses: to maintaine Prelacy is to uphold Tyranny: And to contend for the Common Prayer Book, is to contend for a false Translation of the Canonick Scriptures, to magnifie those bookes that are not Canonick, and justifie the Court of Rome, not onlie in admitting dangerous Ceremonies to corrupt the purity, but in submitting to the Romane order, which would overthrow the piety of our common and publick service.

We are bold therefore to remonstrate that whatever is propounded and delivered by the pretended Delegates aforesaid, as the sense of the whole University contrary to this petition, is contrary both to our sense and consciences; and our humble request is that you judgè not of this University by the rage and confederacy of some malignants in it; who would endanger the

the whole body to save themselves, and have therefore conspired to set up this Delegacy to seduce and corrupt the unsettled, to oppose the Visitation, and hinder the Reformation of this place. Be pleased to command every man to plead his owne cause, and speake for himselfe, only punish the Heads and Ringleaders of this rebellious Conspiracy, pardon all seduced Schollers, who upon better information, and more mature deliberation, shew that they have erred out of meere simplicitie, and doe not hate to be reformed.

And we shall pray, &c.

2 June, 1647.

After which follows their Protestation, which they themselves stiled
 • The Protestation of the well-affected against the dis-affected Delegacy.

Wee the Masters and Schollers, and other Officers of the Universitie of Oxford (understanding that there is a Delegacy set up here in Oxford without any right authority for the upholding of the old English Prelacy and Liturgy in opposition to the Parliament) doe by these presents solemnly protest against the said Delegacy and their pretended Vicechancellour Dr. Fell, because he is neither deputed by our lawfull Chancellour the Earle of Pembroke, nor elected by this University for to governe it for this year, and therefore is no way authorized to call or hold a Convocation as Vicechancellour of Oxford. And the Delegacy chosen by the Assembly of Doctors and Masters upon the first of June last, is not to be reputed a Statutable Delegacy, they being not orderly called or legally enabled to plead as Delegates in the behalf of the whole Universitie. In witness whereof, we subscribe our names this third day of June, 1647.

But to return to the Visitors. The result it seems among them was, that though on Thursday following, June 3, Merton College great gates were set open to receive them and great preparations made for their entertainment there, (the poor Scholars generally quaking at the approach of their Doomesday, the rather in regard they had declared but three days before against the Covenant) yet the Gentlemen came not, only a packet of Letters was brought from them to the Ministers here to let them know that they should not expect them 'till the long Vacation. Hereupon the Academians conceived (having some reason for it) that the Visitation would be adjourned till that time, never imagining that the Ministers that were lately sent (especially considering the present posture of affairs) would have had the courage to undertake it themselves. However had the rest
 came,

came, yet the University had before resolved not to appear or submit to their Visitation otherwise than with a ‘*Salvis nobis et Academiae omnibus juribus, privilegiis, immunitatibus &c.*’ to be delivered to them in writing by the Proctors and Heads of Houses. Nay it was put to the question, but waved, whether the Academians should appear at all, upon this supposed ground that they had no lawful authority to visit them.

But the next morning contrary to every bodies expectation they understood that the Ministers, (1) assisted by the aforefaid Mr. Dunch, Mr. Will. Draper, (a new made Justice and a Committee Man for this County) and Mr. John Wilkinfon, all three newly come to Town, supposing the rest would have done the like, intended to proceed in the business. To be short, St. Mary’s bell rung for the Visitation Sermon; which done, Mr. Harrys stepped into the Pulpit and preached a long Sermon, the chief part of which was for a blessing on the matter to be then taken in hand. There were present most of the Masters and Undergraduates, but the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houses, and most of the Doctors were not there.

Sermon being ended, the Academians hastened away (the Visitors following after more gravely and leisurely) to the Schools, where the Vicechancellor, Doctors, and Proctors, with divers other Members of the University had attended according to the Citation from nine of the Clock. No sooner the Academians came thither, but the clock struck eleven, and ’twas assured that there was no foul play in it. For to prevent all cavil, the Vicechancellor, when he perceived it to draw towards eleven, sent a command to the University Clerk that he should be careful to observe the sun, and see that his clock keep pace with it exactly, and this he did, because that in the Citation the Members of the University were required to be present and appear at the Schools on the 4 June between 9 and 11 in the morn.

This fair advantage being unexpectedly offered them (for which they had none to thank but the Preacher, one of the Visitors) they thought they had no reason but to embrace it. And therefore upon the striking of the clock, they being in the Apoditerium and walking without by the door, entred immediately into the Convocation House and there declared by the mouth of one of the Proctors (whereunto they had the attestation of a Public Notary) that ‘whereas by virtue of an Ordinance of the two Houses, they had been cited to appear there that day, viz. 4

(1) Rogers, Harrys, Reynolds, Wilkinfon, Cheynell.

June between the hours of 9 and 11 in the forenoon, they had obeyed, and because the time limited was then expired, they held themselves not obliged to further attendance.' Whereupon the Vicechancellor gave command that they should every man forthwith repair home to their several Colleges.

In their return (the Vicechancellor and Doctors marching in a full body with the Bedells before them) they met the Visitors just in the Profcholium by the Divinity School door, where the passage being somewhat narrow, one of the Bedells (W. Ball a bold fellow) called to them 'Room for Mr. Vicechancellor'—whereupon they were pleased to deny self and gave the way. The Vicechancellor very civilly moved his cap to them, saying, 'Good morrow Gentlemen, 'tis past eleven of the clock'—and so passed on without taking further notice of them. Upon this there followed a great Humme from the Scholars, and so they parted, they holding on to their place of Visitation (which was the Convocation House or Apoditerium) and the Scholars to their dinner. They fate about an hour that day, accompanied with freshmen and boys, and met several times since (Mr. Rogers being Chairman) but what they did, or how they put off the time, I know not, neither was it known by any then, because few or none of any standing took heed of them.

This carriage of the Academians they took very ill, and looked upon it as an high contempt. The Academians on the other side thought that they were very well able to justify what they had done, and were of opinion that the Visitors were quite out, and ought to have begun again if they had meant to have done any thing, conceiving that they were not bound to make any further appearance, unless they had a new Citation, the former being rendred null through their default.

June 5, Saturday. It was agreed among the Delegates of the University:

1. That no man appear except he be summoned under five hands.
2. That no man appear on a Holy day.
3. That when any person appears, he demand by what authority he is cited; if they refuse to shew it, that he depart.
4. Having seen their authority, that he answer them with this proviso, 'Salvis juribus Regni, Academiae et Collegii mei, aliisque quibuscunque, mihi, qualitercunque competentibus.'
5. That he desire time for his Answer, and take their accusation in writing, but if not allowed, that (at least) he give his Answer in writing.

6. That

6. That he refuse the Oath 'ex officio,' least he accuse himself and others.

June 24. Dr. Sheldon and Dr. Hammond (two of his Majesty's Chaplains) went hence towards St. Albans, upon command sent them to come and attend the King their Master: a favour which he had long begged of the two Houses of Parliament, and had now (it seems) obtained it of the Army. Whereat the Visitors made a murmuring, especially Cheynell, who storm'd extremely at the matter.

Aug. 2, Monday. Mr. Wheare the History Professor dying yesterday, a Convocation was held this day to choose a fit person in his place, and to make what expedition they could in the matter, least the Committee or Visitors thrust a man upon the University. Mr. Rob. Waryng, [of Christchurch] Mr. Charles Wheare (son of Degory) [of Glouc. Hall] (1) with others were candidates for the place; but Waryng by the help of his large College obtained most votes, and so forthwith, though in Orders, was admitted by the Vicechancellor. Hereupon Mr. Wheare protested against the election, because that Waryng was not capable of it according to the Statutes, which oblige the Reader from being in Holy Orders. And being not content with that, appealed from the Convocation to the Court of Chancery, desiring the Registry to take notice of it. But what became of the matter at that place, I cannot tell. Sure I am that Mr. Wheare submitting to the Visitors, he delivered his (2) Case to them on the 31 May 1649, desiring them after they had considered of it, to have it transmitted to the Committee.

Aug. 26, Thursday, (3) passed an additional Ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament for the Visitation and Reformation of the University and several Colleges and Halls therein; wherein after they had declared that the Cathedral Church or College of Christchurch in Oxford with the Dean, Prebends, Students, &c. thereunto belonging, were within the words and intention of the aforesaid Ordinance made May 1, ordained

“ 1. That the Visitors thereby appointed, or any five or more of them, should have full power and authority to tender and administer the solemn

(1) Charles Wheare had always before been instructed by his father in Roman History, to the end that he might succeed him.

(2) REG. Vifit. p. 241 [in Bib. Bodl. MS. e Mus. 77.]

(3) [JOURN. of the H. of Lords, vol. IX, p. 406.]

League and Covenant and Negative Oath to all Members of the University whatsoever.

2. That the said Visitors might send for, examine, and peruse all and every their Books, Statutes, Registers, Journals, Books of Entries, Accounts, Orders and other writings, which concern the government and affairs of the said University or respective Colleges and Halls.

3. That they might send for in custody and commit to prison, all such persons, who after personal summons, should contemptuously refuse to produce and deliver the same or any of them to the said Visitors, or not shew sufficient cause of their not producing them or any of them respectively, untill they shall be accordingly produced and delivered: and likewise all such Members of the University, Colleges and Halls or any of them respectively, who should, during the said Visitation wilfully neglect or refuse to appear before them after a second personal summons, be forthwith committed to prison.

4. That they might impanel such and so many Members and Officers of the said University, Colleges and Halls and other persons, within the limits and precincts of the said University, being of the age of 21 years or upwards, as they shall think fit, to enquire of and present upon their corporal Oath all offenders and offences comprized within the said Ordinance upon such articles of enquiry grounded on the said Ordinance as shall be approved of by the standing Committee of Lords and Commons, mentioned before in the Ordinance, and likewise to examine witnesses upon Oath, for proof of any offence or misdemeanour enquirable or punishable by the said Ordinance.

5. That Oliver St. John, Esq. his Majesty's Solicitor General, be required and authorized to draw up and prepare a Commission, and direct the same unto the said Visitors for visiting the said University, Colleges and Halls, and all members whatsoever belonging unto them, in as large and ample manner as by the said Ordinance and this additional one, is prescribed without any further Warrant. And the Commissioners of the great Seal of England shall have authority hereby to pass the said Commission, under the great Seal accordingly.

6. That the said Visitors and every of them shall be protected and saved harmless by the authority of Parliament against all Persons for whatsoever they shall act or execute in pursuance of the said Ordinances.

7. That

7. That the said Visitors, or any five or more of them, shall have power to appoint a Register and such Officers as are necessary to be employed in the said Visitation, who shall receive such recompence and salary for their pains therein, and out of such monies as the said standing Committee of the Lords and Commons shall think meet.

8. That all Sheriffs, Mayors, and other Officers, be aiding and assisting to the said Visitors or any five or more of them, and to their officers in the execution of this and the former Ordinance."

Thus in effect the additional Ordinance : after which was passed, came out several orders the same day in relation to the said Visitation, namely

1. That the Visitors of Oxford should sit *de die in diem* in the Visitation of that University, notwithstanding any adjournment formerly made by any of the aforesaid Visitors, and to begin with the Heads of Houses and Canons of Ch. Church and Officers of the said University, or such of them as they shall conceive to be most dangerous.

2. That the Visitors have power not only to visit, but to reform and regulate the University, and therefore none that were within the compass of the Articles agreed on for the surrender of Oxford, ought (especially considering that their six months were expired nine months since) to intermeddle with the government of the University, whilst 'tis under a Visitation.

3. That they examine who sat in the Convocation 11 July, 1642, and sent away the University Treasure for his Majesty's use, when his Majesty was raising an Army against the Parliament.

4. That they enquire upon Oath of good and lawfull persons concerning the Dean, and all and every Member of Ch. Church, as also all Professors and Officers of the University, all Heads and Members of Colleges and Halls, &c. to find out what offences have been committed and by whom, against the Statutes of the Realm, or their respective Foundations.'

Sept. 24, Friday. The Committee for the Visitation of the University of Oxford, "declared that the Commissioners or Visitors appointed by the Ordinance of May 1 last, for the visiting and regulating the University, may enquire of, hear and determine all and every crime and crimes, offences, abuses, disorders, and all other matters whatsoever, which, by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, or by the rightly established Customs and Statutes of the said University, or by the several Statutes of Colleges

and Halls in the same, or any of them respectively, may lawfully be enquired of, heard and determined in the course and way of Visitation of the said University, or of the said Colleges, Halls, Masters, Scholars, Governors, Professors, Students, Fellows, Members and Officers, or of any of them respectively. And that they may proceed to all intents and purposes even to the passing a definitive sentence upon any of the said Governors, &c. of the said University, or any College or Collegiate Church or Hall in the same, as and according as by the said Laws, Statutes and Customs, or any of them, any other Visitors by any authority whatsoever appointed might proceed, for the better regulating and reformation of the University, and several Colleges and Halls in the same, and for the due correction of offences, abuses, and disorders, especially of late time committed there. And the Commissioners are likewise authorized and required to consider of the lawfulness and fitness of such oaths, as are enjoined by any Statute or Custom of the said University, or any College, Hall, or Foundation in the same, and to present their judgment (whether they are fit or unfit to be taken) to the said Committee.

Moreover they declared that the said Commissioners or Visitors should be authorized to enquire concerning the Dean, Prebendaries, Students, Scholars, and Officers of the Cathedral or Collegiate Church of Christchurch, and of all and every the Governors, Masters, Professors, Fellows, Graduates, Students, Scholars, and Members of all and every College and Hall in the University, and of all and every the Officers belonging to any of them, or to the said University.

1. Whether all or any Members or Officers thereof (as aforesaid) do neglect to take the Solemn League and Covenant, and the Negative Oath, or either of them.

2. Whether all or any of them have opposed the execution of the Ordinances of Parliament concerning the discipline and directory, or either of them to be put in execution according to their several places and callings.

3. Whether any of them as aforesaid, have taught or written against any point of doctrine, the ignorance whereof doth exclude from the Sacrament of the LORD'S Supper; and particularly whether any have taught, or allowed or published any Arminian, Socinian, or Popish errors contrary to the said points of doctrine.

4. Whether

4. Whether all or any of the said University have taken up or been in Arms against the Parliament, or against any forces raised by the authority thereof, or have been active in assisting or encouraging the forces raised against the Parliament, and particularly whether any of the aforesaid University, have sent in any plate or money to the King to encourage and help him to raise forces against the Parliament, or requested his Majesty to send forces to Oxon, to protect Delinquents against the justice of the Parliament, or persuaded the King to put a Garrison into Oxford, that he might settle some forces there, or were Delegates for the fortifying of Oxon against the Parliament, or raising of contribution for the supply and defence of the same from June 1642 untill June 1646, or at any time between the prefixed times.

5. What crimes, offences, abuses, and disorders have been heretofore, or lately committed by any Officer or Member of the University as aforesaid, against any Laws and Statutes of this Realm, or against any Statutes or Customs rightly established of the said University, or against any of the several Statutes of the Colleges or Halls, or any of them respectively."

These things being done, were all sent to Oxford by Mr. Cheynell, with this letter following from the Committee to the Visitors.

" Gentlemen,

You are now sufficiently enabled by both Houses of Parliament, and by a special Commission under the great Seal of England. You are likewise secured, there being provision made for your indemnity in case you act according to the Ordinances and the instructions we now send you by Mr. Cheynell. It is the expectation of the Parliament and Kingdom that you act vigorously for the reforming and regulating of the University. If any shall without just cause appeale from you to us when you have passed a definitive sentence upon them, we shall look upon it as a contempt of a verie high nature, and summarily proceed according as the justice of the case requires for the perfecting of the much desired reformation. We desire you that are present upon the place to use all expedition in your service till your Fellow Commissioners can have notice given them that they may come and joyne with you. But however you are to proceed forthwith upon the receipt of your Commission and returne the names of all those who refuse to act upon notice given. Wee will take care to raise

Moneys

Moneys for your Officers, and all public expences which are necessary for such an important service, and you shall have all encouragement from
Your Loving Freinds

Westm, Sept.
24, 1647.

PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY.

W. KENT
E. MANCHESTER
E. MULGRAVE
EDW. LEIGH
FRANC. ROUSE
HUMPH. SALWEY."

All these things being done, nothing was now wanting for a Visitation, but a Commission under the broad Seal (not the real but feigned). The Sollicitor General and other persons concerned therein are hastned, the business is with all expedition done and dated at Westminster 27 Sept. this year: which commission containing nothing else but what is repeated before in the Ordinances, I shall let it pass, and give you only the beginning thereof:

“ Charles by the Grace of GOD, &c. to our trusty and well beloved Sir Nathan. Brent, Mr. Edw. Corbet, &c. Know yee that wee minding and intending the regulation and reformation of our Univerſity of Oxford and of the Cathedrall our Collegiate Church of Christ Church and all other Colleges and Halls in our said Univerſitie, &c.”

But a Copy of this Commission being presently after received by the Sages of the Univerſity, they found it altogether to be fictitious. Yet notwithstanding that they might have the opinions of able Lawyers of it, they sent several Copies abroad. One of which came into the hands of David Jenkins, a Welsh Judge, now a prisoner for his loyalty, who in a very short time answered it so admirably well, that nothing therein could appear to be true, or that by the least virtue thereof they could claim any pretence to go on with their work. A Copy of the said Jenkins' answer or opinion I have in my hands, which I thought once to make public, but because the Commission itself is for brevity sake omitted, therefore did I omit that, or any other, answer.

But now to the matter; all things being fitted to the Visitors hands, they were resolved to go on very resolutely, and make to their minds an
exact

exact Reformation; wherefore because they would state their beginning from GOD, as they did on the 4 June last, they intended on the 29 Sept. to do it, by praying and preaching for at least three hours together. A way which had for several years behind, been used by the faction to promote rebellion, and by it to commence their actions for all sorts of wickednesses.

Sept. 29, Wednesday, the festival of St. Michael, and also the fast day, the Bell rung out at St. Mary's for Sermon; that done, Mr. Cornish and H. Wilkinfon, Sen. prayed and preached, not only in relation to that day as a Fast, but to the work to be taken in hand. The latter spared not either to rail or to confound in his Sermon (being always noted to be excellent that way) insomuch that divers persons being not able to bear it, departed. Nay some, especially the Doctors and Heads of Houses, as also the Vice-chancellor himself came not at all, being, as it were, deterred from it for fear of being particularized by the preacher, and so consequently be stared upon by the boys and brought into scorn. The same day, while the bell was ringing, a paper without any subscribed names was set up on St. Mary's Church door for a Visitation to follow *de die in diem*.

Sept. 30. A warrant (1) or summons was sent to all Heads of Houses in the University to require them to send to the Visitors sitting in the Warden's lodgings at Merton College, all the Statutes, Registers, Journals, Books of Entries, Accompts, Orders, and other Writings which concern the Government or affairs of their respective Houses or Colleges. The same day Dr. Fell, Dean of Ch. Church was summoned: (2)

1. To make his personal appearance before the said Visitors in Merton College, to undergo this present Visitation, and to answer to those things that shall be propounded to him.

2. To send to the Visitors all the Books, Acts of Convocation, with other writings belonging to the University (which were in the keeping and custody of the University Registry till such time the said Dr. Fell required them of him, after he was commanded to bring them to the Visitors) immediately by their Mandatory John Langley. The same day also the Proctors were summoned to appear to bring in their books, keys, &c. All which warrants or summons being served, or else left at their respective lodgings in the hands of their servants, they refused to send in their books or appear.

(1) REGIST. Visitatorum, ut supra, p. 1.

(2) Ibid.

The same day the Visitors (1) nominated certain persons of each College and Hall (of some four, of others three and two) to enquire into the behaviour of all Governors, Professors, Officers, and Members of this University. The said persons were for the most part their confidants, but such that were so inquisitive, that nothing could stir or be spoken, but notice forthwith was given to the Visitors. Truth or not, all was told, and for their pains were requited with Fellowships or other places, when the great rout was made in every College, or at least with favour or certain rewards.

Oct. 1, Friday. It was (2) ordered by the Visitors, that Mr. Cheynell one of their Company should be desired to attend the honourable Commissioners or Committee at London, appointed by the Parliament to resolve all doubts, which are and shall be made, about the meaning of all or any Articles that were agreed on for the Surrender of Oxford, and propound five queries (allowed by the said Visitors) to the said Commissioners, that they may proceed in the reformation and regulation of the University without offence.

Oct. 4, Monday. Several summons were sent again to Dr. Fell. 1. To make his appearance on Wednesday following at Merton College, as before. 2. To send in all the Statutes, Registers, Journal Books, &c. which concern the government and affairs of his College. 3. Those also that concern the University, with another command the next day to that purpose also. Which third command, he communicating to the Delegates of the University, they, the next day sent to the Visitors under the hand of a Public Notary, whereby they did humbly desire to see by what power or commission the said Statutes, Registers, &c. were sent for. The Visitors replied, if I mistake not, 'by virtue of the additional Ordinance.'

Oct. 5. There was a meeting of several of the Delegates, wherein were certain instructions read and approved; but whether drawn up or perfected by them I cannot tell. Copies of them were to be taken and dispersed among the Heads of Houses, in order to fortify them and others for answers to be given in to the Visitors. They run thus:

“ To appeare coram non iudice, is not a submission to, or acknowledgement of jurisdiction without an emparlance. Neither is it an Emparlance, to require a sight or copie of his Commission, and to desire him

(1) Ibid, p. 2,

(2) Ibid, p. 3.

to consider of it. But to receive a charge, or to desire time to answer any charge or articles, is an emparlance in Law, and is a submission or acknowledgment of Jurisdiction, what salvo soever it be made withall. You may therefore appeare, but he that doth appeare, is

1. To desire a sight of their Commission, or at least wise to heare it read, that he may know whether he may with safetie of the Oathes hee hath taken to the Univerfitie and his College submit unto it.

2. If they denie to shew or read to him their Commission, yet to persist resolutely in the demand of it, as the onlie means to secure him from perjurie.

3. If the Commission be shewed or read to him, to desire a copie of it and time to consider it.

4. If they denie to give him time, or after the time given, he is to say that by the Statutes of the Univerfitie (whereunto he is sworne) the King is the onely Visitour; whereas they pretend to visit by vertue of an Ordinance of both Houses, to which the King hath not given his consent.

5. If it be replied, that the Visitor by Commission from the King under the broad Seale, as well as by Ordinance of the two Houses; he is to answer that he beleives that this Commission under the great Seale, is not from the King, because all Commissions from the King are either 'per ipsum regem,' or 'per ipsum regem in Parlamento,' and the latter, either 'sub manu propria,' which is all one as 'per ipsum regem,' or 'per breve sub privato sigillo' before it come to the great Seale. This was never so, or if it were, let it be made to appeare to be soe, or in which of the aforefaid waies it is so.

6. If it be againe replied that this Commission under the great Seal is from the King by his vertuall, though not his personall consent, he is to say, that he can acknowledge no such distinction, and that to acknowledge it, is to condemne himselfe for not giving obedience to all other Ordinances made without the King's personal consent, and consequently to involve himselfe in many crimes of the highest nature, which he assures himself he is not guiltie of and therefore ought to doe noe act to imply he is soe.

7. If any man be cited in the capacitie of a Head, Fellow or Scholar of any Coll. (except Ch. Church) he is to say that he is to appeare before no other Visitour but him, whome the Statutes of the College (whereunto he is sworne) appoint to be his Visitour. If it be replied, the King by whose Commission they sit, may visit all Colleges; he is to answer,

that the contrary was a judg'd Case 4^o Elizabethæ in the Case of Magdalen College.

This to their authority.

To the matter of the Commission it may be objected, that whereas they are by this Commission authorized as Visitours to enquire of, and punish offences against the Statutes of the Realme: This is more than any Visitour can doe by any Commission, though from the King himselfe; for it must be done by Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and by a Jurie, and not by oath of privat men onlie.

Lastly, though wee are in no wise to acknowledge or submit to them as judges; yet as a man may appeare before them in manner aforesaid, so he may offer himself to be tried, and to vindicate his innocence in any thing he can be charged withall so it may be before his proper and competent judge."

Oct. 6, Wednesday. The Heads of Houses mostly appeared, not to bring in their books as they were required by another Summons yesterday, but to demand of the Visitors by what Commission they were summoned, to which the said Visitors by way of answer, caused to be shewed to them a Commission in the name of the King. At the same time the said Heads (of which he of Brasenose shewed himself false) received an (1) order granting them time, even till the 11 day of the same month, to send in all Statutes, Books and Writings of their Colleges, or to appear and bring in an account in writing why the said Books cannot be brought unto them. Which being done Dr. Fell was again summoned to appear this day in the afternoon, but he came not, nor even would appear before such inconsiderable persons as they, but rather scorned them. All except Brent were far inferior to him either in standing or degree, and Mills being one of the Students of Ch. Church, and so consequently under his lash and went bare to him, he did not think fit as Dean of that House, and especially as being Vicechancellor, to stand bare to his Scholar. Dr. Wilkinson and Rogers were persons not at all valued; the last having been Chaplain of Lincoln Coll. and Curate of All Saints Church; Typing also was a busy and whimsical fellow, and Hen. Wilkinson Sen. and Cheynell were two eager and hot headed furies, and accounted no better than madmen; and I say it

(1) Ibid. p. 3.

again, it was thought by all to be very unequal that the Provicechancellors Dr. Newlin and Dr. Potter, much more the Vicechancellor himself should come bare before these persons, who each of them mostly sat in elbow chairs. Dr. Fell, as I shall tell you anon, was for his contempt (so they deemed it) in not appearing imprisoned at London about the 16 Oct. 1647; where continuing till May or June 1648, was then upon security given freed; and retiring to his Rectory of Sunningwell near Abendon in Berkshire, lived in great discontent, merely occasioned upon the approaching ruin of the Nation.

Oct. 7. The University Clerk was summoned to bring in the keys of the Schools and Convocation House. His answer was that 'they were in the custody of Dr. Fell the Vicechancellor.' The Bedells also were then summoned to bring in their staves, they answered that 'they were in the custody of the Vicechancellor.' The Vicechancellor therefore is summoned again immediately to come to them, but he appeared not. Wherefore the Term that was to begin on the Morrow after the Feast of St. Dionisius, (viz. 10 Oct.) the said Visitors prorogued (1) till the 15 Nov. following, which order was posted up in several public places. The same day the Master of Pembroke College, appeared before the Visitors according to summons, and gave in this answer.

'I do here appear according to Summons; I have seen your Commission and examined it. I find his Majesties name in it, the date of the year of his Reign, and a great Seal annexed unto it, but whether this Commission were granted and issued by his Majesties royal assent, I desire to know; and I desire leave to repair to his Majestie to that end, and rather because if it were not granted and issued with his Majesties knowledge and assent I cannot with a safe conscience submit to it, nor without breach of oath made to my Sovereign, and breach of oaths made to the University, and breach of oaths made to my College.

Et sic habetis animi mei sententiam.

HENRY WIGHTWICKE.'

Oct. 8, Friday. In the morning the Proctors appeared before the Visitors at Merton College, and presented an answer in the name of the

(1) Ibid.

Univerſity, denying the ſaid Commiſſioners or Viſitors to be their Viſitors. The (1) tenor of it runs thus.

• To the right Worſhipful Sir Nathanael Brent, and the reſt of the Commiſſioners ſitting at Merton College.

Whereas by ſeverall citations ſubſcribed (Gul. Newhouſe Cler. Com.) the Vicechancellour and Proctors (being the Magiſtrates and publique Officers of the Univerſity) have been required reſpectively to appeare before the ſaid Commiſſioners ſitting at Merton College, they having imparted the ſame to us the Delegates of the Univerſity upon due conſideration and deliberate examination of the premiſes : Wee the ſaid Delegates together with the Vicechancellour and Proctors, do in the name of the Univerſity, with all humble reverence to the two honourable Houſes of Parliament, and with all due reſpects to the perſons and place of thoſe that are employed by them, humbly conceive, wee cannot acknowledge any Viſitour but the King, or ſuch that are immediately ſent by his Majeſtie; it being one of his Majeſties undoubted rights (all which wee are bound to defend as by many legall obligations, ſo by our late Proteſtation) and one of the chief Privileges of the Univerſity (all which wee are obliged by divers Statutes and Oaths to maintaine alſo) that his Majeſty, and without him none other is to viſit the Univerſity : And therefore wee cannot without (as wee conceive) the manifeſt danger of incurring multiplied perjuries, ſubmit to this Viſitation or acknowledge thoſe, now ſent by both Houſes of Parliament to viſit, to be our Viſitours. And as wee are perſwaded that if the weightier affaires of this Kingdome would have permitted the two Houſes to have taken this obligation of ours into conſideration, they would not have thought fit to have reduced us to this extremity, either of displeaſing them, or doing violence to our owne conſciences : So wee believe and hope, that if it ſhall pleaſe thoſe that are employed by them, candidly and charitably to repreſent to them this our answer with the reaſons thereof (which wee moſt earneſtly deſire them to doe) the honourable Houſes will be pleaſed to admitt of this our answer, and ſuffer us in the meane to enjoy what by the Lawes of the Land (which is the Birth-right of the Subject) as well as the Privileges of the Univerſity, is due unto us, untill wee ſhall be proved to have made a legall forfeiture of it before ſuch as are our

(1) REG. CONVOC. T. p. 1.

proper and competent Judges ; before whom wee shall be ready alwaies to appeare and answer whatsoever crimes or misdemeanours shall be laid to our charges.

BARNAB. LOVE Notarius publicus
ad hoc testificandum specialiter requisitus.'

The same day an order (1) was stuck up in Pembroke College Hall, commanding all Members of the said College to make their personal appearance in the said Hall, between the hours of 7 and 8 next morning, to hear the Visitors order read concerning the Mastership of that College. In the afternoon an (2) Order was set up on the School gate divesting Dr. Fell from being Vicechancellor, the Visitors having before found that he was not lawfully nominated or elected thereto. That being done they sent a positive (3) warrant to him by their Mandatary that he should send to them the Books of Statutes, Keys, Seals, all the Insignia belonging to the office of Chancellor and Vicechancellor, and all other writings, goods and public instruments of the said Univerfity. But he receiving the Warrant, refuseth to obey, keeps the said things and would not let them go out of his hands ; whereupon by an Order the same day, he was declared no Vicechancellor, which being publicly stuck up, the Pro-Vicechancellor, Doctors, Proctors, and all Members of the Univerfity were to take notice of it. But again, notwithstanding all this, nobody obeyed or took notice of that Order.

Oct. 9, Saturday. The Commissioners or Visitors thrust (4) out Mr. Whightwicke from his Headship of Pembroke College, by virtue of an Instrument stuck up in the Common Hall there, by Tipping one of the Visitors ; and Langley the Mandatary, and put into his place Mr. Langley one of the Ministers before mentioned, and this they did because

1. That the said Mr. Langley was ordained Master of the said College by the Parliament 26 Aug. last. (5)

2. That Mr. Whightwicke was pretendedly and unduly elected by the Society after several inhibitions from the Parliament, duly executed to the contrary.

The same day the Vicechancellor sent for Mr. John French Register of the Univerfity, and willed him to look out from the Register of

(1) REG. Vif. ut supra, p. 4. (2) Ibid. p. 5. (5) JOURN. of the H. of Lord. vol. ix, p.
(3) Ibid. (4) Ibid. p. 4. 407.]

Convocation, then in the said Vicechancellor's hands, the names of the Delegates appointed in Convocation the first of June last, who in the name of the University, were to make answer to the Visitors of what related to the said University. The which he doing, the Vicechancellor required of him to write a Copy thereof, and to that purpose lent him the book to carry to his Chamber in Merton College. When he was there settled, and had almost transcribed the Act, Langley the Mandatary came to his Chamber to require him to appear immediately before the Visitors, (who had received notice by a spy that he had been with the Vicechancellor, and had brought thence some book under his Gown :) Upon his appearance they told him that the Proctors of the University did refer them to him for the names of the Delegates appointed June 1, and that he should forthwith produce them; to which he made answer that 'he would endeavour to procure them.' Then Mr. Rogers, Principal of New Inn, and Mr. Joh. Mills, two of the Visitors, told him that 'it was improper that the Vicechancellor should keep the Registers, and that the Board then sitting should not have them for their own use.' Whereupon they desired Sir Nath. Brent in the chair to give him an Oath to answer to such questions that they should ask him. Sir Nathaniel told him that 'Juramentum' was 'tortura spiritualis,' and so taking a Bible commanded him to lay his hand on it, which being done, he gave him his Oath. Then in the name of the Visitors he asked him, whether he had the aforesaid Book or Register, to which he answered that he would help them to the names of the Delegates with the Act of Convocation. They replied that that was not all they would have, but were persuaded that he had the keeping of the book. Upon this Mr. Mills pressed him further and said 'Mr. French is not the book in your possession at this time?' then he told him that 'that morning the Vicechancellor had commanded him to write out a copy of the said Act, which he conceived was for them and to that purpose only it was lent to him.' To be short, after much discourse, Sir Nathaniel as Governor of that College, commanded the key of his Chamber, which being delivered, he with Sir Will. Cobbe, Beck, Mills, their Register and Mandatary, went to his Chamber, from whence they took the said Convocation book, noted or differenced from others, with the letter S on its dorset, the book of Statutes and the Vicechancellors and Proctors Accompts, [and] carried them to the Warden's Lodgings where
the.

the Visitors fate, to the end that they might the better proceed in their present Visitation.

Oct. 11, Monday. Sir Nath. Brent and Mr. Henry Wilkinfon were desired by the Visitors to attend at London the Committee, to give them a full account of their proceedings in their Visitation, and that they take with them their Registry to attend the said business with their several Acts and papers needful thereunto. That they also acquaint the Earl of Pembroke Chancellor of the University with the discharging of Dr. Fell of his Vicechancellorship, and to desire his Lordship to take into consideration the speedy supply of that office. The same day the Vicechancellor according to Statute, oath and custom called a Congregation and began the Term, notwithstanding the former prorogation by the Visitors. In which Congregation the Bedells laying down their Staves according to the usual manner, the Vicechancellor in a short speech highly commended them for their diligence. In the afternoon the Heads of Houses appeared and gave in their account concerning their books, Statutes &c. according to former Warrants. Each brought in their several form, but all agreed in the same matter, viz. 'That the Books required of us are such as contain in them those secrets of the College, which we are sworn to communicate to none but those that are members of this Society; and that by the Statutes the government and affairs of our College are not by our consent to be examined by any whatsoever, but only our particular Visitor, or by his Deputy sent and authorized by him, whom our Founder hath constituted and appointed the sole Visitor of our College. And we accordingly are bound by our oaths to conform ourselves to the said Statutes. In consideration of the premises, we humbly conceive that the Books required of us, cannot by us be delivered to the said Commissioners or Visitors without a manifest violation of our Statutes and a breach of those Oaths, by which we are obliged to observe and keep the same, and from which we believe that no power on Earth can absolve us &c.'—The same day, according to Summons of Oct. 9, some of the public Readers appeared before the Visitors between two and four of the clock in the afternoon, to whom the Visitors declared Dr. Fell to be no Vicechancellor, and therefore they were not to obey him as so, and then that the Term having been put off, they might save the pains of reading.

Oct. 12, Tuesday. The Visitors adjourned 'till the 26 of the said Month. The same day Dr. Fell, Vicechancellor, received a Summons to appear before the

the Lords, by virtue of an Order (1) of Oct. 8, directed to the Gentleman Usher attending the House of Lords, to attach the body of him and bring him before them. According to which order he went the next day to London. So that now the Academians being left ἀκέφαλοι and without an Head, no legal or public Act could be well done. If University rents came in, as likely they did, there was none to receive them. If any Summons or Letters came from the two Houses, Generals or Visitors, none was left to receive, or give a public and legal answer. The Vice-chancellor before he went left the keys and books to be carried to Dr. Potter (as his next sworn Deputy at home) but he refused to receive them; whereupon Waring the Proctor and Mr. Barlow pressed him with his Oath which inevitably obliged him to receive and execute the place. At length by Dr. Baylie's persuasions also he undertook the business, though a person of a very timorous nature, and notwithstanding that brutum Fulmen of the Visitors for proroguing the Term, yet he caused all Congregational matters to be acted in Convocation, as I am now about to tell you.

Oct. 13. About this time the University having sent their answer to his Majesty, to be by him perused, with a petition that he would be pleased to desire the General to present it, and press it to the two Houses, this thereupon was drawn up and forthwith sent away. 'It is his Majesty's earnest desire that his Excellency (2) would effectually recommend this answer of the University of Oxon to the serious and charitable consideration of both Houses of Parliament, to the end that this being the case of those of the University, that they cannot without perjury submit to the intended Visitation, it may no farther be pressed upon them. But if it be doubted whether what is here suggested be a pretence only, and no real truth, that then the Examination thereof may be referred to Mr. Selden, the Burgefs of that University to make report.'

The General (Sir Thom. Fairfax) receiving this request from his Majesty, did forthwith present it, but being not pressed, or done with that zeal, as it should have been, the discussion of the answer, was referred to the Committee, who had lately received an account thereof from Reynolds and Wilkinfon.

(1) [Journ. ut supra, p. 476.]

(2) Sir Thomas Fairfax.

Oct. 23, Saturday. Dr. Potter President of Trinity College, and Pro-Vicechancellor (1) called a Convocation in the absence of Dr. Fell, wherein the proceeding of the Delegates, and the answer of the University sent by them to the Commissioners by the Proctors 8 Oct. were approved and confirmed.

After which and several other matters were done, he concluded the Convocation with a short speech, in which he told the Masters, that seeing the University was then and like to be under a most grievous affliction, that they would as true Christians and adorers of good learning, take all things patiently and behave themselves without tumult and giving offence, &c.

Oct. 26. The Commissioners or Visitors sat in the house of one of their fraternity in Canditch, viz. of Mr. Will Tipping, commonly called Eternity Tipping, as well to distinguish him from others of his name, as that he had wrote a book of Eternity, as 'twas said. No sooner they were met, but adjourned till the Friday morning following.

Oct. 29, Friday, at two of the clock in the afternoon they met at Mr. Cheynell's Chamber in Merton College, over the common gate there, and having had some debate about a farther adjourning, in conclusion agreed that none should be made. That being done they summoned Dr. Potter to make his personal appearance before them at Merton College, to render an account of such particulars as should be required of him.

Oct. 30. Dr. Potter did not appear, but sent in this answer following at the time he should have appeared, viz.

' I have received a paper stiled from the meeting of the Visitors for the regulating of the University of Oxford dat. 29 Oct. 1647, subscribed Mich. Wells, Regist. Comm. Deputat. by which I am cited to appear the 30 of this instant Oct. at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, in answer thereunto I humbly return—That I acknowledge myself President of Trinity College, and under that title have already put in my personal answer for myself and the rest concerned in my College, and being yet unsatisfied of those exceptions before alledged by the University against your jurisdiction and our necessary obligations of not submitting thereunto: I humbly pray that whilst these matters concerning the Visitation of the University depend before the honorable Houses, we may not be called to any further answer.'

(1) REG. CONV. T p. 1.

The same (1) day a report of the Visitors proceedings having been given in by Sir Nathan. Brent, and Mr. Wilkinfon to the Lords and Commons in Parliament, it was refolved that the faid report fhould be referred to the confideration of the Committee to hear and determine the bufinefs, and to apply effectual remedies as the cafes may require.

Nov. 2, Tuesday. A Convocation was (2) held by the Pro-Vicechancellor and Mafters, wherein it was ordered by them, that the affairs of the Congregation fhould be acted in Convocation and particularly in that. The reafon, becaufe of the prefent ftate of the Univerfity, whereby Congregations could not be folemnized fo often as at other times. The fame day the Provof of Oriel Coll. was fummoned to appear before them the next, and about 4 or 5 of the clock this afternoon died Dr. Pinke Warden of New College of a bruife by a fall down the ftairs in his own lodgings which he fome days before had received. A perfon much lamented by his College, becaufe a moft vigilant, faithful and public-fpirited Governor; by the poor of the City, to whom he had been a patron; by the orphans to whom he had been a father, and generally by all, who knew the virtue, piety and learning of him.

Nov. 3. An inhibition was fent by the Visitors to Dr. James Mafters and the reft of the Fellows of New College, ftrictly forbidding them to fet up any citation for, or proceed to any election of a Warden, Fellow, or any other Officer into their College. The fame day Dr. Saunders, Provof of Oriel appeared and gave in the anfwer of his College, which, like the reft, was negative.

Nov. 4. The Commiffioners fummoned thefe Heads of Houfes, Doctors, and Mafters following to appear before them, viz.

Dr. {	Potter, Pro-Vicechancellor.	} Canons of Ch. Church.
	Radcliffe, Principal of Brafenofe.	
	Walker, Mafter of Univerfity Coll.	
	Newlin, Prefident of C. C. Coll.	
	Oliver, Prefident of Magd. Coll.	
	Langbaine, Provof of Qu. Coll.	
	Rich. Gardiner	
	Rob. Payne	
Thom. Iles		

(1) [JOURN. of the H. of Lords, V. ix. p. 505.

(2) Ibid. in T. p. 5.

Mr. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Waring} \\ \text{Hunt} \end{array} \right\}$ Proctors.
Henry Tozer, Subrector of Exeter Coll.

Nov. 5, Friday. The said persons appeared before them at Merton College, between two and three of the clock in the afternoon, Sir Will. Cobbe being Chairman, and as they were called in man by man, they answered to these 3 queries, not in the same words, but to the same effect thus :

‘ 1. Do you acknowledge our authority as Visitors, and will you submit to this Visitation ?

Answer. I refer myself to the answer of the University and of mine own College already given concerning this matter.

2. Do you approve of the University reasons in Convocation June the first ?

Answer. Those reasons were confirmed by Act of Convocation and I refer to that Act.

3. Do you approve of the University answer lately delivered in by the Proctors ?

Answer. The answer to it hath likewise been confirmed by Convocation, and I refer to that.’

After this was done, every one of the Doctors and Masters, received, as they went down stairs from the Visitors (for they sat in the Dining-room in the Warden’s Lodgings) this Summons by a messenger appointed for that purpose, running thus :

‘ 1 Nov. An. 1647. At a Committee of the Lords and Commons for the reformation of the University of Oxford.

You whose name is underwritten, are summoned to appear before the Committee at the Painted Chamber Westminster on Thursday sevenight being the eleventh day of this instant, Novemb. to answer such matters, as shall be objected against you.

For Dr. ——— or Mr. ———

FRANCIS ROUSE.’

The like Citation was to be served on Dr. Baylie President of St. John’s College and Dr. George Morley Preb. of Christ Church, but being not at that time in the University, the Warrants were not served.

Nov. 6. The Commissioners adjourned till the 18 of the said Month. The same day in the afternoon Dr. Pinke was solemnly interred, after

which the Delegates of the University, had a meeting at the Principal's Lodgings at Hart Hall, and drew up a paper of directions to be communicated, that so whosoever was called before the Commissioners might know how to answer. The first direction was this. ' Before you answer to any question, desire first to know whether they have any other commission or authority than was formerly shewn. If they say yea, then desire liberty to see it and time to consider it.

2. If none appear, then refer yourselves to the answers formerly given by the University, your particular Society, or yourselves respectively, desiring them to rest satisfied therewith; and make no farther answer if you can with civility avoid it.

3. If you be importuned or drawn to say any thing, then desire that (whatsoever words you happen to say occasionally yet) nothing may be taken as your answer, but what you deliver in writing, subscribed with your name under your hand.

The questions they will ask you will be :

1. Whether you will acknowledge them Visitors? Answer. Refer to the answers formerly given by the University, your College, and yourself.

2. Whether you approve of the answer of the Delegates? Answer. The answer of the Delegates is approved by Convocation, and the Act of the whole University whereunto also refer.

3. Whether you did, or do yet assent to the reasons? Answer. The reasons were approved by general Convocation of June the first, to the Acts whereof refer.

4. Be sure to answer to no question positively yea or no, but decline the same by referring ut supra. And desire them not to press you to any answer till you be better instructed what is meet for you to do in a business of so weighty and doubtful a nature.

5. When they have done questioning you, tender your answer in writing to this or the like effect, mutatis mutandis, as short as you can and without any words of provocation.

Whereas I was cited to appear personally before you as Visitors, I here make my appearance, desiring to know whether you have any other Commission, or authority to visit, than formerly hath been shewed, or not. If you have, I humbly crave the liberty to see, and consider it, otherwise I refer myself to the answer formerly given by the University, my particular

particular society, or myself (hoping that the honorable Houses of Parliament, according to our humble desires therein have taken the same into their consideration) and to the Act of Convocation of the first of June, and other Acts of Convocation since.'

Nov. 7, Sunday. The Gentlemen employed by the Fellows of New College to go to William Lord Say and Mr. Nath. Fiennes his son, that they would befriend them for a free Election of a Warden, returned, and brought word that they might proceed to an Election provided that they choose Mr. Joh. White, (known now by the name of the Patriarch of Dorchester) but if not, but another, it should be questioned. The Reader here is to note that I do not mean that Joh. White a Parliament Man formerly known by the most notorious libel intit. 'The first century of scandalous, malignant Priests &c.' but another Jo. White that was sometime Fellow of New Coll. and afterwards Minister of Dorchester, of whom among the writers in that Coll. more shall be said.

Nov. 8 and 9. The aforesaid Doctors and Proctors went towards London to appear at Westminster, with whom, or soon after, a pack of the Commissioners went also, to no other end as was conceived but to play the Doctors accusers in the Painted Chamber on Thursday next. The same day, (Nov. 8) the Citizens of Oxford were summoned by the Committee for the County, to bring in unto them, their Charters and all other Writings belonging to the City; for which end a Common Council being held to consult about it, several of the loyal Citizens of the said place, were by the said Committee deprived of their suffrages there and disabled to act in future Councils for no other reason but that they had adhered to the King.

Nov. 11, Thursday. According to the several citations, all those that had been summoned (except Dr. Walker, who sent under his Physician's attestation his excuse by reason of infirmity) appeared at the said place, where Edward Earl of Manchester, Mr. Francis Rouse, Mr. Joh. Selden, and three or four more of that Committee for Reformation of the University were sitting, and Mr. Rouse calling and they answering to their names, were at length ordered to appear the next day at two of the clock in the afternoon in the Queen's Court at Westminster, the Earl of Manchester then undertaking that Dr. Fell Dean of Ch. Church (who was then in London and under restraint, by a former Warrant of the Lords House as before) should appear with them: and that also a Messenger should be
ordered

ordered to summon Dr. Baylie and Dr. Morley (being then both in London) to appear also. Upon which (the House then sitting) the Committee presently adjourned, but Dr. Baylie was not to be found.

Nov. 12, Friday. It seems the fortune of the University is always to wait upon the fortune of the Crown, for as the King was taken away from Holdenby the very day that the Visitation was to begin at Oxford June 4, and therefore interrupted and deferred for that time; so again the very day that the Vicechancellor and Proctors, and divers Doctors, were to appear as Delinquents before the Committee, the King went away, (or rather was jugled) from Hampton Court, which caused as soon as 'twas known (for 'twas yesterday) the Doctors to be deferred, but no longer than till the next Monday in the afternoon. The City of London being full of the News of his Majesty's removal, did seem to alter the scene of all things so much, that the Doctors did well hope for another reprieve; which though not so long as 'twas expected, yet it did munitie them the better for their answers.

Nov. 15, Monday, at two of the clock in the afternoon, the Committee of Lords and Commons met in the Queen's Court. There were present the Earls of Pembroke, Manchester, and (as I think) Mulgrave, Sir Pet. Wentworth, Sir Gilb. Gerrard, Mr. Nathan. Fiennes, Mr. Selden, and Mr. Rouse: who being settled, Dr. Fell was called in, (as Dean of Ch. Church but not as Vicechancellor) and demanded whether a paper, which they shewed him, subscribed by some of the Prebends, and attested by the Chapter Clerk was the answer made by him and the Prebends to the Visitors or no? he replying he could not give them a positive answer to the question, unless the Prebends were called in also, the Earl of Pembroke fell into a great heat telling him—'Sir though I have not been bred a Scholar, as you have been, yet I understanding better than you the best learning, which is to obey God and the Country'—He not only then, but at other times gave him very ill language, the particulars you shall have in a Letter dat. 13 Dec. this year, written by the said Dr. Fell, to Dr. Gilb. Sheldon at Carisbroke in the Isle of Wight with the King. 'In the whole transaction of the business' (saith he, meaning these matters we are now speaking of) 'I have suffered much under the Chancellour would be: at all our appearances he calleth me forth personally. At the first meeting he said that I was a nune substantive, and could not stand by myself without my Chapter, that the Devill made me Vicechancellour

chancellour, that I was the greatest enemy he had (if he could have one greater then himselfe) that I with fier from hell had set the Univerfitie in such combustion, that it would set all England in a flame, that it were fit I should be whipped, nay hanged; his reason was, that if one that setteth a Towne on fyer is deservedly hanged, what shall be done to him who is an Incendiary of a Kingdome. He was so outrageous, that his own grave associates smiled.' Sed transeat —(1) But what the nature of this person was, is very well known to all that have had any thing to do with him, a perverse, choleric and tefty man, and when in passion, so foul-mouth'd and so eloquent in swearing that he was thought more fit to preside a Bedlam than a learned Academy, especially considering his ignorance as to letters.

The storm being over, Dr. Gardiner, Iles, Payne, and Morley, Preb. of the said Church were called in, and being demanded the same question, did jointly with the Dean acknowledge the paper before mentioned and so attested, to be their answer. Whereupon they being commanded to withdraw, the rest of the Heads of Houses, as Dr. Radcliff, Potter, and Langbaine were called in severally one after another, and they having shewed the respective answers that they had given in to the Visitors at Oxford, which they acknowledged to be theirs, were commanded to withdraw likewise. Afterwards the Vicechancellor and both the Proctors were sent for in together, and the answer delivered in at Oxford in the name of the Univerfity was shewed unto them, which being acknowledged and owned by them, the Committee seemed to be much offended at it: whereupon Mr. Waring the Senior Proctor presented to them a paper containing these words:

' Nov. 15, An. 1647. To the right honorable the Committee of Lords and Commons for regulating the Univerfity of Oxford. The humble address of those of the said Univerfity summoned to appear before them.

Wee acknowledge the papers presented by the Proctors Oct. 8, and passed by Act of Convocation to be the answer of the Univerfity, and that the approbation and consent of every Member of the Univerfity is

(1) Note that Sir Rob. Harley when he was a going to this Committee at another time, being then Chairman (that is one that held the chair of

the Scorer) bragged to a friend in what manner 'he would bait the Dean of Ch. Church.'

involved in it, and wee did, and do still hope that wee have given no offence by the answer (which doth by way of Petition and with as much reverence and respect to the right honorable Houses and to those that were sent by them as could be devised) only represent our sense of our own Privileges and our obligations (as wee conceive) by divers Oaths for the maintaining of them without circumscribing or limiting, much less denying or contemning the authority of the Lords or Commons, both purposely (as wee do still desire to avoid) all questions of so high and transcendent a nature, it being possible that wee might be in an Error and yet be obliged in conscience not to do otherwise, then wee have done, till wee are convinced of that error. And if this honorable Committee be not satisfied with this answer, wee humbly desire that for the present they would be pleased to acquit us from all intention of contempt by it and from all hard consequences, which others peradventure may draw from it, but such as wee do never intend and are ready to disavow. Wee humbly desire likewise that this honorable Committee would be pleased to allow us convenient time (now wee are upon the place) to advise with Councill more fully to enforme ourselves in a case so extraordinary and of so great concernment not only to ourselves but to the whole Univerfity in present and in future.'

So far the said Address. The reasons why they gave it to the Committee were,

1. To take off the imputation of contempt, which their Answer was voted to be guilty of in a high degree.
2. To prevent the enforcements of those odious and dangerous consequences, which they were informed their accusers had drawn from their answer, calling them malicious inferences or positions against the authority of Parliament.
3. To give time and Counsel.

The said paper of address being received and read by the Committee, Mr. Prynne one of the Visitors standing by, did himself move the Committee for the Univerfity's request 'that time and Counsel might be granted to them;' and this he did because he persuaded himself (being now in writing a pamphlet intit. 'The Univerfity of Oxford's plea refuted') they could do nothing in the matter. Whereupon the Vicechancellor and Proctors being commanded to withdraw, the Committee and certain of the Visitors (who always stayed behind and never went forth) did awhile consult

consult together about the matter. At length the Academians were all called in together, and told by the Committee they should have leave to answer by Counsel, and time to instruct them till Friday fortnight after; which thing they granted the rather because Mr. Prynne had answered them, no Counsel in England could make that allegation in their answer good 'That the King was their only Visitor,' nay that he on the contrary would make it appear that no King ever had or claimed that privilege, and moreover that K. Charles in particular had disclaimed it. So that now the point in issue seemed to be 'Whether the King is the only Visitor of the University or no?' A point they might have found some Counsellor to speak to, even before such Judges; whereas if the point in issue had been (as they feared it would) whether the King's power were not virtually in the two Houses, it had been impossible to have gotten any Lawyer to have pleaded for them. However the University had before their first hearing spoke to Mr. Matthew Hale of Lincoln's Inn and Mr. Chaloner Chute of the Middle Temple to be of Counsel for them, in case they should obtain that favour from the Committee to be heard by Counsel: but no sooner was that granted, but by the solicitations of Mr. Cheynell and Mr. H. Wilkinon some of the Committee met the next morning (Nov. 16) and upon the motion of those two, they had assigned unto them for Counsel Mr. Joh. Bradshaw, and Hale and Chute before mentioned. So that by this under hand dealing the University was deprived of the two last, and they would not now be for them unless they could get the assignment taken off. By which it did easily appear, that it was only intended to deprive the University of them, without any intention to make use of them themselves; for after they had served the assignment upon them they never came after to give them instructions. Nay furthermore it was confidently reported, that the said Committee did then intend by the industry of Cheynell and Wilkinon to revoke the grant of Counsel to the University, and had effectually done it, but that Mr. Selden being informed of their meeting by Mr. Lambert Osbaldeston, (1) came among them unawares and prevented them.

At the same time it was thought fit by the Vicechancellor, Proctors and Doctors to leave some of their party behind at London to instruct the Counsellor and solicit the cause in behalf of the University. To which purpose those of the University then in London, intreated Dr. Morley,

(1) Lately Preb. of Westminster.

Dr. Langbaine and the Senior Proctor to undertake it: the which they accepting, desired for their security in that behalf, to be appointed by the University in Convocation. And for that purpose and to the intent such books and records as might be useful for them at London, might be removed if need were, it was thought expedient that Dr. Langbaine should go down to Oxford, which accordingly he did 19 Nov.

Nov. 18, Thursday. The Commissioners sat not at Oxon, but stayed most of them at London to follow the Term and prosecute against the University. The same day New College Fellows proceeded to an Election, notwithstanding the former Inhibition and chose Dr. Stringer Warden. It seems that the 12 of the same month the Lord Say did by his servant Will. Sprigge send a Letter to the Fellows in commendation of Mr. White, wherein 'twas intimated, that many things upon his Election might continue undiscovered, and his Lordship well hoped they would think him an happy instrument, that would cast Earth upon them, &c. Upon which some of the Fellows (as 'tis said) inclined towards White, but the generality taking the matter in indignation, laid him aside.

Nov. 22, Monday. In the morning at the usual hour, the Doctor of the Chair (Sanderfon) began to read on the subject 'Salus populi &c.' which he had but lightly touched in the last Lecture, but then being resolved upon the importunity (as he said) of his friends, would fully sift it, which he did with abundance of content and satisfaction to his Auditors. After he had done and was returning home, being in the company of Dr. Hammond and the Provost of Oriel, they were all three presented by the Visitors Mandatary with tickets of Nov. the 16, and subscribed Francis Rouse to appear before the Committee at London Decemb. 2 following, being the great day of trial for the University. The same day Dr. Oliver President of Magdalen College, Dr. Baylie of St. John's, Dr. Edwards Natural Philosophy Reader, Dr. Stringer Greek Reader, Dr. Morris Hebrew Reader, Dr. Newlin of C. C. Coll. Dr. Mansell of Jesus, were summoned to appear before the said Committee also.

Nov. 23, Tuesday. A Convocation was (1) called by Dr. Newlin, Pro-Vicechancellor, wherein were added to the number of Solicitors for the University in the aforesaid cause Mr. Thom. Barlow of Queen's Coll. and Mr. Timothy Baldwin of All Souls, both at this time at London: which being done, it was upon proposal granted that all Books, Charters,

(1) Reg. T, ut supra, p. 6.

Muniments, &c. necessary for Lawyers should be taken out of the Archives if need be and sent to London. After which Dr. Langbaine conveyed divers and left others behind in case any use might be made of them. The same day the Heads of Houses and Doctors not formerly summoned did receive Warrants to appear with the rest at Westminster Dec. 2.

Nov. 25, Thursday. Dr. Langbaine went towards London, carrying some originals with him, and the next day he and the rest pitched upon for their Counsel in default of Hale and Chute, John Herne of Lincolns Inn, John Latch, and Francis Phillipps of the Inner Temple, and one — Leigh also of the same place for their Sollicitor.

Nov. 26, Friday. The Delegates (so many as could be found) were likewise summoned to appear with them at the same time.

Dec. 2, Thursday, at two of the clock in the afternoon the persons summoned, did appear in the Painted Chamber, where Mr. Rouse, after some enquiry concerning the summoning of the Delegates, proceeded to demand what they had done concerning their Counsel which they had given them leave to take. Dr. Morley, (who was thereunto appointed) returned answer, that in the name of himself and the rest of the Company he was to give most humble thanks to that honorable Committee for their great favour to the University in granting longer time and leave to plead by Counsel, and that accordingly he had endeavoured to be ready at this time to give satisfaction, but (which they did humbly desire might be ascribed to their misfortune, not their negligence) they were as yet unprovided of Counsel to plead for them, the reasons were

1. Because some of those, to whom they had spoken to, to be of their Counsel, were entertained by the other party and assigned to them.

2. Because others who were more willing to plead for them, answered that they could not so cheerfully do it, as they desired, except they were likewise assigned for that purpose, without which they were not willing to undertake it; and therefore he did humbly pray that the Committee would be pleased to assign to him and the rest such Counsel as they should desire, and also to allow them sufficient time, wherein they might be enabled to give instructions to their Counsel to be ready by the day which should be appointed. Something he spake also concerning the Visitors being Judges, and yet entertaining Counsel, and also concerning the

former answer of the University, which had been censured to be a protestation against the two Houses, which he desired might not be so esteemed, but rather (as it was) an humble address in the most humble expressions that could be contrived, and that they were so far from giving any offence to the two honorable Houses, that rather than that should be made a case against them, they would be content to suffer any thing whatsoever. All which he performed with much judgment and exactness of speech and with a general hum of applause in the conclusion.

After this some debate there was concerning his desire, which was soon interrupted by Mr. Bradshaw (that bold villain) one of the Counsel against the University, who began to speak to the principal point in controversy concerning the visiting the University by the King &c. Upon which Mr. Selden stood up and said that he thought it unfit that that Gentleman should enter upon the main cause, or into the heart and bowels of the business before the University had Counsel assigned to plead and answer for them, as they had desired, and therefore moved that that might be first done.

Upon this they were bid to withdraw. But as soon as they were gone, Mr. Cheynell put in some exceptions against some passages in Dr. Morley's speech; however none being present to make reply, he was at last taken off from prosecuting the matter.

After this there was a long debate whether Counsel should be assigned and further time granted as was desired; wherein Mr. Selden was observed to speak much for the University and its Privileges. Every man did then write down his Vote: at length it was carried by two votes that all should be granted. Upon this the University party was called in and Dr. Morley was asked what Lawyers he would name to be assigned, and what time he desired; whereupon for Counsel, he named Hale, Herne, Chute, Latch, Philips, and Mr. Rich. Newdigate who were approved. Then stood up Colonel Herbert Morley the Plunder-Master of Surry and one of the Committee, and said that 'if the Doctor' (meaning Morley) 'should have as many granted as he desired, there would not be able Lawyers enough left in Town to plead for them;' which caused some smiling. The day that was thought fit to be granted was Tuesday Dec. 7; but Dr. Morley desired it might be Thursday, that so they might have a full week, which he conceived little enough. This by the instance of Mr. Selden and some others was at last assented to.

After

After this, some of those who had been summoned, were called to answer to their names, and to give account whether they were present at the Convocation and did approve of the University's answer; to which they answered affirmatively. The rest (the time being past) were not called, but they and all that were summoned and had appeared, being all involved in the same cause, were upon the motion of Dr. Morley dismissed, with leave to return home and answer by their Counsel.

Decemb. 9, Thursday. The University Counsel being called up, were demanded what they could say in the behalf of their Clients. Mr. Herne made answer, 'that they could say nothing till they had seen what their charge was.' 'Twas replied that 'questionless they were not now to be told what that was.' The answer was, 'They were, for the Doctors themselves knew it not and so could not instruct them; and for their own particulars they hoped it was not expected that they should prophesy what it was.' The reply to this was, 'that the Doctors did know it, for they had given in their answer to it,' and then was produced and read the Delegates paper of Oct. 8, sent to the Commissioners. To this 'twas answered, 'that that was not, nor could be an answer, but rather a Petition to the Commissioners to represent &c. nor could it be an answer, as appears by their Summons, which requires them on such a day to appear before the Committee &c. to answer such matters as shall be objected against them. This Summons being delivered to them since that paper was sent by them to the Commissioners, doth imply that something else was laid to their charge, to which that paper could not be an answer.' Besides the custom of every Court in England was urged to them, which was to have the charge recorded in the Court, and to have it read openly there to the Delinquent, and if they might have it so now, they were there ready to say in their defence what they thought in justice might be spoken in behalf of their Clients.

Mr. Bradshaw hereupon told them, 'that disobedience and contempt of the authority of Parliament might be their charge.' Mr. Chute took hold of that, saying 'since we can have no other, let disobedience be their charge, yet since we can say nothing on their behalf until we be instructed in their Charters, Statutes and Privileges, nor can be sufficiently in these, unless it please this honorable Committee to give us a view of them (they having been ever since the beginning of this Parliament in the hands

hands of Sir Rob. Harley) we therefore humbly desire a sight of, and time to consider them.'

The Earl of Pembroke laid hold of those words of Mr. Chute ('we can say nothing &c.') and said 'I wonder you could say so much as you have done, for I verily believe that had they' (meaning the University) 'had the Devil to their Counsellor, he nor could, nor would have said any thing for them against an Ordinance of Parliament.' Immediately upon this there was a command to withdraw, and after an hour's debate or more, it was voted the Books should not be shewn, there being 13 for the negative and 10 for the affirmative. After this the University Counsel were called in again, and made acquainted with their vote, and they asked them whether they had ought else to say for their Clients. 'Twas answered that if they might not see the books, they could not quit them so well, as otherwise probably they might have done, yet something they could say for them by way of excuse, that by the paper above mentioned of Oct. 8, it appears not that they denied or were disobedient to the power of Parliament, but rather the contrary, and that they only questioned the Commissioners power and their Commission on these grounds.

1. The Commission gives larger power than the Ordinance and additional Act, therefore it was void, for whereas in the Ordinance it is provided no Oath shall be given, unless 5 Commissioners be present, by virtue of the Commission one single man may give an Oath.

2. The Commission is in English and therefore illegal, all Commissions under the great Seal being usually issued forth in Latin.

To this 2d. Mr. Prynne gave two reasons. 1. Because the Ordinances were in English. 2. Because most Scholars had been Soldiers, and should it have been sent in Latin, haply few or none would have understood it.

3. In this Commission Power is given to certain Ministers to meddle in civil affairs, contrary to an Act of this present Parliament, and it might so fall out that 5 Ministers only might do the work.

4. It is against the Articles of Oxford (the keeping whereof the Parliament should see to) because it gives power to question by oath who had been in arms.

5. It

5. It is against Law that a man should be a (1) judge and a party both.

These and many more (as the University Counsel certified them) they could have urged, and expressed their desire of a larger time, that they might be heard speak to these heads in particular. After this they went to vote again, and at length concluded,

‘ That the matter of some Heads of Houses and others of the University of Oxford, is an high contempt of the authority of Parliament’—Or ‘ that the University of Oxford in this act is guilty of an high and insolent contempt’—raised, it seems, from some words spoken by certain of the Doctors, which the Committee laid hold upon, and those were ‘ of applying effectual remedies,’ and which possibly might be in some contrary sense. But see more in Dec. 11 and 14.

That memorable passage of Sir Hen. Mildmay may not be omitted, who with much gallantry told the Committee (he being one of the number) ‘ that had they at first took the same course with the University of Oxford which an honorable person there present’ (meaning Edw. E. of Manchester) ‘ did with Cambridge, Oxford by this time had been in a good condition as her sister Cambridge, and we ere this had tasted the sweets thereof’—the meaning of the last sentence, is I suppose to be understood thus—that if they had at first let loose the Soldiers and Sequestrators upon the Scholars of Oxon, as the Earl of Manchester had done at Cambridge, they had long since secured the Scholars in some prison (which is the four part) and their bedding and books had consequently gone to the Soldiers, which is the sweet part for themselves. This is that shallow Fellow, by some surnamed Sir Whimsy Mildmay, Master of the Jewel House to K. Charles I. a witness against Archbishop Laud at his trial, at which time he the said Mildmay denied (2) openly those things that he or Laud said in common discourse (which made for Laud’s defence) when in times of peace he several times eat at his table at Lambeth; a pestilent Republican and afterwards a rampant Rump, a prodigy of ingratitude as being afterwards one of the King’s Judges &c.

Further particulars of this days affair you shall have from a Letter dat. 11

(1) This was a part of the Earl of Strafford’s Charge. See perfect relation of his answer, p. 12.

(2) See in Cant. Doom. p. 412, 413.

Dec. 1647, written by one of the Delegates (1) then present to Dr. Gilb. Sheldon, with the King in the Isle of Wight. "The Committee then present (saith he) were in all 23, of which 10 spoke and voted fairly for us, and 13 against us. There were 6 Lords at the board viz. the Earles of Pembroke, Manchester, Denbigh, Rutland and the Lords De la Ware and Werke. The 3 first against us, and the 3 last for us. Sir Henry Vane, Mr. Nath. Fiennes, and Mr. Selden were just advocates of our just cause, and had undeniably carried it, had weight and not number made the resolution. 'Si pergama dextrâ defendi poterant, etiam hac defensa fuissent.' Wee find the Independents generally favourable to us, and conceive it hard to press us against our consciences; and indeed 'tis much against their interest to permit this Visitation to goe on, especially in those hands who are now to manage it. For wee know they have already made Cambridge Presbyterian, and if they permit Oxford to be peopled with Presbyterians too, then they may easily conceive that (the youth of all England coming for Education to the Universities) there cannot possibly be any way so efficacious to possess all England with a love to Presbytery, and a loathing of Independency, as this.—Dr. Zouch hath disclaimed our answer as a thing he had no hand in, nor ever heard of, though (to my knowledge) he was at the making of it."

Dec. 11. The University party waited, according to former appointment, for their Doom, but the Committee not sitting, they were put off till Dec. 14.

Dec. 14. The Committee sat, and voted 1. That the high Contempt of the authority of Parliament, is the denial of its authority. 2. That Dr. Fell the pretended Vicechancellor, and Dean of Ch. Ch. is guilty of this high contempt of the authority of Parliament in denying it. 3. That Mr. Rob. Waring the Senior Proctor and Mr. Henry Hunt the Junior Proctor of the University of Oxford, Dr. Iles, Gardiner, and Morley, Prebends of Ch. Ch. and Dr. Oliver President of Magd. Coll. are guilty of this high contempt of authority of Parliament.

The University's answer having been communicated by Reynolds and Wilkinson to the Committee, and all the transactions between the Committee and the University represented to the Parliament as a matter of great contempt &c. the Members put in a Petition to the said honorable House of Parliament; wherein, after they had vindicated themselves

(1) Mr. Tho. Barlow.

from any contempt to have been shewed by them or on their part, they desire leave to address themselves unto them, not by way of appeal, but only to represent and bewail before them their own unhappinefs, and earnestly to desire them to take into their charitable considerations the sad condition, of an whole (so lately) most flourishing University, and not to suffer so many persons (which either have been or may be of some use to this Church and State) to be utterly undone, because they cannot in this way give that satisfaction to the honorable House as is required, especially considering there may be many other ways whereby the design of the said honorable House, as to the regulating the University, may as effectually be obtained, and the liberty of their Petitioners conserved and not at all violated &c.

But what answer the Petitioners found, it appears not as yet, only that they were turned back to their former judges, i. e. Committee.

Dec. 28. (Innocents Day) The Committee by Order then dated and subscribed Francis Rous, removed Dr. Fell from his Deanry of Ch. Church and office of Vicechancellor, as being guilty of high contempt of the authority of Parliament. But he was not served with that order till 22 Jan. following. Waring and Hunt the Proctors were also then removed, but they took no notice of the Order. Dr. Baylie President of St. John's, Dr. Iles, and Dr. Gardiner, Canons of Ch. Church, were then voted to remove from their respective places. But of the whole transaction of this day by the Committee, you shall have from the testimony of a worthy person then present.

“ Upon Tuesday, Dec. 28, the Committee of Lords and Commons for regulating the University of Oxford met in the painted Chamber, between the hours of two and three of the clock in the afternoon, viz. the

Earl of	{	Northumberland		Sir Gilb. Gerard
	{	Kent		Anth. Nicolls
	{	Manchester		John Swynfin
	{	Tho. Lord Wenman	Mr. {	Joh. Wilde Serjeant at Law
Mr.	{	Joh. Selden		Joh. Gourden
	{	Bulstr. Whitlock		Tho. Scot
	{	Franc. Rous		Sir Peter Wentworth.
	{	James Fiennes		

Mr. Rous being the Chairman moved that they might proceed to censure those that were voted in a contempt against the Parliament, and likewise voted to deny the authority of Parliament: And to that purpose a strong motion was made, which found many seconds, that those persons on whom those votes had passed, might be removed from their places and might be made incapable of Government in the University. Others moving that the Earl of Manchester's rigorous proceedings in that unhappy reformation of Cambridge might be now a precedent for them, saying that the calmness of the Committee had been hitherto the only obstacle in the reformation of Oxford; which business took up at least two hours debate. Mr. Selden and Mr. Whitlocke alledged, that the Committee by Ordinance of Parliament, had not power given them to displace any man, but only to hear and determine (viz. according to Law) such business as should be presented to them by the Visitors and then to report it to the Houses, who (they conceived) had reserved the power of censuring to themselves. Whereupon the Ordinance was read, which runneth thus—'that the Committee are to hear and determine all business concerning the reformation of Oxford, and to apply effectual remedies.' And hereupon it was very much insisted on, that the most effectual remedy (without doubt) would be to remove those, who had opposed the Visitors sent down to Oxford by authority of Parliament and hindered the reformation. Answer was made that certainly, if the Parliament had intended to have given the Committee so large a power as to take mens subsistence from them, they would have expressed it in plainer terms, and therefore desired the Committee to be well advised what they did; adding that it was a business of dangerous consequence to take away mens livelihood and free-hold from them; adding likewise that appeals were usual in all Courts, for which the party (if unjustly appealing) was sometimes fined, but never deprived of his estate. Mr. Selden likewise said that the Assembly of Divines (of which six of these Visitors then were) had since the sitting of this Parliament in some points absolutely denied the authority of Parliament, notwithstanding which the Parliament did not think fit to take their Estates from them, but sent for them, gave a sound chiding, fined some of them, and so dismissed them: And I hope, said he, the case of the University, being but (at worst) the same, they shall not find harder dealing from us, than the Assembly did from the Parliament.

In

In conclusion 'twas earnestly preſt by the adverſe party that there might not be any further diſpute of the buſineſs, but that it might be referred to the judgment of the Committee; wherefore thoſe that were voted to be guilty of high contempt and to deny the authority of Parliament ought *not* to be removed out of their ſeveral places at Oxford. Which being reſolved upon, they begun with Dr. Fell and voted him out of the Deanry of Chriſtchurch, 5 of the Committee being for him and 10 againſt him. This vote having paſſed, a motion was made that he might be fined for uſurping the office of Vicechancellor: but Mr. Selden proved him to be no uſurper. They likewiſe voted that the ſaid Dr. Fell ſhould from henceforth ceaſe to execute the office of Vicechancellor, and ſhould deliver up into the hands of the Viſitors all books, keys, &c. And had not Mr. Selden interceded for Mr. Waring, he had been baniſhed the Univerſity. Dr. Gardiner and Dr. Iles were both voted out of their Prebends, it being objected againſt Dr. Gardiner by one of the Committee 'that he was an Arminian,' and againſt Dr. Iles by a ſtander-by 'that he was a drunken ſot,' and had no ſcholarſhip in him. Dr. Baylie was likewiſe voted out of his Preſidentſhip of St. John's; Dr. Morley was nominated next, for whom Mr. Selden, Mr. Whitlock, and Sir Gilb. Gerard did very much intercede; 'twas objected againſt him that he had been in the King's army, and had framed the Oath at Exeter; but with much ado his ſentence was remitted till Friday next, until which time the Committee have adjourned, and then intend to proceed to a freſh cenſure."

Jan. 4. The Committee ſat and voted that Dr. G. Morley be removed from his Canonry at Ch. Church.

Jan. 6. Dr. Radcliff Principal of Braſenose, Dr. Potter Preſident of Trinity, and Dr. Oliver Preſident of Magdalen College, were alſo voted by the Committee to remove from the reſpective places, as being guilty of high contempt &c. That alſo for an effectual remedy, ſome fit perſons, as the Committee ſhall name, be put into the places of thoſe perſons removed by their order. Theſe things being done and their orders by command publiſhed, not a man ſtirred from his place or removed.

Jan. 20, Thurſday. It was ordered again by the ſaid Committee (that whereas the answers of Dr. Fell Dean of Ch. Church and others the Prebendaries thereof, reſuſing to ſubmit to the authority of Parliament for viſiting the Univerſity, was referred by the ſaid Committee of both Houſes of Parliament to refer and determine and apply effectual remedies)

that the said Doctor being judged guilty of high contempt and denial of Parliament, be removed from his place of Deanry, and that the Sub-dean publish the Order to the whole Society that they might take notice of it. Also, by another Order then made, he was divested from his office of Vice-chancellorship. The same day also it was ordered that Dr. Radcliff Principal of Brasenose, who was guilty of high contempt &c. should be removed from his Principality &c.

Feb. 9, Wednesday. It was ordered by the said Committee that Dr. Potter Pro-Vicechancellor, and Waring and Hunt Proctors, should be sent for up in safe custody, to answer before them for their proceedings in 'a late pretended Congregation, and otherwise in contempt of authority of Parliament.' Also that any of the Pro-Vicechancellors or Proctors or Deputies confer Degrees on any whatsoever, or receive fees: which order the Visitors were to publish, to the end the University might take notice of them. That also the Registry or public Scribe of the University appear before them on the 17 day of the said Month, and bring with him his Register books of all proceedings in Convocation and Congregation since June last.

For the execution of these orders the Sub-dean took no notice of that relating to Dr. Fell, as to the Deanry, but that relating to his Vicechancellorship, the Visitors caused by the hands of their Mandatary to be stuck up in all public places; but it was soon after plucked down by the juniors, torn in pieces, and cast into the dirt with scorn. As for the Pro-Vicechancellor and Proctors, a Messenger came to hurry them up to London, but missing of his design, returned *re infecta*. The Scribe made return 'that he had no Registers by him, and that all Acts, as soon as they were remitted into his book, were called for, and secured by the Vicechancellor and his Deputies, and that the last book of Convocation which he had, the Visitors seized on it for their use.' In the said book were written the Delegates names and from thence collected several matters for their advantage.

Feb. 18, Friday. Whereas Philip Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University, had recommended Edw. Reynolds Master of Arts to be Vicechancellor of the University, with full power and authority to exercise the said place, the Lords and Commons did this day (1) establish him

(1) In REG. CONVOC. T p. 10.

therein to continue till Aug. 1649. According to which order he was invested 12 Apr. following, as it shall be hereafter shewed. The same day also the Parliament appointed and established Joshua Crossie Mr. of Arts and Fellow of Lincoln College to be the Senior Proctor, and Ralph Button Mr. of Arts and Fellow of Merton College to be junior Proctor, to continue in the said places until the usual time of resignation and election, which was to be in An. 1649, and then the common course should be observed in the choice of Proctors as in former time. According to which order they were invested 12 Apr. following.

March 8, Wednesday. The House of Lords (1) ordered 'That the Lord Chancellor of the University, being at this time near the University, be desired to go and take possession of his place of honour in that University' (unto which he had been lately restored); and that he be attended by the Visitors, Vicechancellor, and Proctors with all convenient speed, to be restored with all solemnity and honour. They ordered the same day 'that the Chancellor and Visitors create Mr. Reynolds Doctor of Div. in the House of Convocation and give him possession of the Chancellor's seat and admit both the Proctors to their place and office in a solemn manner. That the Chancellor, Visitors, Vicechancellor, Proctors, and such Delegates as have been assistant to the Visitors (meaning the informers before mentioned) be enabled to promote all that shall be examined and approved by the said Delegates unto such Degrees as they sue for in the University, and to suspend and remove all that are or shall be convicted of contempt of the power of Parliament from giving any power in the Convocation House, that so none of the known Enemies of Parliament' (as their words are) 'hereafter intermeddle in the Government of the University, or any longer retard the reformation there intended by the Parliament contrary to the Articles agreed for the Surrender of Oxon. That the Chancellor, Visitors, and Proctors be enabled to give Mr. Reynolds possession of all the Lodgings at Christchurch, which did formerly belong to Dr. Fell, and invest him with full power and authority to govern the said College and do all Collegiate Acts as any Dean hath hitherto done, without any subjection to or dependance upon any Bishop whatsoever, and that all of the said College submit to the said Mr. Reynolds as Dean. That the Chancellor, Visitors, Vicechancellor, and Proctors be

(1) Ibid.

enabled to invest Mr. Christopher Rogers, Mr. Hen. Wilkinson Senior, and Mr. Henry Langley with the power and right of Collegiate Prebendaries of Christchurch. That the Chancellor &c. be enabled to invest all that are nominated and elected Heads of Houses by the Committee with that full power and authority, rights and privileges, as belong to their respective places.'

Now whereas the Heads of Houses and Prebends of Christ Church, which before were removed by the Committee and Parliament, had warrants immediately sent down for their removal (of which it seems they took no notice) the Committee

March 17, Friday, ordered 'that a Messenger should be forthwith sent to bring the aforesaid persons so offending up in safe custody to them, to answer their disobedience.' According to which order the Messenger came; but they were stept aside, or else had absconded. The said Committee also having received information that those that had the custody of the Insignia of the University, did not appear to deliver them up according to order, to such persons as were appointed to receive the same, and that the Bedells did not appear to do the service belonging to their places, whereby the proceedings of the said University were obstructed, they did order for an effectual remedy thereof, 'that the said persons should be sent for up to London in safe custody to answer their contempts to the said Committee. And that in the absence of the Bedells, the Visitors of the University do appoint a fit person to execute the office of a Bedell in the said University untill further order.' The said Committee also being informed that Dr. Oliver, President of Magdalen College, was not removed from his place according to former order, they sent another order for that purpose, 'to which if he did not give obedience, a Messenger was to bring him up before the Committee in safe custody.' The like order was sent to Dr. Potter of Trinity, Dr. Radcliff of Brasenose, Dr. Baylie of St. John's, and Dr. Iles, Gardiner, and Morley, Prebends of Christ Church. But those of the said number that were in the University gave good words to the Messenger, or else absented themselves on purpose, so that nothing at that time was done. The Visitors also who were in Oxford sent their several orders (1) to the said Heads of Houses and Prebends of Christ Church to remove. They all deny except Dr. Ratcliff, who being sick,

(1) REC. Vif. p. 7.

desired further time to remove : which being debated, they at length resolved, ' that they had no power to dispense with him, because he was required in the beginning of January last by the Lords and Commons to give up his Principality and Lodgings forthwith upon sight of this order ; yet if he in obedience to the said order would give up his place and renounce all right to his Lodgings as Principal, they would move Mr. Greenwood,' (who was voted his successor) ' to shew what favour he could to him without prejudice to himself.' The same day, was sent a citation (1) ' omnibus viis et modis' to cite those persons who had not yet appeared upon former warrants from the Visitors.

The Visitation which had been for some time the sleeping Lion, began now to rouse itself, and as the Passion-week grew on, designed this University to that honour of conformity with the image of our SAVIOUR, as to his sufferings. And first I must tell you, that if there were any difference among them betwixt legal and illegal, valid and null, this rallying of the Visitors, after so long an intermission, and that without so much as formality, without adjourning ' de die in diem' (as their Commission and the manner of all Courts requires) were sufficient according to their own principles, to pronounce all null which they had done since this last Session of theirs. But such niceties you will not expect they should consider ; though that they, which live by no other Law but that of Ordinance, should despise even that by which they subsist, is a degree somewhat of unkindness and ingratitude in them, as such as the Jews would not be guilty of, but at the time when they were crucifying of CHRIST would not yet enter into the Pretorium, least they should be defiled by the Heathen Soldiers there, and so be made incapable by Moses his Law of receiving the Passover approaching.

March 20, Monday. The Commissioners or Visitors sat in Merton College, and summoned certain Heads of Houses to appear the next day. Their meeting being broke up for that day, Mr. Rogers one of the Visitors went to Dr. Radcliffe at Brasenose to persuade him (as 'twas conceived) to resign his Principality, the which if he would do, he should enjoy some of his Lodgings quietly till he was recovered. Upon the same terms likewise it was said by Newhouse the Register, that Dr. Iles

(1) Ibid. p. 6.

might keep part of his Lodgings in Christ Church, he being at this time indisposed.

March 21. All those persons that had been cited, appeared for the most part at Merton College before the Visitors, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon. The chiefest of them was Dr. Joh. Pitt, Warden of Wadham Coll. to whom were propounded (1) these questions :

‘ 1. Whether he did approve the University reasons passed in Convocation June the first 1647.

2. Whether he approved the Answer of the University Delegates presented to the Visitors in the name of the University, Oct. 8, 1647.

3. Whether he be willing to undergo this Visitation by the Commissioners authorized thereunto by the immediate power of Parliament.’

To which questions he gave the several Answers in effect as the Doctors did Nov. 5.

‘ 4. What Orders have been made by the Delegates at any of their meetings since the first of June 1647.’

Answer. ‘ I am not certain.’ Whereupon he had time to consider of the matter, and on the other questions, till the 27 of the same month.

After Dr. Pitt was withdrawn, Mr. Henry Tozer, Subrector of Exeter College, was called in, to whom these following questions (2) were proposed.

‘ 1. What Leafes have been let by you and other Fellows of Exeter College since the Surrender of Oxon ?

2. Who, and how many have been admitted Scholars and Fellows of Exeter College since the beginning of this Visitation ?

3. Whether you have not set up the Common Prayer Book in the College since the use of it was prohibited, and you yourself had for a while laid it aside ?

4. Whether you did not check and revile Mr. John Matthews of Exeter College for not coming to common prayer ?

5. Why you permit Mr. Degorie Polewheele, a scandalous person and a man of blood, to enjoy the profits of his place at Exeter College ?

6. Why do you connive at the notorious miscarriages of Rob. Tieve your Servitor ?

(1) Ibid. p. 8.

(2) Ibid. p. 9.

7. Why Tho. Voysey, Commoner, was expelled your House?

8. Why you did not censure Mr. Arthur Bury (1) Fellow of your House, for a scandalous and dangerous libel delivered by way of Oration in your hearing? (2)

9. Why you discouraged Nich. Braine an ingenious youth of tender conscience, when he expressed his zeal against superstition? (3)

10. Why you did not punish John Bidgood and others for drinking of healths to the confusion of Reformers? (4)

11. Why you contemned the Order of the Visitors for proroguing of the Term, and permitted ingenious Youths (5) to be sconc'd for observing the Order aforesaid?

12. What sums of Monies, for what and by whom, there hath been at any time expended by order of the Delegates since June 1647?

All which questions being proposed by one of the Visitors (which they framed from the uncharitable information of John Martin, Rob. Hancock and others of Exeter College, that were Delegates appointed by the Visitors) Mr. Tozer desired time to give in his answer; which being granted, he withdrew. The same day the Visitors received a Letter (6) from the Chancellor, dated at Ramsbury in Wiltshire 20 March, wherein he told them, that he would be with them suddenly at Oxford to take possession of his place of Chancellor, according to the desire of the Lords in Parliament. In the mean time he desires them to convent those that lately bore the office of Pro-Vicechancellor, Proctor, and also the Delegates chosen June 1: that they forthwith deliver up in the Chancellor's name to the said Visitors the great Seal of his office, the Seal manuell, all the Insignia of the Vicechancellor and Proctors, together with all the Keys, Books, Writings, &c. What therefore the said Visitors did in relation to the summoning of them, I find not. Sure I am they could not for the present obtain those things before expressed.

March 23, Thursday. It was ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament, that the General Sir Thom. Fairfax be desired to give such assistance to the Visitors and other persons employed in the Reformation of

(1) Berry.

(2) This was a Declamation spoken in the public Hall, containing many reflections on the Visitors and Rebels &c.

(3) He refused to come to Common Prayer, and spoke against Surplices.

(4) The health was a Cup of Devils to the confusion of Reformers.

(5) Young puritanical Scholars.

(6) Ibid. in REG. Visit. p. 8.

the Univerſity, as ſhall be neceſſary for the better and more effectual carrying on that work. It was alſo then reſolved by the ſaid Commons, that no perſons which are to compound within the Articles of Oxford, ought to compound for offices of power or truſt or the profits that appertain to them.

An. } Dom. 1648
 } 24 Car. I.

March 27, Monday. Mr. Tozer appeared according to appointment to give in his answer to the aforeſaid queſtions, which was this, — ‘ Thoſe queries that have been propoſed to me concern the diſcipline and government of the College, and I have formerly given in an answer in the name of the College, that they could not without perjury ſubmit to any other Viſitors than ſuch as their Statutes had appointed.’ This being taken as a frivolous answer, and not at all pertinent to the Queſries, Mr. Tozer was condemned as guilty of high contempt. At the ſame time Dr. Sheldon Warden of All Souls (who had been ſummoned on the 17 Mar.) was called in, to whom they propoſed ſeveral queſtions, whereof the firſt was :

‘ Sir, do you acknowledge our Authority ?’

Answer. ‘ I cannot yet ſatisfy myſelf, that I ought to ſubmit to this Viſitation.’

After him Dr. Hen. Hammond was called in and had theſe queſtions propoſed to him.

1. ‘ Sir, do you acknowledge our Authority ?’

2. ‘ Were you not one of the Delegates of this Univerſity, and did not you help to frame and paſs thoſe reaſons preſented in Convocation June 1, againſt the power of Parliament to viſit ?’

3. ‘ Did you as Subdean of Chriſt Church publiſh the Orders ſent by the Committee of Lords and Commons to remove ſome of that Society according to the ſaid Orders ?’

Answer. ‘ I conceive that I am not obliged to give answer to theſe queſtions thus propoſed to me.’

It was reported that the reaſon of his giving this answer in thoſe wary reſtrained terms, was to make it impoſſible for them, proceeding (as he expected) according to their own principles, to charge any thing upon him. For this his answer, being made to thoſe 3 Queſtions propoſed together,

together, would be justified, if any part of any of them were such, as to which he was not obliged to give answer.

March 30, Thursday. It was resolved by the Committee (they having then received a Letter from the Visitors of their proceedings) that for an effectual remedy of the high contempt and denial of authority of Parliament, Dr. Sheldon be removed from being Warden of All Souls College, and that Mr. John Palmer be put in his place. Dr. Hammond be removed from his Prebendship of Christchurch, and Oratorship of the University, and Mr. Edward Corbet one of the Visitors be put in the said places. That Dr. John Wall be also removed from his Prebendship of Ch. Church, and Mr. Cornish one of the Ministers before mentioned be put in his place. That Dr. Rob. Payne another Prebend be removed, and Mr. John Mills a Civilian and one of the Visitors succeed him. That Mr. Edw. Pocock lately of Corp. Ch. Coll. be Prebend of the said Church, and Hebrew Professor of the said University in the place of Dr. Joh. Morris, deceased; which the rather was done, 1. Because Mr. Selden one of the Committee did plead eagerly for him; and, 2dly. Because the King had conferred it upon him, but soon after ejected.

Now whereas the Lords and Commons did declare and adjudge the Deanry of Ch. Church to be void of Dr. Fell by an Ordinance bearing date 2 March 1647, the Visitors this day did issue forth an order (1) requiring all that have the oversight or possession of the Lodgings or Custody of the Goods of the said Dr. in Ch. Church, to remove them forthwith that Mr. Reynolds might presently take possession, to execute the place and office both of Dean and Vicechancellor. Which Order, though stuck up upon his door, yet it was not obeyed, for Mrs. Fell with her family and goods abode there still notwithstanding. The same day Mr. Joh. Webberley, Subrector of Lincoln College, was suspended (2) from his Office (afterwards also expelled) by the said Visitors. The reason, because (as they said) he 'did out of an insolent contempt of the immediate authority of Parliament presume to affront and abuse them at two several Sessions, and pleaded that he was to be excused for his boldness, because he did conceive himself to be a leading example to all the rest of the Graduates and Fellows of Houses in the University.' The same day also and the day before, several complaints coming before them 'that divers Graduates and other Members of the University were guilty of Noctivagation, intem-

(1) REG. Vifit. p. 10.

(2) Ibid. p. 11.

perance, perturbation of the peace and breach of Articles in several respects, especially in offering intolerable affronts and abuses to the Soldiers of the Garrison, did (1) declare an high resentment of the said Crimes, and assured all the Members of the Univerfity and privileged perfons, that they were refolved to proceed according to the trust reposed in them againft fuch that fhould be guilty of the said abuses according to the quality and degree of their demerits.' That being done, they published their (2) 'Declaration to incite all fuch, who might claim benefit by the Articles of the Surrender of Oxford to come in and bring their feveral pleas and pretentions to the Vifitors againft the 6th day of April.' The fame day they finding that divers Members of the Univerfity did by ftudied delays feek advantages and endeavour to retard their great work of reformation, did think fit to give all manner of perfons time till the 8 day of the next Month to bring in their feveral pleas fubfcribed with their own hands to be received by any one Vifitor upon the place and afterwards to be confidered by 5 or more of them. This they did becaufe, 1. They obferved that divers did plead that they did no way contribute or affift towards the raifing of an Army againft the Parliament, and that they gave no manner of aid or affiftance to any Army after it was raifed againft the Parliament. 2. They confidered that others affirmed that they took up arms no where elfe but in Oxford, done by the exprefs command during the time it was a Garrison, and thereupon defired the benefit of the Sixteenth of thofe Articles, agreed on for the Surrender of Oxon.

March 31, Friday. The Committee ordered that none of thofe that had been, or fhould be convicted for refifting or denying the power and authority of Parliament in the Vifitation of the Univerfity, fhould be admitted to vote or give voice in the Convocation or Congregation of the said Univerfity. The fame day Fairfax the General (being now at London) fent an exprefs order to Lieutenant Colonel Kelfay that he fend for fome Companies of his Regiment to Oxon to be aiding and affifting the Commiffioners or Vifitors their fetting, againft all fuch ill-affected perfons (as he ftiles them) that fhould oppofe their proceedings and the putting in execution of the Ordinances of Parliament there. Upon the receipt of which more Soldjers came to Oxford, which made the Vifitors more bold and peremptory. The fame day the Commiffioners fat in Chriftchurch

(1) Ibid.

(2) Ibid. p. 12.

Hall, where they summoned before them Dr. Hammond the Sub-dean, and required him to convent the Canons and Students before them. This he refusing to do, they then caused a citation requiring all to appear before them on the Monday following.

April 1, Saturday and Easter Eve, the Visitors having about noon received by the Letter Carrier divers votes for the ejecting of the aforesaid persons March 30, hastned to Christ Church Hall with a full guard of Musqueteers; where being placed, sent their Mandatary and Soldier for Dr. Hammond to come to them upon utmost peril, to hear himself pronounced neither Prebend or Orator before Easter, that so if it were possible, he might want charity to fit him for the next day's duty. But the Doctor had better learned and taught the duties of the 5 of Matthew, than to be in the power of such provokers. After that they sent for the rest, but none appeared except Dr. Wall, who afterwards made some civil motions towards compliance, and was as civilly treated, gaining his place, after he had for some time lost it. These things being done, the said Visitors caused another Order to be stuck up in the Hall, citing all Prebends, Students, and Members of the said House to appear before them in the Dean's Lodgings on Monday next between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning. (1)

April 3, Monday, at 8 of the clock in the Morn. Sir Nath. Brent, Mr. Henry Wilkinson, Mr. Cheynell, Mr. Harrys, &c. Visitors, went to Christchurch with an intent to enter the Dean's Lodgings to receive the Members of that House according to order. But they finding them shut and none within who would open them, sent for Andrew Burrough Provost Marshal of the Garrison of Oxford and a Guard of Musqueteers and others, who, being come with hammers and sledges, break open the said doors, wherein finding Mrs. Fell and her Children, said 'that they came in a fair way to her and desired her to quit her house'—But she refusing, they set a guard of Soldiers in the Rooms into which they had entred, wherein remaining for some time, endeavoured (as 'tis said) to weary her out with noise, rudeness, smell of Tobacco, &c. But being not dismayed with those matters continued as a Captive in her own house till she was carried forth, as in due time shall be shewed. The Visitors sat there till eleven o'clock expecting that the Members would appear

(1) [Ibid.]

according to Order, but they refusing except two or three (which were informers) (1) they departed to Merton College. The same day was the ejection of Dr. Sheldon, Warden of All Souls, by the Committee, affixed on his door, and the voting into his place Mr. John Palmer, Bachelor of Physic and a Member of the House of Commons. But all these proceedings have been yet but 'umbratiles pugnae,' the real fury of the impression is reserved for nobler hands.

Apr. 4. The said Visitors, with their Marshal, Solicitors, and Mandatary, went to the Lodgings of Dr. Newlin President of Corp. Ch. Coll. one of the Pro-Vicechancellors. The doors of which being fast shut and none within to unlock them, brake them open, made a search for the books, keys, seals, writings and all other Insignia belonging to the Office of Vicechancellor, together with the Bedells Staves &c. but missing them, took away a case of pistols and a sword which they there found. The same day were two questions sent to Dr. Saunders, Provost of Oriel Coll. viz.

1. 'Do you submit to this present Visitation? &c.'

2. 'Do you acknowledge the Earl of Pembroke to be Chancellor, and Mr. Reynolds Vicechancellor of this University? &c.'

Upon the receipt of this (with time allowed him to give in his answer) he went immediately out of the Town and did not appear.

Apr. 6, Thursday, a paper was stuck up on the Schools-door and other public places, citing these persons following to appear next day in Convocation between two and three in the afternoon, viz. (2) 1. All Members in the University that challenge power to vote in Convocation. 2. Dr. Potter late President of Trinity College, and Dr. Newlin President of Corp. Ch. Coll. both which lately exercised the Office of Pro-Vicechancellor. 3. Mr. Waring and Mr. Hunt, Proctors. 4. 'The Delegates chosen in the pretended Convocation' (so their words are) 'first of June 1647, to present some reasons and scruples in the name of the University.' All which were summoned then to appear to make a solemn delivery of all 'the Insignia of the Vicechancellor and Proctors, and of the Bedells Staves,' into the hands of the said Visitors.

Apr. 7. The Bell rung out for Convocation; which done, all the Visitors that were then in Town entred into the Convocation House,

(1) ——— Godfrey, Edward Fettiplace.

(2) Ibid. p. 13.

expecting all Members before mentioned to meet them there; but finding none but Dr. Hood Rector of Lincoln College (one that loved to serve the times purposely to save himself and his) who had a just vote, and about 10 Masters (besides many Bachelors, Undergraduates and others that had no right to be there) read several Orders and votes for the ejection of the Vicechancellor, Pro-Vicechancellors, and Proctors, and for the delivery up of the Insignia &c. which being done, Mr. Thomas Smith M. A. and one of the Clerks of Magd. College (at this time crazed through the iniquity of the times) stood up and asked them with a loud voice in the Latin tongue, 'By what right they sat there? and why none of the University would protest against all that they did?' To which they gave no answer, but whispered among themselves 'that the man was distracted.'

Apr. 10. Great preparations made by the Visitors for the Entertainment of the Earl of Pembroke, who was to come the next day to do their work.

April 11, Tuesday. The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, the much desired Chancellor of the University by certain persons in Oxford, began his severe progress from Wiltshire, attended by the Earl of Carnarvon his Grandchild, the Honorable James and John Herbert his Sons, Colonel Alexander Popham, Col. Edw. Popham, and divers Gentlemen of quality. He was invited to this service by a special Order of the House of Peers as 'tis before mentioned, he being then at Ramsbury in Wiltshire. For it was evident to both Houses that the said Earl ever was from the first Election and still is Chancellor of the University, and that he had been unjustly hindered from the exercise of his power and authority in that University by force of arms while Oxford was a Garrison, and 'by the unworthy usurpation' (so they word it) 'of the Marquis of Hertford and his impudent Deputy Dr. Fell.'

The Visitors of the University went forth to meet the Chancellor as far as Abendon. Sir Nathaniel Brent, Dr. Joh. Wilkinson of Magd. Hall, Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Corbet rode in a Coach together; Mr. Rogers and the other Visitors, some Heads of Houses, the Proctors elected by Parliament, a few country Parsons who had brought their sons for Fellowships, and divers Scholars that were seekers after preferment, rode on hackney horses. When the whole Company met at Abendon, there were above an hundred horse that drew themselves up in two divisions as wings to
Pembroke's

Pembroke's Coach, in the spacious Market-place there. The Mayor of that place attended by his Brethren came in their gowns to the Coach side and presented the Chancellor with a cup of wine. That done they came towards Oxford, and in their march the Country people fearing it was an army, some rode, others ran from the neighbouring Towns, to enquire who and what they were and whither going.

The Quarter Sessions being that day held at Oxford, certain Justices of the County, either of the Committee thereof, or Commissioners of the University, (namely Sir Will. Cobb, Mr. Will. Tipping, Mr. Joh. Cartwright &c.) rode forth to meet the Chancellor and presently after the Governor of the Garrison with his Major. At the same time Mr. Smyth of Magdalen College before mentioned would needs have borrowed an Ass to ride in next before the Chancellor: but his companions dissuading him, saying 'it was a mad trick,' he replied, 'he knew there would be many asses besides his.'

The Deputy Governor of the Garrison, got in readiness several hundreds of his Soldiers to attend the Chancellor, who being no sooner entred, but they marched on each side of the Street with colours flying and drums beating, with the Company that attended him in the middle. As they passed the Streets, there was no respect given to them by the great number of Spectators, either by wagging their caps or bending their bodies; yet the bells of several parishes rung by the means of Nixon the Mayor, a well-affected person to these times, and others. Nothing but curses and frowns were heard and seen; and 'tis verily thought, that had not these Reformers been guarded with Soldiers, the Scholars and others would have pelted them with stones and dirt.

There was a waggish Gentleman that did intend to speak a speech in the South Street at Christ Church gate against Pembroke College, where all such well-affected Scholars that could not get horses, stood in their gowns ready to entertain the Chancellor with cheerful acclamations: but a fierce shower then falling hindred that solemnity, and so they went towards Quatervois. The Speech however take, as it accidentally came into my hands.

“ My Lord,

You are surrounded, and lest you should be tired with civilities between Christ Church and Pembroke, I shall be plain and brief. Sir, without
preface

preface or ceremony you are welcome to us, the genius of the place salutes you Chancellor, the severest muses smooth their brow, and all the Graces begin to smile. Muses and Graces cry, 'Welcome Pembroke.' Hark how your College sounds; the Scholars learn of the buildings to echo forth your praise and welcome. Hark how it rings again. Thrice welcome noble Chancellor, welcome Pembroke."

Upon the founding forth of grateful acclamations on both sides of the street by the well-affected, another wagg was prepared to speak as followeth, but the cursed shower and Soldiers hindred him. The Contents run thus:

" My Lord,

I am as your honour is in haste, and therefore shall not be so uncivil as to detain you longer with civilities. I perceive the Youths begin to kindle though all in love, yet love and joy when youths are overjoyed are rude and boisterous. See how their caps begin to fly, and seriously but that they mean to run bare-headed whilst you are here, they would even throw away their very Heads and Leggs. See, yonder is an arm for joy thrown out of joint, that legg is even displaced, 'twill scarce ere find the way back to the body: but we must change our phrase and garb, and now give way to them whose prudence and gravity hath called them to present businesses of higher concernment to your saddest thoughts."

From Quatervois, they went down the High Street and so by Oriel, to Merton College, with the rabble of the City after them, by which time the shower ceased. Coming near to the Gate of the said College, Mr. Cheynell one of the Visitors came towards him in his gown, and saluting the Chancellor (being then on horseback) in the name of the rest of the Visitors, entertained his honour with an English speech, running thus:

" Most honoured Chancellor,

I am engaged to let your honour know, what is become of all your fair Insignia, the antient Ornaments of your proper place. Keys, Seals, and Books are all significant signs of Honour, and much desired for to adorn the great solemnity of this happy day: and yet I am assured by all my saddest thoughts, that your most welcome honour needs no other Key than your

own Integrity to let you into our bosoms ; yet it is confessed that there are other keys, and keys of power : See here my Lord is a key (1) of civil power to let you in to keep the Chancellor's Court and give your vote in Convocation, and here is a Seal to stamp those votes which your honour, and all that have not voted themselves out of Convocation think fit to pass. My Lord, the Visitors and Senior (2) Doctor of this learned place esteem this Seal their greatest Treasure, and do conceive it will be safest in your honour's hand, because they know you will dispose of it according to the instructions of Parliament for this famous University's greatest good. It is confessed my Lord that some of our Bedells Staves are 'stained with double guilt, the rest look pale for fear :' but be they as they are, they are but staves, and some have at present borrowed them for crutches for to support their own declining state, or feeble cause : but enough of that, for I must hasten. Sir, in the next place I am desired in the name of piety and learning to return you public and solemn thanks for all your noble favours to this great Seminary of Learning and Religion both.

My Lord, your honour hath passing well observed, that no University can ever flourish, which is not governed by wholesome Statutes and impartial laws : and truly, Sir, we must acknowledge that your honour hath sent us the best Statute books, (3) even the royal Statutes of the mighty GOD in the original Languages, and other most learned tongues. This City and the Country may admire the glorious outside of your precious book, but Scholars know the treasure lies within. Sir, you have taught even men of highest notions, and deepest judgment to confess, that true Religion is a learned thing. Scholars look here, here (4) is the quintessence and marrow of all Arts and Sciences, the rules of highest prudence and divine morality. Here's a casket full of Jewells, here's an heaven full of Stars, here's a book full of GOD. Sir, we adore the infallible Majesty of the Holy Ghost speaking in cloven tongues, as it were of fire in the holy Scriptures : but truly, Sir, we love to speak plain English to English men. And therefore, as it becometh an University of learned Protestants, we return the self same Scriptures back again to your honour in the mother

(1) He presents him with the Key of the Convocation House, and a counterfeit Seal.

(2) Dr. John Wilkinfon.

(3) [See on the next day Mr. Corbet's Speech.]

(4) He presents him with a fair gilt Bible in the name of the University.

tongue. Sir, we embrace these Scriptures as the necessary, pure, plain, perfect, all-sufficient, only rule of faith and manners, and in the profession, practice, and maintenance of this saving faith we'll live and die with you."

When this speech was ended, the Chancellor rode into the public vault or entry leading into Merton College, for the reception of whom Mr. Ralph Button Proctor elected and Fellow of that House, spoke a speech to him in Latin, the beginning of which is this :

' Faveas quæsumus (honoratissime Cancellarie) Genti nostræ jam denuo togatæ &c.'

This being done also the Chancellor retired to the Warden's Lodgings of that College, and those young seeking Scholars that came on horseback with him to the Gate, rid back through the High Street, where they were hissed and hooted at. The rout or rabble of the City also, went back with open mouths, saying openly that they had often seen Sir Cranion or the Fly at Whitfuntide fetched in by the Cooks of Oxford from St. Barthelmew's hospital with much more grace and solemnity. His Lordship being settled came Nixon the Mayor of the City and his Brethren to salute him: but before they entred the common gate of the College, they sent to the Warden and Fellows to desire leave that their Officers, namely the Serjeants and Macebearer may enter before him into the College, with his Insignia erected; which being granted they were received with great kindness by the Chancellor, to whom after a speech had been spoken by the Recorder, they presented to him a gift in the name of the City.

Apr. 12, Wednesday. In the morn. the Chancellor, Visitors, certain Soldiers, and a great rabble of people went to Christ Church, where forthwith entring Dr. Fell's Lodgings (he being yet in safe custody at London) the Chancellor desired Mrs. Fell to quit her Quarters, telling her that 'in so doing she would do God and her Country good service:' but she refusing that kind proposal, had very ill language first given to her by him, and then she was carried into the Quadrangle in a chair by Soldiers. Her children also were carried out upon boards, as 'twas reported, and certain Gentlewomen that were then in the Lodgings in Chairs; of which one, without the least sign of discontent, said that 'though she was then carried away in a chair, she doubted not to come thither hereafter upon

her own legs again,' which accordingly fell out. They being thus left in the Quadrangle, they were conducted by Dr. Morley, Payne, Hammond, &c. out of the great gates to Quatervois, and thence to an Apothecaries house against All Souls College, where for some time they remained. The Lodgings being cleared, and Mr. Reynolds his servants left in possession, the Chancellor and Visitors go to the Common Hall, and sending for the Buttery Book, dashed out the name of Dr. Fell the Dean and entred Mr. Reynolds into his place; the name of Dr. Hammond Sub-dean, and in his place Mr. Corbet; Dr. Gardiner, and in his place Mr. Rogers; Dr. Payne, and in his place Mr. John Mills, Judge Advocate to the Army, lately Student of Christ Church; Dr. Wall, and in his place Mr. Cornish; Dr. Iles, and in his place Mr. Hen. Wilkinson Senior; Dr. Morley, and in his place Mr. Langley Master of Pembroke College; Mr. Pococke was then entred into Dr. Morris his place: but as for Dr. Rob. Sanderson, his name was not then blotted out, but respited by occasion of his not being in town at the sending the last Summons for him. After these things were done John Langley Taylor, the Visitors Mandatary and nominated lately to one of the Yeomen Bedells places, called a Convocation in every College Quadrangle (without the Silver Staff in his hand, as the manner always was) to be solemnized at two of the clock in the afternoon. The form which is in Latin (not at all understood by him) he read, whereas before it was always delivered by his Predecessors memoriter, and instead of 'per fidem, per fidem, per fidem,' which is the conclusion of the Summons, he said 'provided, provided, provided,' which occasioned great laughter among the Scholars.

In the afternoon about two of the clock the Chancellor, Earl of Carnarvon, divers of noble quality, together with Knights Gentlemen, Doctors, and Masters of Arts, and Graduates (chiefly of Pembroke College, Magd. Hall, and New Inn, who were now expectants) went from Merton College to the Schools. There marched before them five men in Gowns, who by ordinance of Parliament were made Bedells, but none of them with a Silver Staff in his hand, they being hidden or conveyed away by their predecessors. After the company went divers fresh-men, serving-men, and the rabble of the City, to hear and see those things that they were altogether strangers to. When they came to the Profcholium (which is at the East end of the Divinity School) the Chancellor was entertained with
a Latin

a Latin Speech (1) by Mr. Corbet before mentioned, which being too large to be now set down I shall only give you the beginning :

‘ Honoratissime Cancellarie, ne mirum videatur si munus hoc oratorium, et aura Academica, parum jam spirent Oratoris, parum Academiae, &c.’

In the said speech he gave the Chancellor many thanks for his readiness to protect the University, and for that token of his magnificent respect towards the same by his rare present of Bibles in the original Language and other learned Tongues, in which kind his Brother William sometime Chancellor of the University, was his precedent, who gave unto the public Library an inestimable treasure of Books and Greek MSS; as if by instinct it was natural to the Pembrochian family to deserve so highly of this famous University. This ended the Chancellor proceeds into the Convocation House, where after he had with great state delighted himself with the structure thereof, he took his place, and being settled desired Sir Nath. Brent that he would declare the cause of the Convocation, which accordingly he did to this effect, he then standing on the right hand of the Chancellor, ‘ *Causa hujus Convocationis est ut Negotia ad publicum bonum Universitatis tractarentur et discuterentur.*’

At this Convocation were no considerable persons of the University but Dr. Rich. Zouch Principal of St. Albans Hall, Dr. Herbert Pelham LL. D. and Mr. Rob. Williamson Senior Fellows of Magdalen College, and Mr. John Rous Keeper of the Bodleian Library: yet the House was full of Under-Graduates, Serving-men, and Apprentices, who went in and out and sat in the Masters seats at their pleasure, without being contradicted.

The company being settled William Newhouse the Visitors Scribe was commanded to publish the Ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament for Mr. Reynolds to be Collegiate Dean of Ch. Church, to be created Dr. of D. and to be Vicechancellor of the University. And because the Ordinance was in English, leave was granted in the House that the Acts of Convocation should be in the same Language as returnable to both Houses. There was likewise published an Ordinance for the admitting Mr. Cross junior of Lincoln College to the office of Senior Proctor, and Mr. Button of Merton College Junior Proctor. After Dr.

(1) REG. T p. 11.

Reynolds had taken his oath to this purpose, 'You shall engage yourself to observe the Statutes, Liberties, and Privileges and Customs rightly established of this University, in a way subordinate to the Authority and Power of Parliament, as far as you are thereunto called by the place and Office whereunto you are now admitted:' he took his seat. Then the Proctors likewise taking an Oath to the same purpose, took their places. These being done, Dr. Reynolds made a polite and accurate Oration, beginning thus:

'Nobilissime Cancellarie, clarissimi Academici, Viri, Patres et Fratres in Christo dilectissimi, si mihi res meæ ex voto cederent, &c. ——'

Therein he spake very modestly of himself, and how difficult it was for a man that had sequestred himself from secular employments to be called to government, especially to sit at the stern in these rough and troublesome times, but since he had subjected himself to those that have authority to command him, he did desire that good example and counsel might prevail more in this reformation than severity and punishments. Mr. Cross also the Senior Proctor made a Speech to the Chancellor and the rest in the House, wherein he did excuse himself from all ambition in seeking after that Office. The House being now furnished with necessary Officers, the Visitors thought it would be for the honor of the University; that some honorable Persons would adorn the Degrees of the University, in the number of which were Charles the young Earl of Caernarvon, Mr. James and John Herbert, Sir Will. Cobbe, Mr. Will. Tipping, Mr. John Cartwright, created Masters of Arts, solemnly presented by Sir Nath. Brent, and afterwards admitted by Dr. Reynolds the Vicechancellor. At the same time were divers Doctors of Divinity created, as Mr. Harrys, Mr. Corbet, Visitors &c. presented by Dr. Joh. Wilkinson Principal of Magd. Hall, and admitted by the Vicechancellor. Mr. Palmer also the new made Warden of All Souls was (there being no Dr. of Physic in the Convocation House) presented by Sir Nath. Brent, and admitted by the Vicechancellor Doctor of Physic. Mr. Cheynell was also then made Bach. of Divinity, which Degree should have been conferred upon him an. 1641; but he was kept back from it, because he had preached against the King's Edict. He desired then that forasmuch as he had done his Exercise for that Degree 7 years ago, he might not lose his Seniority, which was likewise granted. At the same time Mr.

Langley

Langley and Mr. Cornish, new Preb. of Ch. Church, and Mr. John Wilkins of Magdalen Hall were presented Bachelours of Divinity by the said Dr. Wilkinfon, and admitted by the Vicechancellor.

After these Degreés were accepted and collated, it was moved in the House, (1) that there were words in the Patent of the Marquis of Hertford (made Chancellor whilst his Majesty was at Oxford) which did tend to the high disparagement of the present Chancellor.' Whereupon the Register of Convocation, (2) wherein that Patent was inserted, was called for, and being laid open the words were publickly read—'Eo quod Philippus Comes Pembrochiæ et Montogomeriæ nuper Cancellarius noster, ut ibidem exprimitur, hostibus et adversus se insurgentibus, sese associavit et suppetias tulit, clavum gubernaculi sui apud nos penitus deseruit seque omnis omnino Officii et potestatis sub domino Rege incapacem reddidit——'

This read, was by consent of the House presently dashed out with a pen. Sir Nathaniel Brent afterwards stood up and declared to the company that by Ordinance of Parliament, there were named to be Squire Bedells John Blagrove (A. M.) for Divinity, Rich. Champion for Arts and Physic, and Bernard Hore for Law: for Yeoman Bedells also, Anthony Fido for Divinity, and Joh. Langley for Arts and Physic. The Chancellor did then openly affirm that he did account it a great happiness to him that he had so worthy and able a Deputy as Dr. Reynolds was, and thereupon delivered into his hands a Seal, and gave him authority to use it and fix to any instrument which should be offered him, so far forth as of right and in justice he might do. As for the Bedells Staves, there were none now to be found, neither could they get them without trouble, till above two years after. The Goods also belonging to the Vicechancellor they could not obtain till about the latter end of 1650. After which the Vicechancellor concluded the Convocation and so they conducted the Chancellor to Merton College.

The same day there was a paper stuck up in Magdalen College Hall, requiring all the Members of the said College to appear in their hall at 9 of the clock in the morning the next day before the Visitors. This course it seems they observed, that when they went to give possession to any Head of House, they sent a Summons to all Members of the said House to make their

(1) [Ibid. p. 12.]

(2) REG. S b, 25, in f. 42.

appearance in their Common Hall, to be witnesses as 'twere of what they did.

April 13, Thursday. In the morn. about 9 of the clock, the Chancellor, Visitors, and a strong guard of Musqueteers went to Magdalen College, and entring into the Common Hall in expectation of finding the Members according to summons, not one but Mr. John Dale junior was found there. No sooner they were settled, but up comes Mr. Thom. Smyth before mentioned (one of the Members of the said House) and very boldly asked the Chancellor 'By what Authority he sat there?' The Chancellor upon this seemed to be so much troubled that he could not attend the business in hand; at length Mr. Cheynell perceiving it, told him, 'My Lord, be not troubled, for that man' (pointing to Smyth) 'is mad.' But Mr. Smyth overhearing said, 'Sir, I would have you to know that I am not so mad as you &c.' which being heard by the freshmen and rabble caused great laughter among them, because they well knew that Cheynell was an hot-headed crazed person.

Then they call for the Buttery book, dash out Dr. Oliver's name, and put in Dr. Joh. Wilkinson Principal of Magdalen Hall. That being done they go to the President's Lodgings (he himself being then in the College progress which by Oath and Statute he is to perform) and finding the doors shut and none that would open them, brake them down with Smiths sledges and hammers, and gave possession to the said Dr. Wilkinson. They found Dr. Oliver's man in them, who, for not unlocking the doors while they were in knocking, sent him forthwith to prison with a file of Musqueteers.

In the afternoon they go to All Souls College, and finding none of the Fellows in the Hall there, were much troubled. At length they sent for Dr. Sheldon the Warden (then walking in his garden) who appearing before them, did with great moderation of mind ask them 'by what authority they summoned him?' Upon which the Authority was shewn and read. Dr. Sheldon told him that it concerned not him at all, for it was dated March the 8, and gave the Chancellor and Visitors power to give possession to those which were then voted into the places of such that had been removed by them. Also that he was not so much as then questioned, nor voted out of his place till March 30 &c. This puzzled the Chancellor and Visitors very much, nor was there any answer for the present given. At length the Chancellor asks Mr. Prynne, who stood by him, what

what he could say to the matter, Mr. Prynne answers nothing; whereupon the Doctor leaves them and goes into his Garden again, into which he could enter without going through his Lodgings. They consult almost an hour, and Mr. Prynne confessed 'that they had no power by their Commission to do it, but the Parliament must not be baffled, and that they might do many things *ex Officio* agreeable to the mind of the Parliament, though not in their Commission.' Well, to it again they go, send for the Buttery book, dash out Dr. Sheldon's name, and enter that of Dr. Palmer in its place. Which done they sent to Dr. Sheldon to deliver up the Keys of his Lodgings; he refuses, they break them open and give Dr. Palmer possession, write an Order (1) (directed to the Provost Marshal of the Garrison of Oxon or his Deputy) for Dr. Sheldon's commitment to prison for refusing to submit to the Authority of the Visitors, or as they worded it for his contempt. The Doctor read it, and finding therein base and aggravative Language against him, desired the Chancellor to read it, telling him that his Lordship was pleased two or three times to say that his answer and carriage was very civil, and desired to know whether that Language was fit to be given to one that had so demeaned himself. The Chancellor said 'they were hard words,' and when 'twas told him that the Lawyers drew it (Prynn and Cheynell were the men) the Chancellor answered 'whosoever drew it, it had very hard Language in it.' In the carriage and debate of the business the Chancellor asked the Doctor pardon three or four times, and told him openly that 'what he had done in breaking open doors he knew not; let the Lawyers look to that.' Dr. Sheldon was sent forthwith to James Chesterman's house against the Cross Inn with a guard of Musqueteers, followed by a great company of Scholars, and blest by the people as he passed the Streets, and there was kept in safe custody till further pleasure. 'Tis said by some that when Dr. Sheldon made his first appearance in the Common Hall the Chancellor should say to him among other discourse—'Dr Sheldon, you are a good Scholar and a civil man, but yet methinks in one thing you overlooked yourself, which is this:—When you come home from the country you have the great gates set open to receive you; but now you have made me and this worshipful retinue creep in at the wicket. Doctor, I am no Scholar, nor have I Logick, but let me tell you for sense and reason, I know

(1) REG. Visit. p. 15.

it as well as any of you all, and for civility I think I have reason to know it &c.' Other discourses also there were between them, as particularly that Dr. Sheldon's father or grandfather was a servant in the Pembroke family, and such like impertinent stuff, to which the Doctor gave quick answers. All that I shall further observe of what was done now in All Souls is this, that Dr. Palmer being entred without taking any Oath to be true to the College or to govern by Statute, was direct perjury for any Fellow to acknowledge, or submit to him, as it was in all other Colleges where the new Heads were now placed.

From All Souls they, with a great rabble after them, go to Wadham College; where they act the same things, dash out Dr. Pitt's name (he being, as I conceive then absent) and enter into his place Mr. John Wilkins of Magdalen Hall, lately Chaplain to the Prince Elector, and forthwith give him possession.

From thence they go to Trinity and enter into the place of Dr. Potter, old Mr. Harrys of Hanwell, and then breaking open the President's doors (he himself having for fear receded) gave him possession.

From thence to St. John's College, where, no sooner entering the Quadrangle, but Dr. Baylie drew up to the Chancellor and gave him a compliment, yet with such resoluteness (for the Doctor came up to his very nose) that he being somewhat daunted at it, drew a little back. After some words had passed between them, he and the Visitors took him with them into the Common Hall to hear his doom. Where being settled the Chancellor professed that he conceived two things were demanded of him: the first, that he should submit to the present Visitation of the University and his College by the Visitors. The second, that upon sight of their paper (meaning the Order of Parliament and Committee) he should remove from the College. To the first he answered, that his corporal Oath taken to the University and College, would not suffer him to yield submission without perjury &c. To the second, that it enjoined him to admit his own ruin, and he trusted that they would not think it reasonable that he did not lend an arm or a knife to cut his own throat &c. He told them also that he conceived the honorable Houses of Parliament had never either seen or heard the answer which he had formerly in writing given to the Visitors. His reason this, for that he had humbly presented in that paper eight several clauses of Statute, which bound him by a corporal Oath, and the Fellows of that College, to admit of no other

Visitor

Visitor under pain of perjury and expulsion from the College for ever &c. The which if they had seen and considered well upon the matter, they, nor the Committee would have passed their votes for ejection &c. He added also, that in the answer returned by him to the Visitors, he had humbly besought them so far to mediate with the Parliament in behalf of himself and his College, as that he and they might be referred for strict examination upon any accusation commenced against them, unto any Court of justice in the Kingdom, or by any other ways most strictly sifted and adjudged, save only by this way that now is used. To be short, after the Doctor had enlarged his discourse concerning himself and the Society of having the liberty of Christians and free-born Subjects granted in Magna Charta and the like, to which the Visitors made answers, but laughed at for the most part by the large Auditory, they went to the President's Lodgings to give Mr. Cheynell possession; and being met in the Hall there by the Doctor's wife and children, Sir Nath. Brent drew towards her while the Doctor talked with the Chancellor, and moved her to accept of a fortnight for removal of her, her children (who had then agues) and goods. She answered that 'less than a month would not suffice.' The Chancellor overhearing the discourse, interposed, and after some words spoken to Mrs. Baylie, professed to the Doctor that he was willing to yield him any favour, and would consider with the Visitors what might be done for him. The Doctor civilly acknowledged his Lordship's proneness to favour him, but in this particular he renounced favour and professed he only expected the contrary &c. At length after Mr. Cheynell was pronounced in possession, a month's time was granted to the Doctor for his removal.

One thing more I shall add, which is this: when they were eager in their discourse in the Common Hall of the College, Sir N. Brent said to the Doctor, 'If my Lord of Canterbury had sent down the Commission to visit, would you not have obeyed?' The Doctor answered quick and short, 'No, I would not.' Master Prynne thereupon said, 'What if the King should visit your College, would you not then?' His reply was modest, for he said, 'I know the King will not.' In discoursing further of these matters, it fell out that when the Doctor was strongly asserting something, said, (as I have been informed) 'In good faith'—Upon which Sir Will. Cobbe, one of the Visitors, (a precise puling Knight) having ruminated a considerable time on those words, cried out at last, 'Blasphemy, horrid

Blasphemy! &c.' This made a general silence, until the Doctor spake to Sir William, and desired to know, what it was that caused him to amuse the company.

Cobb. 'Doctor, you have blasphemed.'

Doct. 'In what?'

Cobb. 'In swearing by your Faith.'

Doct. 'I do not remember that I did use those words: but admit I did, where I pray lays the blasphemy?'

Cobb. 'In this, for that you have sworn by that which is none of your own, that is your faith.'

Doct. 'How? by your good leave, Sir William, my faith is mine own; and if you mean to be saved, you must get you a faith of your own, it will be a hard matter for you to live by the faith of another.'

Cobb. 'Yea, your faith is none of your own, it is the gift of God.'

Doct. 'It is so much the more mine own, for what freer than gift: indeed Sir William you are here quite besides the cushion.'

Cobb. 'I confess I am no Doctor.'

Doct. 'True, nor Physician.'

The Reader also is further to take notice, that in this contest, Dr. Baylie made mention of his conscience; but the Chancellor took him up, and told him that 'the Parliament must be judge of his conscience.'

From thence, it being almost night, they went to Brasenose, where after they had read several orders in the Hall for Dr. Radcliff to turn out, and Mr. Greenwood to succeed in the Principality, Mr. Cheynell, a person very forward and busy in these matters, entred his name in the buttry book after the same method as they had done for other Heads of Colleges, thus:

'We the Chancellor, Visitors and Proctors of this University, according to an Order of the Lords and Commons assembled, do invest Daniel Greenwood Bach. of Div. (elected Principal of Brasenose by the Committee of Lords and Commons for the reformation of Oxford) with all singular the rights, privileges, and emoluments, which do of right belong to the Principal of the College aforesaid. In witness whereof we subscribe our names this 13 Apr. 1648.

PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY Cancell.

WILL. PRYNNE

WILL. COBBE

FR. CHEYNELL

NA. BRENT

ROB. HARRIS

JOSHUA CROSSE Proctor.

All

All which being done, they take possession of the Principal's Lodgings, Dr. Radcliffe being then very sick. Thence they returned to Merton Coll. in triumph, with great praise forsooth, but greater spoil. The same day about dinner time the Visitors made an Order (1) that no Member of Magdalen Coll. whatsoever he be should enjoy any benefit of their respective places until they had given satisfaction to the Visitors, for what I know not.

Ap. 14, Friday. In the morning they went to Christ Church again, and put in their new Dean and new Canons into the Buttery book, having before been torn out by the Scholars of that House. While they were in the action a guard of Musqueteers kept the Hall door, and one of the Scholars (son of Jeffry Palmer, late Advocate to K. Ch. II) desiring to come in, was denied by the Soldiers, 'Why' (saith he then) 'are you ashamed that any should see what you do?' for which words they laid hold on him and committed him to prison. Soon after the Chancellor took his leave of the Visitors and went towards London, being conducted to the Town's end by the Soldiers and such that were now called 'the well-affected.'

In the afternoon was a Convocation (2) held, wherein were created two Doctors of Divinity, of which Mr. Rogers one of the Visitors was one: three Doctors of Physick and three incorporated: one Doctor of the Civil Law: three Bachelours of Divinity: two Bachelours of Physick: one Bachelour of Law: 37 Masters of Arts, (of whom Tho. Kely Deputy Governor of the Garrison, sometime a Button Maker in Birchin Lane, London, was one) and four incorporated. Seventeen of the said Masters were of Magdalen Hall and New Inn, and four of Pembroke College, most of which had lately come from Cambridge, and entred themselves in those Houses in hopes of preferment. The person that was created Doctor of the Civil Law, his name was Samuel Anely, sometime Mr. Tho. Loughe's Scholar of Queen's College. When he was resident in that House (it being 8 years since he left it) he never drank any beer, but water only, and with much ado got to be Bachelour of Arts, notwithstanding he that presented took an hard Oath for him. After this he falls in with the times, preaches long and loud, and at length got a living called Cliffe in Kent (which belonged to an honest man turned out thence) worth 300^{li} per Ann. 'Tis a peculiar and hath a great jurisdiction

(1) [REG. Vifit. p. 15.]

(2) REG. T. p. 16.

belonging to the incumbent, who is also to keep his Court several times in a year relating to Testaments, Marriages, &c. Being settled (I say) in that Living and wanting Law to manage the said Courts, was now created Doctor, though his contemporaries and all of Queen's College that were now there, know very well that he knew nothing of the Law. Nay, some of the gravest there have said it divers times, that if this S. Aneley could tell what 'Pandectæ' signify, he should freely have their votes to go out Doctor of Law. But for his money and favour of those in authority he had that Degree conferred on him, and so did divers others in several Faculties that knew little or nothing of Learning, to the great disgrace of the University. But before I leave him I must tell you that on the 26 of July following he preached a Sermon before the Parliament, wherein he persuaded them to do justice upon the King and not to treat with him any more, yet highly extolled and affirmed the obligation of the Covenant. Hereupon it was ordered by the Parliament that thanks should be given to him and that his Sermon should be forthwith printed.

Ap. 15, Saturday. A (1) paper was stuck upon the Gates of all Colleges and Halls, prohibiting the use of Common Prayer and establishing the use of the Directory, which hitherto was slackly performed. But this Order was not at present regarded, till the new Saints were settled, and if I mistake not 'twas not read in Jesus Coll. Chapel till about the beginning of October this year.

In the afternoon was another (2) Convocation wherein were created one Doctor of Physick, 14 Masters, and 23 Bachelours of Arts, most of which number were lately come from Cambridge.

Ap. 17, Monday. The Visitors commanded a mad woman to be whipt for calling them 'Roundheads and Rebels.' Mr. Tho. Smith also of Magd. Coll. and Mr. Webberley of Lincoln were committed to Bridewell for speaking boldly to and uttering rash words against them, and especially for that Webberley did presume to take his Commons in the Hall, after they had suspended him from his office of Subrector, and the emoluments of his place. An (3) Order was also stuck up commanding all Treasurers, Bursars, and others whom it concerned, that within three days after this they bring into the Heads of their respective Colleges, all rents, rentalls, seals, books of accompts &c. This day the Commissioners summoned before them the Subrector of Exeter Coll. (Mr. Tozer) and

(1) REG. Vifit. p. 15. (2) REG. T, ut supra, p. 17. (3) REG. Vifit. ut supra, p. 16.

required him to admit one Pet. Fiot a Jersey Man into the Fellowship of Mr. John Poingdexter, pretended to be void by his long absence from the Coll. But he refusing to do it, the Commissioners sent their Mandatary for the BATTERY Book, into which afterwards Sir Nath. Brent, with the consent of the Commissioners, expunged the name of Poingdexter and entred Fiot, commanding the Subrector to give him possession of a chamber and all emoluments belonging to his place: but he refused so to do. Cheynell and Wilkinfon also went to London to make a report of the late proceedings done in Oxford, and making a horrible clamour to the Committee against the University, they first confirm what the Visitors had done beyond their Commission (as in Dr. Sheldon's case they had); 2dly, gave them new power, and 3dly, they got it ordered (1) by both Houses of Parliament on

' Apr. 21, Friday, that in regard of the late contempt of Fellows, Officers, and Members of the Colleges and Halls in Oxford to the Authority of Parliament, it was ordered by the Lords and Commons that the Visitors do send a new Summons for all such Fellows, Officers, &c. and if they do not appear, or appearing shall not submit to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation, that then the Visitors shall have power to suspend for the present and to certify the same to the Committee, who, upon certificate thereof, shall have power to remove and deprive them of their places in their respective Colleges and Halls, and to expel them from the University. And upon certificate thereof to the Committee and Heads of Houses in their respective Colleges and Halls, with the Visitors shall put others in their places. That the Bursars and Treasurers also shall retain and keep such monies as they have received without making any dividend untill they shall receive order from the Committee. That all Tenants and such others as are to pay any money or other duties to any College in the University shall pay the same to the Heads of Houses appointed by the authority of Parliament respectively, or to those whom they shall appoint and to no other &c.' These Orders about Bursars and Tenants were printed and stuck up in several publick places in Oxford 25 Apr.

At the same time Dr. Wall putting up a petition to the Committee, wherein he protested that through error of Judgment he had put his hand to the answer of the Dean and Prebendaries, but now upon better

(1) [JOURNAL of the House of Lords, vol. x, p. 216.]

information submitteth to the Authority of Parliament in this Visitation, they ordered that it be referred to the Visitors to find out some way to accommodate him in the Univerſity. They then ordered alſo that the ſaid Visitors be deſired to recommend Mr. Cheynell to the Convocation to be Reader of the Margaret Lecture, and that Sir Rob. Harley be deſired to deliver the books belonging to the Univerſity of Oxford formerly delivered to him by the Vicechancellor by Indenture.

Apr. 27, Tuesday. The Visitors after taking of breath ſat again at Merton College, there being then preſent only Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Joh. Wilkinſon the new Preſident of Magdalen College, Dr. Rogers, Mr. Hen. Wilkinſon Sen. and John his brother. The firſt thing they did was the publiſhing of an (1) Order requiring all Treafurers and Burſars to bring to them all Registers, Rentalls, Books of Accompts, Corn-Books, Seals, &c. between 8 and 9 of the clock next morning. The next was the releaſing (2) of Mr. Webberley from priſon, his ſuſpenſion to continue ſtill notwithstanding; the releaſement (3) alſo of Lewes Palmer an Undergraduate of Ch. Church, committed Ap. 14, for contemptuous ſpeeches againſt the Chancellor and Visitors; but with this condition, that he acknowledge that the words he had ſpoken were raſh, and expreſs ſorrow that he had ſpoken any thing that gave offence. At that time alſo William Taylour, Mr. of Arts, and Will. Ray, Butlers of St. John's College, were called in before the Visitors, and made their humble (4) ſubmiſſion before them, bringing with them teſtimony to free themſelves of contempt in not appearing upon former Summons; which being done they were diſcharged.

Apr. 28, Friday. The Burſars not coming in according to expectation of the Visitors, they (5) ſent their Mandatary and Marſhall for them, not the new Bedells, for they feared much to go without Soldiers to guard them. Firſt they go to Magdalen College to look them out; they were not to be found. Then to Wadham College, to ſeek Mr. Walt. Blandford; he was not to be found: ſo to ſeveral other Colleges, but all in vain. In the mean time one of the Burſars of St. John's appeared, and gave in his answer, that 'he had not the books, keys, &c. of their College,' deſiring further time, which was granted till two of the clock in the afternoon. Then they in great anger ſent Orders to Mr. Anthony Chibnall and Mr. John

(1) REG. Viſ. p. 17.

(2) Ibid. p. 18.

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid.

(5) Ibid. p. 19.

Harrys, Burfars of Magdalen College citing them ‘omnibus viis et modis’ to appear before them at two in the afternoon. They were not to be found, therefore the Orders were left in the Buttery or else stuck up in the Common Hall.

In the afternoon the two Burfars of St. John’s, with Mr. George Gisby the Senior Dean, appeared, and being asked whether they had brought in their Books, Keys, &c. they answered No (Gisby then shewing himself very resolute) and desired further time to give in their answer, which was granted till Wednesday 3 of May to be at the Vicechancellor’s Lodgings in Merton College (so it was told them and so it was registred (1) but the Visitors meant Ch. Church). At the same time Mr. Rob. Kyng one of the Burfars of Brasenose Coll. appeared, between whom these Questions and Answers followed.

Vifit. ‘Have you brought the Rentalls, Books &c. of your Coll. with you?’

Kyng. ‘No.’

Vifit. ‘Why have you not?’

Kyng. ‘They are in the hands of the Senior Burfar, Mr. Joh. Houghton.’

Vifit. ‘Where is he?’

Kyng. ‘In the Country.’

Vifit. ‘Do you say true?’

Kyng. ‘Yes, I speak the truth &c.’

Whereupon the Visitors dismissed him for that time.

The same day the Visitors (2) agreed upon an Order and course for preaching in the Univerfity, and that Letters should be sent to feveral Divines out of the Univerfity to acquaint them with the time when they were to preach.

May 1, Monday. This day the Visitors, Mayor, and the chief of the well-affected of the Univerfity and City spent in zealous perfecuting the young people that followed May-Games, by breaking of Garlands, taking away Fiddles from Muficians, difperſing Morice Dancers, and by not ſuffering a green bough to be worn in a hat or ſtuck up at any door, eſteeming it a ſuperſtitious or rather an heatheniſh cuſtom.

(1) Ibid.

(2) Ibid. p. 20.

May 2, Tuesday. An (1) Order was stuck up in Magdalen College Hall for the Fellows to appear in the President's Lodgings at two in the afternoon: under which Order were the names of 15 of them written that were then to appear. Dr. Herb. Pelham was the first, and he submitted to their authority. The next was Mr. Edw. Drope, who desired time, whereupon Mr. Hen. Wilkinfon read an Order shewing that no time was to be given; then Mr. Drope told them, (2) 'The question is very high in its own nature' (for it was proposed to him and the rest whether they would submit to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation?) 'and I am not Lawyer enough and wise enough to answer to it *ex tempore*'—The rest gave the like answer either dilatory or directly, denying their Authority, except Mr. Will. Hobbs, who upon second thoughts submitted. It was at the said time further (3) ordered that since the matter and substance of the said question had been formerly propounded to the Doctors, and was grounded upon the answer of the Delegates of the University, and had been argued by the Counsel before the Committee &c. that therefore no further time should be given for answer to the said question.

May 2, Wednesday. An (4) Order was stuck up in Christ Church Hall for several Members thereof to appear before them in the Dean's Lodgings at two of the clock in the afternoon. Under which Order were the names of those Masters, Students, and others that were to appear, being about 24 in number. Nine came, of which but one did directly submit. The same afternoon Mr. Gisby of St. John's went to the place appointed at Merton College to give in his answer, but the Visitors being mistaken in their Order, as is before mentioned, he returned home without going to them at Ch. Church.

May 4, Thursday. The Visitors sent their Mandatary with an Order (5) to summon certain Master Students of Ch. Church who had not yet appeared, to give in their answers that day. But they hearing of his coming by the Butler, (who was appointed to go with him up the Hall) they rose suddenly from the table where they were at dinner giving then out certain scornful words against the Visitors. At the same time there was a positive (6) command sent to Dr. Jasper Mayne, but he did not appear

(1) Ibid. p. 21.

(2) Ibid.

(5) Ibid. p. 25.

(6) Ibid. p. 24.

(3) Ibid. p. 22.

(4) Ibid. p. 23.

as I can yet find. The same day the Members of Magdalen Hall (1) appeared, and each submitted under this form, 'I submit to the Authority of Parliament in this Visitation.' The number was 49, viz. 10 Masters, 8 Bachelours, and the rest Undergraduates. After they had done, the Members of New Inn, in number 40, or thereabouts, were called in and every one (2) submitted.

In the afternoon the Fellows of All Souls according to a Summons (3) received in the morn. gave in their answers, (4) but none then did positively submit but one. Mr. John Prestwich gave in his answer out of Job, Chap. xxvii, Ver. 3, 4, 5: 'All the while my breath is in me &c.' After they were gone an (5) Order was sent to the Printers and Stationers of the University not to print, publish, sell, deliver or disperse any unlicensed, libellous, infamous, scurrilous, or abusive Pamphlets, which do defame the name or persons of any. For a little before and at this time were many that came out, wherein the Chancellor, Visitors, and others, were jeered and abused in a very high manner. The titles and beginnings of them, so many that have come to my hands, you shall have as they follow:

1. 'MERCURIUS ACADEMICUS, communicating the intelligence and affairs of Oxford to the rest of the passive party throughout the Kingdom. From Monday in Easter Week to Saturday the 15 of April 1648.' The beginning is, 'If loafers have leave to speak, Academicus needs no Apology, &c.' written by Dr. Tho. Swadlin of St. John's: printed in one sheet.

2. 'PEGASUS, or the Flying horse from Oxford, bringing the proceedings of the Visitors, and other Bedlamites there, by the command of the Earl of Montgomery.' The beginning is, 'Tuesday, April 11, the long-legged piece of Impertinency (which they miscall Chancellor was to be brought with state into Oxford &c.' It contains only two Letters, the first dated at Oxon April the 18, written by Mr. Tho. Barlow of Queen's Coll. the other the 17, and subscribed by Basilius Philomusus—printed at Montgomery, heretofore called Oxford.

3. 'The third and fourth part of PEGASUS: taught by BANKS his Ghost to dance in the Dorick Moode, to the tune of LACRYMÆ. In

(1) Ibid. p. 27, 28. (2) Ibid. p. 29, 30.

(5) Ibid. p. 26.

(3) Ibid. p. 26. (4) Ibid. p. 33, 34.

two Letters from Oxford, July 1, 1648.' The beginning is, 'Sir, I have afforded you some time of breathing for awhile &c.' In one sheet, and subscribed by 'Basilus Philomusus,' but written (as 'tis said) by Mr. Tho. Pierce of Magd. College.

4. '*News from Pembroke and Montgomery, or Oxford Manchester'd* (1) by Michael Oldsworth and his Lord, who swore he was Chancellor of Oxford, and proved it in a speech made to the new Visitors in their new Convocation 12 Apr. 1648, &c.' The beginning is, 'Mr. Visitors, I am glad to see this day, I hope it will never end, for I am your Chancellor: some say I am not your Chancellor, but 'damme they lie, for my brother was so before me, and none but rascals would rob me of my birth right. They think Marquess of Hertford is Chancellor of Oxford, because (forsooth) the University choose him; 'sdeath I sit here by Ordinance of Parliament, and judge ye Gentlemen, whether he or I look like a Chancellor: I'll prove he is a party, for he himself is a Scholar, he has Greek and Latin, but all the world knows I can scarce write or read, 'damme this writing and reading hath caused all this blood &c.' printed at Montgomery in one sheet 1648: and written by Mr. John Birkenhead of All Souls, who lately had written the better part of the *Mercurii Aulici*.

5. '*An Owle at Athens, or a tru relation of the entrance of the Earl of Pembroke into Oxford &c.*' The beginning is

'Nay black-coates, now look to't, you must away,
Zownes, men, my Lord is come to Town to-day &c.'

printed in one sheet, but by whom written I know not.

6. '*Tragi-Comædia Oxoniensis.*' Beginning is

'Devictas aquilas, geminamque in clade ruinam,
Subversamque aciem, querulæ suspiria Musæ &c.'

printed in one sheet in Latin, and written by Adam Littleton of Ch. Church, now D. D.

7. '*Halyfax Law translated to Oxford: or the new Visitors justice displayed in a Letter to a Friend &c.*' The beginning is, 'Your last Letters (Gentle Sir) shew me that you keep close to your old wont &c.' printed in one sheet 1648.

(1) Alluding to Cambridge undone by the Earl of Manchester.

8. ‘✠ *Lord have mercy upon us, or the Visitation at Oxford.*’ Beginning is, ‘Sir, the Scene is Oxford, and now found Trumpets, my Lord enters &c.’

9. ‘*Midsummer Moone: or Lunacy rampant, being a character of Master Cheynell, the Arch Visitor of Oxford, and Mongrell President of St. John Bapt. College. With a Survey of the Three Renagado-Fellows, Web, Inkerfell, and Lownds.*’ Beginning is, ‘Cheynell is Bedlam seven stories high &c.’ printed in one sheet ann. 1648, penned by Thom. Winard B. of A. of St. John’s College, as the report then ran.

10. ‘*Rustica Academix Oxoniensis nuper reformatæ Descriptio, una cum Comitibus ibidem an. 1648 habitis &c.*’ Beginning is

‘Rumore nuper est delatum,
Dum agebamus ruri,
Oxonium irè reformatum
Ab iis qui dicti *puri.*’

printed twice in one sheet 1648: made by Dr. John Allibond, Rector of Bradwell in Gloucestershire, sometime of Magd. Coll.

Others also there were, making the Visitors and their party very ridiculous, but these I have not seen.

May 5, Friday. In the morn. 26 Members of Trinity Coll. gave in their (1) Answers to the Visitors sitting in Merton College, of which 13 did then submit. A young Scholar (Restwood I think his name was) pupil to Mr. Joh. Lydall of that House, being asked whether he would submit to the Authority of Parliament, answered ‘Yes with all my heart if you’ll submit to the King.’ Dr. John Wilkinson thereupon, asked whose Scholar he was, and told him his Tutor might have taught him better manners. After them appeared 19 Members of Pembroke Coll. all which did positively (2) submit except Franc. Brickenden Bac. of Arts, who desiring time to give in his answer, was complained of by the Vicegerent of his Coll. for behaving himself contemptuously towards him; for which he was then (3) suspended untill he gave satisfaction for his offence. They being dispatched, 31 Members of Magdalen Coll. who had not yet appeared, gave in their (4) answers, but not one of them did then directly submit, but gave either absolute or dilatory Answers. At

(1) Ibid. in REG. Visit. p. 30, 31.

(2) Ibid. p. 31.

(3) Ibid. p. 32.

(4) Ibid. p. 35, 36, 37.

the same time the Visitors issued out an (1) Order to commit Mr. Joh. Dale, Senior, and Mr. John Duncomb Steward of Magdalen College, to prison for collecting divers rents due to the said College in an unstatutable way, as was pretended. The [Provost] Marshall of the Garrison went to seek them, but whether they were found I know not. This day also the Soldiers of the Garrison, set on by some of the well-affected of the City (such that had no good thoughts for the University, and sought all manner of ways to set them and the Soldiers at difference) spent in searching all the Colleges for Arms, under pretence of some plot in hand, or else to prevent them from setting on any Soldier that should be commanded by the Visitors to execute their Orders. Muskets, Pikes, &c. passed not only for Arms, but also Bows and Arrows, Cross-bows, Daggers, ordinary riding Swords, nay large knives at some places. They carried a sledge, crows and chissels with them, and where they had not speedy entrance broke open all doors first and then trunks, presses, &c. At Wadham College, those that had the keys of the Treasury (for they are divers and so consequently in several hands) being out of the way, the Soldiers go to work with their sledge, but that did little or nothing because the door was strong and had several locks to it. Then to it they go with their chissels, and though three of the Fellows offered their oath that there were no arms, yet they cut a hole in the door to put a boy in, who finding none, they pulled him out again.

May 7, Sunday. Dr. Rogers preached at St. Mary's, and in his prayer desired 'that God would open the King's eyes to lay to heart all the blood that he had spilt &c. that he would prosper the Parliament and their blessed proceedings &c.' This Doctor was a person of reverence to look upon, yet of no parts, only had a plain way of preaching to please women and ignorant people; an old Puritan and easily persuaded to say or do any thing to please those of his own profession.

May 8, in the morning (2) appeared 35 Members of St. John's College according to former Summons, of which number but 3 did then directly submit. In the afternoon 52 (3) of New College, of which but one did positively submit, yet some that did not, continued in their places by friends and cringing to the Committee.

(1) *Ib.* 32.(2) *Ib.* p. 41, 42, 43.(3) *Ib.* p. 45, 46.

May 9, Tuesday. Exeter and Corp. Ch. College appeared (1) : of the first 10 of 24, and of the other one of 25 submitted. After them appeared 10 of Oriel, who though they did not directly submit, yet the greater part of them kept their places by the same means that others did. They desired first [further time] then an explication of the word 'submit,' but neither were granted.

May 10. Brasenose (2) appeared according to Summons Yesterday, and but two of 18 did directly submit, yet some continued afterwards in their places. In the afternoon 54 of Christ Church (such that had not formerly (3) appeared) presented themselves before the Visitors, of which not above 4 did punctually submit. Mr. Rich. Howe excepted against the words of the Summons, being summoned not by the name of Students but Scholars; Mr. Cheynell thereupon asked him, 'are not you a Scholar?' Howe answered 'yea and so are all Freshmen,' adding this 'would not you Dr. Wilkinson and you Dr. Rogers take it ill to be called Scholars?' There was no more said, only some smiled, and the rather let him so pass, because the University never took those Doctors to be any Scholars, only persons of Beard and reverence. Robert Hampton, whose father was Governor of Uxbridge for the Parliament, gave in as Member of Ch. Church this answer, 'Charles by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, is the only Visitor of this University—ergo I cannot submit to your Visitation.' (4) Which answer he gave in under his own hand, though not registred (5) altogether in the same words. Robert Whitehall, a time serving and pot poet of that House (6) gave in this 'As I am summoned a Student of Christ Church, my name itself speaks for me, that I can acknowledge no Visitation but K. Charles. Or thus, as others have since made it

'My name's Whitehall, God bless the Poet,

If I submit, the King shall know it.'

Which person was soon after ejected, but by cringing and flatteries made to Rich. Ingoldesby the Regicide, the Committee for the reformation of

(1) Ibid. p. 53, 54, 55. (2) Ib. p. 62, &c.

(3) Ib. p. 65, &c.

(4) Or thus—'Whereas the power of the Visitation of this College is only in the power of King Charles, by the Grace of God King of

England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, I dare not submit to any Visitation unless by appointment.'

(5) In p. 67.

(6) Ib. p. 65.

the University put him into the Society of Merton Coll. an. 1650, where he yet remains (and so he will to his dying day.)

Another Member, son to a Parliamentary Officer, wrote down this, wherein he reflected upon their puritanical terms in discourse as 'yea' and 'nay,' and 'yea verily.'—'I will not submit to this Visitation, yea verily I will not submit to this Visitation.

JO. CARRICK.'

Mr. George Smith also being asked for his answer, returned 'Do you command or intreat? If you command, I acknowledge no authority you have to do it, and then will not answer at all; if you entreat I shall answer &c.' Another of the same house gave this answer, 'The King is the only Visitor to be submitted to, you are neither the King nor deputed by his authority, ergo not to be submitted to.'

May 11, Holy Thursday. The Members of Queen's College (1) appeared to the number of 41, or thereabouts; of Lincoln (2) Coll. also 25. Nich. Pitt, a Commoner of Queen's Coll. gave in then this (3) answer—'To the Summons of the pretended Visitors of this University, my answer is negative, that I will not, neither can without abusing my King, and therein mine own conscience, submit to you as Visitors, whom his Majesty hath justly proclaimed his enemies, and thus stands the conscience of Nicholas Pitt:' notwithstanding which answer he was suffered (being but a Commoner) to keep in that College, howbeit afterwards for debauchery was expelled thence, and Baliol Coll. received him. The Reader must take notice that though several of the Fellows of Queen's Coll. did not now submit, yet through friends, made to the Committee and others, they kept their places, cringed to the times and men that were uppermost; and at length after the restoration of K. Ch. II did by unjust means possess themselves of very good spiritual preferments.

May 12, Friday. Mr. Anthony Chibnall Bach. of Div. Fellow and Burfar of Magdalen Coll. having refused to appear, was brought before the Visitors, between whom passed these questions and answers. (4)

Visitors. 'Do you submit to this Visitation?'

Chibnall. 'I cannot submit to the present Visitors that now sit, because they are all Clergymen, which is contrary to a Statute of this present Parliament, that such people should not meddle in civil affairs.'

(1) Ibid. p. 71, &c.

(2) Ib. p. 84, &c.

(3) Ib. p. 76.

(4) Ibid. p. 78.

Vifit. 'Do you submit to the prefent government of this Univerfity?'

Chib. 'I defire time to anfwer.'

Vifit. 'Do you, or will you submit to Dr. Wilkinfon Prefident of Magdalen College?'

Chib. 'I cannot submit to him becaufe he was not elected, admitted, or fworn according to the Statutes of the College.'

Vifit. 'Will you deliver up thofe things to Dr. Wilkinfon which were required by warrant of the 17 of April laft?'

Chib. 'I cannot deliver thofe things mentioned in the Order, becaufe I am prohibited by the Statutes of the College.'

This being the fum of the conference, the Vifitors did immediately before Chibnall left the room, make an (1) Order partly running thus:

'To the Provoft Marshal of the Garrifon of Oxford:

Whereas Anthony Chibnall being fufpended from his Fellowship and Burfarfhip of Magdalen College, by an Order of the Chancellor and Vifitors in April laft, doth refufe to deliver up the Keys and Books according to our Commiffion &c. and refuseth alfo to submit to the prefent government and vifitation of the Univerfity, thefe are therefore to authorize you to take into your custody the faid Mr. Chibnall, and to detain him in your hands untill he give fatisfaction to the Vifitors, or the Vifitors give further order.'

He remained in prifon till 10 of Oct. following, and then upon a bond of 200^{li}. he was releafed conditionally he make his appearance when he fhould be fummoned by the Vifitors.

The fame (2) day appeared the Members of Merton College in number 33, of which 16 or thereabouts (fervants and all) did directly submit, the others anfwered dilatory. After they were withdrawn came in 13 of Wadham Coll. of which but two did in plain terms submit. Thefe things being all or moftly done in the Warden's lodgings in Merton College, the Vifitors ordered (3) that Mr. Wilkinfon fhould make a report of the proceedings of the faid Vifitors from the 21 Apr. to this 12 May to the Committee at Weftminfter, and that he defire the faid Committee to refolve him in all doubtful cafes, whether the perfons (whoſe feveral conditional and uncertain anfwers, which by the Vifitors were referred to

(1) Ibid.

(2) Ibid. p. 80.

(3) Ibid. p. 83.

particular heads) were guilty of non-submission to the power of Parliament. Immediately after he accordingly went to London and gave in the names of all those under heads that had

1. Submitted to the K. and Parliament.
2. Deferred their submission upon several reasons and desired time as being yet unsatisfied.
3. Not submitted, or dared not, or could not, or would not, or ought not, because of perjury and Statutes and conscience.
4. Referred to the Delegates answer, and University reasons and answers of Colleges &c.
5. Pretended ignorance &c. or would not submit because the Visitors were Divines.

All which answers being perused by the Committee, they resolved (1) May 15, 'That all those that had given in answers under the same heads did not submit;' who being in number 334 were by them the said Committee then expelled from their respective Colleges and the University. Afterwards the Visitors taking the said answers into consideration (for to them it was with a clause referred as they should think fit) did not expell them all, but most by parcels, as anon shall be shewed.

May 16, Tuesday. Mr. Duncombe before mentioned, Steward of Magdalen Coll. appeared before the Visitors and had divers questions (2) proposed to him concerning his keeping of Courts, receiving of money and letting of Copyholds since the 13 Apr. last, contrary to Order. To all which he gave satisfactory answers, but because he submitted not, was soon after turned out of his place and one Latimer Cross, sometime Manciple of Magd. Hall, lately created Mr. of Arts, brother to the Proctor, was put into his place. This day also came an Order from the Committee made the day before, wherein they resolved, that those persons certified by the Visitors, not to have submitted to the authority of Parliament in the Visitation, should be deprived and removed of and from their places in their respective Colleges and Halls, and expelled from the University of Oxford. That it be referred also to the Visitors to cause the said Order to be put in execution, and to desire the Soldiers at Oxford to assist them therein if there should be occasion.

(1) Ibid. p. 122, &c.

(2) Ib. p. 89.

May 17, Wednesday. The rest of the Members of Magdalen College (in number 19) that had not yet given in their answers appeared, of which not above 5 did directly submit (1).

May 18. Seventeen of Jesus College (2) appeared, and like true Welshmen gave very resolute answers. One of them named Joh. Hughes gave this answer: 'Seeing that I have not so large a conscience as to entertain every crudity of doctrine, be it known unto you, that I will not (were it to save my life) nor can as a Member of this University, or as a Student of Jesus College, acknowledge this present Parliament, much less submit thereunto, nor to your pretended authority, as derived from them.' At the same time (whether for this answer or no, I know not) he was committed prisoner by the Visitors (3) Order to the Provost Marshal of the Garrison of Oxford, and expelled the College and University 22 of the same month by Order from the Committee. After Jesus men had withdrawn, 16 of Baliol College came (4) in, but not one except the Cook submitted: however several afterwards kept their places, and cringed to the Visitors. After them 8 of University College, of which 4 submitted.

May 22, Monday. The Committee (5) removed Dr. Mancell from his Principality of Jesus, and put into his place Mr. Michael Roberts of that College. They then also expelled (6) 45 from the University upon the report of Mr. Henry Wilkinson, that they had not submitted to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation; most of which were afterwards expelled by the Visitors.

May 26, Friday. The Visitors fate and (7) ordered, 1. That no Scholar or Member of the University, of what rank or degree soever, should go out of the University without leave from Dr. Wilkinson President of Magdalen College, Pro-Vicechancellor, upon pain of expulsion. 2. That all Members of the University of what degree soever, do within 7 days upon pain of expulsion, bring in a direct answer unto this question, 'whether you do submit to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation?' and deliver it in writing under his hand to the said Dr. Wilkinson. 3. That all Lecturers and Professors come in and discharge their places, which they had not done for 3 terms last past. Which 3 Orders were

(1) Ibid. p. 91, 92.

(2) Ib. p. 94.

(5) Ib. p. 119.

(6) Ib. p. 136.

(3) Ib. p. 93.

(4) Ib. p. 96.

(7) Ib. p. 109, 110, 118, 192.

posted up 27 of the said month. 4. That Mr. Henry Tozer of Exeter Coll. Mr. Joh. Lee of Merton, and Mr. ——— Walwyn, Fellow and late Bursar of St. John's be expelled, and the Soldiers to put this Order in execution in case obedience be not yielded to it. 5. That 7 Fellows of St. John's Coll. viz. Dr. John Edwards, Mr. George Gisby, Mr. ——— Walwyn, Mr. Creed, &c. be expelled the College and University. 6. That 12 Members also of Magdalen College, viz. Mr. Abraham Foreman, Mr. Edward Drope &c. be expelled. 7. That Mr. Joh. Bowles or Boles of Pembroke Coll. be suspended from all profits of his Fellowship. 8. That no Election of Fellow or Scholar be made in Trin. Coll. without consent of Dr. Harrys the President and Visitors.

May 27, Saturday. Whereas divers Doctors and others in the University were represented to the Committee that they did still continue their contempt to the authority of Parliament (notwithstanding they were some of them convicted and cast out of their places) it was this day (1) ordained by both Houses of Parliament (considering that the continuance of the said Members in the University might be of dangerous consequence for moving of sedition and tumults) that the Committee shall have power to send for in custody, and to imprison any such persons as shall be found under contempt of the authority of Parliament &c. That the Visitors also shall have power to take away and destroy all such Pictures, Images, Crucifixes, or Reliques which should be adjudged by them to be superstitious or Idolatrous. The same day the Visitors caused a paper to be stuck on Corp. Ch. College gate to depose Dr. Newlin from being President, and to command the Vicepresident to signify to the House, that no obedience should be for the future given to him, nor be acknowledged President; but the paper was soon after torn down with indignation and scorn. This day also (2) appeared 17 Members of several Colleges that had not before come in, of which 9 did directly submit. Dr. Saunders Provost of Oriel did then appear, (3) but submitted not: however he kept his place till the time of his death, by friends in the Committee.

May 29, Monday, and the Prince's Birth day, the Clerks and Choristers of New Coll. made a Bonfire on the Mount in the College Walks, after 9 of the clock at night. The Soldiers of the Garrison seeing it, came towards the College, but the Gates being fast shut receded. The next morning they came, took Mr. Rob. Bowman, Mr. Joh. Price, Fellows

(1) [JOURN. of the H. of Lords, v. x. p. 286.] (2) REG. Visit. p. 112, &c. (3) Ibid. p. 116.

of that House (the last lately a Major in the King's Army) and some more by violence to the Court of Guard, where they stayed till the Visitors ordered their release. The like the young Scholars of Trinity did on the Mount in their Grove after 9 at night: the Soldiers would have then forced open the Gate but could not.

May 30. The Committee taking into their consideration that the continuance of Dr. Sheldon in prison might be of dangerous consequence in regard to the great resort of persons to him, as also to Dr. Hammond, ordered that they be removed to Wallingford Castle, and there to continue till further order.

June 1. Order came from the Committee that Dr. Sheldon and Dr. Hammond (who were still under safe custody in Oxford) should be carried prisoners to Wallingford castle. The Governor there, Col. Arthur Evelin, hearing of it, sent to Lieutenant Colonel Kelfy the Deputy Governor of Oxford, (1) that if they were to come as friends, he had no fit accommodation for such persons, if as Delinquents, his Castle should not be made a prison, nor would he receive them. So that Dr. Sheldon remained where he was, and Dr. Hammond in the House (lately Mr. Tim. Carter's) over against the Chequer Inn in All Saints parish. At the same time a Pursevant hurried up Dr. Payne, late Prebend. and Treasurer of Ch. Church, to London, and two more came then for Dr. Iles late Prebend. also, but he being very sick could not go, yet they had each of them their fees, which was 6^s 8^d per diem. The same day appeared about 24 Members of the University that had not yet given in their answers, of which about 8 directly submitted. At the same time also an order was sent to Dr. Radcliffe that he forthwith deliver up to Mr. Dan. Greenwood all the Keys of the Treasury, the Corn Book, Lease Book, &c. But whether he did so (being now very sick) I cannot tell, yet if I am not mistaken there was a guard of Soldiers set at his door to hinder the conveying out of those things, and that the said guard was maintained at the charge of Dr. Radcliffe.

June 2, Friday. Mr. Cheynell went to take possession of the President's Lodgings of St. John's College, but being fast locked up, they were violently broken open for his use in the presence of 4 of the Visitors and Senior Proctor. At the same time the said Visitors met in the Common Hall of that Coll. to enquire into the state of that College.

(1) Colonel Rich. Ingoldeby was Governor, but seldom or never present.

June 4, Sunday. Mr. Hen. Tozer was fetcht out of Carfax, alias St. Martin's Church, by a guard of Soldiers sent from Kelsey the Governor, and commanded to come there no more, nor exercise his ministry in that place. The reason why they did so, was because (as they told him) 'that he seduced the people.'

June 6, Tuesday. Mr. Cheynell being in possession of his place, made Mr. Francis Webb of St. John's College Vice-president, though a person very scandalous as by the generality accounted. The same day Dr. Jo. Edwards Wood-Burfar, and Mr. George Gisby, Fellows of St. John's, were seized on by Order (1) from the Visitors, dated yesterday and directed to the Provost Marshal. They had liberty to choose their prison, (any house in the Town where they would be restrained) whereupon they chose the house of Joseph Godwyn, Stationer, at the upper end of Cat Street, where they had two Soldiers to wait upon them, they being at the charge of their diet and fees. They offered the best bail in Oxford, but was refused. Their Chambers were also sealed up and a guard set upon them, so as they could not so much as get a band or shift for themselves. The same day the expulsion of the aforesaid Members of St. John's was put in execution, notwithstanding several of them were at London.

After this divers Orders (2) were made by the said Visitors, among which were these, viz. 1. That all, who did not clearly and without any condition or reservation submit, should be returned to the Committee as guilty of not submitting to the authority of Parliament. 2. That Mr. Hen. Wilkinson make a return of all answers which have been presented to the Visitors since his last return. 3. That all that lay claim to any place in the University or any College, repair to the University within 15 days to perform their duty and undergo this present Visitation. At the same time 16 other Members of several Colleges (3) appeared, of which about 8 submitted. Which being done, a third summons was sent to Dr. Stringer, Warden of New College, 'omnibus viis et modis' to appear.

June 14, Wednesday. Dr. Rob. Sanderson was (4) removed from his places of Prebendary of Ch. Church and Regius Professor of Divinity of the University, by the Committee before mentioned; into whose place the Visitors put Mr. Rob. Crosse of Lincoln College. The same day also 21

(1) *Ibid.* p. 137.(2) *Ib.* p. 142.(3) *Ib.* p. 140, 141.(4) *Ib.* p. 146.

Members of several Colleges were expelled by the said Committee, and afterwards for the most part by the Visitors.

June 23. Certain Scholars of Magdalen Hall and New Inn of the Presbyterian faction, doing Exercise in the public Schools, some of the Cavalier Scholars asked placet, and so taking the Questions disputed, one in Latin, and another in Greek, and so baffled, and miserably exposed the poor Saints. Whereupon this Order being made by Hen. Glover of C. C. Coll. was the next day dispersed about the University and stuck on St. Mary's door.

• Per Visitatores 24 Junii an. 1648, biennio ab urbe tradita.

Quandoquidem multæ et graves querelæ nobis a Scholaribus Novi Hospitii et Aulæ Magdalenensis allatæ sunt, quod Scholares illi publicè in Scholis disputantes a malignis quibusdam perturbabantur, et opponerentur odiosis et Græcis argumentis, quæ illi ne intelligerant quidem nedum refutarent. Nos hujus Academiæ Visitatores, vitiosus Cancellarius, insipidissimi Procuratores, indoctis. Doctores, reliquique Magistri legentes et non intelligentes in domo nostræ conjurationis congregati, ordinamus et statuimus, quod nemo de futuro, sub pœna Expulsionis audebit in Scholis publicis prædictis, Latinè aut Græcè disputare, sed Anglicè tantum ut intelligant sancti. Et ne sic quidem licebit cuiquam disputare (Scholaribus A. Magdalenæ et N. Hospitii exceptis) nisi testimonio de moribus suis allato, aut a Dre. Wilkinsono (viro tam inscitia singulari, quam hircina gravitate Venerando) aut Katherina uxore ejus prius petita veniâ, quibus sigillatim (raro enim, aut nunquam junguntur) potestatem delegamus audiendi et examinandi hujusmodi querelas. Datum in domo conjurationis nostræ 24 Junii, anno Ufurpationis nostræ primo, et (quod dolemus) ultimo.'

June 24, St. John Bapt. day, a great and solemn time commonly at St. John's, where the Society used to have a Sermon, Sacrament, and Gaudies. Mr. Cheynell the New President, though he was not for Sermon or Sacrament, yet he was for the Gaudies, had a Dinner at the College charges, invited the Governor, Visitors, and divers of the well-affected of the Garrison, eating up the bread of other people in another man's lodgings. Beheld as damn'd and devilish by the Royal party, but honest and good by the well-affected, who now made it their endeavour to live upon the spoils of others &c.

June 25, Sunday. One that was formerly of Wadham preached twice at Carfax Church. In the afternoon he prayed for the King, but it was rather

rather a gross slander of, than Prayer for him. His words were, 'that God would pardon him for the Blood he had shed,' comparing him with Manassah.

June 27, Tuesday. Dr. Edwards and Mr. Gisbie were sent for before the Visitors, sitting this day at Magdalen College in the President's lodgings; Mr. Cheynell being present would needs have the Keys and Books belonging to the former, and the Accompts from the other; but Mr. Gisbie told him, that if he were President legally chosen and established, yet he was not bound to give him any accompt by Statute till his year was up. Dr. Edwards complained that they had imprisoned them, commanded two Soldiers to be their Jailors, and put them to the expence to keep them. And though no crime was laid to their charge, yet all bail was refused, which as he conceived 'they had no law of God or man to justify it.' He told them withal 'that they should with more patience endure it, because that the wisest and most gallant men of the Kingdom had no better usage.' After which and other discourses they were sent to their prison again, where, as I conceive, they continued several months after. The same day the Visitors ordered that the Bellman of the University should not go about in such manner as was heretofore used at the Funeral of any Member of the University. This was purposely to prevent the solemnity that was to be performed at Dr. Radcliffe's funeral, lately dead. For it must be known, that it hath been the custom time out of mind, that when any Head of House, Doctor, or Master of considerable degree was to be buried, the University Bellman was to put on the Gown and formalities of the person defunct, and with his Bell go into every College and Hall and there make open proclamation (after two tings with his bell) That forasmuch as God had been pleased to take out of the world such a person, he was to give notice to all persons of the University, that on such a day, and at such an hour he was solemnly to be buried &c. But the Visitors it seems did not only forbid this, but the Bellman's going before the Corpse from the House or Coll. to the Church or Chappel.

June 29, Thursday. Dr. Radcliffe, Principal of Brasenose College, having been dead 3 days, the Society (taking no notice that the Visitors had entred Mr. Greenwood Principal) put up a citation on the Chappel door (as by Statute they were required) to summon the Fellows to election. The Visitors thereupon send for Mr. Thom. Sixsmith and two more
Fellows

Fellows of that House to command them to surcease and submit to their new Principal Mr. Greenwood ; but they gave them fair words, went home, and within four days after chose among themselves, in a Fellow's Chamber, at the West end of the old Library, Mr. Thom. Yate one of their Society.

The same day they sent for Mr. Tozer of Exeter Coll. and (1) forbid him to meddle with any Election of Scholars (which by Statute was to be the next day) and to disenable him in that and other matters, turned him out of his Fellowship and then sent him to prison because he would not deliver up to them the College Books and Keys, which without perjury he could not do, nor had they any title to pretend to them, no new Head being put in there.

Concerning this matter I find a farther account (2) elsewhere running thus,—“ The same day, viz. June 29, the Subrektor of Exeter College refusing to deliver up the Keys and the Books was imprisoned by the Governour, who sent a guard of Musqueteers to his Chamber door, where they continued to prevent the fetching out of any of the said Books &c. And another guard was set at the Chappel door, where they continued till the Election day was past, to prevent the Election, in which time they took out of the Chappel all the Common Prayer Books which were there and cut the Common Prayer out of such Bibles and Testaments as they found there &c.” But two days after Mr. Tozer was released from prison, conditionally that the Keys and Books which he had refused to give up, should not be conveyed out of the College.

These things being done, they sent for the Fellows of Wadham to forbid an Election which they were (by Statute) to have the next day.

At the same time was an (3) Order passed, whereby the Visitors expelled sixty and odd Members of the University, wherein 'tis expressed that if any therein mentioned refuse to obey and remove, the Soldiery of the Garrison are by order of Lords and Commons desired to cause the said order to be put in execution.

June 30. The said Order was stuck up on St. Mary's door, wherein I find these names.

(1) Ibid. p. 151, &c.

(2) Among certain Papers that I had from Sheldon Archb. of Cant.

(3) REG. Vifit. p. 150.

Christchurch.

Rich. Howe, restored 1660.

Walter Dayrell, rest. 1660. Soon after Archdeacon and Prebend. of Winton.

Ralph Tounson, M. A. rest. 1660.

Joh. Carrick, submitted the same year, and was permitted to live as a Commoner in the House.

Giles Waryng, A. B.

Tho. Terret, complied so far, that being sickly, the Dean allowed him a Chamber and some maintenance. He died 2 April, 1660, and was buried in the Cathedral.

Rich. Allestree, made Canon 1660.

Magdalen Coll.

Abrah. Forman, B. of D. rest. 1660.

Lancelot Law

Edw. Drope, B. D.

Hugh Holden B. D. } rest. 1660.

Joh. Taylor

Tho. Peirce M. A.

Nath. Giles Bac. Fell.

Edw. Exton Bac. Fell.

Hen. Yerbury Bac. Fell.

Andr. Searle M. A. Demy

Joh. Duncombe, Steward

Tho. Horne, Chorister

Jam. Browne, M. A. Demy

Steph. Boughton, Clerk

George Alexander, Demy, rest. 1660.

Tho. Clutterbook, Fellow

John Drake, Chorister

Joh. Slade, Sen. Cook

— Nicolson (M. A. Clerk)

Oriell Coll.

Joh. Duncombe M. A. rest. 1660.

Exeter Coll.

Hen. Tozer, not expelled }
Joh. Bridgood, restor. } Fell.

Joh.

Joh. Berry (1) B. A. Probat.

Joh. Barbone, Schol. M. A.

Will. Webber }
Rob. Teige } Batlers or Sojorn.

St. John's Coll.

Edm. Tilesley M. A. Fell.

Tho. Winyard B. A, rest. 1660.

Baliol Coll.

Rob. Fielding M. A. Fell.

Tho. Clement, Schol. A. B.

Corp. Ch. Coll.

George Stratford }
Tho. Sanderfon } Fellows
Tim. Shute }

Gamaliel Clarkfon, B. A. Schol.

All Souls Coll.

Hen. Barker

Joh. Middleton }
Hugh Boham } Chap.

Rich. Fisher

Pembroke Coll.

Joh. Boles or Bowlds, rest. 1660.

Lincoln Coll.

Joh. Webberley B. D. Fellow

Jefus Coll.

Philip Flower, Fellow

Trinity Coll.

Matthew Skinner

Anton. Ettrick, Commoner

Will. Radford

Bern. Banger, B. A.

(1) Arth. Bury.

Joh. Pownall, B. A.

——— Box

——— Escot, Commoner

Merton Coll.

Franc. Broad, M. A.

Joh. Lee, M. A.

Will. Owen, M. A.

Wadham Coll.

Lionell Pyne

Brafenose Coll.

Byrom Eaton

Ralph Raufon, rest. 1660

Rich. Eaude

New Coll.

Joh. Lucas

Joh. Gardiner, restored 1660

Will. Barker

Rich. Roulandson, B. A. rest. 1660

July 5, Wednesday. The Visitors being full of Candidates (mostly come from Cambridge upon Cheynell's invitation) looking and seeking after Fellowships and Scholarships, they (1) resolved that Dr. Joshua Hoyle the designed Master of University College, Dr. Edm. Stanton of Corp. Ch. Coll. Mr. Greenwood of Brasenose, Mr. Joh. Wilkins of Wadham, Mr. Hen. Langley, H. Cornish, Dr. Joh. Palmer, Mr. Cross and Button Proctors, Mr. Hancock and Clifford of Exeter Coll. with others should be desired to be a Committee for the examination of such persons, or any three of them, so that one Head of a House and one of the Proctors be present. The same day a Serjeant of a Foot Company with a Drum and guard of Musqueteers with him, made proclamation (after a call had been beaten by the Drummer) and published an Order of the Deputy Governor, at every College, running thus :

‘ Whereas I have received Orders from his Excellency the Lord Fairfax to cause all orders of Parliament for the reformation of this place to be put

(1) Ibid. p. 153, &c.

in execution, and have in order thereunto received a special Order from the Committee of Lords and Commons for the reformation of this University, for the expulsion of divers Gentlemen, whose names have been publickly affixed, that they might have notice to provide for their removal, and since that time divers affronts have been offered to the Soldiery of this Garrison, as fyering at the Guard, and causing alarums in the City, and not knowing of what evil consequence it may be to suffer such disaffected persons in the Garrison, I am constrained to hasten the execution of the Orders aforesaid, and do therefore hereby require all and every of the Gentlemen, whose names have been publickly affixed, to depart from this Garrison this very day, and in case any shall refuse to remove, I shall after this day take him for a Spie and deal with him accordingly.

Given under my hand at Oxon this 5 of July 1648,

THO. KEYLSEY.'

The same day Mr. John Proctor of Exeter College was suspended from all power and profits of his Fellowship for his contempt of the Authority of Parliament in not appearing before the Visitors upon sufficient Summons as they pretended. Which being no sooner done, but the Visitors sent an Order to the said College, whereby they did appoint and constitute Mr. Arthur Clifford Subrector, Mr. Martin Bursar, and Mr. Handcock Dean, all which had before submitted to their Authority, and had, except the former, caused all this trouble by their uncharitable information made daily almost to the Visitors concerning the persons and affairs of their House. See before under March 21, 1647.

July 8, A&t Saturday (if an A&t had been solemnized). The Visitors, by an (1) Order made yesterday (stuck on St. Mary's door this day) expelled 73 persons from the University, only for not submitting to them as Visitors. Which with former and after expulsions were done only by Dr. Joh. Wilkinon, Dr. Reynolds Vicechanc. Dr. Rogers Principal of New Inn, Mr. Cheynell, and Mr. Hen. Wilkinon Sen. all Divines and Members of the University, who proceeded to the doing of this and many such former Acts, without the concurrence of any of the Lay-Gentlemen joined in Commission with them, who foreseeing the destructive way that they intended, had all forsaken them long before. The names of those thus expelled are these :

(1) Ibid. p. 156, 157.

New College.

Joh. Beesley	}	restored 1660.
Rob. Baynham		
Joh. Dummer		
Joh. Price		
Rich. Holloway		
Ambr. Blake		
Gilb. Coles		
Hen. Hobbs		
Joh. Marshall, rest. 1660.		
Tho. Gillynham		
Rob. Bowman, rest. 1660.		
Christop. Turpyn		
Gilb. Withers		
Hen. Complyn		
Anton. Robinson		
Tho. Alexander		
Hen. Aylworth		

Christ Church.

Pet. Staninough, M. A.
 Joh. Dolben, made Canon of his House, 1660.
 Tho. Hyll
 Joh. Hilman
 George Smith, rest. 1660.
 Rich. Hyll } rest. 1660.
 Sam. Jackson }
 Christop. Lowder
 Rob. Whitehall, complied soon after and obtained a Fellowship in Mert.
 Coll.

Brafenose Coll.

Will. Burges

Magd. Coll.

Walt. Stonehouse, B. A. Demy	}	rest. 1660.
Joh. Nourse, B. A. Demy		
Joh. Worthington, M. A. Demy		
— Coppinger, Demy		

Edw. Philipps, B. A. Clerk

Rich. Bartlet, Clerk

Hen. Jones, Probat. Fell. rest. 1660, afterwards LL. D. and Chanc. of
Bristow.

Franc. Drope, Demy, rest. 1660.

Will. Collis, B. A. Demy

Ralph á Deane, B. A. Demy

Humph. Simfon, Chorister

Will. Durston, B. A. Clerk

Univerfity Coll.

Obadiah Walker, M. A. rest. 1660

Hen. Watkins, M. A. Fell.

Tho. Silvester, Exhibitioner, soon after restored upon his compliance.

Queen's Coll.

Nich. Pitt, Commoner, kept in afterwards for a time.

Christop. Musgrave, Commoner

Franc. Gibson, B. A.

Joh. Pierfon, Fellow

James Buchanan

St. John's Coll.

Dav. Hitchins, B. A.

Edw. Slatier

Steph. Pemble

Henry Osbaston

} Fellows

Will. Taylour, B. A. Butler, rest. 1660.

Oriel Coll.

Rich. Saunders, afterwards complying was restored to his Fellowship 1652.

Sharington Sheldon, complying also was restored to his Fellowship 1650.

Philipp Bouche, rest. 1660.

Hen. Chamberlayne

Jefus College.

Tho. Wilkines

Joh. Hughes, Commoner

Will. Price

George Evans, Commoner

James Penrie
Theodoret Basset

Corp. C. Coll.

Tho. Drurie, M. A. Fell.
Joh. Betts, B. A. Schol.
George Halsted }
John Kind } M. A. and Feil.
James Jackson }
Joh. Clerke, B. A. Schol.
Tho. Teacle, Schol.
James Metford, Schol. rest. 1660
Will. Stampe, Schol.
Joh. Stapleton, Commoner
Hen. Glover, Schol.

On Tuesday following, a Drum with a guard of Musqueteers were sent to every College, where (after a call had been beaten by the Drummer) the like Order as before, subscribed by the Deputy Governor, was read. The most part obeyed, but some undergoing the brunt, were imprisoned, while others absconded for several weeks.

July 10. A Guard of Soldiers was sent to Brasenose College, where they stayed all that day at the Chappel and Hall door to prevent the Election of a new Principal. Wherefore the Fellows deferred their Election till the 13 of the said Month, and then in a Fellow's Chamber chose Mr. Yate, as before is told you.

July 11, Tuesday. Dr. Reynolds with the Visitors went to University College, and gave Dr. Hoyle possession of that College, called for the book and entered him Master in Dr. Walker's place. The same day they went to C. C. Coll. dashed out Dr. Newlin's name from the Buttery-book, and put in that of Dr. Stanton, formerly voted into the place: but their backs were no sooner turned but his name was blotted out with a pen by Will. Fulman, and then torn out by Tim. Parker, Scholars of that House. At the same time (if I mistake not) they brake open the Treasury, but found nothing.

July 13, 14, &c. According to a Summons from the Visitors, requiring all Members that had not yet given in their answers, appeared (1)

(1) REG. Visit. ut supra, p. 170, &c.

an 100 and odd, of which but few, except Servants of Colleges and Halls, submitted. As for those that were turned out in the remaining part of this month and after, were but few, only three of Corp. Ch. Coll. as I can yet find. For from this, till the beginning of October, the Visitors did but little in their reformation. The reasons were, 1. Because they were getting in their Tithes, and could not attend the public, for 'Charity begins at home.' 2. Because there were insurrections of the King's party in Surry, Kent, Effex, Colchester, &c. and the Scots also entred England pretendedly for the King, which frightened them so much, that some that were left here, were consulting to hide and secure their goods.

July 22, were expelled by the Visitors from C. C. C. these three persons, namely, Timothy Parker Schol. Will. Fulman Schol. and Tho. Jennings Bachelaur of Arts and Scholar, the two last of which were restored an. 1660. (1)

It must be now remembred that in the said month of July divers Scholars, privileged persons and citizens, who had lately borne arms, and had done special service for the King, did enter themselves into a combination against the garrison of Oxon, to the end that they (as other plotters of their party were now acting in other Towns) might relieve Colchester; wherein were besieged by the Lord Fairfax and his army those generous Gentlemen of Effex and Kent, who for about two months had been in arms to vindicate their captive King and liberties of their Country. And that the said plotters or discontented Cavaliers might bring their designs to pass, they first of all ordered that at the day appointed (which was a Sunday) they should seize on all the Soldiers either in Churches or Conventicles at their devotions. 2. On the Guard and Magazine at New College. 3. On the Visitors and others of the well affected, from whom they had received several insolencies and wrongs. Also that this plot might the better go forward and take effect, Mr. Franc. Croft, one of the Chaplains of Merton College (afterwards a Physician at Stratford on Avon in Warwickshire) gave the Oath of secrefy to every person that had entred into the combination, which he afterwards (as I have been informed) entred into a pocket-book. But these persons having some false, or rather drunken

(1) [*W. Fulman* was created M. A. and made Fellow of his House; where continuing several years a severe Student in various sorts of learning was, upon the death of Mr. Rich. Samwais, presented by the President and Fellows of his Coll. to the Rectory of Meysey Hampton, near Fairford, in Gloucestershire, where he finished his

course in 1688. He was a most zealous son of the Church of England, and a grand enemy to Popery and Fanaticism. He was a most excellent Theologit, admirably well versed in ecclesiastical and profane History and Chronology, and had a great insight in English History and Antiquities.' *ATH. OXON.* 1st. edit. v. 11, c. 624.]

brethren among them, who discoursed of their design in their cups; all their plot was discovered about the latter end of the said month of July.

Hereupon some were seized on and imprisoned, others did hide themselves for a time and change their lodgings, and another party presently fled from the City. Those Scholars also that had been banished from Oxon, but yet lived near to it, removed their quarters further off. Among those that were taken in Oxon were William Cerney, commonly called Snapper, an inferior Servant of Lincoln College, William Collier, a Servant of Pembroke College, Thomas Curteis one of the University Musicians, and Edward Adams a Barber. The first stood in the Pillory, had his Ears clipt by Will. Hilliard one of the University Musicians, who had a hand also in the plot, and was whipt at the Cart's tail. The second was imprisoned at New College in one of the Chaplains Chambers under the Hall, who (after he had been tortured by burning his hands, that were tied behind him, with lighted match, purposely to gain a confession of those that were engaged in the plot) made his escape through the window and over the high embattled wall adjoining, and so saved the hangman a labour. The other two, after some time of imprisonment, did by command cast lots, which of them should be hanged: but the lot falling to Adams, he was on the 4 Sept. conducted by Soldiers to the Inn called the Catherine Wheel, by Magdalen Parish Church, (having been the place where many of the combination met to consult about their affairs) there to be hanged on the sign-post. Curteis was the person to do the office of hangman; and when all things were made ready, and Adams had mounted on a ladder (from whence he made some confession to the people, and then many entreaties for his life) was at length called down by Major Mills (who performed the office of Governor in the absence of Kelsey) and for a time reprieved, and at length pardoned, upon the earnest desires of Sir Nathaniel Brent, he being put upon it by the continual solicitations made to him and his Lady, by their Cook, brother to the said Adams.

Towards the latter end of Sept. the Clergy-Visitors, and none else except Mills, posted to Oxford, bringing with them all such new Heads voted in, as had not yet taken possession, together with a great rabble of new faces, scraped out of Cambridge and the Country, whom they intended to put into several Colleges as a new plantation of Saints. The reasons of this their haste were, 1. Because a Treaty began with the King in the Isle of Wight Sept. 18, which was to continue 40 days, and so they

they made haste to settle themselves in the possession of what was voted them, to put out men of a contrary opinion, and thrust into their places their own confidants, thinking that they should be secured by the treaty and be confirmed by the King's ratification of it, if it succeeded. 2. Because Michaelmas, a great rent-day appearing, they meant to be in a capacity to receive that money.

Aug. 1, Tuesday. But while the Visitors did little at Oxford, the Committee did much, of which there are some particulars. 1. They ordered that the Soldiery in Oxford be desired to cause their orders to be executed for the removing of those that were expelled 5 miles from the University. 2. That those places that are void, may be filled by the Visitors in those Houses where there are not Electors enough, so that they submit to the authority of Parliament. 3. That those persons that were present or in the University since they were summoned and did not appear, are under contempt. 4. That those that were in London and in places not far distant from Oxford, and did not appear, are under the like contempt.

At that time Mr. Hen. Wilkinson made a report to the Committee at London of these (1) particulars following, viz. 1. That some whom they have ejected, after they were actually removed, have returned again to Oxford, and that others do stay near about the Town, to the danger of the place, and that if remedy be not taken, they could not well go forward. 2. That some general Order be desired about places which are void otherwise than by ejection. As also about new Elections which have been made since the Parliament's inhibition. 3. That Money, Plate, Seals, Evidences, Registers, Rentalls, Books of Accompts, and other like things, which concern the state of the several Colleges, are conveyed away contrary to Oaths and Statutes. 4. That it was the desire of the Visitors and Delegates of the University that they might have the Insignia, viz. Bedells Staves and Seals manuell belonging to the Chancellor's Office. 5. That it was their desire that the names of such who have not yet appeared upon the summons of the Visitors, be presented to them in this manner. That several Orders and Summons have been made by the Visitors, viz.

1. May 26. That all Scholars, Officers, and Members of this University, of what rank, degree, or quality soever, then present in the University, should within seven days, upon pain of expulsion, bring in a direct

(1) *Ibid.* p. 198 a, p. 198 b.

answer to the question 'whether they do submit to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation?'

2. June 6. That all who lay claim to any Fellowship, place of power, trust, or advantage in the University of Oxon, or in any College or Hall therein respectively, do within 15 days repair to the University to perform their duty and undergo the present Visitation.

3. July 12. That all that have not appeared upon several former Summons, should appear on Friday next following, being the 14 day, or their names should be forthwith returned to the Committee of Lords and Commons as refusing to appear. And that notwithstanding these orders the persons after named have not hitherto appeared before the Visitors since the Order made by both the honorable Houses of Apr. 21, 1648.

6. That he then certified the Committee of a Roll or Schedule that he had, containing the names of nine score Members of the University, of whom divers were then absent beyond the seas, that others had been absent in the kingdom, some in parts remote, others in London and in other places not far distant; and that others have been present in the University since the Summons, but did not appear.

All which particulars they then took into their consideration; and the Rolls being perused by, and afterwards debated among them, they ordered (1) that every one of those nine score should be removed from, and deprived of their places. So that the said Order being forthwith sent to Oxon, the Visitors afterwards did for the most part put it in execution, not presently, but at several times, as friends and candidates came in. At the same time Dr. Hen. Stringer (whose answer to the Visitors was, 'That as I belong to New College, I concur in answer with the Society of that House') was by the said Committee expelled, and on the 14 of September following was turned out of his Greek Lectureship in the University.

Aug. 17. By virtue of an Order of the Committee of Lords and Commons for the reformation of this University, as also by an Order directed to Tho. Kelsey Deputy Governour of the Garrison of Oxon, from the Lord Fairfax, General of the Parliament's Forces, to assist the Visitors and see all orders of Parliament, in relation to the regulating of the University, put in execution; all Scholars that were expelled for non-submission to the Authority of Parliament, were required to depart the Garrison 5 miles, and not to come within that compass without special licence from the Vicechancellor and rest of the Visitors. Which Order was to

(1) Ibid. p. 198, 199.

be observed within 4 days after the date thereof, notwithstanding any former licence to the contrary.

Sept. 13, Wednesday. Dr. Joh. Wall was established in his Canonship of Christchurch by the Committee.

Sept. 14. It was ordered (1) by the said Committee, that the Heads of Houses and Prebendaries of Ch. Church, lately displaced, should remove from the University: upon which all removed except Dr. Sheldon, as yet in restraint, and Dr. Isles, that was now indisposed.

Oct. 2, Monday. It was (2) ordered that all Elections since July 2, an. 1647, according to an Order of the Committee, be void and of no effect. The same day were expelled these:

Corp. Ch. Coll.

Elias Wrench	}	Fellows
Abrah. Speeding		
Thomas Sutton		
Joseph Barker		
Robert Newlin, Steward, for non-appearance		
Joh. Hill, Senior Cook		
Hen. Price, Junior Cook, restored 1660		
Joh. Parne, Butler		
Tho. Seymour, Manciple	}	rest. 1660.
Tho. Bowden, Porter		

All Souls College.

Joh. Birkenhead, M. of A. from his Fellowship and Moral Philos. Lecture
 Tim. Baldwyn, kept his place afterwards by application made to Tho. Kelsey, Dep. Governour, as T. Barlow of Q. Coll. and Joh. Houghton of Brasenose did.

Tho. Dayrell
 Tho. Smith
 Nath. Napier
 Franc. Newman
 Tho. Georges
 Thom. Crofts, restored 1660, and soon after became Dean of Norwich.
 Francis Hungerford
 Franc. Talbot
 William Dayrell

(1) Ibid. p. 203.

(2) Ibid. p. 208.

Will. Basset, Dr. of LL.

Edw. Norton

Tho. Culpepper

John Holingworth, Butler, rest. 1660. (1)

Wadham College.

— Atkyns. Fell.

Nich. Strangways, M. A. Fell. rest. 1660.

John Michaelson, B. A. }
 — Huish, B. A. } Scholars

Christ Church.

Joh. King, Auditor, for non-appearance

New College.

Joh. Holloway, Steward.

Oct. 3. The Elections of certain Scholars and Choristers of C. C. Coll. were nulled by the Visitors, and so consequently they deprived of their places. Their names were, Norton Bold, restor. an. 1660, Rich Warr, and Tho. Johnson, both which came in again soon after. John Fountaine and William Tonstall, submitted afterwards. The Choristers were Dan. Horne and Lawrence. One — Holloway, also newly chosen Clerk, was deprived at the same time of his place. On the said day it was 'ordered (2) that the revenues of the several Lectures, due since the vacancy of them, be employed to buy Bedells staves for the University, and the remainder to go unto the satisfying the Registrar and other Officers attending the Visitors.' This as to the Staves was not done; for if I am not mistaken, they got 4 or 5 about two years after. Also that on the 18 Sept. the Visitors ordered (3) that each Coll. should lend a certain sum of money to purchase them.

Oct. 12, Thursday, were several Orders published, among which were, 1. That no non-submitters (4) have any voice in any Election, whether it be in College, Hall, or University. 2. That they be no Tutors, or have any Office belonging to a Scholar. 3. That Dr. Tristram Sugge and several others of Wadham and Corp. Ch. Coll. (to the number of 10) be expelled, which Order was stuck up in the said Colleges, as others about this time were in other Colleges, whereas before they were stuck up on St. Mary's Church door.

(1) Oliver Lloyd was ejected. (2) Ibid. p. 208. (3) Ibid. p. 273. (4) Ibid. p. 214, &c.

At the same time or thereabouts, several of the Servants of All Souls College were expelled for their saucy (so they termed it) answer to the Visitors, given in by them May the 5 last. The question then proposed to them was this: 'Will you submit to the Authority of Parliament in this Visitation?' Answer (1) 'We whose names are here underwritten, being desirous not to be misunderstood in a matter we understand not, shall submit to the Authority of Parliament in this Visitation so far forth as our former Oathes will permit.' Soon after some of the Fellows of the said College went to their new Warden Dr. Palmer. He urgeth them to submit, they urge the impossibility, having sworn to maintain the King's just rights and preheminencies, of which to visit the University was one. He replied, he wondred they should stand so much upon Obedience to the King, who had taken upon him (in promising to grant the preamble to the first Bill proposed to him, if all things else were agreed on) all the blood spilt in England this war.

Oct. 13. An Order issued out for the annulling of all Elections in Colleges or the University, mentioned before in Oct. 2.

Oct. 16, Tuesday. Dr. Joshua Hoyle, lately made Regius Professor of Divinity, entred this day upon his place, made a very miserable trite speech, as by his auditory was judged, took no notice at all of the King, but told the Assembly he was called to that employment by the Parliament, which he took for a divine call, not acknowledging his place from the King: which made some then present to say among themselves that he was not Regius Professor. He said nothing of Dr. Saunderson (whose place he usurped) but commended Dr. Holland and Dr. Prideaux much, and wished that he had but half his spirit (as Elisha wished for Elijah's): but it appeared not to some of the Auditory (the Sons of the Prophets) by any thing he said then or since, that he had one quarter of it. The same day Monsieur du Moulin entred upon the History Lecture, made a speech, commended the Parliament, Vice-Chancellor, Visitors &c. and told his Auditory many impertinent stories out of Æsop's Fables, and when with miserable stuff he had tired his hearers and himself, ended.

Oct. 17. Eight Fellows of St. John's Coll. and 12 Fellows, two Demys, and four Servants of Magdalen Coll. were expelled. Their names follow.

(1) Ibid. p. 34.

St. John's College.

Joh. Edwards, D. of Physf.
 George Wild, LL. D.
 Charles Milward, M. A.
 John Jennings, LL. B.
 Rob. Jennings, LL. B. rest. 1660.
 Peter Mewes, LL. B. rest. 1660.
 Arth. Buckridge, LL. B. rest. 1660.
 James Aston

Magdalen College.

—— Clay, M. A.
 Joh. Langton
 Edm. Diggle, restor. 1660.
 Joh. Harrys
 Joh. Floud, M. A.
 Edw. Rogers, rest. 1660.
 Joh. Dale, Sen.
 Joh. Cletheroe, M. A. rest. 1660.
 George Wake, M. A.
 afterward 31 Oct. 48, submitted
 H. Hunt
 Joh. Drope, B. A. }
 Joh. Brice, Prob. } rest. 1660.
 George Langton }
 Christ. Taylour, second Butler, B. A, rest. 1660.
 Joh. Touchin, third Butler, B. A. rest. 1660.
 Will. Herne, second Cook, rest. 1660.
 Emanuel Heath, Horsekeeper, rest. 1660.

Oct. 19, or thereabouts, these persons following were expelled :

Brafenose College.

Rob. Kynge
 Ralph Byrome
 —— Roberts
 Tho. Church, rest. 1660.

Univerfity Coll.

Tho. Radcliffe, M. A. Fell. }
 Abraham Woodhead, reft. 1660 } for non appearance
 Rob. Yonge }
 Rich. Goldwell } Schol. for non appearance
 Rich. Hanfon }

Oct. 20. Dr. Hoyle read again on the Gofpel of St. John, Chap. i. Verfe 1. His Lecture was ftrangely confused and illogical, and nothing therein like a confequence, as fuch as thefe to prove Chrift eternal. 1. He was a principio ergo eternal. 2. He was λογος and therefore eternal. 3. He was not only a patre, but de patre and ergo eternal. He was the Son of the Father, ergo of the fame nature, and ergo eternal, for in all creatures, men, beafts, birds, &c. generans et genitum are ejuſdem naturæ, and ſhall we deny that to God, which we affirm of the creature? Befides which he had alfo much falſe Latin, which being ridiculous I ſhall paſs by. The ſame day, if I am not miſtaken, there were examinations performed by the new comers, ſhewing themſelves very ridiculous to the Auditory. One of them, among other Queſtions, asked theſe 1. Pro quo gradu tu ſtas? 2. Rhetor et Orator quomodo differunt? pronouncing *ra* in Orator ſhort. 3. Quis fuit mater Romuli? &c. The ſame day were 4 Fellows and the Bible Clerk of Braſenofe expelled.

Oct. 24. Dr. Sheldon was (1) releaſed from priſon in Oxford by the Committee, upon condition that he come not within 5 miles thereof, or into the Iſle of Wight, Mr. Richard Newdigate of Greys Inn, then undertaking before the ſaid Committee, for his appearance before them upon 14 days warning. Which Order being ſent down to the Viſitors, was confirmed by 26 Oct.

Oct. 26. Theſe perſons following were expelled by the Viſitors (2).

Baliol Coll.

Rich. Spurway, B. A. for non ſubmiſſion and marriage.
 Joh. Evans }
 Row. Okeley } Schol. for non appearance.

Trinity Coll.

Jofias Howe, M. A. }
 — Walker } for non appearance.

(1) Ib. in REG. Viſit. p. 218.

(2) Ib. p. 168.

Oct. 29, Sunday. A new face came up at St. Mary's by the Visitors appointment. He was very tedious and impertinent, and in his prayers he prayed for the King, 'that GOD would open his eyes' (as the fashion was among them to slander him before GOD and the people) 'and lay all the blood that was spilt to his heart, &c.' Another, named Thom. Borrace, preached for them at St. Martin's and All-Hallows. His usual form of prayer for the King was, 'that if GOD took any pleasure in him he would do so and so.' This person was created Bac. of Div. and took the Oath of allegiance according to Statute, but with this Salvo—'I take this Oath so far forth, as it doth not contradict the National Covenant.' To conclude, this month, divers besides those mentioned before, were expelled at several times, but the greatest part was on the second day.

Oct. 30. Whereas there had lately been some trouble in Jesus Coll. about placing and settling the new comers there, it was this day (1) ordered by the Visitors, that the Provost-Marshal of the Garrison attend the Fellows elected into the said College to take possession of their respective Chambers according to Seniority, which the next day was accordingly done, and several doors broke open.

Nov. 2, Thursday, were these Students of Christ Church expelled, namely :

Jasper Mayne, D. D. made Can. 1660.

Mart. Lleuellin

—— Byam

Edm. Underwood

Thom. Norgate

Ben. Love, A. B.

George Nicholas

—— Blaze

Adam Little

James Heath, known afterwards by a Chronicle that he published.

There were then also two Chaplains of the said House expelled, viz. Nathaniel Conopius, a Grecian, and Thom. Weaver the Poet. All whose names were not posted up in the Hall or at St. Mary's, but dashed out of the Book by the new Dean and Canons. And because it was so

(1) *Ib.* p. 221.

and no otherwise, they took no notice of what had passed but went into the Hall and eat their commons for some days, till they were kept down from coming by force. As for Conopius (who before he became Chaplain of Ch. Ch. had been educated in Baliol College) returned afterwards into his own Country and about An. 1650, became Bishop of Smyrna. Divers also were this and the next month expelled from other Colleges, by threes, by sixes and eights, or more or less, as men came in to beg places. This day also an Order from the Visitors came to Oriel College (where they had newly thrust in 5 or 6 Fellows, the chief part being Bachelours of Arts) to make two of them Treasurers to receive all the College revenues, and another Dean (which is the Provost's Deputy) so that the whole Government of that House was put into the hands of those that knew nothing of it, or the Government of any House besides, while the antient Fellows as Mr. Rouse, Brookes, Say, &c. who understood the business well were passed by.

Nov. 4. There was a debate between the Vicechanc. Mayor, and some of the new Governors, in the Lodgings of Dr. Saunders, Provost of Oriel, where it was moved, 1. Whether the 5 of Nov. should be observed? Why? it was commanded by Act of Parliament, and it was (it seems) the question, whether an Act of Parliament should be obeyed? well, because the King and Parliament were preserved from that Gunpowder treason, 'twas resolved that the day should be kept. 2. Whether there should be Bonafiers and ringing of Bells? resolved No, because the 5 of Nov. was Sunday; but that solemnity was put off till Monday Nov. 6, and then ringing of Bells and Bonafiers were plentifully observed. Conscientious Rebels! what care of the Sunday they take, who make no conscience of Rebellion, &c.

Nov. 9. According to an Order (1) of the Visitors Oct. 30, were expelled two the best Scholars of the University, namely, Dr. Pet. Turner, and Mr. Joh. Greaves, Fellows of Merton College, the former Geometry, the other Astronomy Professor of the University. The same day also were expelled Mr. Joh. Horne and Mr. Humph. Lloyd, Fellows of Oriel; the last of which was, after the King's restoration, made Dean of St. Asaph and at length Bishop of Bangor.

(1) Ibid. p. 169, et alibi.

Nov. 12, Sunday. Mr. Hen. Wilkinson Jun. the new Principal of Magdalen Hall (commonly now called Dean Harry) preached at St. Mary's, and in his application exhorted the Visitors (who were enough violent of themselves) to go on, and 'make a thorough reformation, not to leave any thing of Baal, not the stump of Dagon, that they leave neither root nor branch of the old stock, &c. that there could be no quiet while they stayed.'

Nov. 16. It was ordered (1) by the Committee that all those that were present in Oxon while it was a Garrison against the Parliament, and have absented themselves since it was reduced to the authority of the said Parliament without any Statutable licence shall be removed from and deprived of their places. Which Order coming to the Visitors, was the next year after put in execution. They then ordered also that the Visitors tender the negative Oaths to the Masters, Fellows, Scholars, and Officers of the respective Colleges and Halls and to return the names of those that refuse them. Also that those that have submitted since the 1 of Sept. and have not heretofore expressed some good affection to the Parliament, shall be received as submitters.

Nov. 18. Mr. Hen. Wilkinson, Sen. and Mr. Cheynell, being at London got at a packt Committee of 6 or 7 at the most, assembled in the Chamber of Mr. Francis Rouse one of the number, these three Orders. 1. That they and the rest of the Visitors should have power to press the Covenant and Negative Oath. 2. That submission since the 1 of Sept. last should not be taken. 3. That all that appeared not upon summons (how far distant soever) should be proceeded against as persons in contempt &c. These Orders, I say, those two hotheaded, eager and violent persons got to pass, to the end that they might pleasure those, who had already given to, or promised them rewards and considerable gratuities for preferment sake. Horrid Villany! so detestable it was to most persons, that some of their Brethren, particularly Dr. Mills, cried shame upon them to one of the Royal party, and meeting Mr. Tho. Barlow of Queen's College in the Palace Yard at Westminster within two or three days after the Orders were passed, 'told him of them, with great dislike and detestation—' as by a Note under the said Mr. (now Dr.) Barlow's hand (which I have seen) appeareth.

Nov. about the latter end, Information came from London to Dr.

Reynolds Dean of Ch. Church, and the new Prebends there, that the Ordinance for selling Dean and Chapters Lands was drawn up, and no Salvo made for the Lands of Ch. Church in Oxford. Upon this he and most of the Prebends make haste to London to use all possible means to keep their Lands, but effected nothing, because that 1. The Independent carried all before him. 2. That the Army came to London Dec. 2, and Wednesday Dec. 6, had seized on many Members of the House and imprisoned them, and lastly that they the said Dean and Prebends had taken the Covenant, in which they had sworn to abrogate all Deans and Chapters, and therefore the Independent expostulated the case much with them, why there should be a Salvo in the Ordinance, when there was no Salvo in the Covenant for Ch. Church. This caused great rejoicing in Oxford among the Royal party and those that had been lately ejected, for that those that had deprived the former Dean and Prebends of their livelihoods, should now, by craft, be deprived themselves. But soon after by great making of friends and cringing, Ch. Church was excepted.

Dec. the 9, Saturday. A Congregation was called, and Dr. Reynolds being absent, Dr. Rogers sat as Vicechancellor. Divers persons were then to be presented, but all it seems were put by, because by Statute they were to take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, to which Dr. Rogers would not give leave. So being deferred till Dr. Reynolds came home, he then permitted them to take those Oaths and proceed, but in the next month (Jan. 23) he would not do so.

In the same month Latin prayers according to the Liturgy were taken away at Ch. Church, having continued there till the Nativity in spite of the Visitors. Afterwards certain Divines of that House, namely, Mr. Joh. Fell, Mr. Joh. Dolbin, Mr. Rich. Allestrey, &c. all lately expelled, set up the Common Prayer in the house of Mr. Th. Willis, a Physician, against Merton College Church (1) (being the same house where lately had been an Independent meeting) to which place admitting none but their confidants were Prayers and Surplices used on all LORD'S Days, Holy Days, and their Vigils, as also the Sacrament according to the Church of England administered, continuing so till the Restoration of K. Ch. II.

Jan. about the middle, Mr. Bradshaw the new Master of Baliol Coll. called for the Grace they said publickly in the Hall, and being taken down

(1) First in the lodgings of Mr. Willis in Canterbury quadrangle, and then in his house against Merton Coll.

(for it used to hang up there, being pasted on a wooden table) he dashed out the King and the Queen's name who always were prayed for in it, and commanded that from thenceforth no memory should be made of them either in the Graces in the Hall or Prayers in the Chappel.

Thus have I given you the chief particulars of this Visitation, collected mostly from the Register of the said Visitors. What remains farther to be said of it, I shall in order insert. But before I do it I must say this, that such cruelty was there shewed, such tyranny acted by the Clergy-Visitors, and such alterations made by them, that never the like (no not in those various times from K. Henry VIII to Q. Elizabeth) was ever seen or heard of. Many good Wits were ejected, which for want of improvement in an Academical way, were soon after quite lost and drowned. Others also lost that learning they had by seeking after a bare livelihood, or by suffering extreme misery either at home or in Foreign Countries, and all done for conscience sake and their King, now a Captive, and ready to receive the fatal blow from his subjects. But least these their sufferings should stand unrecorded to posterity, hundreds of Silver and Brass Medals were made at the charges of some expelled, and dispersed into divers Countries. On one side was the Effigies of an Altar and this wrote on it, 'P. M. ACAD. OXON. 1648;' and on the reverse this, 'DEO, ECCLESIAE, PRINCIPI, VICTIMA.' At the same time also, were the said words weaved in black ribbon with silver and gold letters and commonly worn in hats by Scholars and others; but so distasteful was it to Cheynell, that seeing a Scholar going out of St. Mary's door before him (after Sermon on a Sunday) with a bunch of it tied in his hat cock'd, did with great fury snatch the hat from his head, pull it thence with disdain, tear or cut it in pieces and threw to the Scholar his hat again.

Before I go any farther, it will not be amiss to leave behind me some character of the Visitors (especially those of the Clergy) that acted in this unfortunate Visitation. The first that I shall name shall be *Sir Nathaniel Brent*, Knt. who, as well descended by birth, so improved by education in foreign Countries, and one though not in Orders as I can yet learn, yet his rising and subsistence was from the Clergy. Afterward by marrying with the Daughter of Dr. Rob. Abbot, Bishop of Salisbury, became Vicar-General of England, by the favour of Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, younger brother to the aforesaid Robert, in which place he acted zealously for the Church, took special care in Dr. Laud's time of having
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the Ceremonies observed, the Table at the high Altar railed in &c. but yet at the change of the times, no man more ready to impeach Laud at his trial than he, whether to conform with the then times, or to revenge the grudges which had always been between him and the Abbots, let others judge. And whereas he had before expressed great devotion at his entrance into the house of GOD, he now was not only contented to take down the rich hangings at the high Altar in Merton Coll. Chappel (which he should by right have preserved in the College Treasury for future use, if occasion might be) but being so done, to hang his bed-chamber and bed with them; notoriously exclaimed against by the Prelatical Party because dedicated to a pious use. Those that have read his Dedicatory Epistle to K. James, set before the posthumous work of Franc. Mafon, 'de Ministerio Anglicano' (wherein he zealously desired that King to protect and defend the Prelates and Ministers of the Church of GOD, 'qui ab ipsis Apostolis, successionibus haud interruptis, originem trahunt') could never imagine (if the premises could by them have been considered) so great variety in this person, as to turn with the weathercock, become an enemy to the Bishops, take the Covenant and such like. But some it seems that were his contemporaries in Merton College, could have told the world upon enquiry, that he was another Varro, who could transact business for Pompey in Spain, but quickly unload himself of the fidelity he vowed, so soon as he had intelligence that Cæsar was master of the field. Also to compare him to a Weathercock, whereof there is no other use but 'indicare regnantem.'

The second is *Dr. John Wilkinfon*, generally accounted an illiterate, testy, old creature, one that for forty years together had been the sport of the boys, and constantly yoked with Dr. Kettle: a person more of beard than learning: and sufficiently known never to have preached above once in 40 years, and having out-lived all the little learning he had, and his every thing but sugar'd drink and possets, was thought fit to be Sir Nathaniel Brent's second in being revenged on learning, not (as I am persuaded) that he seeked after it, but rather put upon him, because of taking advantage on his weakness in making him consent to any thing, what Cheynell and Hen. Wilkinfon desired.

The third is *Edward Reynolds*, a good Scholar, an excellent Preacher, and of a voluble tongue, but of an obscure hoarse voice. 'This is that ἀμφίβιον, which not long since hung in æquilibrium, and waited onlie for a
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graine of success to turne the scales. Loath he was to nauseate his reputation by actions, so much repugnant to his profession, till bayted with Cheynell's execrations of his detestable neutrality, and Pembroke his proffer of the Imperiall Chaire.' So thus being centred, he rests in quiet for a time, and protested (if Episcopacy revive not) to remain immoveable, herein much resembling the Lyon, which being found by the Hunters in a Cave, will rather die in the place than quit it, for shame that he was caught in so disgraceful a refuge. But being outed of that pleasing rest at Ch. Ch. by a pretty contrived knack, was forced unpitied to return to his former Cures. This person by taking the Covenant, did profess himself an enemy to the Hierarchy of Bishops, and was bound by Oath to endeavour to extirpate that holy function: now if any one should at this time have told him, that before he saw another World, he should not only be a Bishop, but an Abbat too for 16 years together, he would have defied him and took it for a grand abuse thrown upon him; but such it seems was the vicissitude of the man and times, that he not content with the Wardenship of Merton Coll. (after he had very peaceably left the Deanry of Christ Church the second time) sweetly swallowed without any regret the Bishoprick of Norwich, together with the Abbatship of St. Benets in the Holme. Good God! this methinks is strange, one of the chief ringleaders of the Presbyterian faction turn Abbat in his old age! but 'tis no wonder, money and reformation go commonly hand in hand, and if a covetous and insatiable wife thinks fit, preferments and Oaths, let them be what they will, must be taken, and so pride bolstered up on a ruined conscience. In this I must commend him that he hath been a benefactor (though not great) to Merton College that gave him all his Academical Education (for which in some manner the Society hath shewed themselves grateful), and 'tis very probable that greater he would have been, if not hindred by his beloved Consort.

The fourth is *Robert Harrys*, a grave and reverend person to behold, and much esteemed by many for his familiar way of preaching; but if not belied, none more covetous and greedy after Livings and Preferments than he. He assured the Academians in his Visitation Sermon 4 June 1647, that though he had several Livings, yet he had no profits of them, and so might easily be excused &c. see more of him in the following year.

The fifth is *Christopher Rogers*, another piece of gravity also, but not half in him that the former had. An old Puritan and nothing of parts

or foul, but to please by his puling, praying and preaching, simple women and children. Before the turn of the times he seldom appeared in St. Mary's pulpit, for fear, as I conceive, of exposing himself to the Academians by his absurd expressions, and when often, as one of the Ministers appointed by the Parliament, no Scholars were his Auditors, but such that were of the Puritanical faction, unless it was to laugh at him. One thing that I must mention, shewing the pitiful spirit of this man (which he perhaps thought a piece of humility) was his cringing to, and fawning on those persons, (after the restoration of K. Charles II) to whom he had been accessary in their expulsion, An. 1648; specified mostly in this particular, in his waiting on, and following Dr. Baylie to his College when he was admitted Vicechancellor 1661, and there in the Common Hall (the place where he among the rest gave that Doctor his doom) to eat of his biscuit and drink of his wine, and that in his scarlet gown and other Academical formalities as much as any of the Prelatical party.

The sixth is *Francis Cheynell*, sometime Fellow of Merton College; where by his perplexed studies had disturbed his head so much, that he was forced (as 'tis said) to be kept up in the dark and whipt into his wits by the care of Bridget his mother at Salisbury, who before had taken to her second husband Dr. Abbot, Bishop of that place. A person he was of a bold and daring spirit, and very ready to have his hand in all the late Academical tragedies. He was mostly Chairman at every Session, and what he said was taken for Canonical, and not to be contradicted by the Vicechancellor himself. He was looked upon to be elder Brother to Mich. Oldworth for a time, because he led the Earl of Pembroke by the nose ad placitum, and read an Orthography Lecture to his Lordship in Wadham College Hall. By the Presbyterians he was accounted 'Malleus Hæreticorum,' and for awhile disgorged whole Anathemas against the Independent vermin (as he termed them) but for this he was neatly deprived of his Presidentship of St. John's College.

The seventh is *Henry Wilkinson*, Sen. commonly called long Harry, formerly silenced for preaching against the King's Declaration, which, (with Cheynell's being stopt from his Degree of Bac. of Div. for the like reason) was the chief cause (as 'tis thought) why they acted so highly against the University in their Visitation. He was tall and meagre in body, so was Cheynell; bore in his face the exact cut of a precisian, Cheynell the fiery face of a fury. Violent and little else but confusion in

his preaching; Cheynell, though not so much, yet more in disputing and discourse: both extremely hated and abused by the Academians; who, not only affronted them in the Streets, but in their Chambers (over Merton Coll. Common Gate) by ever and anon breaking their windows in the night time. After he had left the University he became Minister of St. Faith's under Paul's, but being desirous to get better preferment (for money it was that he sought after) got to be put in the list of Visitors, and much against the will of his father (who died in the latter end of the year 1647) acted violently in his trust. He was Cheynell's stout second in every combat, and could willingly dispense with a Cap or a Congee to gain a Profelyte, and affected treading softly in his going through the public Streets 'to procure an opinion' (as the Academians imagined) 'of cordial integrity.'

To these may be added *Mr. Edward Corbet*, but he being seldom among them, because probably of their violent proceedings, must be omitted: a modest man and good Scholar, commended for giving up the Oratorship and Canonry of Ch. Ch. belonging to it, but blamed for keeping the rich Rectory of Haseley near Oxford, which of right, belonged (as 'twas said) to one Dr. Thom. Some. However for those going before, they were neither of public spirits, generosity or candour, but so totally given to rake up pelf, as if they had never seen money before, or likely in few years after to see any again; but 'unde habet nemo querat, sed oportet habere.'

Thus you see by what way these Presbyterians placed themselves and their Religion, wives and children, kindred, servants, friends, acquaintance in the University, and how their party did it throughout all the Nation besides, none is ignorant. Blood, ruin, desolation, sacrilege, theft, perjury, ambition, covetousness, gluttony, malice, disobedience to Government, fraud and hypocrisy, and what not, were the basis and foundations on which they settled themselves, imitating therein, though unknown to them, what was done in those times between the 26 of Henry VIII and beginning of Queen Elizabeth.

An. } Dom. 1649
 } I Car. II.

April 5. Resolved (1) by the Visitors 'that Colleges in this University shall be visited, particularly to enquire of the Manners of all the

(1) REG. Vis. p. 239.

Members thereof, in relation to the several Statutes that ought to be observed: And to enquire of whatsoever is contrary to the Reformation begun and intended by the Visitors.'

April 10, Tuesday. The [next] matter I find memorable this year, is the Order of the Committee (1) made this day, that all Members of the University, and of Colleges and Halls that continued in Oxford while it was a Garrison against the Parliament, and had absented themselves since the surrender without any Statutable licence, should be removed from their places. Which Order being sent to the University was put in execution about the middle of May following, making thereby many more places void, to the end that persons of their own opinions might be preferred, and consequently some gratuities given to the wives or relations of the Visitors.

May 10, Thursday. Upon considerations that great meetings and extraordinary expences in these times were not convenient, the Committee ordered (2) that the public Act of the University, and the public Commencement of Cambridge should be put off for this year.

May 17, Thursday. Thomas Lord Fairfax the General, and Oliver Cromwell Lieutenant General, with divers Commanders came to the University, to the end that they might see what reformation or alterations had been made, and be entertained by their creatures with such ceremonies and solemnity as great persons formerly had been. Fairfax and Cromwell lay in the Warden's Lodgings of All Souls Coll. upon the invitation of Proctor Zanchy of that House, lately, (and now as I think) an Officer in the Parliament's Army, the Warden himself being sitting in the House of Commons.

May 18. The Provicechancellor Dr. Rogers, with the Heads of Houses, Dr. Joh. Wilkinon, Dr. Langbaine, &c. and the Proctors, went to wait on the said persons. After reception, one of the new Fellows of All Souls College spake a speech to them, which, though bad, yet good enough for Soldiers. That being done, Cromwell, who undertook to answer them, gave them smooth words, and told them, (the poor spirited Presbyterians believing him) 'that they knew no Commonwealth could flourish without Learning, and that they, whatsoever the world said to the contrary, meant to encourage it, and were so far from subtracting any of their means, that they purposed to add more &c.'

(1) Ibid. p. 245.

(2) REG. CONV. T. p. 50.

May 19, Saturday. Fairfax, Cromwell, and the Commanders, dined at Magdalen College in the Common Hall, having been invited by the new President in the name of the College, where they had good cheer and bad speeches. After dinner they played at Bowls in the College Green, the Vicechancellor, who was now in the University being with them. After they had done there, they went to the Schools, at which time a Convocation being held, it was proposed (1) by Zanchy the Proctor, to the Members of the University then present thus, ‘*Supplicatur Venerabili Convocationi Doctorum, Magistorum, Regentium et non Regentium, ut Exercituum a Parlamento conscriptorum Generalissimus ejusque Locumtenens honoratissimus ad Doctoratum in Jure Civili promoveantur. Causa est quod Clarissimi Mecænates nobis ornamento fuerint, in quibus, spes omnis et ratio Studiorum reponitur.—Conceduntur ista certantibus Votis et ardentibus Studiis.*’ In the mean time they being adorned with scarlet and such formalities that belong to a Doctor of Civil Law, were conducted by the Bedells into the Convocation House, where after Zanchy had delivered a short speech, presented Fairfax, and afterwards Cromwell to the Assembly; which done, the Vicechancellor admitted them, with a short speech, to the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and then Fairfax sat on the right, and Cromwell on the left hand of the Vicechancellor. After this the Bedells conducted up into the Convocation their chief officers, namely, Sir Hardrefs Waller, Colonel Thom. Harrison, Col. Rich. Ingoldesby Governor of Oxford, Col. John Hewson, Col. John Okey, Adjutant General George Sedascue (2) Quarter-Master General Edw. Grosvenor, Scout Master General Owen Roe, Lieutenant Col. Will. Goffe, &c. and being all presented by Zanchy in Masters Gowns, were admitted Masters of Arts. This done and other Supplices for their retinue proposed, Mr. Button the Orator concluded with an Oration, not without sensible flattery, and then the Vicechancellor dissolved the Convocation. Thence, after they were dismantled of their Academical formalities, they went to the public Library, where being received with a speech (by Mr. Joh. Rous I think) were entertained with a sumptuous banquet at the University charges.

May 20, Sunday. Mr. Hen. Wilkinson, Principal of Magdalen Hall, and Mauditt, the Senior Proctor, preached at St. Mary’s before them,

(1) Ibid. p. 45.

(2) Major. See Merc. Publicus 1660, p. 253.

and though rank Presbyterians, yet prayed hard, if not heartily, for the Army and their blessed proceedings.

May 21. The Generals left the City, after the chief Members of the University had taken their solemn farewell of them, leaving then (1) recommendations of several persons for their Academical Degrees. The same day Mr. George Philips (afterwards Proctor) and James Bedford Bachelaur of Arts, two new Fellows of Queen's College, make a motion to the Society, that seeing the younger Fellows (of which sort they were) had bad Chambers, that the outward Chappel of that College (which they said was useles) might be converted into Chambers for them to lodge in : horrid villainy !

May 26. About this time Mr. Tho. Iles, son of the late Canon, and Mr. Rich. Gale, Students of Christ Church, (who had complied with the Visitors when Pembroke their Chancellor was here and afterwards submitted) were expelled, they having been voted out in Dec. last, but not put in execution till this time. The reason for this was, that they and the whole Table where they sat in Ch. Church Hall, drank the King's health, standing up and bare-headed, in the last Christmas Holidays. For which act of Honour to their captive King (so dangerous a thing it was to be loyal) they were called in question for it and examined. The rest that sat at the same Table and drank it, were (though they had not submitted) not expelled at the same time, only put (2) out of Commons for a week and lost half a week's allowance, but the former two being looked upon as notorious fots and ill-livers were ejected. There were then some among them that had been before ejected, but taking no notice of it took their Commons notwithstanding, till the Dean and Canons put them out about the 20 Jan. last year.

June 2, Saturday. Certain persons were expelled at New College for not submitting, though they had been perjured had they submitted, being sworn by their Statutes, not to submit to any Visitor who was a Member actually of the University at the time of Visitation, and such now were all or most of the present Visitors. The names in the Register stand thus :

Joh. Malard
Theod. Gulson

(1) Ibid. p. 48.

(2) REG. Vis. p. 231.

James Tichbourne, restored 1660.

Tim. Blincow

Joh. Newbury

Joh. Barton

Charles Trimmell, went afterward to Cambridge.

Edm. Ryves

—— Wolley

Tho. Foukes, rest. 1660.

—— Jones

Rog. Heigham

Joh. Hungerford

June 18. Dr. Oliver Lloyd, Joh. Bagley, and Hen. Harrington, Fellows of All Souls Coll. were expelled.

June 23, Saturday. Fourteen more of New College were expelled by the New Warden's importunacy, that is to say, all the Chaplains that were left except Mr. Grebby and the Servants. The Visitors that then fate were not all Presbyterian, but some Independent (1), that were lately by the Parliaments Authority added, as also to the Committee sitting at Westminster. Some of their names follow, viz.

Will. Bewe, Fellow, restored 1660.

Nich. Stanley, Fellow

Joh. Warriner

—— Read

Jerem. Okeley

Sim. Coleman, Organist

One of the Clerks, the Sexton, Under Butler, Manciple, Porter, Groom, Under-Cook, and Basket-Bearer.

About which time the said Warden made great havock of the College trees near Stanton St. John, in this County, and elsewhere, cutting down about 5000.

July 20, Friday. Complaints being now made by divers learned men of the defect that English Scholars labour under, both in their private and home Exercises, and in their public discourses with Foreigners, by their

(1) Thom. Kelsey Deput. Governor, Sam. Dunch, Tho. Appletrey, &c.

speaking English in their respective Colleges and Halls, the Committee this day (1) ordered that the Visitors should see either the Latin or Greek be strictly and constantly exercised and spoken in their familiar discourse, and that no other Language be spoken by any Fellow, Scholar, or Student whatsoever. This Order being sent down to the Visitors, they caused a Copy thereof to be sent to every College and Hall to be posted up in their Refectories. So that by the Virtue of it every Member did then speak Latin in times of Refection especially, but the Order being soon after neglected, was re-enforced by another from the said Committee dated Sept. 20 following.

About the beginning of the said Month, the Society of Magdalen College found in their Treasury upon search and breaking up of Chests 1400^{li} in old Gold, which had been view'd, sum'd, and reposed in an Iron Chest in the time of Dr. Humphrey sometime President, and a writing was in the Bag signed by the Visitor, President, and Officers of the College, to shew that there was such a sum of money therein, and that it had been then view'd and sum'd by them &c. It was given and bequeathed by the FOUNDER, 'pro litibus et placitis defendendis,' (as in the Statutes is expressed) 'etiam pro possessionibus si opus fuerit amplioribus acquirendis, et pro repentinis (quod absit) incendiis et ruinis Maneriorum &c.' but the new Fellows and old too, knowing no such Statute, or at least pretended to be ignorant of it, were so taken with the Gold, that they, (notwithstanding the President was unwilling) were resolved to share it. To this end, they agreed among themselves that it should be divided, though he continue in the negative, and to confirm this had set their hands to the agreement written in a paper. In the mean time they employ Mr. H. Wilkinon the Visitor, at this time Vice-President of Magdalen College, by his own procurement, to persuade the old man to be forsworn, and to consent, against Statute, to divide it. Another spoke to Katherine his Wife, shewing that her husband may die to-morrow, and then she must lose all; that she was bound in prudence to provide for self, and such like. At last they bring him about 100^{li} in gallant old Gold, which when he saw, 'Victus amore tui' his zeal for the Statutes and his conscience of his Oath were overcome

' ——— vidit hoc, visumque cupit potiturque cupito.'

(1) Ibid. p. 258.

He no sooner saw, than sin'd, and so yielded to have the money divided, and so consequently to be forsworn if he had taken an Oath to preserve and keep the Statutes, which I doubt he had not. And after the Covenant which he had so sweetly swallowed, he needed not to have stuck at any perjury

‘ ——— quid non mortalia pectora cogit
Auri sacra fames ——— ’

So generally distasted was this rash act, that the learned Selden, who was now living (rich as well in Estate as Learning) quitted at the hearing thereof all his intentions of Benefaction to Oxford or any place else, on suspicion it would be diverted to private uses. But the President, some of the Fellows, and others who had a share of it, did afterwards refund their respective parts (1).

About the same time (in the week before that of the Act, if one had been solemnized) a (2) Painter at Trinity College, pulling down some old boards and shelves, found two bags sealed, and a paper in the mouth of each, which signified that there was an 100^{li} in each Bag. They were covered with dust about half an inch thick, yet Dr. Harrys, the new President, and his wife (solely addicted to money and reformation) presently owned them, and said confidently that they were theirs, but ‘ oportet mendacem esse memorem.’ For first he had not been there much above half an year, and the bags were so old and overcovered with dust as if they had lain there 40 years. 2. His wife said at first, they were left there by a friend, who desired her to lay up two bags of an 100^{li} a Bag, but she refused to take any charge of them, yet he told her he would leave them, and so hid them in that place where the Painter found them. 3. But on better consideration, Dr. Harrys said that he himself laid them there, and ’twas money he had designed for his Daughters, and though no man believed, yet this he averred ‘ Verbo Sacerdotis.’ This money being most probably left by Dr. Kettle, sometime President, (who died 1643) was claimed by his Executor, who, (or Mr. Fanshaw Kettle for him) went to Dr. Harrys and desired to see the bags, for he knew his Uncle’s seal and hand writing, but the old Gentleman who had the money in possession,

(1) Concerning this Gold see in Mr. Hickman’s Justif. of the Fathers at the latter end.

(2) Wife.

would neither shew bag, or seal, or writing : A manifest argument that they were none of his ; for first if the bags were of his sealing and superscribing, why did he not shew them to convince people, or what need he to have feared to shew his own hand and seal ? 2. If they were not of his sealing, why did he swear they were his ? All these passages do manifestly shew that the money was not his but another man's, as indeed all people did think so (it being now the common discourse of Town and Country) and could not be convinced to the contrary ; and doubtless if it had been his, Will. Durham, his kinsman, author of his life, would have made mention of, and vindicated the Doctor in it, as in other matters of smaller account he hath done.

In the next week following, Dr. Reynolds Vicechancellor, and the two Proctors, whose hands also itched after money, would needs have broken open Bodley's Chest, but being dissuaded by Mr. John Rous, who had lately a Key thereof, and had told and assured them that nothing was therein, they forbore. The next day also came to the said Mr. Rous, Wallis, one of the new Savilian Professors (scarce warm in his place), and Mr. Button Canon of Christ Church, for the Key of Sir Hen. Savile's Chest, but after they knew he had it not, and that there was no money in it, they did not break it open, though they said they would and came for that purpose. These things I am the more punctual to relate, for that the world might know that these persons minded more and fought after the bread and money of other persons, than reformation, which they ought according to Ordinance to have done.

Aug. 8, Wednesday. Whereas from the time of the Visitation to this, all things were in a confusion, and every one did what he thought fit, an (1) Order was this day made by the Visitors, that all Heads should govern by the Statutes of their Colleges, and where they want Statutes, the Societies should make Decrees to govern by.

In the beginning of September a mutiny was raised among the Soldiers of the Garrison, that were under the command of Colonel Ingoldesby the Governor, and on the 7 day having made a party, published their representation in behalf of themselves and all the Nation, directed to the Soldiers of the Army. Their pretence was ' to free the Nation from the intolerable burden of Excise, which eats into the very bones of the poor

(1) REG. Visit. p. 270.

people of this Nation ; and also from that insufferable cutthroat Tythe, which is the fifth part of the Nation's wealth &c. That also the new-accustomed way of trying causes by corrupt Lawyers, who make a trade of the peoples ignorance be taken away. That the Law be translated into our native Tongue that so it may be understood. That there may be liberty granted to those, who can, to plead their own cause, or to employ any other friend, who will not for gain destroy the nation, as many have been by long dependence &c.' But before these Soldiers (called by the name of Levellers) could increase themselves to a considerable party, were by the care of the Officers and Ingoldesby himself, with Lambert, lately come to the City, dispersed ; whereupon some fled, and others were taken, of which two were shot to death in Broken-Hays, and the rest disbanded. It put the Reformers into a great fright, and were so sensible afterwards of a delivery, [that a Delegacy (1) met Sept. 18, at the Vicechancellor's; 'who calling into consideration that special service which divers Officers of Warre had effected in quieting the tumultuous Souldiers in this Garrison voted] a civill Visitt [and thankfulness to be tendred unto them] by the Vicechancellor, Proctors, and divers of the Heads of Houses, and that Major Generall Lambert and Colonel Ingoldesby should be presented severally with Gloves in the name of the Univerfity.'

Sept. 18. Many young men lately expelled for not submitting, petitioned the Committee to be restored, and the rather for this reason, that they did not understand the meaning of it. Whereupon the Visitors, supposing it would breed confusion, sent a solemn (2) letter to the Committee to desire 'that what should for the future be presented to them by discontented persons should have little credit with them without the approbation of the Visitors'—So that whereas many did really think to be restored, were repulsed, and few found answer to their desires. See more in the year following. At the same time also the Vicechancellor was desired (3) to set up his Court in the Univerfity upon the beginning of the next Term, and to sit every Friday as formerly hath been accustomed, but this was not done to the purpose till 1650.

The same day the Committee made a (4) Modell for the perfecting and compleating the Reformation of the Univerfity, wherein they ordered
 ' I. That all ill-affected and scandalous persons, whether of the old or

(1) REG. T. p. 72.

(2) Ibid.

(3) REG. Vif. p. 273.

(4) Ibid. p. 274.

new plantation be removed. 2. That because Statutes as well as persons, are a grand subject of Reformation, that the Fellows of all Colleges, who came in by a Parliamentary power, be appointed to consult with their respective Heads for removing (1) such Statutes and Constitutions as are either impious, superstitious, or inconvenient, and substitute such as may promote piety and learning. 3. That the Delegates the last year appointed, do the like by their Statutes, and then present them to the Visitors to be confirmed by them. 4. That the motion of the Lord General to the Parliament concerning an Expositorie Lecture to be continued by Dr. Reynolds, Mr. Joseph Carill, and Mr. Tho. Goodwyn may be put in speedy execution. 5. That lest men should degenerate and make their means their end, and through retirement become Drones, no man should enjoy his Fellowship beyond Doctors standing, or one year after his commencement, unless they be such as are Professors or public Lecturers.'

This Modell was for the most part put in execution, especially the first head, according as information came in, from those, who made it their employment to collogue with the Visitors, and betray their Fellows. As for the two last heads they were not (as I conceive) executed, or for the present time took place.

The same day, viz. 18 Sept. divers of the Fellows of Merton College, namely Mr. Joh. French, Mr. Rog. Brent, Mr. Robert Sayer, and Mr. Rich. Lydall, were not only put (2) out of Commons for a week's time, but sharply checkt by the Visitors. The reason for it was, that when there was a Gaudy in the Common Hall of that House 6 Nov. last (for the 5 day fell on a Sunday and therefore put off) they according to the manner, with a Tertivavit drank the King's health standing bare; told to the Visitors to the worst advantage by Will. Hill, (3) Bible Clerk, and Thom. Franke, Bachelaur-Fellow of that House. And well it was that they could escape with that punishment for the present, for not long after, by other unworthy information from those persons, the three former were expelled by the Visitors for malignancy, scandalous behaviour, drunkenness &c. which they were pleased to alledge against them.

Oct. 18. It was ordered that the Votes of the House of Commons, concerning the engagement made the 11 of the said month inclusive, should

(1) Vide REG. T. p. 73. (2) Ibid. p. 272. &c. were engaged in, but betrayed by the said

(3) The same person who pretended to be in Hill, an. 1662.
that plot which George Philips, Thom. Tongue,

be sent down to the Visitors of the University of Oxford, and that they should take care that the same be put in execution according to the directions of the House (that is that they see that the Members thereof subscribe to it) and that they certify both such as subscribe and such as do not, and so accordingly make their returns; that they give summons to those that are absent, to subscribe the same according to the time limited in the said Votes.

‘ Nov. 9. Whereas it was (1) ordered by the Parliament upon the 11 of Oct. last, that the Committees for regulating the Universities, do cause all the Heads, Fellows, Graduates, and Officers of the several Colleges and Halls in both or either of the Universities respectively to subscribe this engagement :

I do declare and promise that I will be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England, as the same is now established without a King or House of Lords :

We the Visitors of this University of Oxford, having received an Order from the Committee for regulating the University, requiring you to observe the directions of Parliament, do transmit the said Order and Engagement to you, that you may make your return accordingly.

To all and every of the Heads of the several Colleges and Halls in this University or their Deputies.’

This Order being sent to every College, divers observations were made upon it, as first that it required nothing of the Academians, nor enjoined them the doing of any matter expressed in it. 2. That it was only transmitted to them, ‘ that they might’ (if they would, if not, enjoin it not) ‘ make their returns, &c.’ 3. That it did not intimate to whom the returns were to be made (to the Committee above, or to themselves) and so that it signified nothing. 4. That therein were not mentioned the particular directions, according to which (by Order of the House) subscriptions are required, and so consequently the Academians knew not how to make returns. The truth is, they did not care to subscribe themselves, and therefore would not be very forward to require the Academians. Yet so tender was Reynolds the Vicechancellor, that being very unwilling to take it, did work so far with the Delegates of the University (for to them it

(1) REG. Vis. p. 290.

was referred to consider of it) that they in a meeting the 17 Decemb. in the Lodgings of him, the said Vicechancellor, ordered this. (1)

‘ The Subscription to the late Engagement is to be returned by the first of January. Wherefore it is thought very expedient to have a Petition drawn up wherein the sense of the Engagement might be declared, so that no offence might be given to such consciences as should scruple at it. The Petition is commended to the care of Mr. Wilkins of Wadham, Mr. Langley of Pembroke Coll. &c.’

The next day there was a Convocation solemnized and therein this Petition read.

‘ To the Right Honourable the Committee for Regulating the Universities :

The humble Petition of the University of Oxford.

That whereas by an Order from the Honorable Committee dated Oct. 18, 1649, transmitted by the Visitors to the several Houses, the Heads, Fellows, Graduates, and Officers of the several Colleges and Halls respectively are required to subscribe the Engagement.

And whereas very many of the University who are men of known piety, and such as have given evidence of their fidelity to the Parliament, by their constant actions and many sufferings for them, do out of principles purely conscientious scruple the subscribing of it : And yet both they and the body of this University do declare and promise that they will live quietly and peaceably in their places and callings under the present Government : And as they have done hitherto, so still shall submit thereunto in all lawful things. Therefore we humbly pray that this Declaration and promise of the University may be accepted of instead of subscription.’

This being read, the Delegates named certain persons to present it to the Committee. But it being known that certain considerable persons would rather leave their places than subscribe, it was therefore ordered that it should be tendered. Soon after the Visitors, patch'd up with Independents, went from College to College (having before cited the Members to appear) and in the Common Hall of each place gave the said Engagement to their respective Members, especially such that were Foundation men, and all (as I think) to whom it was offered, took it. Dr. Reynolds, Dean, and Dr. Mills and Dr. Pocock, Canons of Christ Church, refusing

(1) REG. T. p. 84, 86.

it, were ejected in the year 1651, which are all the effects that I know of this Engagement, only that it moved a few quiet persons (the small and sad remains of the University) to make desire to be freed from it, as they being comprized within the 2d Article, for the surrender of the Garrison, but what answer they found I know not.

Jan. 22. 'Whereas it hath been made appear before us that Mr. Wood, Fellow of Merton College, is guilty of diverse miscarriages and misdemeanors particularly laid open before us; we therefore Order that the said Mr. Wood shall be suspended from his Commons, and all other profits of the House for one week, and also suspended from being Tutor in the Coll. untill further Order.

By the Visitors,

RA. AUSTEN, Reg. Com.

Jan. 23, died *Philip Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Chancellor of the University, whose place laying void till Jan. 1 following, was then chosen by an unanimous consent *Oliver Cromwell*, General of the English Army. This Philip being a proper young man, when K. James came to the Crown, was caressed by him for his comely face, but that soon after fading, left little behind it so acceptable as to render him fit Society for any body but himself, and such books (as is said) that were in his time usually dedicated to him, which might yet have prompted his understanding to a more candid proceeding, than he used the last year in this University, 'where he (1) exercised greater passion against Learning, that had by teaching books to speak English, endeavoured to make him wise, than he did towards Ramsay the Scot, who by switching him on the face at Croydon, rendered him ridiculous.' It was at a Horse Race, where many, both Scotch and English met; the latter of which did upon this accident draw together with a resolution to make it a national quarrel, but this our Philip not offering to strike again, there was nothing spilt but the reputation of a Gentleman, in lieu of which, K. James forsooth, did by Letters Patent, bearing date 4 of June in the third year of his Reign, Dom. 1605, advance him to the dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the title of Lord Herbert of Shurland in the Isle of Shepey in Kent, as also Earl of Montgomery; by which Titles being known till 1630, was

(1) Tradit. Memoyres of K. James, p. 72.

then upon the death of William his Brother (sometime Chancellor of this Univerſity) who died iſſueleſs, called and entitled Earl of Pembroke. He was a perſon intollerably choleric and offensive, and did not refrain while he was Lord Chamberlain to K. Ch. I, ‘to break many wiſer heads than his own.’ Mr. Tho. May, the Tranſlator of Lucan, and afterwards the Long Parliament’s Hiſtorian, felt the weight of his Staff, which had not his Office, and the place, being the Banqueting Houſe, protected, it might have been a queſtion whether he would ever have ſtruck again. He was endowed alſo with ſuch an admirable gift in ſwearing, that I have heard it confidently averred that he excelled in it beyond any perſon in the Courts of K. James and K. Ch. I.

The differences between the Univerſity and City concerning the uſe of divers Liberties and Privileges, grew very high this year, and the rather for this reaſon, that the moſt knowing and ſubtle men in ſuch matters were lately ejected, which, with a threatning ruin now of the Univerſity, made the Citizens, in a manner, insolent, not knowing, that the decay of the one, muſt neceſſarily draw on a decay of the other. Thoſe matters that the Citizens demanded (1) and ſtickled for, were, 1. That there ſhould be no more offering pence on S. Scholaſtica’s day. 2. That Diſcommuning ſhould be taken off. 3. That the Annual Oath to the Univerſity, be no more urged to the Citizens. 4. That the Univerſity do not ſet up any trade within the City. 5. That the Citizens may have as free liberty to ſue privileged perſons in the City Court, as they have to ſue Citizens in the Chancellor’s Court, &c.

The Academians upon theſe demands, invite the Citizens to a compliance, purpoſely that trouble and charges be avoided on both ſides. They prove averſe, put up a Petition to Parliament for an eaſement of their grievances, and take all the ways imaginable to bring their deſigns to paſs. Wherefore the Academians, though much behind hand in Treafure, take up the Law for their defence, and after two years had been ſpent in pros and cons (for the controverſy began in Feb. 1648, and did not end till 1650) the Citizens cauſe fell to the ground. The particulars being many, I ſhall forbear now to mention them, only refer him that is curious

(1) REG. T. p. 33, 34, 35, 36, &c.

in these matters, to the (1) Answer made to the Citizens Petition; by the dextrous pen of Dr. Langbaine, wherein I doubt not, but that he may find (if not extraordinarily biassed) the innocent cause of the Academians fully vindicated.

While these controversies were in dependence this year, another hapned between Mr. Rob. Hancock of Exeter College, the Pro-Proctor, and John Keblewhite, Citizen of Oxford, and Under Sheriff of the County; for the latter being found guilty of Noctivagation by the former, made in his nightly-walks, was by him committed to prison, and the rather because he had given him ill-language, and nosed him with insolency; but being soon after released, the Pro-Proctor is served by him with a Writ out of the Common Pleas, for false imprisonment. Hereupon he complains to the Delegates; they promise to uphold him in what he has done: conditionally he had done no more than what his Office required, which being certified to be so, and no otherwife, the matter is profecuted, and Keblewhite at length complies.

1 March it was Ordered by the Visitors, that no Fellows or Scholars of Colleges or Halls should sup on fasting nights in Taverns, Ale-houses, or Victualling-houses. Whereupon in most, or all Colleges, suppers were allowed on those nights in their respective Refectories.

It is now to be observed that Researches and Experiments of Nature, being as yet, or not at all, but little practised in this Nation, especially in this and some ages behind, it came into the minds of certain learned persons at London to begin them An. 1645, not thinking at all that it would prove a foundation for a Society, but merely for diversion sake in an innocent and virtuous manner. The chief persons were Mr. Joh. Wilkins then Chaplain to the Prince Palatine, Dr. Jonathan Goddard sometime of Magdalen Hall, Dr. George Ent [afterwards Sir George] Dr. Franc. Gliffon, Dr. Ch. Scarborough [afterwards Sir Charles] Dr. Christop. Merrit, Mr. Joh. Wallis, and others (2). The place for the performance of their conferences and researches, were 'sometimes at Dr. Goddard's Lodgings, and sometimes at the Mitre in Wood-street, hard by,

(1) Printed at Oxon, 1649, in 4to. and there again 1678.

(2) Defence of the Royal Society by Dr. Wallis, p. 7, edit. 1678.

['Dr. Wallis's Account of his own Life.' See Hearne's Pref. to Pet. Langtoft's CHRON. p. CLXI, &c.]

at a certain day and hour, under a certain penalty, and a weekly contribution for the charge of Experiments, with certain rules agreed upon amongst them. 'Where, (to avoid diversion to other discourses, and for some other reasons) they debarred all discourses of Divinity, of State Affairs, and News, confining themselves to Philosophical Enquiries, and such as related thereunto in Physic, Anatomy, Geometry, Astronomy, Navigation, Staticks, Mechanics and Natural Experiments,' besides other matters, &c. These meetings they removed soon after to the Bull-head in Cheapside, and in Term time to Gresham Coll.

But now to come to my purpose; several of those learned persons, removing to Oxford, because of preferments bestowed upon them, namely Mr. Wilkins and Wallis, and soon after Dr. Goddard, which was between 1648 and 1650, they carried on the work, with the help of others, viz. Mr. Seth Ward Arabic Professor (1), Mr. Will. Pettie of Brasenose (2), Mr. Ralph Bathurst of Trinity (3), Mr. Tho. Willis, of Ch. Ch. &c. Their meetings were at Mr. Pettie's Lodgings in an Apothecary's house against All Souls; (4) and when he left Oxford, the meetings were translated to Dr. Wilkins's Lodgings in Wadham College, where associated them in their Experiments, (5) Mr. Rob. Boyle, Mr. Mathew Wren Son of Math. Bishop of Ely, Mr. Peter Pett of All Souls and afterwards other young Scholars of the University, among which, were Mr. Ch. Wren, (6) Son of Dr. Christopher Wren, sometime Dean of Windsor. Which meeting continuing about 8 years without any great intermissions, (7) and frequented by many that pretended to virtue, gave occasion, after the King's Restoration, for the foundation of a Society called the ROYAL SOCIETY in Gresham Coll. Lond. So that whereas the Historian of that Society, would have the rise of it to be in Dr. Wilkins's Lodgings, (8) and so consequently Wadham Coll. of which he was sometime Fellow, is false.

These persons gave themselves the name of Vertuosi, and pretended to go beyond all others in the University for knowledge, which causing envy in many, some, especially those of the old stamp, that had been eminent for School and Polemical Divinity, and Disputations and other polite parts of

(1) [*S. Ward* afterward Bp. of Salisbury.]

(2) [Afterward Sir Will. Pettie, Knt]

(3) [Afterward D. M. Prof of Trin. C. and Dean of Wells.]

(4) John Clerk Apoth. at Buckley Hall.

(5) See Sprat's *HIST.* p. 55.

(6) [See more of him among the Savilian Prof. of Astronomy.]

(7) How they came to be dispersed, v. Sprat's *HIST.* of the Royal Society, p. 57.

(8) *Ibid* p. 53.

Learning, look upon them very inconsiderably, and their Experiments as much below their profound Learning and the Professors of them.

Undervalued by the Aristotelians, Galenists, profound disputants and Schoolmen, who looked upon their operation as much below their philosophy, and rather to be embraced by the Quacks Salvers and Apothecaries boys than by them.

Others afterwards frequented their Meetings, as Walt. Pope, George Castle, Tho. Sprat.

An. { Dom. 1650
 { 2 Caroli II.

The places of all those lately ejected are now for the most part supplied, chiefly by Cantabrigians, and now and then by poor Curates and Schoolmasters from the Country; of whom some had been married and had buried their wives. And being settled, they were not wanting to carry themselves irregular in divers respects, as breaking of Statutes (few or none being sworn to observe them) insolent towards their Seniors, especially those of the old stock that remained, saucy, impudent, domineering, factious, &c. And though some were good Scholars and well-bred persons, yet the generality were not, but ignorant, rude, pragmatical, false, &c. They took their Degrees without any Order, went loose in their apparel (looking upon gravity and formality as ridiculous) and ready to deny obedience to their superiors. So that as the Committee and Visitors had made it their endeavours hitherto to eject malignancy, scandal, &c. they now begin to reform reformation and to bring those things into order which were lately interrupted. Among divers matters which they took into their consideration (not that I shall mention their settling of free Elections according to Statute in every Society) was the conferring of Degrees upon several persons against the Statutes and Customs of the University and the respective Colleges and Halls thereof, they having not time, and had not done exercise for such Degrees. For remedy of this therefore it was (1) ordered by the Committee April 18, ' that from henceforth no Degree whatsoever should be conferred on any, but according to the usual and due Statutes and Customs of

(1) REG. Convoc. T ut supra, p. 105: Et in REG. Vifit. p. 311.

the said Univerfity and the feveral Colleges and Halls therein.' And as for thofe that had taken their Degrees irregularly fince 21 of March laft, fhould neither enjoy profit or privilege of fuch Degree till their time be compleated and Exercife performed. But this Committee being diffolved foon after, thofe that had the power delegated to them by Oliver Cromwell the Chancellor, as alfo the Delegates of the Univerfity, did follow their former courfe, by granting Terms to thofe that wanted them, fometimes 5 and 7, as alfo the abfence of them and more. And not only fo but ordered (which was readily approved by Convocation) fome Preachers in the Army who had fcarce fmelt an Academy to be created Mafters of Arts.

The next matter was, that all Scholars fhould in their hair and habit conform (1) themfelves to the Statutes of the Univerfity, and alfo that they forbear 'all excefs and vanity in powdering their hair, wearing knots of Ribands' on their Clothes and in their hats, 'walking in boots, furs, and boot-hofe-tops.' That none alfo keep hounds (2) or horfes (now a common practice, yet not ufual among Scholars heretofore) but follow thofe ftudies required by their refpective Statutes. Thefe vanities being common, fome Governors and many Preachers, who ought to have been examples, as to their garb and drefs, were guilty of them, and went more like perfons of the Inns of Court or Play-houfes, rather than fuch that were to deliver the Oracles of GOD. Inftead of fhort hair, collar-band with Caffock, in a pulpit, you might have beheld long powdered hair, large bands and half fhirts hanging out at their fleeves, and they themfelves accounting nothing more ridiculous than ftarcht formality or a prelatical cut. As for caps either fquare or round, none were worn publicly, only in fome Colleges at refectiion or Scholaftical Exercife. Hoods alfo were ufed but by few in the folemn meetings of the Univerfity, and fome years after this by none but the Proctors, for the Vicechancellor himfelf (Owen) never ufed one, and when he fate in Convocations and Congregations had always his hat on, and that, many times cockt. Gowns alfo had now loft their ufual fashion, by others introduced by the Cantabrigians, efpecially that belonging to a Bachelaur of Arts, the fleeves of which were wider than thofe of fupplices, and fo continued in fashion

(1) Ibid. in REG. Vifit. p. 311. [May 7, 1650.]

(2) Ibid. p. 335.

not only till the Restoration of K. Ch. II, but the Vicechancellorship of Dr. John Fell.

The Scene being thus altered (for the worse as the graver sort apprehended it) it was now the endeavours of the Committee and Visitors to consult and settle a good Government in the University, and because the last party could not begin without the leave of the former, the Committee caused a Copy (1) of divers orders to be sent to Oxford, which had been lately made for the reformation of the Government of Cambridge, to the end that such alterations and additions as should be thought fit for this place, should be consulted by the Visitors and referred to the Vicechancellor and others. What followed thereupon you shall have from a certain Act (2) of the Delegates of the University made in their meeting 12 June.

‘ Dr. Langbaine, Dr. Stanton, &c. and the Pro-Proctors are appointed Sub-delegates to consider of the Cambridge paper (which was communicated to the Delegates by a friend) for the reformation and better ordering of the University in manners and discipline. The paper was advisedly read and perused, divers collections were taken out by Dr. Langbaine, who was desired to alter and fit the same for our present Government, with what convenient speed he could.’

What followed this I cannot yet learn, neither the person or persons that drew up the paper of Orders for Cambridge, or the friend that sent the paper to Oxford.

July 22. Whereas the Chancellor’s Court had been discontinued for two (if not more) years, was proposed (3) by the Delegates to be set up, and a Commissary appointed to be judge thereof, notwithstanding the vacancy of the Chancellorship. Which proposal being confirmed (4) by the Visitors, was referred to the Convocation, who 25 of the said month approved (5) it by an unanimous consent. The said Delegates also (6) soon after did, for the satisfying of all just scruples, which might possibly be made by such as were required to promise and observe the Statutes, Privileges and Customs of the University, declare several reasons which follow (7).

‘ 1. That no Statutes whatsoever which are any way contrary to the word of GOD or the Laws of the Land, are in themselves binding. 2.

(1) REG. T. p. 109, &c. (2) Ibid. p. 112. (6) Nov. 13. (7) Ibid. p. 122.
 (3) Ibid. p. 114. (4) Ibid. p. 115. (5) Ibid.

That no person shall be thought to have violated a penal Statute, if he be willing to submit himself to the penalty when it shall be required of him by the Magistrates of the University. 3. That no person by such a promise is bound to the observance of any Statutes further than they shall come within his knowledge, so that his ignorance of them be not wilful and affected.'

Which reasons being looked upon as very equitable, were confirmed by Convocation Jan. 1.

Jan. 2. The Order for speaking of Latin in Colleges and Halls at times of refecton especially, being neglected, was this day reinforced by the Visitors.

Jan. 16. Mr. Thom. Lockey, Student of Ch. Church, who some days before this had 'preached a very scandalous Sermon before the University' (so the men of these times were pleased to call it) was suspended (1) by the Visitors Order from preaching within the precincts of the University, and deprived of the office of Tutor &c.

The same day twelve Post Masters of Merton College were removed (2) because they had been elected into their places contrary to the Authority of Parliament, declared by an Order prohibiting Elections in Colleges. But soon after several of them were restored by the means of Sir Nath. Brent, which he made to the Committee.

Jan. 22. Two Fellows of Merton College were expelled, (3) namely, Mr. French the Registrary of the University, and Mr. Brent, but the former then laying on his death bed, his expulsion was not for the present put in execution. Mr. Edward á Wood, Fellow of the same House, was then also, for divers miscarriages and misdemeanors suspended from his Commons and all other profits of his place for one week, and also suspended from being Tutor in that House until further Order (4). The misdemeanors were, 1. entertaining of Strangers at his Chamber with more Wine than was thought convenient: 2. for drinking the King's health at Medley two years before, with some of his Contemporaries of Trinity College &c. Occasioned by the uncharitable information made to the Visitors by Tho. Franke, before mentioned, who now laid (as 'twere) upon the catch, to bring that College into distraction and trouble. Of this person, I must note, that after all his obsequious flatteries, false tales,

(1) REG. Visit. p. 339.

(2) [Ibid.]

(3) [Ibid. p. 345.]

(4) [Ibid. p. 346.]

cringing to the Presbyterians and Independents, and his being actually in Arms in the University troop, against K. Ch. II, at Worcester fight; had the impudence at the King's Restoration to turn about, and by his money, to obtain the Rectory called Cranfield in Derbyshire. But 'tis no wonder, seeing hundreds of his profession did the like, and obtained too for their money (which the royal party wanted) Prebendships, Deanries, and Bishopricks.

In this Month of January, and some time before (1) hapned a difference between the Committee sitting at London, and the Visitors at Oxford, occasioned by putting in persons into those places, which the Visitors had made void for their own creatures. So high it was, and so much resented by the latter, that they had thoughts of flinging up their Commission. And indeed, considering all things, the Visitors (according to the apprehensions of those that knew how the matter stood) were abused; for those scandalous persons which they had ejected, the Committee would not only restore, but fill vacant places without their consent with factious and vicious persons. Among these (not that I shall mention the pot-poet of Ch. Ch. ejected by the Visitors, but put into a Fellowship of Merton College by the Committee) were Hen. Eedes and Rob. Whitchcote, two Cambridge Bachelours, thrust into Lincoln College by them; who, with Anthony Adlard, and George Hitchcocke, two other Cantabrigians, as bad as they, did almost subvert that House; by a faction they bred, and (with an old and false Rector) foster'd, which continuing till the Restoration of K. Ch. II was ended by the ejection of those that were left. Pray be pleased to read these three Letters following, and you'll understand the full state of the business.

• To the Right Honorable the Committee for Reformation of the University of Oxon.

May it please this Honorable Committee,

Wee cannot but with sadness of heart take notice of some Orders from yourselves which have proved (though wee presume not intended by you) much to the prejudice of the Reformation of the Universityes, which have also caused much contempt and scorn to be cast upon us the Visitors, they being in opposition to orders made by us: So that if there be not a

(1) Ibid. p. 340, 341, 356, 357.

right understanding between us and yourselves this work of Reformation will be much retarded, and wee shall be much discouraged: And although wee have been sylvent after Orders to this purpose, yet now wee are constrained to apply ourselves unto this Committee hoping you will be pleased to do us right herein. You cannot but know what power and authority the Parliament hath been pleased to give us, whereby wee are enabled to fill the places of those that have been removed, and also all void places where Colleges are not in a condition to make their own Elections, and that your Committee have from time to time declared that the power of putting in Fellows and Scholars lyeth wholly in this Committee of Visitors and not the Committee of Parliament, who are a Committee of Appeal as yourselves have formerly declared, and in particular did declare in the case of Dr. Hood Rector of Lincoln College. And wee are ignorant that ever the Parliament have in any particular altered our power, only in the case of non-subscribing the Engagement. And therefore must make bold to claim it as our right till the Parliament shall think fit to alter it. And so it is that when wee had formerly removed divers Students out of Ch. Church College for their delinquency and other scandalous carriage, this honorable Committee was pleased upon their appeal to yourselves (without enquiring into the grounds of our proceedings or giving notice thereof, that wee might have satisfied you of the justness of our doings therein) to restore them to their places and turn out those that were put in by us: And in particular Mr. Severne, whom wee cast out by direction from yourselves, (who did also appear both malignant and scandalous) upon his bare appeal you restored him and removed Mr. (1) Maudit, which wee by your order put into his room. And likewise two Fellows of (2) Lincoln Coll. which for their scandalous behaviour were refused by the Committee of Visitors to be put into that or any other College, and were yet afterwards by yourselves put in, which are a burthen and grief at this day to the honest party of that House. And now of late when wee had put in one Mr. Osbourne, (3) (a man every way accomplished, both with learning and other accomplishments fit for any preferment) into Dr. John Wainwright's place in All Souls College, which place was in our power to dispose of, that College being not in a way to make their owne

(1) Mr. Ben. Maudit lately of Exeter Coll.

(2) H. Eedes and Rob. Whitecote.

(3) Joh. Osbourne, Nephew to W. Draper one of the Visitors.

Elections, it being that which hath been allowed to the Committee these three years and never yet denied us, yet notwithstanding you have been pleased to vote our Order concerning Mr. Osborne to be null, and to put Mr. — Brice in his room, which doth still put further discouragements upon us, and will render us so contemptible in the eyes of this University that we shall not be able to further the work of Reformation so happily begun. And except that power which the Parliament hath bestowed upon us be maintained and each Committee act in their proper sphere, wee must be forced for time to come to desist this service, to avoyd the scorn and contempt that is and will be put upon us. And therefore wee desire that each Committee may rightly understand their own power, and act accordingly, whereby wee may be encouraged with chearfulness to go on in that service. But if the Parliament think fit to take that power from us, which they have conferred upon us, wee shall be very well content to be spared from that troublesome Employment which hath been so much to our charge and expence of time. But hoping that these things passed from this honorable Committee upon misinformation and not with intent to put these discouragements upon us, as they have proved in the event, wee shall offer an expedient at present, that so Mr. Brice (who is a Gent. wee all respect and would be glad to accommodate him in any thing that may not be to the prejudice of others) may be put into a Fellowship in All Souls College, and that is in the place of one Mr. Jeremy [Taylor] of that House who, as we are credibly informed by some Members of that House, is married &c. These things being granted wee shall be encouraged to go on in our Employment, and subscribe ourselves your humble servants,

THO. KELSEY
 ROB. HARRYS
 CHRISTOPH. ROGERS
 THO. APPLETREE
 WILL. DRAPER.'

Jan. 17, 1650.

The answer of the Committee to the aforesaid Letter, sent to the Visitors, follows:

' Gentlemen,

Your Letter of the 17 instant hath been read, and the contents thereof duely weighed and considered, as also their practice in supplying the places
 voyd

voyd in such Colleges as have not been in a Statutable way to make Elections. And finding in their power nothing that in their judgment, doth contradict this continual practice of theirs, are of opinion upon the whole matter that the Order of this Committee of the 2d instant in the case of Mr. Brice, constituted Fellow of All Souls in the place of Dr. Wainwright (voyd by marriage in regard the said Coll. was not in a capacity to make Elections) be submitted to, and therefore have this day ordered the said Brice to be readmitted accordingly. Nevertheless the Committee are willing to hear you if you think fit in any thing that shall concern this business. And whereas you assert that you are enabled to fill the voyd places, where the Colleges are not in a condition to make their own Elections (which power of yours hath not yet been made appear to this Committee) they do hereby give you notice that you have liberty to produce such your power. In the mean time they hold it fit that their former Order made in the case of the said Brice, be submitted to by you, who are sensible of a seeming contempt put upon you by it, but do not take notice of the contempt that has been put upon this Committee and the Parliament by your late contesting with the said Order. This being all I have in command at present, I remain

Your affectionate friend and servant,

JAMES CHALONER.

Westm. Jan 23, 1650.

The Visitors reply follows :

‘ May it please this Honorable Committee,

Wee have duly weighed your answer of the 23 January last to our Letter, wherein you are pleased to require of us to make known our power concerning electing persons into places in Colleges which are not in a condition of making their own Elections. And having examined our Commission from the honourable Houses of Parliament, with certain other Ordinances of Parliament likewise granted to us; wee humbly conceive upon the whole matter, that full power is given to us by our said Commission and other Ordinances of Parliament to elect Persons into all voyd places in any Coll. or Hall in this University, untill the Houses be fully settled to make their own Elections, not only where wee remove any person for crimes or offences, but also in all other cases where their places are

voyd or voydable according to Statutes. And wee conceive this honourable Committee is a Committee of an higher nature, to hear and determine matters in case of appeal only by any person grieved with any sentence given by us, as is clear by full and exprefs terms in the Ordinance of Parliament 1 May 1647: and as this honourable Committee was pleased to declare particularly in the case of Dr. Hood, Rector of Lincoln College, by which Ordinance of May 1, aforesaid, it is provided (as may appear at large) that this honourable Committee, in case of appeal by any person grieved by any sentence definitive given by us, will hear and determine every such case so brought by appeal. Wherein it is further declared that the persons named in the said Ordinance for the standing Committee, or any 5 of them shall sit at such times as they shall appoint to receive upon appeal as aforesaid such matters as shall be so brought and represented to them, and also to receive such matters as shall be certified to them, and thereupon to proceed to determine. And likewise this honorable Committee was pleased to declare, 24 Sept. 1647, that the Commissioners appointed by the Ordinance of the 1 May 1647, for the visiting, reforming, and regulating the University of Oxon, may enquire of, hear &c.' (see before under 24 Sept. 1647) 'And further it appears by an Ordinance of Parliament 21 April 1648 that the Visitors of the University of Oxon (upon non-appearance or non-submission of the Members of the University) shall suspend &c.' (see before under 21 April 1648.) 'It also appears by the Ordinance of 1 May 1647 that the Visitors of the University of Oxon, or any 5 or more of them shall visit the University and enquire of, hear, and determine &c.' (see before under 1 May 1647) 'It further appears also by our Commission from the honourable House of Parliament, that there is given to us &c.' ('Tis the same power granted, as in the Ordinance.)

By all which wee humbly conceive that it appears as well by clear and explicit terms, as by necessary consequence and deduction from general words, that expulsions, elections, hearing and determining of matters for well ordering of the University, are wholly in our hands by the aforesaid Ordinances and Commission, and that such things come before this honourable Committee by way of appeal only: all which power was left unto us, and exercised by us from the beginning of the Visitation untill of late time without any contradiction. And this honourable Committee was then pleased upon the motion of any person to give them a letter of recommendation to us for the Election of such person, and were never wont to elect any person, but left that wholly

to us. And we humbly conceive that it was a main inducement to the honourable Houses of Parliament to give us so large a Commission, in regard wee that are here resident in the University cannot but know the state and condition of the Colleges and fitness of persons to be elected, rather than any that live remote from the place. And besides what hath been said, if we look back unto presidents of former Visitors wee doubt not to make it clearly appear that they have had the authority given them, and accordingly acted by it, which wee here speak of in respect of Elections: And the very like case fell out not long since in Trinity College in Oxon, in the Election of a Fellow into that House in the room of one married. The time of electing another being elapsed (and so out of the hands of the President and Fellows) the Visitors of the College did choose one into the place of the party married, which Election was firm and allowed. Now therefore our Commission and Ordinances being exprefs, that wee have the like power and authority as any other Visitor or Visitors whatsoever formerly have had, wee humbly conceive that in electing Mr. Osbourne into Dr. Wainwright's place in All Souls, wee did therein according to our Commission, and hope that this honourable Committee will not make voyd that our Election so much to the prejudice of the young man, who is well deserving, not only in respect of qualifications, but also in that he hath been very serviceable to the Parliament. And concerning Mr. Brice, he was not removed by us, as your letter seems to intimate (where it is said that Mr. Brice shall be readmitted) so that this honourable Committee was misinformed concerning us in that particular. Thus having represented our Commission and Authority by which wee act in the Visitation of this University, wee humbly leave the same to your Honours consideration.

Feb. 4, 1650.'

For the conclusion of this year, it must not be forgotten, that the young Physicians of the University shewed their art and skill in reviving one Ann Green, hanged in the Castle Yard 14 Dec. for making away her Bastard Child; and the young Poets also their fancies at the prodigy of it. The particulars of the action I should here set down, but being already done by Mr. Rich. Watkins, Student of Ch. Church (now Rector of Whichford in Warwickshire) in a little Pamphlet about that

time (1) published intituled 'News from the Dead,' I shall omit that which I once intended.

It must be noted also, that Independency increasing very much in London, it was aimed at by the Grandees there that it should take rooting and increase in the University, and so consequently dilate itself through the Nation. So that whereas the preaching at St. Mary's was mostly performed by the six Ministers before mentioned, and such that were appointed by them; it was thought fit that Independents should be mixed among them, and if possibly have the greater share in preaching. Of these, the chief were Mr. Thomas Goodwin, President of Magd. Coll. commonly called Nine-caps, because having a cold head was forced to wear so many: Mr. Joh. Owen, Mr. Pet. French, Mr. Thank. Owen, Ambr. Upton, Franc. Howell, with others of smaller note.

An. { Dom. 1651
3 Car. II.

Apr. 18. Whereas there were now divers public Lectures and Sermons in several Churches and Chappels in the University, not only upon the LORD's, but other days, at the same hours that private prayers (and other Collegiate Exercises) were appointed in Colleges, so that Scholars could not possibly attend both; it was therefore this day (2) ordered by the Visitors that all Students and Scholars should have liberty to attend the public duties, and be excused from the private at such times. But in case it should appear that any private person should neglect (under pretence of this liberty) both the public and private duties, such was to be left to the censure of the Governours of the respective Houses. Whereas also there were now divers Collegiate Exercises on Saturday in the Evening, and at night after Supper time; as also on Monday Morning early, in several Houses, they further ordered that the Exercises of those times should be changed into some more convenient season, that so the Worship of GOD, to be performed on the LORD's day, may not be hindred, and that Scholars might the more freely and comfortably enjoy the public Ordinances on the LORD's day.

(1) Printed at Oxon twice in An. 1651.

(2) REG. Vifit. ut supra, p. 354.

Thus

Thus the effect of the aforesaid Orders, by which all were in a manner obliged, or at least to have liberty,

I. To observe public Exercises, such that were lately (and soon after) as I shall tell you in An. 1653, set up in the University by the Visitors, and well affected persons to their cause, as 1. at Magdalen College every Saturday at four of the clock in the afternoon, where a Sermon was preached by the President and Fellows in their turns, for preparation of the day following. Goodwyn also the President, did about this time constitute an Independent meeting to be solemnly observed every Wednesday in the afternoon in his Lodgings, where every one of that faction, did, before he could be entred a Member of that Church, make an open confession of his sins to the Auditory, which, to those that came thither out of curiosity, and to others also, seemed very ridiculous. 2. At Corpus Christi Coll. every Sunday morning at 8 of the clock, where also a Sermon was preached by the President and Fellows. Stanton also the President of that Coll. did set up a Presbyterian meeting in his Lodgings there every Thursday in the afternoon, and lasted till 4 of the clock, at which time they were called away to Ch. Church Sermon. 3. At St. Mary Magdalen Parish Church every Sunday in the afternoon at 4 of the clock, (after Sermons had been done at St. Mary's, St. Martin's, and elsewhere) preached by Mr. Conant, Rector of Exeter College and others. 4. At St. Mary's every Tuesday morn at 7 of the clock, where a Sermon was constantly preached by several of the University. 5. At Ch. Church every Thursday at 4 of the clock in the afternoon, by the Dean, Canons, and some others. 6. At Allhallows Parish Church a Lecture every Friday morning at 7 of the clock, by the said Mr. Conant: and in the afternoon a Presbyterian meeting in the house of Dr. Rogers in New Inn Lane, wherein after the King's Restoration was many times a meeting of the Quakers.

II. To prepare themselves for the LORD's day, by omitting those Exercises, which were in many Houses on Saturday nights according to Statutes and ancient Customs, as at Merton, Oriel, and elsewhere, which by their Order were appointed to be on Friday nights. And likewise that the said persons might enjoy the public Ordinances all the LORD's day, those Exercises on Monday morning in some Colleges, were deferred till the afternoon, lest Scholars should make preparation for them on Saturday or Sunday night. So great was the care of these persons for the due and orderly keeping of the LORD's day, that they would suffer no
tipling

tipling in common houses, idling about the Streets, walking in the fields, sports, &c. and such like. For if any person was guilty of any of these matters he was looked upon as a scandalous person and to be avoided.

June 13. An Act that had not been solemnized for several years past, was this day (1) voted by the Convocation to be kept; who then also withal consented to the (2) Orders of the Delegates, of abrogating some, and changing other Statutes belonging thereto, which were to be observed by the Inceptors. 'Tis remembred by some that there was a very great concourse of people at the time when 'twas solemnized, and that most of the Scholars in the University, that had not yet seen one, were so rude and impetuous, that the Vicechancellor (a morose and peevish person) was forced to get several Guards of Musketeers of the Garrison to awe them at St. Mary's, and to make way for Strangers, and others concerned in the solemnity, which was never before, or since known. Several of those, lately ejected by the Visitors, came out of curiosity to see it, and being much taken with the unusual observance of it, with many ridiculous matters therein, Rob. Whitehall, as 'tis said, published an English Poem, bearing this Title, 'The Marriage of Arms and Arts, July 12, 1651, being an account of the Act at Oxon to a friend.'

August. In this month great distraction was among the Scholars and Soldiers by a constant report of the coming of King Charles the 2d to Oxford, at what time he had made his progress from Scotland to Worcester, manifested by these particulars following all acted in a week's space or little more.

I. The casting down and demolishing all the Sconces belonging to the Fortifications about Oxford, especially on the North side, lest the King and his Army, who intended towards Oxon (but hindered by great store of rain and thunder which then hapned) should make it a Garrison or take it in for his own use.

II. The unadvised demolishing of the Castle by Colonel Will. Draper the Governour, which but an year or two before was made impregnable at the charge of 2000^{li} of the Town and Country.

III. The unadvised fortifying of New College thereupon, by the said Colonel, to the great detriment, 1. Of the Scholars thereof, who for the present were forced to quit their quarters. 2. Of the buildings, by making

(1) REG. T. ut supra, p. 141, &c.

(2) Ibid.

great holes through the walls of the Cloister and gates, for the scouring the way by Smithgate, the passage leading to the College, and the way from Queen's College to their back, or Non licet, gate, as also the breaking down the Wall at the entrance into their privy-house, to the end that a passage might be made to the Tower of defence, which in three days time they had erected of stone in the middle of New College, purposely to clear those parts, if occasion offered. 3. Of their Neighbours, by plucking down Queen's College wall (near to the said Tower) which parts their walks and New College lane, as also two or three tenements which joined to the west Cloister.

IV. The Scholars their putting themselves into a posture of defence, who raised at the charge of all Colleges a Troop of Horse, which, with Reformadoes, or Volunteers, consisted of about 120. Their Captain was John Kent, Master of Arts and Fellow of New College, and their Motto on the Flag 'Non Arte sed Marte.'

But the King taking up his Quarters at Worcester (because of the great store of rain that fell) this confusion lasted not above 10 days, for the Academical Troop going for the most part to that place, all things here were quiet.

Oct. 28. Ordered by the Parliament that the Masters of Arts do preach every week in their turns in St. Mary's Church, Oxon, all the year long: that it be referred to the Vicechancellor and other Heads of Colleges in the said University, that they do appoint one day in a week, which they shall judge most convenient for the said Masters of Arts to preach in their turns all the year long, &c. They preached every Sunday morning: and Owen and Goodwin, with some of the Independent Faction preached in the afternoon.

November 30, Sunday, a Conventicle of Independents and other Sectaries being kept at Bridewell without Northgate in the afternoon, (to which among persons of account, repaired divers handsome women, and among them the wife of Mr. Goodwyn President of Magd. Coll.) the young Scholars did repair thereunto more this day than ever before. Some of them, encouraged, as 'tis said, by certain Lay-people, not only put their hands under the womens petticoats, but pluckt off their shoes and garters, while others hummed, hissed, stamped, shoved, &c. and made such disturbance, that some of the Sectaries drawing their Swords, were encountred by the Scholars with Cudgells and some other weapons. The meeting

meeting being thus disturbed and the speaker silenced, the Sectaries put up a Petition to the Council of State, for remedy of their grievances, and therein tell them 'that the malignant party in this City and Univerſity (whoſe number and malice is very great) have not ceaſed to moleſt them with many injuries and affronts, eſpecially in their private meetings for the Worſhip of God. And to that height is their fury grown, aſſaulting and robbing ſome, beating and cruelly whipping others, uttering deſperate threatning ſpeeches againſt the reſt and watching all opportunities to put the ſame in execution, that neither themſelves nor any that belong to them may adventure out of their houſes after day light is down without danger of their lives &c.'

This Petition (though not altogether true as to this diſturbance) being read and examined by the ſaid Council, they ſent their Letter to the Vicechancellor and Heads of Houſes to take particular examinations of all ſuch that could teſtify againſt any the contrivers, actors, and abettors of the ſaid Miſcarriage. Wherefore the Vicechancellor ſummoning to his Lodgings in Braſenofe, all ſuch that had ſubſcribed the Petition (which were ſent to him incloſed in the letter) he, upon examination of them, found out a conſiderable number, of which ſome were ſeverely puniſhed, but the generality only made a recantation of what they had done (a form of which was then laid before them) and ſubſcribed it, which is all that I can ſpeak of this matter, only that whereas the petitioners ſaid that they were robbed, whipt, beaten &c. muſt be underſtood of certain Parliamentary Soldiers lately diſbanded, who remaining in the City very diſcontented, made it their employment to rob and beat people in the night time in bye-lanes and other obſcure places; and as 'twas thought to encourage young Scholars againſt thoſe Soldiers and Officers now remaining in the City.

The next matter obſerveable is, that after the fatal fight at Worceſter, was the defacing of all tokens of Monarchy in the Univerſity and City; as the King's Arms in public places, his Arms and Head on common Signs belonging to Inns or Ale-houſes, his name in glaſs windows and the like. The defacing alſo of all Monuments of Superſtition, as they were pleaſed to ſtile them, namely poſtures of Prophets, Apoſtles, and Saints painted in College Chappels both on Stalls and in Windows. The picture of CHRIST in our Lady's Arms, or in other poſtures, whether cut in ſtone, wood, or painted. As alſo Scripture Hiſtory in Glaſs, Croſſes, &c.

in the defacing of which Christ Church were great losers through the violent zeal of Henry Wilkinson before mentioned, Canon of that place; who, when they were taken down, was so far from having them laid up and preserved, that he furiously stamp'd upon many parts of, and utterly defaced them. But that which was most of all remarkable is this, that the execution of some of these matters being committed to ignorant people, the 10 Commandments and certain Verses of Scripture that were painted on Walls and in Tables in some Parish Churches, were sometimes defaced, instead of the King's Arms, or else as matters superstitious.

One Captain Billiers, who commanded a Foot-Company in Oxford, and was sometimes Deputy Governour under Col. Will. Draper, was the most active and zealous man in these matters, not sparing the monument of a Cavalier (or a Traitor, as he was pleased to say) to pass his fury, especially that of Capt. Edw. Fielding in St. Mary's Church, the which, for certain passages thereon, he caused to be taken down and cast out of the Church (1). He, not to let him pass without some Character, was a man of inconsiderable valour, which he was used in full to express over the Carcass of a Cavalier, or over a stock or a stone that lay in his way. He was never seen by some, (after they had heard of his Gallantry) but were put in mind of that noted Duellist in the Comedy Capt. Bessus, and without doubt he was altogether as daring as he. He said it of himself more than once at the High Table in Brasenose College Hall (where for the most part he took his diet during his abode here) that before he had got the certainty of his Salvation, he was a very coward, but since, he durst run into the mouth of a Cannon, (Cannon-basket perhaps he meant.) But those that knew him did imagine that he wanted the first, of which he so much boasted, because he had so much of the latter; which appeared evidently in that he made no reply at all to a Captain of his own gang, who did in effect call him Coward, when he saw him so unmercifully beat the poor Scotch Soldiers in St. Giles's Church yard in Oxford, when they were brought from Worcester fight; their fault being no other than begging when they were almost starved; which was argument sufficient to persuade the beholders to a belief more of his patience than assurance, and that he had not the assurance at all, or else that he had left it at home in his other breeches. To conclude, he had better command

(1) He caused some words also to be obliterated in Sir Will. Pennyman's Monument in Christ Church.

of his teeth than his hands, and had more courage to weild the weapon laying by his trencher, than that which he wore by his side. He was living at Leiceſter An. 1670, and was then, and before called by ſome Captain Villers.

An. } Dom. 1652
 { 4 Car. II.

After the Committee of Parliament for the Viſitation of the Univerſity was (among others) diſſolved, it was conceived that the power of the Viſitors did then expire, and the rather for that the Committee of Appeals was likewiſe diſſolved. Hereupon ſome motions having been made for a new Commiſſion to be granted to other foreign Viſitors, it was thought to be 'è re Academiæ' that to prevent others, the Academians ſhould petition for Viſitors of their own body; and to that purpoſe this following Petition was agreed on and ſent to London, to be preſented by ſeveral Heads of Houſes and the two Proctors, to the Parliament now fitting.

• Whereas it hath pleaſed the Parliament out of prudent and tender care of this Univerſity by a ſpecial Ordinance of the firſt of May 1647, and a Commiſſion under the broad Seal bearing date the 27 of Sept. then next following, to nominate and appoint certain perſons for the Reformation and Viſitation of the Univerſity of Oxford and the ſeveral Colleges and Halls therein, and in order thereunto to erect a ſpecial Committee of Parliament to receive appeals, and with other powers in certain caſes: which Committee in regard of their weighty affairs of Parliament on which they are to attend, are now diſſolved, and the Viſitors nominated in the ſaid Commiſſion, are ſome of them ſince become incapable, others abſent, and thoſe few that remain upon the place forbear to act, as doubting whether their power be not expired. We therefore conſidering that notwithstanding the fair progreſs made by the Viſitors in the work for which they were deſigned, there yet remain ſeveral things neceſſary to be done for the advancement of Piety, the improvement of Literature, and the good Government of this place; in regard the Statutes of the Univerſity and Houſes have not yet been fully examined, the ſeveral powers given by the local Statutes of moſt Colleges to their Viſitors yet unfettled, nor any courſe eſtabliſhed for determining of particular emergencies, which the preſent Statutes doth not reach: Do therefore pray, that it would pleaſe

please you to take the premises into consideration and appoint a convenient number of Visitors, residing upon the place, who may be authorized to proceed in, and put an end to the work intended in such manner and within such time as your wisdom shall think fit.'

This Petition was presented to the Parliament by Dr. John Wilkins, Mr. Goodwyn President of Magdalen College, Mr. Owen Dean of Ch. Church, Mr. Owen President of St. John's, and Mr. Franc. Howell, Proctor, and being read in the House upon Friday June 11, for it was presented on the 8 of the said Month, a Committee was appointed to consider of it, to whom the Presenters of the Petition made these proposals following in writing :

1. That the persons (according to the Petition) be only such that are resident upon the place, who may the more conveniently and constantly attend the work.

2. That they be few in number, not many more than those of the Quorum, whereby the same persons may be engaged to make it their constant and frequent work, because in carrying on thereof frequent recourse will necessarily be had to what hath passed before.

3. That they be persons who may be best entrusted, as being most eminent and considerable for piety and good affection to the established government of the Common-wealth.'

Concerning also the power of these Visitors, that it be :

1. 'To review and reform the Statutes of the University, and compose such a body of the same as may be most conducing to the advancement of piety and learning for the service and advantage of the Common-wealth, to be presented to the Parliament for their approbation and establishment thereof.

2. That reserving the essentials of each College, their several Statutes be in like manner reviewed, and a body composed for the regulating each Society, especially in point of exercise and manners, to be in like manner presented to the Parliament.

3. To make Orders, as occasions shall require, for the better government of the University and several Houses, to be in force till the forementioned Statutes be perfected and confirmed by authority of the Parliament.

4. To receive appeals, determine offences in Societies, and all such emergent cases as did formerly appertain to the Visitors of Colleges to determine.

These propofals I fay being prefented to the Committee appointed for the bufinefs, thereupon paffed thefe enfuing Votes on June 15.

‘ 1. That the Vifitors to be appointed fhall have power to view the feveral Statutes of the faid Univerfity, and every College and Hall therein refpectively, to the end that they may be reduced to fuch a ftate as may render them moft conducing to the advancement of true Piety and Learning, and the intereft of this Common-wealth, and the fame to be prefented by them to this Committee.

2. That the Vifitors fhall have power to receive appeals, determine differences in Societies, and in all fuch emergent cafes as did formerly appertain to the Vifitors of Colleges to determine according to the local Statutes of the refpective Colleges, provided that none of the Vifitors fhall have power to act as Vifitors in their refpective Colleges.

3. That the Vifitors to be named fhall be ordinarily refident in the Univerfity.

4. That the number of Vifitors fhall be but ten.

5. That fix fhall be of the Quorum.

6. That the Vicechancellor for the time being fhall be one, and the reft thefe following, namely, Mr. John Owen Dean of Ch. Church, Mr. Thomas Goodwyn Prefident of Magdalen College, Mr. Peter French Prebend. of Ch. Church, Dr. Jonathan Goddard Warden of Merton Coll. Mr. John Conant Rector of Exeter Coll. Dr. Edm. Stanton Prefident of Corpus Ch. Coll. Mr. Thankful Owen Prefident of St. John’s, Mr. Sam. Bafnett Fellow of All Souls, and Mr. Franc. Howell Fellow of Exeter College.’

Which being the refolves of the Committee, they were prefented to the Parliament, but the Members taking no effectual Order about them, the Lord General Cromwell was pleafed to appoint the faid Vifitors for a time (they being moftly Independents) for the aforefaid ends and purpofes; but did not fit till the year following becaufe of certain differences on foot in the Univerfity relating to them.

Nov. 17. In a Convocation then held, were feveral Statutes (1) publifhed for the taking away the Bachelours curfory Lectures and appointing in their places Declamations. For whereas every Bachelor was to read 6 Lectures before he took his Degree, (which for their paucity of

(1) REG. T. p. 174.

Auditors have for many years past been called Wall-Lectures) the said Convocation appointed that in their stead two Declamations should be spoken and delivered by every Bachelaur that is to proceed Master, in the Natural Philosophy School, at two o'clock in the afternoon every Tuesday in Term time. Since allowed to be on other days according to the desire of Proceeders.

An. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dom. 1653} \\ 5 \text{ Car. II.} \\ \frac{0}{1} \end{array} \right\}$ Oliveri Protect.

The first time that the said Visitors sat was as I conceive on the 20 of June this year, when upon reading a Commission under the hand and seal of General Oliver Cromwell, Chancellor of the University, directed to the persons before mentioned, they resolved (1) then that they would act upon the said Commission for the ends therein expressed; that also their Commission for the Visitation of the University should be read in the next Convocation, and that the same Registrary and Mandatary that were appointed in the Commission should stand.

June 27. They ordered (2) that a Summons should be sent to the Heads of Houses, that they return to them against their next meeting, the names of all the Tutors in their respective Societies, and the names of all the Pupils belonging to the said Tutors, as also the names of all those Under-Graduats that have no Tutors. Which being accordingly done, those Tutors that were not of their gang or accounted godly men according to the times, were deprived of their employments, and the Under Graduats that had no Tutors were in a manner forced to have such that the Visitors nominated.

The same day also they ordered (3) that all Bachelours of Arts and Under Graduats in Colleges and Halls be required every LORD's day, to give an account to some person of known ability and piety (to be appointed by the Heads of the said Houses some time between the hours of 6 and 9 in the Evening) of the Sermons they had heard, and their attendance on other religious Exercises that day. The Heads also or Deputies of the said Societies with all above the Degree of Bachelaur were then ordered to be personally present at the performance of the said Exercise and

(1) REG. Vifit. p. 393.

(2) Ibid. p. 394.

(3) Ibid. p. 395.

to take care that it be attended with prayer, and such other duties of religion as are proper to such a meeting. The said Order I find was strictly observed in all Colleges (one or two excepted) (1) and in those Halls also which had Scholars, either in their Chapels or Refectories, even till the year 1660, and then the mode of writing after the Preacher (which was not only used by the generality of Bachelours and Under Graduates, but by some Women, Maids, and School-boys) being disused and accounted ridiculous by the Prelatical party was soon after laid aside by all.

July 4. According to former Order the names of all Tutors and Pupils being then (2) brought in, divers Orders thereupon were made, that is to say, 1. That a Register of all Tutors be made and continued and to be kept in the Vicechancellor's hands. 2. That none be admitted to the office of a Tutor without the approbation of the Visitors, and the respective Head of such College or Hall that he or they are of. 3. That all Pupils repair to their Tutors Chambers between the hours of seven and ten at night to hear private prayers, and give an account of their time spent that day &c. with several other Orders too numerous here to be inserted, yet such that wholly tended to religion, good manners, and strict discipline.

Sept. 2. Whereas the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London had this day put up a Petition to the Parliament for the continuance of Tithes; the University, by a general consent in Convocation, sent them a solemn letter of thanks (3) for the love and care had to the Church &c. The beginning of it: 'It hath been the usual method of our infinitely wise and gracious God to open a door of hope unto his Church &c.' dated 13 of the same month.

Oct. 10. To the intent that no person should live idly in the University, and that Gentlemen may answer the expectation of their friends, who sent them thither for the furnishing them with good learning; the said Visitors made an Order (4) this day, that the Gentlemen-Commoners of the several Colleges and Halls in the University, should, (in their courses) perform all such Exercises as other Members of the said Colleges and Halls of the same standing with them were bound unto by their respective Statutes and Customs; and that in case of neglect thereof, they

(1) Oriel I think did not observe this Order.

(4) Ibid. in REG. Vifit. p. 402.

(2) REG. Vifit. p. 395. (3) REG. T p. 221.

should

should be punished in that sort, as to the Officers of the said Colleges and Halls should seem meet. They took care also that the said Order extend to all Chaplains under the Degree of Master of Arts, to all Clerks and Choristers and Servitors, which the said Officers should judge fit to be called to exercises.

Nov. 1. According to the trust reposed in the said Visitors for the promoting of godliness and learning in the University, they (1) took care this day that no Scholar should be eligible or admitted into any place of a Probationer or Fellow or Chaplain in any of the Colleges (which are restored to the power of making their own Elections by Authority of Parliament) except he bring the Testimonial here under written first to the Visitors, and upon their approbation to the Elector or Electors in the respective Colleges, subscribed by the hands of four persons at the least, known to the Visitors to be of approved godliness and integrity, provided they be not Electors. They took care also that every person subscribing the said Testimonial, have first a sight of this Order, and that he be desired to signify so much under his hand, together with such his subscription, in these or such like terms: viz.

‘ Having perused and considered the Visitors Order for Testimonials made 1 Nov. 1653, I subscribe.

We whose Names are underwritten upon our own Knowledge of _____ of _____ College, do hereby testify to all persons whom it may concern, that we judge him truly godly, studious, and for his standing in the University, of good proficiency in Learning.’

So great was the zeal of these Visitors (whether real or no I know not) for the introducing and settling the religion now in use, and certain sorts of Learning (especially practical Divinity) into the University, that their time (which was every Monday and Tuesday in the afternoon) was totally taken up in the Premises. Frequent preaching also in every House was the chief matter they aimed at; the nursing up also of young men in their principles, and encouraging some way or other such youths that desired or were ambitious to be their profelytes.

Nov. 14. ‘ Upon consideration that one main end of the University is to train up men as well in divine as humane Learning that they may be able (when the Providence of GOD shall call them) to publish the Gospel

(1) Ibid. p. 405.

of CHRIST, to the conversion and building up of Souls to eternal life, and that Exercise in the things of GOD doth much encrease knowledge and favour therein, the Visitors' (in whose words I speak) 'did now think it meet that there should be frequent preaching in every College, as far as the number of persons qualified for that service will bear. And to the intent that a due and just course may be settled therein, did order that the Heads and Governors of the respective Colleges be desired to send into the Visitors (on the 29th of the said Nov. at the Vicechancellor's Lodging in Ch. Ch. at two in the afternoon) an account in writing. 1. What Preaching and other Divinity Exercises are by Statute or present Custom performed in their respective Colleges. 2. How many Graduates in Divinity, and Masters of Arts and Graduates in Law designed to Divinity by their Statutes, are in their respective Colleges. 3. How often their number will voluntarily undertake to preach in their respective Chapels and at what times.'

According to the said Order the Heads either returned or brought in themselves their account; and accordingly, where those Colleges that had most Divines, they appointed preaching to be performed on Sunday mornings between the hours of 7 and 9. And in Jesus College (which had stood out so long in opposition against them in the time of Visitation An. 1648 and 49) they settled a Sermon to be preached in full Term every other week. Merton Coll. had no Sermon settled there, because they had a Divinity Lecture every Saturday in Term time, that had been settled in the reign of Q. Elizabeth which yet continues. See more under the year 1651.

Dec. 23. Whereas Oliver Cromwell, General of the English Army, had lately taken upon him the Protectorship, the Convocation this day, confirmed what the Delegates had done before, namely the sending a congratulatory (1) Epistle to him for the taking upon him that Office. The beginning is 'Serenissime Domine, inter omnia pacis et duraturæ tranquillitatis agnovimus te summæ rerum præfici quo cuncta motibus fessa prudentiâ tuâ compones et temperes &c.' It was presented by Dr. John Wilkins, Mr. Ward one of the Proctors &c. and graciously received with promise to be favourable to the University and Learning.

(1) Ibid in T; ut supra, p. 226.

I must now return a little back and tell you that some time before the little Parliament (that fate this year) was dissolved, the members thereof considered among themselves of the suppressing Universities and all Schools for Learning, as heathenish and unnecessary. And the matter being discussed some days, they would have effected it, but that some of them of better judgments gave a stop to their frenzy. In order to their proceedings they had provided certain persons of very debauched principles, that should not only preach but write against Universities and humane Learning. Among these were :

1. *John Webster* a Chaplain in the Parliament Army, sometime a Cambridge Scholar, who besides his perpetual bawling, published a (1) Book in October this year intituled 'Academiarum Examen:' wherein though he hath proposed divers expedients (as he is pleased to stile them) for the reforming of Schools, and for the perfecting and promoting of all kind of Science, yet he was very well known to be one who endeavoured to knock down Learning and the Ministry both together; sufficiently demonstrated, not only in the said book, wherein he endeavours to discover the matter, method, and customs of Academick and Scholastick learning to be insufficient, but by his and Will. Erburie's Disputations against two Ministers in a Church in Lombard-street London, on the 12 Oct. 1653, and at other times before this and in other places. But least this Chaplain errant should pass unanswered in what he had published, Dr. Seth Ward one of the Savilian Professors did, for the honour of Learning and Universities, write some Animadversions on the said book, intituled 'Vindiciæ Academiarum,' wherein may be discovered the frenzy and weakness of Webster. As also in another book published by Th. Hall of Pembroke Coll. intit. 'Histrio-Mastix,' and others.

2. *William Dell* of the said University of Cambridge (bred in Caius Coll. I think) (2) who in a Book that he entitles (3) 'The Tryal of Spirits,' declares that the Universities according to their present Statutes and practices are not answerable to the Schools of the Prophets in the time of the Law, but to the idolatrous high places. And that humane

(1) Lond. in 4to.

(2) Will. Dell was Chaplain to the General Sir Thomas Fairfax, when Oxon was besieged An. 1646, before whom and several Commanders

he would preach strange doctrines in Marston Church near Oxon. Tho. Edwards in his third part of *GANGRÆNA*, printed 1646, p. 63.

(3) Printed at Lond. 4to. An. 1653.

Learning is not a preparation appointed by CHRIST, either for the right understanding, or right teaching of the Gospel; with a brief testimony against Divinity-Degrees in the Universities, as also Luther's testimony at large on the whole matter; and lastly, he endeavours to shew, the right reformation (as he saith) of Learning, Schools, and Universities according to the state of the Gospel and the Light that shines therein &c. Which book also, which was so little either in magnitude or Virtue (together with what Mr. Thom. Hobbs had said concerning Universities in his *Leviathan*) was answered by Dr. Ward at the latter end of his '*Vindiciæ Academicarum.*' As also by Joseph Sedgwick M. A. of Christ's Coll. in Cambridge, in his little pamphlet '*Of the use of learning to the Ministry,*' at the end of a Sermon preached at St. Mary's there An. 1653.

3. One *John Horne*, who also published a Book this year (but I have not yet seen it) wherein he endeavours to gore all University Learning. Answered by Mr. George Kendall, sometime of Exeter College, in a book entituled '*A fescue for a horne-book &c.*' and others.

As for *Webster* he by a smattering and superficial Knowledge raised himself a repute among his ignorant followers, in the strength of which he came forth to teach the Universities. It was not so much an ingenious affection to the advancement of Learning, as a froward and malicious prejudice against the Universities that put him on against the said work. *Dell*, so far as his Character may be pickt out of his writings, was an angry, fanatick man, who wanting himself such Academical learning as would become his relation, would needs persuade others against it, like the Ape in the Fable. *Hobbes* was a person of good ability and solid parts, but otherwise highly magisterial, and one that would be angry with all, that did not presently submit to his dictates. It was thought by one (1) that it would not have been amiss if he had been acquainted, that for all his slighting of the Universities, there were many in Oxon, who were very well versed in those notions and principles which he would be counted the inventor of, and that before his works had been published. And that though he for his part did think it below him to acknowledge himself beholding to the Manuscripts of Mr. Walt. Warner that noted Mathematician, that those in Oxon, who had seen and perused them, could not for many things but give him the honour of precedency before

(1) N. S. alias J. W.

Mr. Hobbes. As to *Horne* I can say but little, and therefore must refer you to Mr. Kendall who makes him to be an impertinent writer.

And as we had those that stood up in defence of Universities, so for Religion and Learning; among which must not be forgotten Mr. Sydrach Sympfon who wrote very well for its necessity and usefulness for the Ministers of the Gospel. Also Rob. Boreman, D. D. sometime of Trinity College in Cambridge, and after the King's Restoration, Vicar of St. Giles in the Fields, London; who, when the being of Universities laid at stake, published a book (1) entituled 'The Triumph of Learning over Ignorance &c.' At the same time also appeared Edw. Waterhouse with his (2) 'Humble Apology for Learning and learned Men,' and not long after 'A treatise of Religion and Learning, and of religious and learned Men,' by Edw. Leigh, sometime Master of Arts of Magd. Hall in Oxon. In the Epistle dedicatory of which he tells us, that 'the argument is seasonable for these times, wherein learning hath other enemies besides the ignorant, if a Governor of a College in the University, may not go for an Ignorant also; and wherein the vitals of Religion are in so much danger, partly by Scepticism of the one side, and questioning almost all the great Articles of Christian faith, and by Libertisme on the other side, as if the primitive Christians, Martyrs, and old Puritans, had been more precise than wise &c.'

On the 20 of March passed an Act or Ordinance (by the Council of State (3) I suppose, for the Parliament did not then sit) whereby certain Commissioners (called Triers) were appointed for approbation of public Preachers, whether they have the Grace of GOD in them, and are of holy and unblameable Conversation. Their number was 38, of which were these following, that were then, or had been Oxford Students, viz.

Francis Rouse, Esq.
Dr. Tho. Goodwyn
Dr. Joh. Owen
Mr. Thankful Owen
Mr. Joseph Caryll
Mr. Philip Nye

Mr. Thom. Manton
Mr. John Tombes
Mr. Obadiah Sedgwick
Mr. Nich. Lockyer
Mr. Will. Greenhill
Will. Packer
Edw. Cresset, Esq.

(1) Printed at Lond. 1653 in 4to.

(2) Lond. 1653, 8vo.

(3) Oliver Cromwell.

Among them also were Hugh Peters, the shame of England, and of Mankind, and Henry Jeffrey a notorious fifth Monarchy man, both bred in Cambridge. The others could not challenge to themselves any Academical Education. The question that these men put to the Examinants, was not of abilities or learning, but Grace in their hearts, and that with so bold and saucy inquisition, that 'some mens spirits trembled at their interrogatories,' they phrasing it so, as if 'they had the Holy-Ghost in a Cloak-bag', as was said of those of the Council of Trent.

I cannot compare this Committee, who sat at Whitehall, to any thing else but the Spanish Inquisition, invented by the Dominican Fryers for the enquiring after, and the finding out, and the reclaiming of those Moors and Jews which lived in Spain, in a formal, but not real submission, to the Church of Rome. These had like them a grand Commission to authorize their doings, their proceedings severe to those they disaffected, partial, close, dilatory, and prejudicial. These questions, whether idle, solid, or captious, were to be answered to a like extempore. They had their information and intelligence from all parts. They were examiners, witnesses, and judges in their own case, neither could it be imagined how many turnings Nye had to delay, or delude, or deny any Minister (though never so worthy) presented to a living (though never so justly) of the instrument of his approbation. Divers Oxford men underwent their trial, not only such that came in at the Visitation 1648, but those of the old stamp, that had been Royalists and Dignitaries in the Church of England. Yet though they were accounted excellent Scholars in the University and persons of profound reading, yet several were put aside because disaffected, i. e. not of their opinion; that their answers were not to their mind, and therefore insufficient; that their voice or tone liked them not, and therefore they had not the gift of utterance; that their speaking was too quaintly and therefore they were mere Humanists and such that had not the spirit; that they carried their hands by their sides, and their elbows up, and therefore proud; that if he or they would resign his or their living quietly, they should have a round sum of money so to do. In the mean time, mere canting and lay-persons, Undergraduates in the University, or pitiful puling Levites that could never frame an argument were sure to pass either by the endeavours of friends, money, or sycophantizing. 'Twas verily thought that there were never such Symoniacks in the world as these

Commissioners

Commissioners were : not a Living of value, but what a friend or the best purchaser was admitted into, no less to the ruin than the scandal of the Church of England, the Protestant Religion, Professors thereof, and the Universities.

Many worthy Ministers lost their Livings or Benefices for not complying with the three-penny Directory. Had you seen what pitiful Ideots were prefer'd to sequestred Church Benefices you would have been grieved to the soul. When they came before the Classis or Divines, had those simpletons only said they were converted by hearing such a Sermon, such a Lecture of that godly man Hugh Peters or Stephen Marshal, or any of that gang, they were presently admitted (1).

An. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dom. 1654} \\ 6 \text{ Car. II.} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$ Oliv. Protect.

Several matters also relating to particular Colleges the said Visitors acted this year, but their time before expressed being almost expired, Dr. Tho. Goodwyn one of the said Visitors entertained thoughts of procuring an Ordinance for a further Visitation of the University. Which being proposed, and by him pressed to Oliver Cromwell, now Lord Protector of England, was by him and his Council (in pursuance of the instrument of Government) appointed and passed (under colour and pretence of a better reformation) the second day of September this year, to the end that it might be confirmed by the newly chosen Parliament, who were to assemble the day following. In the said Ordinance, was left, as 'tis said, a large blank, purposely that the said Goodwyn might put in those of his Confidants that he should think most fit, such (I mean) that would be ready at his nod to do and pass those things which he desired. As for those honorable persons that were put in at present, who lived some near and some remote from Oxford, were these following, utterly ignorant for a considerable time whether they were in the Ordinance or not :

William, Viscount Say and Seal
Nathaniel Fiennes, Esq.

(1) Life of Will. Lilly, p. 54.

Sir Charles Wolfeley Baronet
 Humphrey Mackworth, Esq.
 Boulstrode Whitlock, one of the Lords Commissioners of the great Seal.
 Samuel Dunch, Esq.
 Sir John Dreyden, Bt.
 Rich. Ingoldesby of Bucks
 John Crew of Stene in Northamp.
 George Fleetwood of the Vache in Buckinghamshire
 John Bright
 Rob. Jenkinson of Walcot in Oxfordshire
 George Greenfield of Bucks.

} Esqrs.

Those of the University that were constantly to sit, were these by Goodwyn's appointment :

Dr.	{	Rob. Harrys, President of Trinity College
		Christoph. Rogers, Principal of New Inn
		Hen. Wilkinson, Prebend of Ch. Ch.
		John Owen, Dean of Ch. Ch.
		Thom. Goodwyn, President of Magd. Coll.
		Peter French, Prebend of Ch. Church
Mr.	{	Jonathan Goddard, Warden of Merton Coll.
		John Conant, Rector of Exeter College
		Thankful Owen, President of St. John's Coll.
		Philip Stephens, Principal of Hart Hall
		James Baron, Divinity Reader of Magd. Coll.
	{	Francis Howell, Fellow of Exeter Coll.

In the same Ordinance are the names of the Lay and Clergy Visitors for the University of Cambridge (which, with those of Oxon had power by virtue of the said Act, to visit the Colleges of Winchester and Eaton, as also the Schools of Westminster and Merchant Taylors) which being beyond my purpose to mention, I shall now omit them. But Dr. John Owen perceiving himself fool'd in this matter, that is to say, that Dr. Goodwyn had put in several of his own confidants (so many that should always make a majority) and none of Owen's, making him thereby sit as a cypher, Owen leaves them, and would not at all act among them, but
 by

by way of revenge fides with the Univerfity, either to have fome alterations made in the faid Ordinance or elfe annulled.

In January following, the faid Ordinance being published in Convocation, were feveral perfons thereupon, that defired the Vicechancellor Dr. Owen (upon his infligation without doubt) that they might at a Delegacy exprefs their apprehenfions concerning what they thought fitting to offer by way of petition to the Protector, certain alterations to be made by him and his Council in that Ordinance wherein they conceive the interefts, liberties, and privileges of this Univerfity to be very much concerned, having firft openly declared that they did with all fubmiffion own and acknowledge the power by which this Vifitation was conftituted, and did defire to proceed in all peaceable regular ways for the prevention of any breach or divifion. After this there was, upon another occafion, a meeting of the Delegates Feb. 2, where the fame declarations were again infifted upon, and it was then moved by Mr. Owen, Prefident of St. John's, that before the Univerfity did attempt any fuch petition, fome of them might firft confer with the Vifitors about fuch grievances as were like to be fuggefted. Which motion was prefently accepted and agreed unto, and in order to it, there was a fub-delegacy, viz. Dr. Langbaine, Greenwood, Wilkins, Wallis, Ward, Crofs, Mr. Johnson of All Souls, Johnson of New Coll. and Milward of C. C. Coll. named to attend the Vifitors to this purpofe. After which the faid Sub-delegates met together in the Provof's Lodgings of Queen's College the 5 day of the fame month, and did agree to be offered to the Vifitors, to be jointly confulted of, thefe propofals following :

1. It is humbly defired, that the power of the Vifitors in refpect of feveral Colleges; which at prefent are, or hereafter fhall be deftitute of local Statutable Vifitors, be the fame which by the Statutes of each refpective College hath been allowed to their local Vifitors as Vifitors and no other.

2. That the power of thefe Vifitors do not extend to fuch Houfes as have local Vifitors of their own, fitly qualified to exercife that power with which they are intrufted by the Statutes of thofe Houfes.

3. That the power intended in the prefent Ordinance for making, abrogating, and altering of Statutes, may be fo limited as no new alterations be put in execution by the Vifitors till they be prefented to, and confirmed by,

by, his Highness the Lord Protector and Parliament, which, they humbly conceived, was intended by the present Ordinance.

4. It is further humbly desired, that the Head of every House and two or more of the Fellows to be nominated and appointed by the Society, be called to be present at all debates of the Visitors concerning any alteration or addition to be made in the Statutes of their respective Houses by the Visitors, and that nothing of that kind be valid unless seven at the least of the Visitors do consent.

5. Whereas the interests of several ranks of men may be so deeply concerned in the decisions of the Visitors, it is therefore humbly desired, that there may be a just mixture of them, as namely, Heads of Houses, some Fellows, and some others neither Heads nor Fellows (as Prebends of Ch. Church, Heads of Halls, and Publick Professors) in such proportion as his Highness the Lord Protector shall think fit (as 8 Heads of Colleges, 8 Fellows of Colleges or Students of Ch. Church, and 5 to be elected out of Heads of Halls, Prebends of Ch. Church and Public Professors) who together with those honorable and worthy persons nominated in the present Ordinance, and the Vicechancellor of the University for the time being, or any seven of them, may be appointed Visitors to all above said intents and purposes.

6. It is humbly desired, that such Visitors as are actually members of the University, may (in such a number and proportion as is before mentioned, or as his Highness the Lord Protector shall direct) be chosen by the University in Convocation, and their names presented to his Highness for his approbation.

7. It is desired that the Commission to be granted to such Visitors may be limited to a time certain, as to continue for one year, and no longer.

These Heads being thus prepared and agreed upon by the Sub-delegates, and the Vicechancellor having notice that they were ready to confer with the Visitors at his Lodgings in Ch. Church on Friday in the afternoon Feb. 9, where the Sub-delegates were upon warning ready to attend. And for the more orderly managing of that conference Dr. Palmer Warden of All Souls Coll. was appointed to open the cause in behalf of them, having then received a copy of the said proposals to the end that he might the better explain, and give the reasons of them severally.

Feb.

Feb. 9, Friday, the Visitors meeting then at the place appointed (of which Dr. Joh. Owen and Dr. Goodwyn were two) the Sub-delegates of the University who attended without, were called in, where Dr. Palmer laid open the matter excellently well, and enlarged much upon the proposals; the particulars whereof being too many for this place, I shall therefore pass them by. All which being done and the Sub-delegates going out, the Visitors desired that they would leave with them the paper of their proposals, which being accordingly done, they told them that if they would withdraw into another room, they would presently return them some account of their thoughts. After this they waited till past nine of the clock, continually expecting to be called in, but the Visitors then broke up and departed without taking any notice of the Sub-delegates, who had waited so long upon them. At length Mr. Owen of St. John's came back to them of his own accord and told them the Company was gone; that there had been some difference among the Visitors, but at last they had made these two votes:

1. That they could not treat with the Sub-delegacy.

2. That their paper (which they borrowed of them, then earnestly called for on the said Mr. Owen by Dr. Wilkins, according as Dr. Owen had just before desired him) should be sealed up and left in the hands of their Registrar.

Which being the result of the matter, the Sub-delegacy who had reason to take these their actions unkindly, conceived that their paper was detained in order to some disadvantageous representation of it, as indeed it was, had things proceeded. After all was passed, the particulars of these transactions were sent to London to Dr. Peter French and Jon. Goddard (who had they been at Oxford, things had been otherwise carried) to the end that they might relieve and help them, the most speedy and effectual way they could, the former having married the Sister of the Lord Protector, the other being now his Physician. In the mean time it was the present thoughts of the said Sub-delegates to procure another Delegacy to give an account to the University of all passages in the said address to the Visitors, and after that to proceed to petition, being very sensible how deeply their interests in this place were concerned in this business, and resolved also to bring it to some issue by all regular and peaceable ways, not doubting but the whole University (except some very few persons concerned) would

concur with them. Soon after one of the said Sub-delegacy received an answer (1) from Dr. Goddard, (made to the particulars of this affair which were sent to him and Dr. French) wherein he saith thus—‘ His Highness and the Council resolve not to exercise any Legislative power of making Ordinances before the sitting of Parliament, so that any alterations in the Ordinance for Visitation or a repeal of the same, or any new one to be made, are not to be expected: and while it holds thus, divers of the said proposals (how just and fair soever) will be out of season &c. But something doth occur which may be a considerable expedient for satisfaction, viz, that though the Protector and the Council should disdain to have any legislative power, yet it is out of doubt: 1. That they are in a capacity of declaring upon and explaining their own Ordinances. 2. That they may do much by additional Orders, not destructive to preceding Laws or Ordinances, which will be no less binding to those whom they concern, than Ordinances would be: whence any needful explication may be thought of and obtained from them &c.’ With matters relating to this action, which I shall now pass by.

Upon the receipt of this answer, and conference with the Vicechancellor, the Sub-delegacy rested, and they being never called upon by the Delegacy to make any report of what had passed between the Visitors and them, they let the business fall asleep, and the rather upon this supposal, that the Visitors would use their power with due moderation and discretion.

I must now step back and make mention of other passages which I was unwilling to repeat before, lest I should have interrupted the premises, and they are these:

1. That July 25, a very offensive Sermon (as 'twas now accounted) was preached at St. Mary's by one Thomas Ashton Fellow of Brasenose College, on a Text taken from the xxxvii Chap. of Job, ver. 22. “With GOD is terrible Majesty.” In which Sermon speaking of the Attributes, and particularly that in the text, took a hint from the word *terribilis* (*terræ bilis* as he said) to say that he was a melancholy GOD—and among other conceits, said towards the conclusion that ‘those in Hell that had no teeth to gnash, should gnash their gums.’ For this Sermon being

(1) Dat. Feb. 15.

convented before the Vicechancellor, was, as I have heard, expelled, but getting in again, some controversy hapned between the Principal and Senior Fellows of Brasenose concerning his place. At length complaints coming in to the Visitors of that matter, they ordered (1) 25 Dec. 1656, that Ashton should resign his Fellowship and have for the present 30^{li} and the next year 30^{li} more.

2. That the Protector was graciously pleased to continue Chancellor of this University and upon his own charges to bestow on the public Library 25 antient MSS, ten of which in folio, and 14 in quarto, all of the Greek Language except two or three. As a farther addition of honour to the University also he very munificently ordered a private Divinity Reader (newly chosen to the place) an annuity of 100^{li} per ann. out of the Exchequer for the said Reader's encouragement. So that by these and other favours the University in general was devoted to him, and ready upon all opportunities to express their affections.

3. That the University put up a petition to the Parliament for the restoration, the durance, and encouragement of the Civil Law, being incited thereunto by the Civilians of Doctors Commons at London, as Cambridge much about the same time had been, supposing that all three petitions would work their desires; but what effect they took I know not, neither can I say any more of this matter only that the Oxford Petition was approved by our Convocation 18 Nov. this year, and that it was soon after sent to London.

Oxford this year in the time of autumn (1) was pestered with the Northern Quakers; of whom George Fox was chief. So that whereas we had but a Meeting of the Quakers very rarely in 1653, or scarcely at all; now we had them constantly in the Lane called the seven deadly Sins.

An. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dom. 1655} \\ 7 \text{ Car. II.} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right\} \text{Oliv. Protect.}$

Passing by the actions of the Visitors this year, which were few and inconsiderable, I shall proceed to somewhat more memorable. The beginning

(1) REG. Visit. p. 449.

(2) George Fox saith that the Quakers moved Southward from the North, 1654, and I think

they came to Oxon that year, in the beginning of the year.

of this year presents unto us great troubles in the University, occasioned by the insurrection of certain Cavaliers of Wiltshire and other parts, at Salisbury (began 12 March 1654): the news of which was no sooner come to Oxford, but the Vicechancellor Dr. Owen took great care to secure the University and County. For the safety of the first a Troop of Scholars were forthwith raised and armed and put in a posture of defence under the command of Captain Stephens Doctor of Physic and Principal of Hart Hall. In the head of whom the said Owen did often appear well mounted, with a Sword by his side and case of Pistols before him. But no sooner had they very zealously settled themselves, but upon the Cavaliers dispersion, were dissolved in the beginning of this year.

As for the other affairs of the University, they were in an ill condition, occasioned by the irregular proceedings of the Vicechancellor concerning the business of Habits, which as I conceive he would have totally taken away, never considering how common they were to Academians and with almost all considerable Corporations in England. Scarce a Mayor or Alderman in any petty Corporation, or any Company in London, but have some distinctive habits proper to their Degrees; and why a Master of Arts or Doctor of Physic, Law, &c. may not have the like in the University, I confess, I understand not, nor can I see any reason against it, more than against the Degrees themselves and the titles thereunto belonging. What was done in order hereunto, many there are now in the University that are not altogether ignorant. After some attempts formerly, there was, (I will not say upon a surprize) but a very thin Delegacy and at an unexpected time on Christmas day in the afternoon, a vote passed for the drawing up of an Order to take away all Statutes that require the use of Habits in the University, which yet at the next meeting in January following was laid aside, and the Vicechancellor several times after declared himself both publickly and privately to be resolved to move no more in the matter, but content himself with declaring his own dislike. For the truth is he had such an ill opinion of them (as being totally superstitious) that he disliked those that stood for them, and 'brow-beat every one who had so much manly courage as to appear in their defence.' At the same time also were several Orders made (1) in relation to Bachelours

(1) Vide in REG. T ut supra, p. 280.

of Arts and exercifes by them to be performed, with other matters relating to Discipline, which being partly confirmed in the beginning of the next year, I fhall then make mention of them.

I need not tell you that divers other times at full Delegacies, when the bufinefs of Habits hath been mentioned, it hath been ftill laid afide. But at length at the end of a day, after the Vicechancellor had told them he had nothing more to propofe, and thereupon divers of the Company were gone, it was then (about the beginning of March following) propofed by Mr. Cornifh Canon of Ch. Church to refume the bufinefs of Habits, and a vote was paffed for a general difpenfation to be granted in Convocation, of which, any that defired it, might take the benefit for exemption for the ufe of Habits. And before there could be any new meeting of the Delegates, this among other things was tendered to a Convocation. How little need there was of this, many well at this time knew, when every one that pleased did take the liberty to neglect the ufe of them without controul; nor was any one, as was now well known, troubled for it thefe many years, or like to be. Befides, if general connivance were not enough, it hath been often, both publicly and privately, and was then in open Convocation, professed, that if any perfon was unfatisfied in confcience concerning the unlawfulness of uſing them, he might have a perſonal Difpenſation for himſelf. But, to continue Statutes in force for the uſe of them, and withal make a general Difpenſation, that whoever pleased might neglect them, upon no other account but becauſe he pleased, nor yet to be at the mercy of the Convocation, perhaps for a mulct of 6d. (for that alſo was offered) when it ſhould be demanded, ſeemed very unhandſome, and was accordingly very displeaſing to the Univerſity.

The other bufinefs that was ill reſented, was concerning the public Act, which the Vicechancellor much preſſing to take away, as occaſioning a concourſe of people to the Univerſity at that time, of which ſome, (as in all great meetings) might be vain enough (as the Terræ Filii) beſides ſome Exercifes which in the performance of the Act itſelf, might to ſome ſeem too youthful and light for grave perſons. The Delegates, willing to gratify him in his deſire as much as was poſſible, without wholly deſtroying the Act, conſented to the laying afide of whatever could without preſence be objected againſt, in the Exercifes of the Act, and to model the whole and bring it to a very ſerious Exercife in Philoſophy, to his own content: and would further, to make it the more really ſerious, have
adjourned

adjourned Disputations in the other Faculties, at least in Divinity. But this last the Vicechancellor was very much against, professing that his desire being that if the solemnity of the public Act should fall, it would be quite contrary thereunto to add any such Exercises at that time as might make it more solemn. Besides that new modelling of the Act, and taking off such Exercises as were any way liable to exception, they consented also to change the day, and (that it might not occasion any disorders on the LORD's day, which before came between the Vespers and the Act) remove it to the middle of the Week, and likewise consented to fix it on such a week as might occasion the least concurrence of people, fearing, as 'tis probable, any plot should be contrived, or break out by the Cavaliers. They also were willing to remove Act Suppers and such common entertainments as were then complained of, as occasioning excess.

An. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dom. 1656} \\ 8 \text{ Car. II.} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right\}$ Oliv. Protect.

All which things in probability might have passed the Convocation held April 10 this year, had not the Masters been withal exasperated by the unhappy business of Habits, which to their great distaste, was by the importunity of some, so unseasonably pressed at the same time. But so many great innovations being at one time proposed, which they must presently without any debate, either deny or assent to in terms as they were proposed upon the first hearing of them, caused such an averseness to them in Convocation, that they were over voted in the negative by above 38 or 40 voices.

It's true there were at the same Convocation some other things proposed concerning the setting up of some new Exercises of public Disputations in Divinity (besides those already required by Statutes) which proposals, coming in the same conjuncture of time, were denied also. And though divers could have been well contented, that those had passed, yet there were many weighty considerations could have then been alledged to the contrary by those who denied them; as that, (besides that the manner of proposing them to the Convocation was wholly unstatutable) by multiplying of public Exercises, many more Exercises at the same time

to be performed in the several Colleges must be of necessity omitted, as also the private attendances of Pupils on their Tutors in their Chambers; which, were there not public Exercises at that time, would be required of them; but upon pretence of the public, they would have liberty to omit both. To which may be rationally added the nature of the Exercises themselves in part; for it was now well questioned by sober men, whether it were so fit to bring junior Masters of the first year, and perhaps scarce of one term standing to dispute in Divinity in the public Schools before they had been first exercised therein in their particular Colleges, especially when as the public Exercises already by Statute required are so numerous that they are accounted a burthen, even by those that did thus press the setting up of more, and not judged rational that Scholars should be required to give attendance on them, as by Statute they ought to do. And therefore divers knew that many public Lectures were upon this very ground now omitted, and many Disputations and other Exercises which in several Faculties were by Statute required for the taking of Degrees, were daily dispensed with, and that so frequently, that in some Faculties (Physic by name) the Exercises dispensed with were many more than those that were performed.

Besides these things, that were then denied, as being not thought fit to be presently passed, upon the first hearing, there were yet many other very considerable parts of reformation then assented to, notwithstanding the discontent that was then upon them, as the taking away (1) a multitude of promissory Oaths, which though they required things reasonable to be done, and which were now and several years after so accounted to be, yet were thought not of so high a nature as to be enjoined under so high an obligation as an Oath, and also many other things concerning the regulating of expences and excessive entertainments by the Collectors and others upon occasion of taking Degrees, performing Exercises, &c. bringing the Collectors to the same rank and Habits with other Bachelours, and many other particulars of the like nature; as also for preventing disorders in courting, making persons so faulty, liable to expulsion &c. All which well considered, I think we may well say that there was more of real public reformation voted at one Convocation, than had been before by the Visitors ever since their first sitting. But because all was not assented

(1) REG. T ut supra, p. 281.

to, the Vicechancellor was highly incensed, and some others, (noted by observing men) taking all occasions to blow the Coal, aggravated it as such an insufferable affront as was not to be endured; when yet the whole matter in Convocation was carried with as much modesty and calmness as could possibly be expected, without so much as one word of ill language or any uncivil carriage, only giving their votes when the question was put, without any other stir: nor did any hear that the Vicechancellor took offence at any thing in the manner of carriage, but only that he discerned some to laugh at the lower end of the Convocation; which yet was so little, that though some observing men were present, did not discern it, and the occasion was such, that when he was told it, he could not but laugh himself. It was this, one of his own House, upon putting the question, having called to others about him, 'Deny it, deny it;' when the Proctor came to gather the Votes, he pulled him to him and whispered 'Placet' in his ear, which others discerning, might, I suppose, without any great offence laugh at it.

It's possible he might be displeas'd also, that when upon the question put, he would have the House divide, the Affirmatives to one side, and the Negatives to the other (a course very unusual, and which I do not remember that I ever saw in Convocation but once) some of the Members called for a Scrutiny, which is the usual way of gathering votes by Convocation; the Proctors going from man to man, and taking each man's vote in the place where he sits. And this doubtless at that time was the most desirable way, (as for other reasons, so) to avoid confusion and tumult, which in so oft dividing the House, as for so many questions was necessary, could not well have been avoided: yea, and in case the votes had come any thing near to an equality, this would not have served the turn, but they must be numbred. But however that the Vicechancellor was extraordinarily incensed, was evident, both by such expressions as he let fall in Convocation, and the like afterwards to the Delegates, whom he called together at the rising of the Convocation, only to tell them, that since he saw the Convocation would not, as he desired, reform itself, he would trouble them no more, but meant to take another course.

The next day the Vicechancellor with Owen President of St. John's, went to Coventry and stayed there for some days. After his return he called the Visitors together and then voted all those particulars which had been before denied in Convocation, intending to call another Convocation
and

and therein to publish those decrees of the Visitors. It was the opinion of others, that this was more than by their Commission they had power to do, it being therein only expressed that they should consider of what Statutes they thought fit to be abrogated or altered, and present them to the Protector and Parliament. Some of the Delegates did earnestly importune him to forbear that course, at least for a while, 'till he had better considered of it and well advised with his friends about it, or that if it must be done, he would let it be done by some others of the Visitors (who might as well do it) and not himself; for that they judged it a thing not within their Commission and might prove of very ill consequence to him. But he was of another mind, that they had by their Commission granted to them as much power as ever any Visitors had, and therefore to make Statutes; for such power (as he said) had been formerly exercised by some Visitors.

But it stayed not here; several knew who (1) it was that said, 'he would tear it by the foundation, rather than this gang' (the Convocation) 'should carry it.' And this was the next work to be considered, for in the next meeting of the Visitors was debated the new modelling of the Convocation, not judging it fit that every Regent Master should have as good a vote as a Doctor: then also was much complaint made that many of them were young men and averse to reformation &c. that the Convocation was less fit now than heretofore, to be entrusted with reforming themselves, since that the multitude of employments abroad takes off from the University all that are of any worth presently, and the greatest part of those that remain were but Drones, or too young to be entrusted with government: And therefore the whole present frame to be taken away, and instead thereof the power of Convocation to be now put in the hands of godly and prudent men; and afterwards none to be admitted but by the major part &c.' And all this with other, to be published in a Convocation before the Vicechancellor's going to London to wait upon the Protector.

The whole number of Visitors (who in less than a week's time had ordered these things) that had at any time met for that purpose, were, besides the Vicechancellor, only eight. Dr. Rogers, Harris, Hen. Wilkinson, and Conant, who were the four Seniors to the rest, were, (as I

(1) Mr. Thankful Owen, President of St. John's.

have heard) against these high acts, and would by no means be persuaded to concur therein. The other four, namely, Dr. Goodwyn, Mr. Thankf. Owen, Howell, and Baron, (of whom the Vicechancellor at other times had no great opinion of their fitness to be so intrusted) were eagerly for them. The former four did doubt whether their power were so great as those others confidently affirmed. At last they judged it not safe to venture without first seeing their Commission (for all this while they had neither their Commission upon the place, nor any copy of it.) They moved also that those of the Nobility and Gentry that were Visitors with them (who had not been yet so much as summoned or had any legal notice of such Commission) might first be desired to meet and consider of it jointly with them, before they attempted such high things. But this would by no means be assented to; yet this difference of opinion concerning their power did hinder them from publishing these their Orders for the present.

Soon after the Vicechancellor took all the papers with him (not leaving any copy (as I was told) either with the Registrar or any of the Visitors) but not signed by the Visitors hands, intending as was supposed, to get them confirmed at London, and declaring himself resolved to alter the present Constitution of Convocation. Much importunity was used with him, both by the Visitors and others, to desist from it; but, for ought it appeared, he did go hence with that resolution. These actions were looked upon as of great concernment and seemed to some of the Academians to strike at the subversion of all their Charters confirmed by so many Acts of Parliament from time to time. And 'twas thought that Oxford was the first Corporation in England, on whom any such attempt was made. The Convocation is known to have power to make Statutes for the regulating their own Members, to grant Decrees, to let Leafes, to plead and be impleaded in Law suits, to make Contracts, to receive Grants, and to act to all intents and purposes in the name of the University of Oxford, as a body politic: But whether any new frame erected by the Visitors instead thereof, might have done the like, required a greater skill in Law to determine than divers wise men could now pretend to.

The objections against the present frame did not to some seem of such weight as to call for such a remedy. That many of the Regent Masters were at this time (as they now are) young men, is true, and perhaps younger than heretofore was wont to be: but this might have been and
would

would in a good measure be remedied, if Dispensations for time were not so often granted. That they have power to refuse a Law that the Vice-chancellor and Delegates tender to them, is true also: and perhaps it is fit it should be so. I am sure that in former times there hath been need enough of it and perhaps may be in future. But withal it is considerable, that though they may hinder, yet they cannot act without the concurrence of others, for not only the Vicechancellor, but also the two Proctors have a negative vote. But, it was now said, that they could chuse a new Chancellor if they were pleased the next day &c. If they could, it's more, I confess, than I know. And, if they had gone about it, 'twas believed, they that then said 'they could,' would at the time of Election say they could not. As long as there was one already in being, who was willing to hold it, 'twas not believed the Masters, Regent or non Regent, had power to remove him. Many doubted not but that the exprefs consent of both Vicechancellor and Proctors would have been necessary to an act of much less concernment. But, 'twas said, in case the Protector should not think fit any longer to continue Chancellor; then, unless the Convocation was new modelled, he could not be secure, that they would chuse another Chancellor, as he would approve of.

You may see, how tender they were of his Highness; but 'twas supposed, he was not fearful of any such accident. No man that knew the University at this time could think them to be less well-affected to his Highness now than they were at the time he was chosen Chancellor. And yet, then, there was but one man that gave a vote for any other person. It was not therefore likely, that they would willingly chuse one, whom they should have cause not to trust. Or if it should have been imagined that some few of the House, were both so ill-affected, and had so little discretion, as to give a vote for such a person; yet 'twas hoped no man could so little understand the House, as to think there could be either a major part of such, or any considerable number. But I forget myself while I go to deliver an opinion which was not only of one but of divers considerable persons, very zealous in the matter. The Scene soon after was removed to London, and Dr. Goddard and Dr. French being there, were desired to use their interest with the Vicechancellor to be very well advised before he should engage too far this way; and so they did, for by theirs and the endeavours of others, he desisted, and the matter came at length to naught.

'Nov. 22, 1656, Saturday. The humble Petition of the Doctors of the Civil Law, in behalf of themselves and their Profession, was this day read and committed (1).'

An. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dom. 1657} \\ 9 \text{ Car. II.} \\ \frac{4}{5} \end{array} \right\}$ Oliv. Protect.

After these things were done, passed divers orders of the Visitors relating to good Discipline &c.

1. That all Members of each College (2) commune together in their public Refectory and not be absent unless a reasonable cause be demonstrated.

2. That all Members of each Society be (3) present at religious Exercises in their respective Houses under pain of losing their allowance for the day wherein such omission was made.

3. That all corrupt (4) Elections be avoided in Colleges, which did now give great offence to the men of these times, especially those Elections in Magdalen, New, and All Souls Colleges. In the last of which were this year such unworthy dealings (as the Visitors conceived) that the Protector and his Council was acquainted with them for remedy sake.

4. That for the better instructing of Youth in the principles of true Religion and saving knowledge of JESUS CHRIST, there should be (5) catechizing weekly in every College and Hall upon Saturday in the afternoon between the hours of five and six to be performed by the Head of the House, or upon his necessary absence (or some other just cause of hinderance) by some other meet person thereunto appointed by him. All Undergraduates were hereby enjoined to attend in the place appointed to be instructed.

Other things they appointed, which for brevity I pass by, but they themselves especially, and their actions being disliked, great endeavours were now used, chiefly by the Presbyterian gang of the University to have their Commission annulled and other Visitors appointed,

(1) MERC. POL. num. 337 : which is all that occurs of that affair.

(2) REG. Visit. p. 441.

(3) Ibid. p. 442.

(4) Ib. p. 449. &c.

(5) Ib. p. 462.

the chief reasons for which submitted to the consideration of the Parliament were these:

1. That most controversies in Colleges arise betwixt the Governors and Fellows of the respective Societies. Now to commit the final judgment and decision of the same to the Governors themselves (to be both parties and judges) seems against all reason and equity: Forasmuch as no man was ever held to be a proper judge in his own cause.

2. That by the Statutes of the respective Colleges of the said University, all Visitors are disinterested persons, and (except the Visitors of the College called University College, which are the whole body of Convocation) not Members of the University: So that if by local Visitors persons residing upon the place are implied (as is desired by some) there is a great mistake. Indeed the respective Colleges had ever Statutable Visitors, great persons, in single capacities; but yet ever absent, and not residing upon the place, as followeth:

The King—Christ Church

Archbishop of Canterbury { All Souls } Coll.
 { Merton }

Archb. of York—Queen's Coll.

Bishop of Winchester { Magdalen } College
 of { New Corp. Ch. }
 { S. John's }
 { Trinity }

Bishop of Lincoln { Brasenose } College
 { Oriel }
 { Lincoln }
 { Baliol }

Bishop of Bath and Wells—Wadham Coll.

Bishop of Exeter—Exeter Coll.

The whole body of Convocation } University Coll.

Earl of Pembroke { Jesus } Coll.
 { Pembroke }

3. That

3. That (particularly) some Founders of Colleges (1) within the said University, suspecting the partiality of Visitors residing upon the place, have ordained that no person should exercise the power of a Visitor by Commission or Deputation, that dwelleth in Oxford, or hath, within a year before his said Commission, resided upon the place; so that there being no necessity for breaking Statutes in this point, there being many honorable and worthy persons fitted for the trust and employment, 'tis hoped that the Parliament would nominate such persons agreeable to Statutes.

4. That the said University hath continued under the Scrutiny and Visitation of several Visitors, the space of these nine years last past, a time sufficient to purge and correct all ill humours and malignity; and of above five hundred Fellows of several Colleges, which were in the end of the war in that University, there be not now many remaining: All which are persons willing and fitting to serve the Common Wealth and present Government. Now to continue for ever a Visitation, by persons unstatutable that are judges and parties, upon pretence of further reformation, may rather evidence the desire of rule and dominion in the pretenders, than any regard to the honour, liberties, or Statutes of the University.

5. That Visitors residing upon the place do rather nourish and foment, than appease differences, hearkening to the motions and addresses of any junior, factious and troublesome person; too often to those, who pretend to have any interest in their favour, against the vote and determination of a whole College; and so unravel the College acts and alter them to pleasure their favourites. Whereas if great and absent persons were appointed Visitors, the access to them being not so easy and present, controversies would be fewer, better grounded, and no sober person would trouble the Visitor or himself, without some real injury done to himself, or absolute breach of Statutes.

6. That all or most of the Founders of the said Colleges have enjoined their particular Visitors, to determine according to Statutes, and to meddle in matters of appeal only, and not to create controversies, but receive them. And some Colleges are obliged by oath to resist all determinations of Visitors made against Statutes, by all ways and means possible; so that for the right government of the said Colleges, according

(1) Brasenose and New College.

to their Charters and Statutes, 'tis humbly desired, that the Parliament would either preserve their Statutes, or else take away their oaths, and appoint honorable Visitors that are not likely to violate either their consciences or liberties.

7. That the Lord Hen. Lawrence, President of the Council, the Lord Lambert, Warden of the Cinque ports, the Lord Whitlock, Commissioner of the Treasury, the Lords Chief Justices of both Benches, the Commissioners of the great Seal, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney General, in their public capacities, and their Successors (or any other honorable personages as the Parliament shall direct) be made particular Visitors, for the respective Colleges.

8. That under the said new Visitors, to be appointed by Parliament, the respective Colleges may enjoy their trust and Statutable rights and privileges (as all other Corporations of England do) and that the fundamental Statutes be not altered and changed, but by the supreme power of Parliament.

9. That in the mean time you would suspend the Actings of any persons in the University, that take upon them to alter Statutes at pleasure without any Commission to that purpose. And that at the same time you are making Laws, and holding a Parliament at Westminster, you would not permit others to be Legislators in Oxford.

10. And lastly be pleased to consider under what a sad dilemma the Fellows of Colleges now remain. If they do not obey the Orders of these present Visitors they are liable to expulsion for disobedience; and if they do obey the same, they deserve expulsion for perjury and the breach of their Statutes.'

These reasons I say being committed to the consideration of Parliament, there was a form of an Act ready drawn up in case one should have passed, and therein these Visitors were appointed, namely

His Highness the Lord Protector and his Successors be Visitors of Christ Church (1).

Nathaniel Lord Fiennes, Lord Commissioner of the great Seal, and after him the Lord Commissioner of the great Seal, or the Lord Keeper, or Lord Chancellor for the time being, and their Successors be Visitors of New and Wadham Colleges.

(1) Where is Merton College? v. p. 677.

Henry Lawrence Lord, President of the Council, and his Successors, Presidents of the Council, be Visitors of Magd. Coll. and Corp. Christi.

John Lord Lambert, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and his Successors Wardens of the Cinque Ports, be Visitors of Queen's, and Trinity, College.

Boulstrode Lord Whitlock, Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and after him the Lord Commissioner for the Treasury, or the Lord Treasurer, his and their Successors, be Visitors of All Souls, and Balliol, College.

John Lord Glynn, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench and his Successors Chief Justices, be Visitors of Brasenose, and Oriel, College.

The Earl of Pembroke and his Heirs Earls of Pembroke, be Visitors of Jesus, and Pembroke, College.

William Lord Lenthall Master of the Rolls, and his Successors Masters of the Rolls, be Visitors of Lincoln College.

Oliver Lord St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and his Successors, Lords Chief Justices of the Common Pleas, be Visitors of St. John's College.

Edm. Prideaux Attorney General, and his Successors, Attornies General, be Visitors of Exeter College &c.'

But after a great deal of stir in this matter, the Act for these Visitors never passed (though the reasons for it were fully considered) occasioned (as 'twas thought) by the prevalency of the Independent party in the Univerfity.

And as these people did endeavour as much as in them lay to reform the Univerfity after their own way, and to settle a right understanding between the Members thereof (which could not well be, because it consisted for the most part of Presbyterians and Independents) so were there not wanting a rascally sort of people, such that had not their mouths stopp'd with the Lands of the Church and Gentry, that made it their endeavours to clamour against the Univerfities and the Learning profest in them, to the end as was conceived, to make them them so odious as to have them taken away and so consequently get some of their lands, and rout out all the enemies to Sectarisme that were commonly nurfed up there. They made it their common custom to stile them 'the nurseries of wickedness, the nests of mutton-tuggers, the dens of formal drones, cages of unclean birds.'

birds,' and such like, not so much in little auditories, and in those places of faction, Market Towns and Cities, but ever and anon in the Universities themselves, where though great care was taken against such doings, yet by stealth (as 'twere) they would creep up into pulpits there, as particularly did Vavasor Powell into that of All Saints Church Oxon, on Wednesday 15 July this year, and there having got together a great auditory in a very short time, as well of Scholars as Laicks (many of which came for novelty) did first very plentifully rail against the Universities and humane Learning, and then against particular persons therein. Among which was Mr. Henry Hickman, Fellow of Magdalen Coll. of whom he told the auditory that the 'Pope would provide him a Mitre, and the Devil a frying pan &c.' Spoken upon no other account, as was conceived, (and the reason that brought the Preacher to Town) because the said Mr. Hickman delivered in the Divinity School the last Vespers on this question, 'An Ministri Anglicani habeant validam ordinationem?' that 'the Church of Rome, for aught he knew, was a true Church,' or to that effect, not that he was drawn to say so by force of argument, but opinion.

As for the said Powell, he was born at Knucklefs in Radnorshire, and before his marriage, was an Hostler at Bishops Castle in Shropshire. After his marriage he set up for a petty School-Master, and soon after takes upon him the habit of St. John, and 'least without Ordination (1) (under the Episcopal government) he might incur the danger of suspension, borrowed of an old decayed Minister (his near Kinsman) his Letters of Orders, razeth out the other, and inserts his own name, and under colour of these counterfeit Letters misgive, he goes unsent and begins to thunder out from the Pulpits; but by reason of his inconformity and the many errors he broached, his calling was questioned, and the Orders being well scanned, were found counterfeit, and he bound to appear at the next Sessions to be held for the County of Radnor, where appearing and indicted for non-conformity, forging of Orders, and seditious Doctrine, was with much ado reprieved from the Gallows.'

Afterwards he went into England, and roving in Kent and Essex, spread his errors there several years, to the seducing of many a poor soul. At length, An. 1646, he returns into Wales, and there by his errors and blasphemies, robbed GOD of his Glory, CHRIST of his Honour, the Scripture of her Truth, the Church of her Ministry, and the Christian

(1) Strena Vavaforiensis, p. 2.

People there of the comfort of CHRIST'S blessed Ordinances &c. and continuing there for the most part all the War, especially after that Country was reduced to the Parliament, was in An. 1653, by virtue of an Act for the propagation of the Gospel, made Metropolitan of the itinerant Ministers there, did and got what money and Church lands he pleased.

The next memoir that I find this year is the controversy in the Election of the Custos Archivorum, in a Convocation held 17 Feb. The persons that then stood were Dr. Zouch, the King's Professor of Civil Law, and Dr. Wallis the Savilian Professor of Geometry. In the Scrutiny for suffrages foul play being discovered and told to Dr. Zouch, he forthwith came in person into the Convocation House, and told the Vicechancellor openly, that he had occasioned the breaking of a Statute, inasmuch that that person that had most votes was not pronounced elected immediately after they were given in and reckoned up, and that also he did not require the Proctor to do it, but suffered delays while the friends of his Antagonist went out continually from the Convocation to procure and fetch in persons from several Colleges and Halls to give votes for him &c. Dr. Wallis hereupon entred the Convocation and denied what Dr. Zouch had said by vindicating the proceedings that had hitherto passed &c. Mr. Thom. Jones of Merton Coll. and Mr. Henry Stubbe of Christ Church they made reply in vindication of Zouch; and Dr. Seth Ward and Mr. Thom. Pooler of Trinity College they made answer again for Wallis. At length after a great wrangling and eager dispute (mostly from the Statute Book) which lasted an hour after Candles had been lighted (never seen in Convocation before, by any person then present) the Election fell to Dr. Wallis, and was accordingly by the Senior Proctor pronounced so, notwithstanding Dr. Zouch and Mr. Stubbe protested against it as altogether illegal. (1)

An.	{	Dom. 1658	}	Protect.
		10 Car. II.		
		5 Oliv.		
		1 Rich.		

Mr. Stubbe did concern himself so far in this matter (not without a

(1) [1657, Sept. 29, Richard Cromwell, eldest Son of Oliver, the Protector, was created M. A. and installed Chanc. of the Univ. at Whitehall, having been elected 18th of the same month on the

resignation of his father. See ATH. OXON. v. ii, FASTI, 1657. See also the ceremony described in MERCURIUS POLITICUS, Num. 373.]

great deal of malice and rashness) that he was pleased to publish a Pamphlet (1) concerning it in opposition to the Doctor, bearing this Title: 'The Savilian Professor's Case stated, together with the several reasons urged against his capacity of standing for the public Office of Antiquary in the University of Oxford, which are enlarged and vindicated against the exceptions of Dr. John Wallis (heretofore of Cambridge) Savilian Professor of Geometry in the said University, wherein he hath been elected (as it is said) and since admitted to the Office of Antiquary &c.'

In which Pamphlet the matter being fully handled I shall say no more, but refer the Reader to it for his farther satisfaction; yet he must note this by the way, that such freedom did he use therein, and in common discourse against the Doctor (which according to the apprehensions of many that were now in the University was accounted very abusive) that he was enjoined by the Vicechancellor to make this recantation (2).

'Ego Henricus Stubbe in Artibus Magister, agnosco me libro evulgato in Dominum Doctorem Wallis nihil in me commeritum contumelioso, graviter offendisse contra bonos mores et disciplinam hujus Universitatis; cujus culpæ meæ veniam ab hac venerabili domo, et speciatim a Domino Doctore Wallis submissè peto. Porro ego sanctè spondeo atque polliceor non commissurum esse me ut confimili de culpâ in hujusce Academiæ justam offensionem et censuram posthac incurrere possim.'

Which recantation being repeated by him modestly, distinctly, and with an audible voice in a Convocation held 5 May, (he then standing in the middle) the controversy was ended.

About the same time the insolence of the Anabaptists in Oxon being very high, especially against the University, Colleges, and Scholars therein, they had intentions to destroy all both root and branch; of which the Protector having received notice, sent a command to Major Unton Croke (at this time in the City with certain troops of Horse) to have a vigilant eye towards their proceedings; upon the receipt of which he caused parties of Horse to ride about the Streets several nights together (especially that of the 8 of May which was to be the time of rising) to keep all in quietness. The Scholars of several Colleges watched their gates, and had procured several defensive weapons for their own safety. The generality of the University were much perplexed and did not know which

(1) Printed at Lond. in 4to. 1658.

(2) In REG. T. ut supra, p. 321.

way to turn themselves. Some withdrew into private places, some left their Colleges and lodged in the houses of Citizens, while others of the most godly party prayed day and night to be freed from the danger. At length by the vigilancy of the Troopers there was no appearance of any rising in these parts nor any harm at all done.

June 18, it was proposed and (1) passed in Convocation '1. That no man be put to the same oath of observation of the Statutes twice, but only admonished of his oath formerly taken. 2. That solemn Prayers, Eucharist and oblations on Aēt Monday in the morning be taken away.'

July 27, by several complaints of certain Country Ministers to the Vicechancellor and several Heads of Colleges, that the book of 'Advice to a Son,' lately published by Francis Osborne Esq. did instil principles of Atheism into young Gentlemen, he, this day, commanded all the Stationers of Oxford not to sell any more copies of that book. He was once in the mind to have the Book publicly burned, but being dissuaded from it, the copies afterward did sell more than formerly to the great benefit of the Stationer that printed them.

July 30. In a Convocation then held, it was proposed by the Vicechancellor, that the Terræ Filii (whose Office was now accounted scandalous to the University and such that stiled themselves the Godly) should be taken away. Upon which proposal, the House seeming generally to cry Non, he required the Masters to divide, viz. those that were for the Terræ Filii to go to one side of the House, and those against them to the other, supposing thereby that no sober man would appear to the face of the House for them. But some of the Masters thereupon calling for a scrutiny and others making a ridiculous matter of it, the Vicechancellor was in a manner forced to set down and meddle no more in the matter. The occasion of it was 1. That the Terræ Filii, for some years before this did not only spare to tell, in their respective speeches, some of the Doctors their crimes, but also to let fall various expressions that seemed to the Godly to be prophane and obscene. 2. The Speech of Lancelot Addison of Queen's Coll. (this or the year before) one of the Terræ Filii, which giving very great offence he was forced to recant in the Convocation on his knees, and glad he was that he could escape with no greater punishment. 3. The various reflections in Speeches, Sermons, Common Discourses &c.

(1) Ibid. p. 325.

made by the said Godly Party against them, but above all that Speech delivered by the Greek Professor 14 Oct. 1657; which, though then with the Author, was made very ridiculous by the Juniors (who took him for no other but a time-serving Orator) yet when 'twas published, gave great content to the Seniors (especially the Godly) and did provoke them the more to take away and destroy that Office.

Sept. 6, Monday, Oliver Lord Protector having been lately dead, Richard his Son was proclaimed Protector at Oxford, after this manner. The Mayor (Whistler) and his brethren meeting at the Guild Hall, went thence to Quatervois in their Gowns with the City Officers before them, where being settled, Major Croke with his Troopers came to them, and the Proclamation being produced, the Town Clerk, Martin, read it with an audible voice. The beginning of which is this, 'Whereas it hath pleased the most wise GOD, in his Providence, to take out of this World, his most serene and renowned Oliver, late Lord Protector of this Commonwealth &c.' which being done the Soldiers and others tossed up their hats, and cried 'GOD save his Highness Richard Lord Protector.' Afterwards they marched to St. Mary's Church door, where met them the Vice-chancellor, Doctors, Proctors, and several Masters, and there also reading the Proclamation, concluded it as before; but in the action were pelted by some junior Scholars and others with turnip and carrot tops.

The 14 of Oct. Dr. Goodwyn, President of Magdalen Coll. presented to the Protector an Address in the name of his Congregation at Oxon, (besides an hundred more Congregational Churches from several parts of the Nation) and in a speech before him represented their humble acknowledgement and most affectionate duty &c. He then gave him an account of the general meeting at the Savoy by the Independent Ministers (the rise of which was at Oxford last Act) that began on the 29 Sept. to the end only to clear themselves of that scandal, which not only some persons at home, but of foreign parts did fix upon Independentisme as the sink of all heresies and scismes &c.

Nov. 1. The Mayor, Baillives, and Commonalty of this City presented their Address (1) to the said Protector, wherein they say that 'he is now the person designed by GOD and Man to reign over them, and that by the Laws of this Nation, they owe all fealty and allegiance to his person and

(1) Penned by Rich. Croke, Recorder.

government, and do rejoice that the disposer of all things had placed him in his royal father's throne &c.' with other strange flatteries that their Recorder did dictate.

As for the University, the Members thereof were not backward in their compliments, for by the pen of their Orator (Button) they thus (1) congratulate him: 'Publicæ autem voci (quantum in nobis est) assentimur, et gratulamur quod te tanti parentis germen, eâ prudentiâ et rerum usu instructum clavo admotum videmus; quod in portu adhuc et tranquillo Reipub. navis; et licet Sol noster occubuit Nox nulla secuta est. Gratulamur etiam et nobis quibus universa Britannia assensit, et suffragia nostra calculo suo comprobavit; te nempe Tutorem publicum renuntiando, cui pridem literarum apud nos tutelam et patrocinium obtigisse gloriamur, &c.

Dat. e Dom. nostra Convoc.

xv. Kal. Oct.'

Feb. In the beginning of this month, the Masters of the University (not content with the former repulse) carried a Petition about (for subscriptions to be put to it) against Visitors. In opposition to which another was set up by some of the Godly Party. The former shewed how destructive it was to the University Privileges, and obnoxious in other matters to have them. The other, how necessary in relation to Religion, good manners, discipline, &c. So that both parties sticking very high about the matter, neither of them was presented to the Parliament.

An. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dom. 1659} \\ \text{11 Car. II.} \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{1} \\ \text{0} \end{array} \right\} \text{Rich. Protect.}$

In the beginning of this year fell out a controversy about the Proctorship of the University; for those lately elected thereunto by their respective Houses were not capable of it, the Senior of Queen's being over, and the Junior of St. John's being under, standing. The opposers of these Elections were the Aularians, who taking it for granted that the Statutes were thereby broken, and so by consequence the Election of both, or at least of one, was to fall among them, Mr. Hugh Davenant of Hart Hall did in the name of them, in a Convocation held 30 Mar. make a Protestation (2)

(1) REG. CONVOC. T. p. 329, 330.

(2) In REG. T. ut supra, p. 338, 339.

againſt the aforeſaid Elections, ſubſcribed by two Principals and 5 Maſters of Halls. Which being done, he read certain exceptions againſt their Election, drawn from the body of the Univerſity Statutes, ſhewing them altogether incapable of their Offices. At length after a great ſtir had been made on the Aularians ſide (the Principal of Magdalen Hall being the chief ſtickler in the buſineſs) the controverſy was adjudged to be decided at the admiſſion of the ſaid Proctors in Convocation 13 Apr. Which time appearing, Mr. Davenant (1) proteſted in the name of Hart and Magdalen Hall, againſt the admiſſion only of Mr. Wyatt the Junior Proctor. To him Mr. Tho. Edwards of St. John's made answer in the name of the Preſident and Maſters thereof, chiefly taken from the body of Statutes. That done the Principal of Magdalen Hall affirmed the ſaid Mr. Wyatt not to be legitimately elected, either according to the old or new Statutes, and therefore not to be admitted to the office &c. And to cloſe up all the Preſident of St. John's ſtood up, ſpake very well againſt what the ſaid Principal had affirmed, aſſerting that it was a juſt and legitimate Election and not at all contrary to Statute. At the end of his diſcourſe (uttered in good Latin and volubly) he deſired the Vicechancellor to admit the ſaid Mr. Wyatt; 'tis granted, and thereupon the Preſident preſented him, and ſo took his place. All which being done Mr. Davenant read an (2) Appeal before the Houſe, ſubſcribed by two Principals and four Maſters of Halls, and required the Regiſtrary (a Notary Public) to enter the ſame and make an Act thereof.

This, and towards the latter end of the laſt year, the Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge much concerned themſelves againſt the making of the College at Durham an Univerſity, of which, before I tell you the particulars, I think fit to ſpeak of its Foundation.

Oliver Cromwell therefore being given to underſtand by Major General John Lambert, one of his Cancellors, Edw. Montague, one of the Generals at Sea, and Francis Rouſe, Eſq. that the founding of a College at Durham would be of great advantage to thoſe Counties, and to all the Northern parts of this Iſland, as well in reference to the promoting of the Goſpel, as the religious and prudent Education of young men there; did think fit by his letters patent, to erect and found a College in the ſaid City of Durham within the ſcite of the College houſes, Cathedral Church

(1) Ibid. p. 343.

(2) Ibid. p. 344.

and Castle there 15 May 1657. And that the said College should be replenished with Governors and Instructors, he settled therein one Provost or Master, two Preachers or Senior Fellows, and twelve other Fellows. Four of the said twelve were to be Professors, four other to be Tutors, and the other four to be Schoolmasters. Besides which were 24 Scholars and 12 Exhibitioners in the said College, and 18 Scholars in the Free School belonging thereto to be settled. The Provost, Preachers and Fellows that were put in by the said Oliver Cromwell were these :

Provost.

Philip Hunton, Master of Arts of Wadham Coll.

Preachers.

Will. Spinedge, M. A.

Joseph Hill, M. A.

Fellows.

Thom. Vaughan, M. A.

John Kiffler, Dr. of Physic.

Rob. Wood, M. A. of Lincoln Coll. in Oxford.

Ezerel Tongue, Doctor of Div. of University College in Oxford.

John Peachell, M. A. of Corp. C. Coll. Oxon.

Leonard Wastell, M. A.

Richard Ruffel, M. A.

John Richel

Nath. Vincent, M. A. of Ch. Church in Oxon.

Will. Corker, M. A.

Joh. Doughty, M. A.

Will. Sprigge, M. A. of Lincoln Coll. in Oxford.

For the maintenance of whom and their Successors for ever, as also of the Scholars and Exhibitioners, he gave these revenues following :

1. All the Cathedral Church and Church Yard and College of Durham aforesaid, and all Messuages, Houses, Orchards &c. thereunto belonging, which were yet unfold and lately belonging to the late Dean and Chapter of Durham.

2. The Free School there and School Houses, and the houses for School Masters with all Orchards, Gardens, &c.

3. An yearly rent of 117^{li} 15^s 8^d, reserved by an Indenture of Lease bearing date on or about the 6 of April, 24 Elizab. made by Richard [Barnes] then Bishop

Bishop of Durham unto the said Queen for 99 years, issuing and payable out of the several Manors of Gateside, alias Gateshead and Wickham in the County of Durham.

4. An yearly rent charge of 500^l per An. to be paid out of the Manors of Gateside and Wickham &c.

5. Another rent charge of 282^l 4^s 4^d, to be paid out of the Rectories, Improvements, and Parsonages impropriate late belonging to the late Bishop or Dean and Chapter of Durham or any of them respectively.

Besides which Land and Revenues, he gave to this his College all Manuscripts, Library Books and other Books, and Mathematical Instruments, and all other Instruments whatsoever late belonging or appertaining to the late Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Durham &c.

This Foundation being in a manner settled, the Members thereof endeavoured to procure of Richard Lord Protector the Privilege of an University, with power to confer Degrees in all Faculties in such manner as is accustomed in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. (1) But the knowledge of these proceedings coming to the said Universities, they joined together to give a stop to, and if possibly annul them. As for the Academicians of Oxford, I am sure they were very zealous in it, drew up a Petition, (2) then Reasons against its erection as an University, to be presented to the Protector, a brief of which latter you shall have.

“ 1. So small a Society as one Provost and 12 Fellows, the University of Oxford could not at all think to be a body fit to be entrusted with so considerable a power, as is that of conferring Degrees and granting Licenses in all Faculties, when as scarce more than one man in a Faculty will be able to examine and judge of the fitness of Candidates for such Degrees or of Exercises to be performed in order thereunto. Nor did they at all think it for the honour of this Nation, whose Graduates hitherto have been reputed (to say no more) not inferior in renown to the Graduates of any University in Europe, should by exposing the power of granting Degrees to so inconsiderable a number of men, render them contemptible to all the World.

2. They had great reason to be jealous of opening a door, by such a precedent, for erecting, if not as many Universities, as there were considerable Towns in England, yet at least so many, as that an University in

(1) [The Humble Address of the Provost and Fellows to Richard Lord Protector. See MERC. &c. POLITIC. Num. 445.] (2) REG. T. ut supra, p. 339, 340, 341.

England should come to signify as little either as to repute or benefit, as some Free-Schools amongst us at this day. For they knew no reason for the erecting an University at Durham, which may not be as well urged for so many considerable Towns within the Nation, and with much more advantage, if once a precedent should be made in this case. Nor could they be justly blamed for this jealousy, when, as they could not but take notice of the encroachments made in so short a time by the managers of this business (nor did they know whether they were yet at the utmost of their demands) for it was now scarce three years, since those who then solicited the business of Durham, did with earnestness (as an argument for the obtaining the liberty of erecting a College there) disclaim the thoughts of conferring Degrees, or aiming at such a thing, but only to fit persons to be sent thither for such ends, as at Eaton, Winchester, or the like. And what was by them so lately thought fit to be disclaimed, they hoped would not now be thought fit to be granted.

3. By such multiplying of Universities, the main end of them will be quite destroyed. For the great end of Universities being the advancement of Learning and Religion; the great advantage which an University confers towards those ends, is not so much that many persons have opportunity to study or have a Tutor to inform them (for that is not forbidden to any person in any place of the Nation) but such a conjunction, or communication of Studies, as depends upon the concurrence and converse of a multitude of Students in the same place. By reason whereof the great parts and learning of some more eminent than the rest, do by their examples, instructions, and directions, as likewise by their frequent occasional conversation and intercourse very much communicate and convey to others the benefit of their own Studies. And the frequency and variety of public Exercises by men of different abilities and studies, all concurring to the increase of the common stock of Learning, do insensibly instil into one another such a measure and variety of knowledge and experience, as by their divided Studies they could never attain to. The emulation also of those excellencies, which are discerned in some, being no small incitements to others to imitate and equal them. To which they add the opportunity of access, both to variety of public Libraries, and to persons eminent in all sorts of Learning as occasion should require. All which advantages depending upon a numerous concurrence of learned men to the same place, must needs be lost by multiplying Universities, which indeed

is but to parcel them into smaller pieces, and to dissolve that union from which those effects proceed. The end of Universities being to draw learned men together, the multitude of Universities doth but divide and separate them. And they had reason to believe that if the several Colleges in these present Universities were distributed into so many several places up and down in the Nation; though they might severally conceive as great hopes of becoming famous Universities as that of Durham, yet would indeed be found much less considerable for any real improvement of Religion or Learning than they now are. When, as in London, the mere conversation and acquaintance of many learned men, though without the privileges and known advantages of an University, doth much more advance the progress both of Religion and Learning, then could be hoped from such scattered Universities up and down the Nation.

4. How great a truth there is herein is evident, not only from the reasons already alledged, but from manifold experience every day. For who can be ignorant, that knows any thing of Education, how vast a difference there is ordinarily in the parts and pregnancies of youths brought up and fitted for the University in great and public Schools (as those of Paul's, Westminster, Eaton, and such others) and those educated in small Villages or Families, though by persons learned and industrious. And the like between persons afterwards educated in the Universities, and such as pursue their studies, with no less industry in a great measure, supply the want of such public advantages. Yet as they knew it was a rare case for a person to attain to eminency, who did not at least lay the foundation of his studies in some great University; so, for those few that do, we have no reason to believe but that they might have attained to much more or much sooner, if, together with those parts and industry, they had enjoyed such other public helps.

5. The like may be argued, not only from the many Covents or Religious Houses (as they are called) among the Papists, where though a great multitude of persons are known to be lodged upon no other pretence than applying themselves wholly to study and devotion, and have (at least many of them) Professors and Readers amongst them in several Faculties, yet being but as so many distinct Colleges, and wanting the benefit of being imbodyed with others, do very rarely afford any considerable persons, even in their own way, comparable to those of some one great University, as Paris, or the like. But likewise from the many petty Universities in

Germany and elsewhere, whose numbers render them so small and inconsiderable, as that a multitude of them are not comparable to some of ours ; which if contracted into fewer, by the conjunction of divers into one, would be of much more use, then now they are, and of much greater advantage to the improvement of Learning. Now what they complain of and suffer under as their disease and burden (and which by reason of so many distinct Principalities they know not how to help) the University hoped that they should not be ambitious to make their pattern for imitation.

6. And upon such considerations as those they presumed it was, that the wisdom of our Ancestors have always resented the multiplying of Universities, as a thing of very ill consequence, insomuch that not only the Universities themselves have imposed Oaths upon their Graduates not to profess or read publicly, as in an University, any where in England, but in Oxford and Cambridge. But likewise the Princes of the Nation though they have been propense enough, to addition of new Colleges in the Universities, yet have ever vigorously opposed the attempts of erecting Universities elsewhere ; as in the case of Northampton and Stanford is notoriously known. And though at one of these places the King's Grant was once obtained to that purpose, yet himself saw cause presently to revoke it, and to employ both his own authority and the *Posse Comitatus* to suppress it. And the College of Merton, first founded in another place (as that of Durham now is) instead of seeking the privileges [of a distinct University,] did think fit for their interest to remove to Oxford, nor have they since had cause to repent them of so doing. Nor did they find that the Colleges of Eaton and Winchester, or any of the [like] Foundations, have at any time aspired to the Privilege of an University, or that it was ever thought fit to be conferred upon them. And when a like attempt for an University at Durham was under deliberation, during the sitting of the long Parliament, it was then declined. Nor did they believe that it would be really for the advantage of Durham or the neighbouring Counties, for saving a journey of two or three days, to have their Students take up at a private College, and thereby lose the advantage of a large University, but think it much more advisedly done by the Founders of the Colleges of Winchester and Eaton, who for the young Scholars there educated provided Colleges in the two Universities, the one at Oxford, the other at Cambridge, to which they might be from thence transplanted, for the enjoying those public advantages,
which

which in a particular College they could not expect. And if those at Durham should make the like provision in either of the Universities now in being, for the reception of those sent by them, though with such restrictions in favour of themselves or the adjacent Counties, as in New College at Oxford, or King's College in Cambridge are provided in favour of the Colleges at Winchester and Eaton, as it would be no prejudice to the present Universities, so would it be of much more advantage both for the public improvement of learning, and for the particular persons so sent, and the Counties to which they are related, then from a particular College, though under the name of University, could ever be expected amongst themselves.

7. There was yet another reason, which seemed to the Oxonians of great weight, not only as to the Universities, but to the Nation and Church in general, and to the truths of GOD. It cannot but be obvious to any considering man how great an influence an University may have both upon the Church and Nation, and how dangerously it spreads an error if itself be generally infected. Now in so great [an University,] as either of those now in being, an erroneous or heterodox person cannot easily vent his errors, but that others will be at hand presently to put a check to them, and defend the truth. Yea though an Head or Governor of some particular College may have so great an influence on his own Society, as that they will not or dare not oppose him, yet there will not want others, free from such dependencies on him, to assert the truth, and furnished with abilities to maintain it. Of which the University hath had considerable experience, even in the dark times of Popery, when the doctrines of Wiclyve, notwithstanding the strange oppositions of the Pope's favourites, found those who did not stick vigorously to defend them. And though at length the business was overruled by power against them, yet they did persist to give testimony to the truth of GOD &c. But if, as is desired, so small a number of men should be trusted with the power of an University, and some one or two leading men amongst them, make it their business to introduce Arminian, Socinian, [or] Popish doctrines, or other dangerous tenents, contrary to sound doctrine; as they may be able to make a considerable progress undiscovered, where so few eyes are upon them; so 'twill not be easy to put a check thereunto, when so few, if any shall be there found able and willing to assert the truth, but either for fear to displease, or by complying for advantage, or for want of sufficient authority or ability to maintain the truth
against

against a violent [or] subtle adversary, suffer that University to be dangerously infected, and a considerable part of the Nation with it. And though upon this very account, such persons as from time to time shall make it their business to disturb the peace of the Church or Nation, may judge it a thing desirable to get such an advantage to do their work, and therefore will not be wanting to get themselves or their favourites into the possession of such places where a few hands may be able to do so much mischief; yet the University thought it would be to the interest and peace of the Nation, and for the preservation of the truth and worship of God from dangerous corruptions, to prevent so great a danger as this may prove to be, which we conceive cannot be done, but by putting a stop to the erecting of the new-desired University and others of the like kind. For how good soever the first supply of persons may be, or the intentions of those who set the work on foot, yet there can be no security against so visible a danger at least in the next succession &c."

Which Petition and Reasons before mentioned being delivered by Dr. Greenwood Principal of Brasenose, and Dr. John Wallis (according to the University appointment in the Month of April) to Richard Lord Protector (some of Cambridge at the same time presenting the like Petition also in the name of the University) he forthwith promised upon the same Petitions, 'that nothing should be done therein to the prejudice of the Universities [of Oxford and Cambridge] till [both] Universities were heard therein. And did moreover grant an (1) Order to the Lords Commissioners of the great Seal to this purpose:'

' RICHARD P.

It is our Will and Pleasure that the Lords Keepers of the great Seal do forbear passing the said Grant for Durham College untill further Order from us.

Whitehall 22 April 1659.'

So that the business resting here, till such time that Richard (the Mushroom Prince) was deposed, the matter was soon forgotten, and not long after, when King Charles II was restored, the said College of Durham was restored also to its antient Inhabitants, viz. the Dean and Chapter formerly of that place (2).

(1) Ibid in T, ut supra, p. 346.

(2) [See Peck's MEM. of Ol. Cromwell: Coll. of Hist. Pieces at the end, p. 60. Grey's EXAM.

of Neal's HIST. of the Puritans, iv, App. p. 109 and 111: and the Petition of the Univ. of Cambridge.]

No sooner Richard Lord Protector was removed, but that through the dissention and obstinacy of two wicked parties, the Rump and the Army, the Nation was almost ruined, having sometimes this, sometimes that, and at another time a third Government over it. The persons concerned in these mutations, having formerly got the revenues of the King, Church, loyal Nobility and Gentry, began a second time in this interval to gape after the Lands of the Universities, and thereby to overthrow learning. At length it came to this result among most of them, that the Universities should be modelled after the Dutch fashion, as at Leiden, that is to say, that there should be but three Colleges left, and those for the three great Faculties, Divinity, Law, and Physic, each to have a Professor, and all Students to go in Cloaks. The most active person in this matter was (as the report now was current) Major Croke, before mentioned, (son of Unton Croke of Merston near Oxon, one of Oliver's Serjeants at Law) (1) but how true I know not. Sure I am that Sir Hen. Vane junior and others did employ several Pulpiteers and Pen-men to thunder out against the Universities, and against the vanity of humane Literature. Upon which many Pulpits in London, as well public as private, did obey their desires. Some pens also were then busy, among which that of a great creature of Sir Henry's was one, namely Hen. Stubbe of Ch. Ch. in Oxford, who forthwith published a most pestilent book, (2) intituled 'A Light shining out of darkness, &c.' wherein are several queries against the Ministry, and against the Universities, with the customs and manners of them; answered by H. F. but never printed. But for these and others of his rascallities, he was ejected from that House and his place in the public Library by Dr. Reynolds, when he became Dean of Christ Church in the latter end of this year.

Another also of this University published at the same time (3) 'A modest Plea for a Commonwealth,' wherein is a Chapter for regulating the Universities after new fashion. But of these and others I shall say no more, only this, that there have not been wanting a wretched sort of people who have endeavoured, what in them lay, to root up the foundation of Learning; such I mean, who had had not only their breeding, but the best part of (if not all) their livelihood from the charity of College Founders; and

(1) I have said somewhere that Unton Croke of Merston was made a Serjeant at Law for the perfidious service his son did at Salisbury against the

Cavaliers 1654-5—which is true, for he was made Serjeant in June 1655.

(2) Printed twice in 4to. an. 1659.

(3) Printed twice in an. 1659.

with that learning (not without some vain glory) made it their business to scribble books to excite the rabble to lay these antient fabricks equal with the ground. As for those that appeared to vindicate Learning this year, were many, among which was Henry Thurman of Ch. Ch. who published in July or August, a Book intituled 'A defence of humane Learning in the Ministry &c.' upon the earnestness of many in these times, that 'decry Learning and pretend wholly to the Spirit.' Another called Thomas Salufbury, with his Translation of 'The Learned Man defended and reformed,' which he published (as he saith) merely 'in opposition to the many enemies, which in this age Learning meets with, and more especially those two ignorance and vice.' It was originally written in Italian by P. Daniel Bartolus a Jesuit; but the Translation was not published till after the Nativity this year, when all perceived a present change of the times for the best.

The other affairs of the University this year were in a distracted condition, occasioned by the insurrection of the Cavaliers, with some Presbyterians, under Sir George Booth in Cheshire. The Independents of the University, they seemed to be dejected at the matter, the Presbyterians to rejoice, being now in hopes, that their cause, lately crushed, might suddenly flourish and take place. And that they might omit nothing that may any way advance it, they fasted and prayed privately several times together in the month of July; on the seventh of which, was a fast at St. Mary's solemnly observed, to no other end, as the general vogue ran, but for rain, yet intelligent men guessed that it was to prosper the design now on foot. And though the University had several times for 20 years last past, raised men and arms, for their own defence against the Enemy, yet now (the Cavaliers being actually in Arms) they would not, but stiffly denied it, and especially at that time when John Desborough, one of Oliver Cromwell's Lords, came to the University in the month of August and summoned to his Inn the Vicechancellor (Dr. Conant) and several Heads of Colleges to confer about raising a Troop of Scholars, at which time the matter being highly argued between them, Desborough at length rudely told them, after they had denied his desires, 'that they cared not either for God or the cause.' But the said design of Sir George Booth taking not effect, no small discontent possessed the Royalists and Presbyterians, especially the first; however soon after being encouraged again by the proceedings in Scotland, the Independents and other Sectaries were again dejected, and that not a little expressed by their bitter inveighing
against

against the overtures of the times in their Sermons, purposely to possess the people with strange things that would follow, even to the overthrow of Religion (as they used to say) good men, virtuous manners, and I know not what. John Belchior, that notorious Anabaptist, was so impudent to step up in the pulpit of St. Peter's in the Baylie on a Monday 16 Jan. this year, and there to shew himself so invective against the supposed (as yet) change of the times, that the Vicechancellor was in a manner forced to go to that Church, and by his authority to turn him out, checking afterwards those that had set him up; among which were Major Hatchman, a cashiered-Anabaptist-Officer, and two factious Parishioners (1) of that place, of which one was a servant to his College.

This year was a general contribution made among the chief Presbyterians in London and elsewhere, for the maintenance of 40 Scholars in each University, (2) viz. to those of that number, while Undergraduates, were to have 10^{li} a piece per An. while Bachelors 20^{li} a piece per An. and when Masters 30^{li} a piece per An. To be examined also every half year what progress they make in their studies, and as their Genii led to have employment or preferment found out for them. This contribution endured one year after K. Charles II was restored and then it ceased.

Towards the latter end of the year a Master of Art of Christ Church, that wanted time according to the Caroline Statutes, being chose Proctor by his Colleagues, to serve for the next year, his Antagonist, who was standing enough, opposed the Election, whereupon a controversy fell out, especially at the time of admission; the particulars whereof being large I shall now pass them by, and refer the reader to the Catalogue of Proctors An. 1660.

An. { Dom. 1660
12 Car. II.

The scene of all things is now changed, and alterations made in the countenances, actions, manners, and words of all men. Those that for these 12 years last past had governed and carried all things in a manner at their pleasure, looked discontented, pluck'd their hats over their eyes, and were much perplexed, foreseeing that their being here must inevitably vanish. Those that had laid under a cloud for several years behind,

(1) Ralph Austen, a Gardener, — Andrews, Butler of Exeter.

(2) 1659, May 20: Resolved by Parliament, 'That the Universities and Schools of Learning

shall be so countenanced and reformed, as that they may become the Nurseries of Piety and Learning.' MERC. POLITIC. Num. 568, p. 454.

appear with chearful looks, while others that had then flourished, droop'd away, or withdrew themselves privately; they knowing very well, that they had eaten other mens bread, and that if they should stay, should undergo a visitation and censure by those men that they themselves had formerly visited. (1) The common people hugged themselves up with the thoughts of a King, and of renewing their good old cause, enjoy their sports, especially May-games, more this year than hath been since, chiefly in opposition to Presbyterians and Fanatics, who had shewed great anger before towards them. Further also they left nothing undone whereby they might express their joy, and the more because they had been severely kept under by the Presbyterian discipline, and glad many were that they had this opportunity of shaking it off. The Common-Prayer Book and Surplice were restored in every Church and Chappel, and the Service that had been lately practised, viz. a Psalm or two, two Chapters, and a Prayer of the Priest's own making, with a little more, laid aside. All tokens of Monarchy that were lately defaced or obscured in the University, were also restored, and new furbished over, and whatsoever was as yet fit to be introduced, many did not spare to effect, and some to outrun and overdo the Law before the King or Parliament had commanded or put it in force.

But justice must be now done, Statutes be put in force, and men have their right, and enjoy their places which they had been deprived of, for these 12 years last past. In order to which, I find this following to pass in the free Parliament so called :

(1) 'Of all places the University being fast to the Monarchy, suffering most, and being most weary of the Usurpation, when Oliver was dead, and Richard dismounted, they saw through a maze of changes, that in little time the Nation would be fond of that Government which twenty years before they hated. The hopes of this made the Scholars talk aloud, drink healths, and curse Meroz in the very streets: Infomuch that when the King came in, nay, when the King was but voted in, they were not only like them that dream, but like them who are out of their wits, mad, stark staring mad; to study was Fanaticism, to be moderate was downright Rebellion, and thus it continued for a twelvemonth, and thus it would have continued till this time, if it had not pleased God to raise up some Vicechancellors who stemmed the torrent which carried so much filth with it, and

in defiance of the loyal zeal of the learned, the drunken zeal of Dunces, and the great amazement of young Gentlemen, who really knew not what they would have, but yet made the greatest noise, reduced the University to that temperament, that a man might study and not be thought a Dullard, might be sober and yet a Conformist, a Scholar and yet a Church of England man; and from that time the University became sober, modest and studious as perhaps any University in Europe.'

The GUARDIAN'S INSTRUCTION, or the Gentleman's Romance: written for the diversion and service of the Gentry: by Stephen Penton, sometime Fellow of New College, Rector of Tingewicke, Bucks, and Principal of Edmund Hall: p. 44. Printed in 12mo. Lond. 1688.

‘ Die Lunæ 4 die Junii.

Ordered by the Lords in Parliament assembled, that the Chancellors of both Universities shall take care that the several Colleges in the said University shall be governed according to their respective Statutes. And that such persons, who have been unjustly put out of their Headships, Fellowships, or other Offices relating to the several Colleges or Universities, may be restored according to the said Statutes of the Universities and Founders of Colleges therein.’

By virtue of which Order, Sir William Seymaure Lord Beauchamp, Earl and Marquis of Hertford, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, one of the Lords of his Majesty’s most honourable Privy Council, and Chancellor of the University, did, by his writing, dated 14 June this year, think fit to constitute, authorize and appoint Dr. Herbert Croft, Dean of Hereford, Dr. John Oliver, President of Magdalen Coll. Dr. Rich. Zouch, Principal of St. Albans Hall, Dr. Rich. Chaworth, Chancellor of Chichester, Dr. Thom. Clayton, the King’s Professor of Physic, Dr. Tim. Baldwyn, Fellow of All Souls, Dr. Mich. Woodward, Warden of New Coll. Mr. Thom. Barlow, Provost of Queen’s Coll. Mr. Rob. Say, Provost of Oriel, Mr. Walt. Blandford, Warden of Wadham, Mr. John Houghton, Fellow of Brasenose, Mr. Thom. Lamplugh, Rector of Charlton upon Otmore, near Oxford, Mr. John Dolbin, sometime Student of Ch. Church, and Mr. Amos Walrond, Secretary to the said Marquis, or any three or more of them, to summon and call before them all Heads and Governors of Colleges and Halls, Fellows, Scholars, or any person or persons whatsoever, now or heretofore Members of the said University, and to enquire by all lawful ways and means what person or persons have been unjustly put out of their Headships, Fellowships, and other Offices relating to the said University, or in any of the Colleges or Halls thereof. And from time to time to certify him of their proceedings therein, that he might do what, of right, he ought to do for the good government of the said University and of the Colleges and Halls therein contained, according to their respective Statutes.

This Commission being sent to the University, the said Visitors cited all persons thereof within three days following to appear before them, to give an account by what authority they held their places, how they came to them and the like. According to the said Summons, they appeared

before them, sitting in the Provost's Lodgings of Oriel for 4 or 5 days in the said Month of June, and gave in their answers to such questions that were proposed to them.

But the Visitors finding themselves not sure enough to proceed upon that Commission, as to expulsion, suspension, &c. got another from the King, dated the 23 July following; by which, besides those before mentioned (Dr. Croft and Mr. Dolbin excepted) were these Visitors appointed, viz. Sir Edw. Hyde, Lord Chancellor of England, William Marquis of Hertford, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Thomas, Earl of Southampton, Brian, Bishop of Salisbury, John, Bishop of Rochester, Robert, Bishop of Oxford, Sir Edw. Nicholas Kt. and Sir Will. Morice Kt. Principal Secretary of State, Paul Hood, D. D. Rector of Lincoln College, and Martin Lluellin Dr. of Physic. Which Commission also being sent down, a Citation was stuck up in the Schools July 26, warning all the Members of the University to appear in the Convocation House the last of the said Month, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the morning.

But those that were to be restored, whether Doctors or Masters, did make great dislike of most of the aforesaid Visitors, that were to be their Judges, especially those of the University who were constantly to sit, being no others but such that had kept their places in the late broken times, and so consequently had submitted to the then power, namely Dr. Hood, Zouch, Clayton, Baldwin, Mr. Barlow, Say, Houghton, Lampugh &c. But the Commission being not in a possibility to be altered without a great deal of trouble, they consented to be subordinate to their power.

At the aforesaid time therefore, the Vicechancellor, Doctors, and Masters, came to the place appointed and took their usual seats; the rest of the University stood below and in the middle of the House. After they were settled came in Dr. Skinner, Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Hood and Dr. Zouch, and seated themselves at a table beneath the Vicechancellor's Chair: the rest of the Visitors, who came after them (such that were Members of, or Students in the University, for none else, then or afterwards, except the Chancellor's Secretary) in the lower seats near the said table. All being placed, Mr. Gregory Ballard, the Visitors Registrar (standing in the pew of him belonging to the University) humbly spake to the said Visitors in the Latin Tongue, to know 'whether they would have their Commission read,' to which they answered 'yea.' Then
he

he read it with an audible voice, and being ended, the auditory having given an humm, the Registry asked the Academians, whether they would accept of it, and by virtue thereof be visited, or somewhat to that effect, to which some (not many) answered 'placet.' That being done the Commissioners or Visitors adjourned till three of the clock in the afternoon.

In the afternoon at the time prefixed, they ordered these persons following to be restored to those Headships and Prebendships from which they were ejected An. 1648, viz.

Dr. Sanderson to his Prebendship of Ch. Church, which Mr. Hen. Cornish held: to the Regius Professorship of Divinity, which the Vice-chancellor Dr. Conant held.

Dr. Baylie to his Presidentship of St. John's Coll.

Dr. Mancell to his Principality of Jesus College.

Dr. Potter to his Presidentship of Trinity College after three several persons had occupied it since 1648, of which Dr. Seth Ward was one.

Dr. Newlin to his Presidentship of Corp. Ch. Coll.

Dr. Walker to his Mastership of University Coll.

Dr. Rich. Gardiner to his Prebendship of Ch. Church, which Dr. Rogers held, &c.

All which, together with the Heads of Brasenose and Pembroke, and several Officers of the University being then, or within a few days after, put into possession of their places; all Fellows and Scholars of each House that were living unmarried, they restored, ejecting then divers, especially such that were factious, or not fit to make Collegiates, notwithstanding they had been statutely elected; and all, whether Fellows, Scholars, Servants, &c. that they restored, did not amount to the sixth part of those ejected 1648, and after; they being either dead, or married, or had changed their Religion.

Before I proceed to speak of that little, which is left behind, I shall observe this, that whereas great cruelty was acted in the Presbyterian Visitation 12 years before, now nothing but moderation, and a requital in a manner of good for evil in this. And indeed few or none could find reason to complain of what was done by these Visitors; for the persons that had been ejected were to be restored, and room was to be made for them, to which end, some, though statutely elected since 1648, were ejected,

ejected, yet provision was made for divers of them if they would accept it, as Chaplains places in some Colleges, and Clerks in others.

The greatest discontent against the Visitors proceedings, that was by the generality noted, was in Lincoln College; for there, though not one came to claim a place, yet five of the Fellows were expelled; not that they refused to submit, but merely to please the old Rector of that place, who, though now one of the Commissioners, yet had for 20 years past closed with the times. And this was done 1. At his continual complaints made to his brethren the Visitors, that they were factious persons and always had been rebellious to him, as indeed the major part of them were, yet not without some cause from the Rector himself. 2. From the information also (but yet not altogether true) of two Presbyterian Fellows (famous for scismatical extract) purposely, if they could gain their designs of having them expelled, to obtain Seniority in the College, and so consequently either of them the Rectorship when it should fall void; for which end, though they had been notorious compliers, yet now forthwith, in hopes of preferment and honors, had faced about and become wonderful zealots for the Prelatical cause.

One of those (1) five before mentioned, that were expelled, named George Hitchcocke, stomaching the matter very highly (for the rest had quietly receded, though not altogether to the content of their College) would not quit his place, but kept possession of his Chamber and took his diet in the Common Hall. At length after he had been several times forbidden to the contrary by the old Rector, he was arrested by one of the Yeoman Bedells near Lincoln College gate on the 22 of Sept. who then intended to have had him to prison; but Hitchcocke pretending that he had some business with one of the Fellows of his House before he went, gave the Bedell the slip and ran immediately to his own Chamber, where remaining, and taking no notice of what had passed, the Bedell went up to him to take him away; but Hitchcocke laying hold of a rapier that he had by him, bid him and his assistance keep down to their peril. Upon this the Bedell told the Rector (now Vicechancellor) what had passed, whereupon he commanded him and two more, that were hired, to keep guard at his door and not to suffer him to come out, or others to go in to him, and another also to stand at the Common gate of the College, which the

(1) Will. Sprigg, John Curteyne, Anth. Adlard, Hen. Eedes and Geo. Hitchcocke.

Rector had commanded to be shut up, to keep out all persons whatsoever, except Collegians, or others that had necessary business in the College.

In the mean time the Rector sent for two of the Visitors, and advised with them and others of his friends what to do in the matter. At length the event of their consultation was, that he should hire some of the Soldiers that were now in the City, to break open his door and take him away by force to prison. Eight Soldiers therefore were hired for 20 shill. who with their Captain enter the College; but before they came half way up Hitchcocke's stairs, he comes out, parleys with, and tells them, 'that he had been arrested by a false warrant, issued out by those that abuse the King's power, and ejected also by a pretended power &c.' Which words were no sooner uttered, but one of the Visitors (T. L.) who was at the bottom of the stairs in the Quadrangle, with the Rector and others, cried out 'Treason, Treason.'

After Hitchcocke had spoke his mind, with his rapier in one hand and pistol in an other, retired suddenly into his Chamber, lock'd and bolted his door fast. After which the Captain and Soldiers came up, discharged a pistol first against the door, and then broke it open; and so entering, the Captain asked Hitchcocke whether he was willing to shed blood, he answered no, but it seems they then struggling together, some of the Soldiers came in to the Captain's assistance, run Hitchcocke into the arm and cut one of his fingers. Which being done and Hitchcocke secured, they offered some violence to the Scholars, that were then with, and had accidentally come to see him, when he had given the Bedell the slip: among which were Mr. Hamlet Puliston of Jesus College, Mr. Christopher Pyke, and a Gentleman Commoner of Lincoln College, the second of which they wounded in the head, at what time he endeavoured to hinder Hitchcocke from struggling with the Captain. All this being done, he was hurried to the Castle Prison, where he lay some weeks. At length being released (Bail having been formerly offered for his enlargement, but refused by the Visitors) he went to London to follow the Study of the Common Law, having for several years before been entred into one of the Inns there; where, in Michaelmas Term following, having notice that the Rector was in the City, arrested him for false imprisonment and brought him into some trouble.

Thus far concerning the Visitation, which continued about 10 weeks. Now before I go any farther, I must take notice of what is delivered in a
feditious,

feditious, lying, and scurrilous Pamphlet, that was published while the Visitors sat, reflecting upon them, and other matters done about that time in the University. The Pamphlet is intituled thus, 'The LORD's loud call to England; being a true Relation of some late, various, and wonderful judgments or handy works of GOD &c.' Published by Henry Jeffy a fifth monarchy man, and commonly sold in Oxford in the Month of August.

In the two first pages of which are those matters inserted relating to Oxford, with this title to it, 'Of the LORD's strange hand at Oxford by sudden death of several persons, Actors in a play against the Puritans and others.' Most of the Relation follows, with my Answer to it.

Relator. 'I shall now acquaint you with some remarkable things fallen out here with us. As first, the first man that read Prayers in this University since this change, the LORD hath cut him off, and also he was the last that read Prayers' (Common Prayers he means) 'in the University, in the time of War.'

Answer. The person here mentioned, no man knows who he means: (1) if Mr. Joh. Lee, sometime of Merton Coll. as several have supposed, he errs very much, he being in the Country at that time and long before. There was one Rich. Lloyd a School-Master that read the Common Prayer in Magdalen Parish Church six weeks or two months before the King's Restoration, and being the first in Oxford that did so (adorned with a Surplice and Hood) upon the change of Government, that Church was always full of young people purposely to hear and see the Novelty. But that person being soon after restored to his Benefice in Somersetshire (from which he had five years before been ejected) lived several years after.

Relat. 'The first man also that read Prayers at Wadham College, is also cut off, a very notorious man.'

Answer. The first that read Prayers there, was one of the Chaplains, who was not cut off, but lived, and for ought that I know, is living still. If he supposes Mr. Joh. Ball to have been the person, is false, for he was Fellow of the Coll. and no Fellow reads Prayers there.

Relat. 'Also there was a Play acted by Scholars, wherein one acted the old Puritan. He that acted that part, came in with a narrow band, short hair, and a broad hat. A boisterous fellow comes after him and trips up

(1) Who read Prayers the last—in the beginning of 1648 or 47.

his heels, calling him Puritan rogue; at which words the old Puritan shook off the dirt of his feet against him. Two of these Actors are also cut off, and he that acted the old Puritan, broke a vein and vomited so much blood in the place, that they thought he would have died in the room, but he now lieth desperately sick. This is all true.'

Answer. Nothing more false and malicious could be related than this, as not only myself, but many yet in Oxford, can testify. That there was a Comedy called the Guardian, acted in the new dancing School against St. Michael's Church, about the middle of July, none will or can deny it; but for those passages therein which the Relator mentions, all know to be very false. 1. There was no part in the Play called the old Puritan, but Colonel Cutter, who at length turned Puritan to obtain a wench to be his wife. Neither any such person as a boisterous fellow therein. 2. As for that person that acted that part (who was a Bachelour (1) of Arts of Brasenose) neither he or any else at that time brake a vein or vomited blood, as all very well knew; for though he was of a weak disposition of body, yet he found himself not at all distempered then. 'Tis confessed that about two or three years after, when he became Fellow of All Souls, (2) he had a vein broken within him, but was cured of it, and lived afterwards in France till 1675. The two Actors in the Play, which he saith were dead, were Mr. Ball and Mr. Glendall, of whom more anon.

Relat. 'Also a Woman that joined with them in their Play is also dead.'

Answer. Neither Woman or Maid joined with them in their Play, and therefore the Relator errs. Two Scholars of Wadham Coll. acted then Womens parts, who are both, as I think, yet living; one I am sure is, and a noted Physician, since this time Fellow of All Souls, (3) and a Publisher of several tracts of Physic, of which one is 'De Respiratione et Rachitide.'

Relat. 'Also a Scholar of Pembroke College, who said he came purposely to Town to see Dr. Langley outed, and then he would give a plate to the College. He was invited to dinner by a Scholar, and never went out of the room more, but died there.'

Answer. The Scholar's name was William Grosvenour, the only Son, as I have heard, of Grosvenour of Brand in Shropshire, and one of the

(1) ——— Escudamore.

(2) ——— Scudamore.

(3) [Dr. John Mayow.]

grand children of Sir Rich. Grosvenour of Cheshire; but that he should say such words that the Relator reports, I could never understand of any person but this. He had before taken a great journey, which, with the excessive heat of the weather had put him into an indisposition of body, and being invited to a Fellow's Chamber in Oriel Coll. (1) to whom he had brought commendations from his Relations, found himself much worse than before, so that his fever increasing and continuing more and more violent upon him for 10 days space, died the 28 July and was buried in the Chancel of St. Mary's Church.

Relat. 'Here is also a great rout in Oxford of godly people, 19 Heads of Houses and Canons of Christ Church are put out, and this day we think will be outing many godly Fellows &c.'

Ans. The Relator here exceeds in the number as all now well knew. If there had been 99 turned out and hundreds of godly Fellows ejected, they would only have been such that had ungodly snatched the bread from other mens mouths, and had kept for 12 years time some godly persons from their right.

Relat. 'Also from another in Oxford it was thus written July 30—We had a Play acted in the University against the Puritans. The chief Actors therein were Mr. Ball of Wadham, who died yesterday night, and one Glendall of Brasenose, who also is not like to live.'

Ans. 1. The play before mentioned, was not against the Puritans, neither any thing considerable therein to jeer them, as any who desire to know, may, in the printed copies see. 2. One of the said persons, namely, Mr. Joh. Ball, did not then, (or ever before) act; being very sick of a feverish distemper, of which he died, not the 29, as the Relator saith, but the 30 of July. As for Mr. Glendall, he, as 'tis well known, acted his part very well; notwithstanding he was then, and had been a month before indisposed, but that he died within few days after is false, as in that which I shall say afterwards will appear.

Relat. 'Also this relation was from another Oxford Scholar. Two of Merton Coll. in Oxford that were turned out upon the former reformation, and now having hopes of coming in again upon this late change, came down, and with much confidence demanded their places. And one of them in a more special manner was very high in his demands and

(1) John Whitehall.

threatnings. And he was the first man (as we hear) that set forward the reading of Common Prayer in the said College; who, notwithstanding before his admission, as also the other before his admission, were both dismissed hence by the LORD's hand, and his Messinger, Death, though their restoring into their places was near effected.'

Answ. Divers Fellows of Merton College having been turned out of their places An. 1648, and after, were now left but three unmarried that were to be restored this year, viz. Mr. Roger Brent, Mr. Christopher Fowle, and Mr. John Lee. As for the last, (which the Relator thinks was the first that set forward the reading of the Common Prayer in the said College) he never came to Oxford to be restored, nor had he been therein half a year before or more; for having been a considerable time sick at Hampton-Meysey in Gloucestershire, died there the 17 of July. So that the other two being only left, came to Oxford about the time of Mr. Lee's death, which was a fortnight before the Visitors began to sit, but neither demanded or threatened, or set forward the Common Prayer; it having been read by the Subwarden's appointment before they came to Town. And for them to demand or threaten was ridiculous and to no purpose; knowing very well, that they could obtain nothing till the Visitors fate; and what they could demand unless arrears (which Brent did, and none else) I know not; Mr. Fowle I confess died of a surfeit July 29, which he about a week before had taken, and had he lived a week longer might have been restored to his Fellowship. And whereas the Relator saith that both were dead before their admission, erreth much; for Brent lived and was readmitted, and after he had spent seven years in the College, was expelled again for certain misdemeanors.

Relat. 'The Relator of the above said, being a Scholar of Oxford, is certified by the Oxford Carrier, that Mr. Glendall also, one of the chief Actors in the Play is since dead.'

Anf. All false again, for though Mr. John Glendall (a good Humourist and of a waggish wit) was indisposed when the Play was acted, as is before said, yet he recovered and went abroad, but falling into his distemper again, died Oct. 8 this year, which was two months and above after this Relator wrote his falsities.

In the said Pamphlet p. 27, 28, is some account given of the great alterations made by the King's Commissioners in ejecting several Heads and others, the particulars of which are true, and what they did therein was the

the greatest piece of Justice that hath been since done in the University; but whereas he saith that 'the King did send a Letter somewhat to moderate the Visitors proceedings,' is altogether false, for their moderation was such, that many of the Presbyterians (to my knowledge) were ashamed of their incomparable cruelty that they had acted in an. 1648.

And as this person Hen. Jeffrey, a most notorious Scismatick, and other malicious people of the fanatic party did please themselves with these reports, which, with the books called 'Anni mirabiles' that came out this and the year following, were purposely to breed in the vulgar people an ill opinion of the change of Government and Religion, so is the wonder great to me, why these people did not represent to the world in their writings the mortality in New College this year which I shall anon mention. I am sure there was great talk of it, and many were the censures that passed thereon, but because they were most of them false, I shall therefore tell you (1) that five of the Junior Fellows died within the space of two months, viz. from the 8 of Nov. to the 4 of Jan. and eight in the space of six months, in which number I put those five. There was a malignant Fever among them, and to prevent its farther spreading, a general leave was granted to the members of the said College to absent themselves till such time 'twas abated. This I say was the reason why the restless Fanatics did continually buzz into the ears of the vulgar, 'that the LORD's heavy hand fell upon that College for their turning out so many godly men (for the most part before the Visitors fate) and introducing the Common Prayer before it was read in other Colleges.'

(1) V. Annall. in Nov. hoc an.

T H E

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

O F T H E

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

T H E S E C O N D B O O K .

THE Original, Restauration, and History or Annals of the Univerfity of OXFORD being paffed over with as convenient brevity as may be, I fhall proceed to fpeak of certain local Antiquities therein, namely :

First, of the Subfellia of the Peripateticks, I mean the ancient SCHOOLS, with thofe now ftanding: [alfo of the THEATER:] To which fhall be added, a Difcourfe of the ancient and modern LECTURES; [and the Offices of ORATOR of the UNIVERSITY, and KEEPER of RECORDS:]

Secondly, of the ancient LIBRARIES, with that now ftanding, public for the Univerfity.

Thirdly, of the COLLEGES and HALLS, that are now in being :

And lastly, shall be presented to you a Catalogue of the CHANCELLORS, COMMISSARIES, VICECHANCELLORS, and PROCTORS; as also of the STEWARDS, and Parliamentary BURGESSES, of the University.

SCHOOLS.

TO pass by those most ancient Schools, that are supposed to have been extant in the University in its infancy, as also those in the Saxon and Norman ages (which by the envy of time and destruction of things, scarce a footstep of them do remain) I shall proceed to speak of those that appear from record; and such are twofold, viz.

1. Secular, that is those that were hired or rented of the Burghers of OXFORD, and of other Lay-people, wherein the Academians or Secular Scholars chiefly read and performed their Exercises.

2. Claustral, which were in several Covents or Religious Houses in the University, wherein were trained up not only those of the said Covents, but also others of divers Covents within the Kingdom of England, and elsewhere, at what time they were sent by the Heads of their respective Houses to the University to acquire doctrine: But these of whatsoever order they were did in some part perform their Exercises for their Degrees in the Secular Schools.

Johannes de Janua in his CATHOLICON, tells us that the word Schola is Greek, and the Latin word for it is 'Vacatio, quia ibi vacamus.' When we speak of it (saith he) in the singular number as 'magnam Scholam habeo,' 'tis to be understood of a place, but when in the plural, 'magnas Scholas habeo,' it is to be understood of Scholars, as if he had 'multos Scholares &c.' Others say, that σχολή is made up or composed of divers matters, as first of repose, or ceasing from labour, and therefore by some (1) is said to be taken from 'σχέω, i. e. inhibeo, cessare facio &c.' 2. Of time, in which any one is at leisure from negotiations and occupations. 3. Of labour and lucubration, taken from leisure or idle times. 4. Of place, in which any person 'vacat certæ rei,' especially in the studies of learning &c. 5. Of doctrine which is in Schools delivered. 6. Of

(1) GLOSS. Phil. &c.

Scholastical Exercifes, as teaching, learning, difputing &c. And 7. Of men that do thofe Exercifes. But whatfoever thefe or other Authors fay of the fignification of a School, or of what it is, or ought to be compofed, ours that we are now to mention, are not, or ever were, altogether fuch, but places of labour, and wherein all curiofities of learning (which Scholars have with great pains accumulated) are held forth and difplayed. Places alfo that have been ufed and frequented at certain fet times, not when Scholars are at leifure, but when they are or ought to be, wholly intent on learning, and fuch times have been beyond all record written and commonly called Terms.

As for the Secular Schools which I am about to mention, I fhall obferve of them: 1. That anciently when they were employed as Schools, and confecrated for that ufe, were ever to remain fo (1). For though they either did belong to Burghers or Religious places, yet if the Rent was duly paid by thofe that hired them, the owners could not of their own accord convert them to a Lay-ufe.

2. That notwithstanding they were fometimes unfrequented, and therefore taken into the poffeffion of their refpective owners, and by them employed for other ufes; yet when any Master or Masters had occafion to ufe them, thofe that were in poffeffion were to give place forthwith: (2) but if the owners of, or inhabitants in, them, were Masters that read, other Masters could not turn them out, &c.

3. That moft of the faid Schools were in Halls, chiefly in fuch that were fituated in School Street, that is to fay, in that Street that extended in length from the North fide of St. Mary's Church to the North wall of the City; but fince the new Schools have been built, it reacheth but from the faid Church to the South door of the Schools, and that of it which is now remaining, the Buildings therein on each fide are occupied by the Principal and Scholars of Brafenofe College (3).

4. That though the faid Schools were in thofe Halls, there fituated, and moft commonly in the largeft rooms in them, yet in fome Lents, when the number of Determiners was great, and the Schools not able to

(1) LIB. Canc. A, fol. 57 a. LIB. Sen. Proc. B, fol. 79 a. Jun. Proc. C, fol. 48 a: et in D, fol. 14 a et b.

(2) Ibidem, &c.

(3) [Thefe Buildings have been removed to enlarge the Area round Dr. Radcliffe's Library.]

contain them, the Bachelours were forced to determine in the Shops of Laics, and in private places remote from the concourse of Scholars.

The Schools that follow both Secular and Claustral, shall be distinguished according to the Faculties that have been professed in them; and because multitudes have been for Arts (of which I have but few in respect of the whole number that hath been) I shall insert them alphabetically, the rest promiscuously.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The first Schools for the Faculty of Grammar, or Nurseries for Gram-
marians, that I find in this University, were those founded by K. Alfred,
as is elsewhere told you. Others that immediately followed, appearing not,
I shall speak of those that occur in Record; but before I do so, I must
tell you

1. That those that were Claustral or in Covents within the limits of
the University, were not so much frequented as Secular; and no other
reason can I tell for it than this, that those that retired to the said Covents
to obtain Academical knowledge, were instructed mostly in that Faculty in
those Monasteries from whence they came.

2. That provision hath been made for that Faculty in several Colleges,
namely, in Merton, where the Founder appointed (1) a Fellow of that
House to read Grammar, and to instruct those that were ignorant in it.
In New College, where there is a Grammar School, at the West end of
the Chapel, but when built I find not. (2) To which School not only the
Clerks and Choristers of the said House, but the sons of Oppidans, and
others, have retired, and do so to this day. Another at Magdalen College
instituted by the Founder thereof, which being free, not only the Cho-
risters of that College are taught there, but also the sons of Oppidans and
strangers, &c.

3. That many of the said Grammar Schools have been independent, or
have had no reliance on a College or Religious House.

4. That others have been in Halls allotted only for the Faculty of
Grammar; but such, whether independent or not, have so often changed

(1) LIB. Statutorum Coll. Mert. cap. 2.

(2) [This School has been removed, and is at
present under the Hall.]

their names and Faculties (having been from Schools converted to Halls, and from Halls to Schools, and at length quite decayed) that I have found it very difficult to discover them, and from an incredible number to produce but a few.

5. That the said Grammar Schools (not the Claustral or those in Colleges) have been continually supervised (1) in order to good rule and government by certain Masters of Arts, annually, as it seems, chosen for that purpose; though at Cambridge the Grammar Schools there (numbering that founded in Godeshouse in Mylverstreet temp. Hen. VI, afterward translated to Preachers Street) have been supervised (2) by the Archdeacon of Ely.

The number of Secular Schools for Grammar (which for the most part have been very ancient) hath been these following:

I. A Grammar School in Wyght, or White Hall, which Hall, as John Rouse, the Warwick Antiquary saith, (3) was while he studied in Oxford (temp. Hen. VI) and not unlikely long before, a nursery or place for Grammarians. It was situated in St. Peter's parish in the East, within the East gate, and on the North side of the High street. I find mention of it divers times in the rent rolls (4) of St. John's Hospital, to which it did belong, and that one Mr. Richard Broke who was Principal of Edmund Hall taught there several years, in the reign of Hen. VI, Edward IV, and after.

II. Grammar School in Ingehall, which Hall also according to the same Author (5) (J. Rouse) was for Grammarians. It was, and is the last house, in St. Mary's parish, opposite to University College, and was by one Walter Inge, a Burgher of Oxford, in the reign of Hen. III given (6) to the said Hospital of St. John Baptist, and now belongs to Magdalen College (7).

III. A third in Lyon Hall situated in Grope lane in the same parish of St. Mary; in which Mr. John Cobbow taught after the way of Jo. Leland senior, in the reigns of Hen. VI and Edw. IV; and is also attested

(1) C fol. 58 b. &c. Vide in ANNAL. sub an. 1442.

(2) REG. Arundell Archiep. Cant. fol. 353.

(3) In TABELLA Aularum, MS.

(4) In Scaccario Coll. B. Mariæ Magd. in pyx. cui tit. est Oxon.

(5) In ead. TABELLA, ut sup.

(6) Inter Munimenta Hospitalis S. Joh. Bapt. in Thefaurario Coll. Magd. in Pyx. B. Mariæ Virg. & alibi.

(7) [Now part of the Site of the Lodgings of the Warden of All Souls College.]

to have been for Grammarians by the Warwick Antiquary (1) before his time.

IV. Another in St. Cuthbert's Hall, in the same parish also, and near, or in Schydyard street, remembered by the said Antiquary (2) to have been a receptacle for Grammarians.

V. Another in Tackley's Inn, afterward called Bulkley Hall in the same Parish; wherein one Mr. Richard Bulkley taught Grammar in the reign of Hen. VI. Remembered also by the said Antiquary (3) to have been a place for Grammarians.

VI. Another in the House or Hall called Salesury in the same Parish on the West side of School street. But this place seems not to be very ancient for this Faculty; for the first mention I find of it is in the time of Edw. IV; part of it being then employed as a Grammar School, and supervised or governed by a Grammar Master with a bald pate, as the ancient Accompts (4) of St. Mary's church (for to that place it did belong) thus testify—'Item de Magistro Grammaticali cum calvo capite pro Salesury &c.' which stile doth often occur in the said Accompts.

VII. A Grammar School in Tyngewyke Hall or Inn, situated on the East side of Catstreet, and pulled down at the building of All Souls College Cloister. It was anciently known by another name, but coming into the possession of one Mr. Nicholas de Tyngewyke, was from him called Tyngewyke Hall, and especially for this reason, that he by the King's licence, granted (5) to him 14 Edw. II, gave it (with another tenement in St. Ebbes parish) to the Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Oxford conditionally that they always find two Masters that are Regents 'in Arte dialectica' to oversee and govern the Grammar Schools that were to be placed therein. The said Chancellor receiving possession, did forthwith put the desire of the Benefactor in execution, and granted him (6) also on his motion the Principality of the said Hall during his life. This Mr. Tyngewyke had his first breeding in Balliol College, of which being Fellow, as it seems, left his place according to the Statutes of that House, after he was Bachelaur of Arts; (7) and applying himself to the study of Physic, became at length Doctor of that Faculty, reading his

(1) Joh Roufe, in TAB. Aularum, MS.

(2) Ibidem.

(3) Ibid.

(4) In manibus Procuratorum ejusd. Ecclesiæ.

(5) PAT. 14 Ed. II, part. 2, m. 11: et in Turri Scholarum in pyx. FF, nu. 14. [Dat. Westm. 14 Edw. II, 1321.]

(6) In ead. Pyx. FF nu. 39. [Dat. Oxon. in Vigil S. Joh. Bapt. 15 Edw. II, 1322.]

(7) Nich. Tingwick was Prebendary of Major Pars altaris; in the Church of Sarum 1308 by the death of Ralph de Stanford.

Lectures in Physic Hall or School joining to that of Tyngewyke. He is remembred by a certain author of his profession named John Merfeild or Marfeild (1) living in the reign of Hen. VI in a book that he wrote intituled 'Breviarium Bartholomei,' (2) wherein in the 24 chapter treating 'de Ycteritia,' saith thus—'Item pediculi Ovium triti & distemperati cum Hydromelle, habent curare ycteritiam, unde Mr. Nicholaus Tyngewich narravit in Cathedra sua Oxon quod equitavit XL milliaria ad unam vetulam quæ curavit per hoc quasi infinitos homines, & dedit ei unam summam pecuniæ pro doctrina istius curæ &c.' but this I speak by the way.

VIII. Grammar Schools in St. Mildred's Parish in a corner Tenement near to Thorald or Turle gate, sometime standing on that place where the West end of Exeter College Chapel was afterward built. The first mention that I find of these Grammar Schools is in a certain deed, (3) whereby John Leyre of Berugby and Margaret his wife, conveyed to Richard de Melton Chaplain, Rector of St. Ebbes Church in Oxford a Messuage in S. Mildred's Parish 14 Edw. III. Which Messuage is said there to be then and before called Hambury Hall or Grammar Schools. It did belong to one John de Hankinton and Edith his wife, who giving (4) and granting it to one Mr. Richard de Hambury about the 15 Edw. I, was from him (he taking therein as 'tis probable several Scholars to be taught) called Hambury Hall.

IX. Grammar School in Peckwaters Inn (afterward united with Vinehall) of which place Joh. Rouse before mentioned saith thus (5): 'Peckwaters Ynne pro Legistis, prius pro Grammaticis sub Leylando.' It was situated sometime in S. Edward's Parish, afterwards upon the demolition of that Church it became a member of S. Frideswyde's Parish, and at length by other buildings added to it became a Quadrangle belonging to the Cathedral of Ch. Church, and is to this day called Peckwaters Quadrangle. Herein it was, while it flourished with Grammarians, that John Leland Senior taught and read in the reigns of Hen. V and VI, as before 'tis said. He was one so well seen in verse and prose and all sorts of

(1) Aliquando commorans in Monasterio S. Bartholomei Lond.

(2) MS in Bib. Coll. Pembr. Oxon. part 2, cap. 24, p. 32.

(3) In Thes. vel Scacc. Coll. Exon. in pyx. 20.

(4) Ibidem.

(5) In Tabella Aularum.

Humanity, that he went beyond the learnedest of his age, and so noted a Grammarian, that this verse was made (1) upon him :

‘ Ut rosa flos florum sic Leland Grammaticorum :’

which, with some alteration was fastned upon Jo. Leland Junior by Richard Croke of Cambridge, at what time the said Leland became a Protestant, (2) and thereupon fell mad : it runs thus :

‘ Ut rosa flos florum sic Leland flos fatuorum.’

which being replied by Leland, as may be elsewhere seen, (3) was answered by a friend of Croke’s in verse also. And here by the way I must let the Reader know, that it was the fashion of that age (temp. Hen. VIII) to buffoon or wit it after that fashion, not only by the younger sort of Students, but by Bishops and grave Doctors. A learned Author (4) of that time, in an Epistle that he wrote to Dr. Cox, Almoner to K. Edw. VI (afterward Bishop of Ely) doth give him great commendations of his actions and employments, and further addeth, that when he was at leisure to recreate his mind, he would, rather than be idle, ‘ Scevola & Lælii more—aut velitationem illam Croci cum Lelando perridiculam; vel reliquas Oxonienses nugas (ita enim profecto sunt,’ saith he) ‘ evolvere voluerit, &c.’ Dr. Tresham also who was many years Commissary or Vicechancellor of the University, is said by a learned Author (5) ‘ ludere in re feria &c.’ As for Jo. Leland Senior he taught in this Inn or Hostle till the time of his death, an. 1428. To him succeeded Mr. John Cobbow, who before was his Usher, but remaining here not long, removed to Lyon Hall and continued therein teaching Grammar till his death, which hapning 15 Oct. an. 1472 (6) was buried by the grave of John Leland, Sen. in S. Frideswyde’s Church.

X. Grammar School in S. John Baptist’s Parish, of which all the mention that I find is in a short Deed (7) or Grant of the Chancellor and Scholars of the University in behalf of Mr. Peter de Abendon, the first Warden of Merton College, to discharge the said School, which he had

(1) Anon. inter Collect. poeticas Roberti Talboti in Lib. suo cui tit. est ‘ Aurum ex stercore;’ MS.

(2) Vide Pits: at 16, nu. 932.

(3) In ENCOM. eruditorum in Anglia, &c. per Jo. Leland, edit. Lond. an. 1589, p. 105.

(4) Gualt. Haddon in LUCUBRATIONIBUS suis edit. Lond. 1567, p. 188.

(5) Laur. Humfredus in VITA Juelli, p. 81.

(6) Lelandus in tom. iv. COLLECT. MS.

p. [320, edit. Hall, p. 445.]

(7) In Thes. Coll. Mert. in parva pyx. ib. reposit. inter Munimenta in A 2.

given to the said College, from the use thereof as a School &c. dat. 1276 on the day of S. Dionysie. How long before that time it was a School I find not, only this, that one Mr. Thomas de Colebrygge was then (1) the Master thereof, and had near three years of his time to come in it, for which reason (there being then a Statute (2) of the Univerfity in force—‘quod nullus Regens in Artibus obtineat Scholas Grammaticales simul ultra triennium &c.’) and the other before expreffed, viz. that once tenements were consecrated for the use of Schools could not return to its former lay-use, the said P. de Abendon did sue for a release or discharge of it, which he obtained under the Seal of the Univerfity, remaining very fresh and fair in Merton College Treasury to this day. In the next century, this tenement, with another joining on the West fide, both opposite to Merton College, were converted into a Hall for certain Exhibitioners called Portionists by Mr. John de Wylyyot, sometime a Member of that College, which remained for their use till towards the latter end of Q. Elizabeth, and then the said Exhibitioners being called over to the College, their habitation was after some years leased out to a lay-person, viz. to Thomas á Wood, my father, afterward Bachelaur of the Civil Law of this Univerfity.

Thus far for the Grammar Schools that appear in record. Now as concerning the Grammarians, whether Masters or Scholars, I find many things observable of them, not fit as I conceive to omit, because from them may be seen in what great renown the Faculty of Grammar hath been among us in ancient time; and what great respect was given to it.

1. No Regent Master in Grammar could by Statute (3) read any thing thereof without license from the Chancellor, neither obtain such license without examination of his skill and knowledge in making Verses, dictating, rehearsing, or in humane Authors.

2. That all Grammar Masters were to declare (4) to their Scholars the Mandates of the Chancellor twice or thrice every Term, that they might know how to obey, to instruct them in Latin and Roman Authors, and to

(1) Ibid.

(2) In A fol. 84 a, et alibi.

(3) A fol. 44 a: B f. 37 b: C f. 24 b:
D f. 71 a, 55 b.

(4) Ibid.

make them construe the said Authors in French as well as in English 'least that Tongue should be utterly forgotten.

3. That the said Masters read (1) their cursory Lectures in their respective Schools, and not suffer (2) Ovid 'de Arte amandi,' or Pamphilus 'de Amore,' or any other books that should provoke their Scholars to lust or love-passion, to be read or discoursed in their schools.

4. That they were to be obedient (3) to the Masters of Arts who should be appointed by the Chancellor to oversee and visit the Grammar-Schools, to the end that the Masters of them should daily instruct and chastise their Scholars, and see what things were defective in them.

5. That the examination of the said Masters before they were licensed to teach was to be under the testimony of a Regent Master in Grammar before the Chancellor and Proctors, but if such a Regent was not to be found, then the said examination was to be under the testimony of two faithful and honest Students in Grammar appointed for that purpose. After the said Master or Masters were licensed, they were to swear to several matters that they were to perform in relation to their Schools, that is to say among the rest, was, that he or they should not take (4) above eight pence a Term of a Scholar for their teaching. But the University afterward not liking the approbation of such Examinations, 'twas ordered (5) to be done by a Doctor, four Masters of Arts and two Masters that were supervisors of the Grammar Schools, and sometimes by four Grammar Masters only.

6. That also according to a very ancient Statute, and others made in the time of Edw. III, all Grammar Masters were to observe (6) duly their Convenities, or their assembling themselves together at the beginning and ending of every Term, to the end that they might confer about their profession, and what might be necessary for the encrease and management of it. In some of our Registers I find often mention of an Act called Convenite being no other without doubt than the same before mentioned. One Mr. John (7) Bulkley supplicated (8) that the University would dispense

(1) A fol. 84 a, &c.

(2) Ibid. f. 44 b, &c.

(3) Ibid. et in B f. 38 a : C f. 59 a : D f. 70 b.

(4) A f. 44 a ; B f. 38 a ; C f. 58 b ; D f. 71 a.

(5) B f. 37 b.

(6) B f. 38 b ; C f. 24 b ; D f. 56 a.

(7) Joh. pro Rich. Bulkley.

(8) A a f. 55 b, &c.

with him to be absent 'ab actu qui dicitur Convenite,' so long as he should tarry in Oxford; granted 1451 conditionally that he should pay ten pounds to the University. Mr. John Cobbow also about the same time supplicated (1) that he might be once absent from his Convenite, which was granted conditionally that he pay twenty shillings to the University. By which therefore and certain circumstances, this Convenite seems to have been not only for a consultation, but for Exercises to be performed by, and among them; such a Convenite perhaps that Sylv. Gyraldus celebrated at Oxford when he read his Topographi, as before in the Annals; and from which also those Convenites or rather Potation days in country, and other Schools, had probably their beginning.

7. That all Grammar Regents, and others, observe (2) altogether Festival days, as by their common consent it was set down in their Calendar, 'nisi forte aliquis' (as 'tis said) 'propter suam parochiam cogatur singulariter feruari.' That they also observe (3) Disputations every Friday concerning matters of, and questions in, Grammar: To be present also at the burial (4) of any Grammarian, and on the morrow after celebrate Mass for the soul of the party deceased, as also in the nocturn Vigils to sing devoutly to the Psalter for his welfare &c.

The next matters that I shall observe are the Degrees of Grammar with certain Exercises performed for the taking of them. The first sort of Grammarians were those called 'Scholares' or 'Licentiati in Grammatica,' who after they were licensed were bound to profess and teach it, and within some years after to take their Bachelours Degree therein. One John Brasyl (as I find) was cited (5) before the Chancellor to put in an answer to that which was objected against him, viz. that he being licensed did not follow and profess Grammar within a year after the date of his license &c. an. 1442. For so it was that in ancient time when the University was tired out by the importunity of many that desired to be licensed and afterwards did not take care to teach and read it, the Regents and Non Regents enacted, (6) that if any person that was licensed in Grammar did not teach or read it within an year's time after he had received his license, should, if not promoted, pay thirty shillings; and if promoted, 3^{li}. So

(1) Ibid. f. 123 a, et 125.

(2) A f. 44 b, et alibi, ut supra.

(3) Ibid. f. 84 a; B f. 38 b; C f. 25 a; D f. 56 a.

(4) A f. 44 b; B f. 38 b, &c.

(5) F fol. 62 a.

(6) A f. 44 a; B f. 38 b, &c.

also was it for those that were licensed in Arts and Medicine. After some years spent when licensed, they were, or might be admitted or created Bachelours of Grammar, but with this condition that they should undergo that Exercise which the Statutes require in that case, or what the University would impose on them. One Edward Watson, a Scholar of Grammar, who had studied Grammar four years, and had read and taught it most of his time, had his Grace granted (1) to him for the Degree of Bachelour conditionally that he compose an hundred verses in praise of the University, and also make a Comedy within one year after he had taken his Degree. Another also had his Grace granted, conditionally that he would make as many Verses against the Act that was to follow, and at that time to stick them up on S. Mary's Church door to be viewed and perused by the Members of the University. And though either Scholar or Bachelour did, or might, teach youths Grammar, so that they were first licensed, yet they were to be admitted thereunto in the Congregation House by the ceremony (2) of putting into their hands a Ferula and a Rod. Also though they had for several years taught, yet when they came to take their Degree their Supplicat still ran that they might be admitted 'ad informandum & docendum pueros.'

William Beaumont, filed in one of our Registers (3) 'disertus & eloquens vir,' did supplicate after the like manner, and so did John Bedoe who had spent (4) the chiefest part of his time in the study of Grammar, and had taught boys for four years. Edward Pendliton also Bachelour of Grammar and Schoolmaster of Manchester supplicated (5) in the year 1547, that whereas he had studied Grammar sixteen years and had performed Exercises therein, it might be sufficient for him to be admitted 'ad instituendum pueros in eadem facultate:' which being granted conditionally that he make an Oration before the Chancellor in praise of Grammar, was forthwith admitted Master of that Faculty. After the Grammarians had made a step from the Degree of Bachelour to that of Master of, or to be Regents in, Grammar, they were among several things to swear, (6) that they should continue their ordinary Readings

(1) REG. G fol. 143, et vide f. 162. Those that were admitted to teach in Grammar were not Bac. of Grammar. See my Cat. of Grammarians, and in Fasti 1508 &c.

(2) Ut in G fol. 72 a.

(3) Ibid. in G fol. 72 b, 73 a.

(4) REG. I f. 175 b.

(5) Ib. f. 117 a, et 114, &c.

(6) A fol. 44 b, &c.

throughout that year wherein they proceeded, and the year following, except in Vacations and on Festival days.

As we had Degrees formerly in Grammar, so also in Rhetoric and Poetry, and many there were that highly merited in those Faculties. 'Tis said that one Robert Baston (1) a Carmelite was a Laureat Poet of Oxford in the reign of Edward I. Yet that there were Statutes in that time for such that proceeded I cannot find, they seeming to be concluded within the compass of those Statutes belonging to the Faculty of Grammar, because that those that took their Degrees in Rhetoric, or Poetry, did for the most part join Grammar with them. Maurice Byrchenfaw a Scholar of Rhetoric, who had spent fourteen years in that and Grammar, supplicated (2) that he might be admitted 'ad informandum & docendum in eadem facultate.' Which being granted he was admitted Bachelaur in that Faculty, but with this condition, that he compose an hundred Verses 'de Nobilitate Universitatis,' and that he should not at any time read to, or teach his Scholars Ovid, 'de arte amandi,' or Pamphilus, 'de Amore.' John Bulman also who had been a Scholar of Rhetoric for several years supplicated (3) that he might be admitted to the reading of any book in the same Faculty, and that also if it was granted, that he might be laureated. Which desire of his being brought to pass, his head was (with this condition that he should read the first book of Tully's Offices, and the first book of his Epistles publicly and without expectation of reward) very solemnly adorned with laurel by the Chancellor in a Congregation of Regents; at which time the Proctors assisted in that formality, and the Regents after it was done, all saluted and joyed him, in and with his honour.

Among several others that proceeded after this way, which I shall now omit, was Robert Whitinton one of the last, who having been a Secular Chaplain and a Scholar of Rhetoric for fourteen years and an Informer of boys twelve, supplicated (4) that it might be sufficient for the taking of his Degree &c. an. 1512. Which being granted, was, after he had composed an 100 Verses, crowned with Laurel at the Act following. This Robert Whitinton, that famous Grammarian in the reign of K. Hen. VIII, sometime Scholar to John Stanbrige, and a Writer of several

(1) In Balæo cent. IV, nu. 92.

(2) REG. G, f. 134 a.

(3) Ib. f. 124 b.

(4) Ibid. fol. 173 b. [Wyhttynton.]

Grammar Treatises, doth in one intituled ‘De octo partibus Orationis,’ of which book there are several editions, (1) thus stile himself a Laureat : ‘Roberti Whitintoni Lichfeldiensis Grammatices Magistri, protovatis Angliæ in florentissima Oxoniensi Academia Laureati, de octo partibus Orationis.’ He also among several books of an elegant stile wrote one bearing this title : ‘De difficultate Justitiæ servandæ in Reipublicæ administratione, in laudem Thomæ Wolcii Cardinalis.’ Which book (2) hath this beginning—‘Quæ res in terris &c.’ It is very fairly written, but the mentioning of it is totally omitted by Baleus and Pitseus.

To these Schools of Grammar might be added those of Music, which without doubt we have had in several places in the University before that which I shall mention among the Schools of Arts was built for that Faculty. For if divers persons did proceed, or were famous in it, it must needs follow that Schools were appointed for them, or else that they hired them. Simon de Tunstede or Tuftude was eminent in that Faculty in the reign of Edw. III, and of him I find this note at the end of a certain Manuscript (3) published by him—‘Cujus op’is finis erat pridie non. Augusti Anno D’ni MCCCLI. [Illo autem anno] Regens erat inter Minores Oxoniæ frater Simon de Tuftude Doctor sacre Theologie, qui in Musica pollebat, etiam in septem artibus liberalibus.’ Also Thomas de Teukesbury of the Guardianship of Bristoll (‘De custodia Bristollia’) wrote a book of Music (4) intituled ‘Quatuor Principalia Musice sive de principiis artis Musice,’ published at Oxford an. 1351. (5) Further also one John Atkins who became Fellow of Merton College an. 1467 is stiled in the Album (6) of the Fellows of that House ‘Nobilis Musicus,’ having been accounted in his time very famous for that Faculty, and especially for the public Exercises he performed therein in the University.

(1) In the edition of the said book de octo partibus, printed at London ‘in ædibus Winandi de Worde 1523,’ is only this Title ‘Roberti Whitintoni alma in Universitate Oxoniensi laureati de octo partibus Orationis editio.’ So that the Title that is here printed must be an edition following this.

(2) MS. in Bib. Bodl. [NE. D 3 : 22, Bodl. 523 : Carmine Latino.]

(3) In Bib. Bodl. D3 : 8 : fol. 77 b. [515.]

(4) MS. inter Cod. Digb. in Bib. Bodl. num. 90.

(5) [‘Male in Catalogis et ab A. Wood Thomæ de Teuksbury assignatus. Autor erat frater Minor de custodia Bristol. & Oxoniensis. Opus est, ut ista ferebant tempora, doctissimum. Nota quædam in principio libri testatur hunc a fratre Johanne de Tewksbury conventui frat. Minor. Oxon. donatum esse A. 1388, sed manifestum est Johannem non esse autorem; ideo non dubitavi hunc tractatum Johanni Hamboys ascribere, q. v.’ Tanneri BIBL. BRIT. HIB. p. 373 et 707.]

(6) MS. in Bib. Coll. Mert.

The Exercise that was done for the taking of a Degree or Degrees in it, was the reading of the Music books of Boetius, as in the Registers of the Acts of Congregation it appears. Richard Ede, a Canon Regular in the latter end of Hen. VII, and a Student also in that Faculty ten years, supplicated (1) that the reading of any of the Music books of Boetius might, notwithstanding any Statute to the contrary, be sufficient for the taking the Degree of Bachelaur of Music. Which desire of his was granted with this condition, that before the day of his admission he should compose a Mass with an Antiphona to be solemnly sung before the University on the day of his admission. In the year 1518 one John Charde, a Scholar of Music, supplicated (2) in the Congregation, that whereas he had been a Student in the Faculty of Music sixteen years, and had composed a Mass and an Antiphona of five parts, that it might be sufficient that he be admitted to the reading of any of the Music books of Boetius: Granted with this condition, that he should give the same Mass and Antiphona into the hands of the Proctors, and that he compose another Mass of five parts on 'Kyrie rex splendens.'

The parts that our Musicians commonly composed before the reign of Hen. VIII were not above two, (3) but that King being so admirable a Musician (as 'tis reported) (4) that he could not only sing his part sure, but compose a Service of four, five or six parts, the mode of Composition of so many parts was then frequently used, notwithstanding Jo. Charde before mentioned is the first that occurs in our Registers that composed so many. The Degrees of this Faculty were but equal with those of Grammar, Rhetoric, and Poetry, being all accounted the most inferior in the University, and a Master, Professor or Doctor of any of them was and is but equal with a Bachelaur of Arts: the reason, because he or they studied and applied themselves but to one Art, and therefore first, they were not to enter the House of Congregation or Convocation. 2. Not to vote in, or order the affairs of the University. 3. Not to place themselves among Artifts at solemn meetings. 4. Or to enjoy the Privileges of Artifts, &c.

(1) REG. G fol. 34 a.

(2) REG. H fol. 9 b.

(3) Edw. Hall in his 'Union of the Families of Lancastrre and York,' edit. 1548, saith in the

2 of H. VIII, that he could compose a Mass of 5 parts:

(4) Erasmus in EPIST. edit. Lond. 1642, p. 535.

SOPHISTRY SCHOOLS.

That the University of Oxford hath been famous for the Art of Sophistry is evidently apparent from several places in the History or Annals before going, and therefore to speak much of it at this time I shall forbear, and only leave with you certain observations of it.

1. That it was brought into this University by the Parisians, chiefly when they retired here an. 1229, as also by certain Oxonians when they returned from the University of Paris about that time, and partly before.

2. That by the use of it and trivial Arts, the greater were corrupted and neglected, as a certain ancient Author (1) seems to intimate to us. Which by degrees being known and discovered by divers Scholars in following times, it was inferred in certain Conclusions, (2) disputed upon by some Oxford Inceptors in the time of K. Richard II, thus — ‘*Maximam utilitatem modernis Philosophis sicut & antiquis posse procurari, si, dimissis Sophisticis, scientias Mathematicas vellent contemplari,*’ &c.

3. That by its use in the time of Lent, the King’s peace being often broken thereby, the University Privileges have been several times suspended, and in danger of being lessned or taken away. K. Rich. II in a Breve (3) of his, of the first year of his reign, directed to the Chancellor and Proctors (wherein ’tis manifest that several Privileges of the University were suspended for such outrages) I find these words—‘*cum temporibus progenitorum nostrorum in Universitate nostra prædicta, tempore Quadregesimali plusquam aliquo alio tempore anni (instigante pacis æmulo) solebat pax periculose turbari &c.*’ The said disturbances it seems did chiefly arise from the Questionists (for such we have had as it appears in our Statutes (4)) that is, such who were wholly taken up with Questions which they were to study and consult before they were to be promoted to certain Degrees; as the Grammarians, who were used to have Disputations concerning Questions of Grammar.

(1) Sylv. Gyraldus in 1 lib. DISTINCT. cap. 1: MS.

(2) In quodam MS in fol. in Bib. Coll. Corp. Ch. Oxon continent. Disputationes quorundam Inceptorum Oxon.

(3) Clauf. 1 Ric. II, m 4.

(4) In D fol. 27 a.

4. That through the much use of it, the Parva Logicalia, and other minute matters of Aristotle, many things of that noble Author have been so changed from their original by the screwing in, and adding many impertinent things, that a certain Writer (1) hath verily thought that if Aristotle had risen out of his grave and disputed with the Sophisters, they would not only have baffled him with their Sophistry, but with his own Logic which they had disguised, and he composed without any impurity or corruption. It may well be said, that in this they have done no more than what Tom Nashe's beloved Dick Harvey did afterward at Cambridge, that is to say, that he had set Aristotle (2) with his heels upward on the School gates there, and assies ears on his head, a thing that Tom would 'in perpetuum rei memoriam' record and never have done with.

5. That Oxford hath been so famous for Sophistry, and hath used such a particular way in the reading and learning it, that it hath often been stiled 'Sophistria secundum usum Oxon.' So famous also for subtilty of Logicians that no place hath excelled it—'Illa subtilis Logica & pulcherrima philosophia' (as one saith) (3) 'que matrem nostram Universitatem Oxon per universum orbem terrarum olim reddiderant gloriosam, fere in Scolis nostris totaliter sunt sopite; antiquitus enim gloriabatur gemmis India, et auro Arabia, sed Universitas Oxonie subtilium Logicorum gaudebat multitudine & maturitatis Philosophie thesauro profundissimo; sed quod dolenter refero, vix sufficit modo à sua facie excutere pulveres erroris & ignorantie &c.' Thus a certain Inceptor of Oxford in the time of K. Rich. II, who spoke this, when upon occasion he inveighed against those that did exclude more things from the Predicaments than include. And indeed for what he had uttered in that great elogium was no more than what the University deserved in those times; for by the acute subtilities and solemn determinations of the Bachelours in the Faculty of Arts, our Mother the University of Oxford was greatly honored—'ac mira scientie Logicalis subtilitas' (I speak from some of our books) (4) 'quâ præfata mater nostra supra cætera mundi studia dignoscitur hæcenus claruisse, per fructuosum exercitium in eisdem potissimum suscipit incrementum &c.'

(1) Vide Auctarium EPIST. Thomæ Mori edit. Londini, 1642, fol. 21 B.

(2) Tho. Nashe in his book intit. 'Have with you to Saffron Walden.'

(3) In præfato MS. in Bib. C. C. C. Ox. ut supra. [1583: 116: E 3: 2. Vide Oxon. in margine.]

(4) A fol. 88 a, &c. B f. 39 b: C f. 8 b.

6. That Sophistry hath so much corrupted the Latin tongue, that the purity thereof being lost among the Scholars, their speaking became barbarous, and was derived so constantly to their successors, that barbarous speaking of Latin was commonly stiled by many ‘Oxonienſis loquendi mos’—‘Loquar ergo’ (ſaith Scaliger) (1) ‘meo more barbære, & ab Oxonio, non e roſtris aut comitiis : hoc verum non eſt : quia receptivum non recipit per modum imprimētis ſed per modum receptivitatis.’ See in the Annals, an. 1276 and 1284.

7. That by its former uſe, as alſo by Scholaſtical Divinity, the Diſputations and writings of men hath been ſo filled with frivolous ſtuff, as with ‘utrum, item, ergo, nota, primo, ſecundo, quæritur, ſequitur, dicendum, patet concluſio, conſequentia, major, minor, antecedens, &c.’ that if they were taken away the better half of the ſaid Diſputations and writings would be loſt, and nothing remain of ſolid matter or doctrine.

8. That by the Scholars great knowledge in, and much uſe of it, by which they could be at any time for or againſt any thing propoſed or ſtarted, intollerable arrogance did therefore poſſeſs them (as we ſee it at this day in the behaviour of Students of 16 or 18) following the humour therein of divers Pariſians, eſpecially of Simon Churnay, Thurnay, or Tournay, an eminent Theologiſt there, who for his intollerable pride of his great abilities in Scholaſtical Divinity, had a juſt judgment fell (2) upon him, an. 1201, as I have told you elſewhere.

As for the Schools of Sophiſters we have had divers formerly ſtanding in Schoolſtreet, wherein they were wont to answer ; but when the time of varieying was come, or when they were to varie ; that Exerciſe was to be done in Parviſ School. Theſe Schools were at firſt hired of the Burghers and Inhabitants of Oxford by ſuch that were to perform the Exerciſes of Sophiſtry, but afterward (in the time of Edward III I ſuppoſe) the ſaid Schools being moſtly in the poſſeſſion of Religious Houſes and Colleges, they became the appurtenances of Halls, and were (notwithſtanding Exerciſes of Sophiſtry were ſometimes performed in the Auſten Priory) continued for the ſame uſe till the Schools of Arts were reduced into one pile of building an. 1439 or thereabouts. The ſtile of ‘Scholæ Sophiſtarum’

(1) Jul. Cæſ. Scaliger de ſubtilitate ad Cardanum, exercitat. 16, ſect. 2.

(2) Math. Parys ſub an. 1201.

I find often in our Registers, but the exact place where they stood in the said street (being sometimes in one place, and sometimes in another) I find not. Their chief School was that called Parvis School, wherein not only variations in Logic were solemnized, but in Grammar also. In one of our Registers, about the middle of Hen. VIII, I find it supplicated by a certain person, that whereas he had answered under one Bachelaur in his Determinations ‘cum duobus variationibus in Schola Pervisiana,’ (1) it might be sufficient for him to be admitted to the reading of a book of the said Faculty, that is, of Logic &c. The chiefest book that the Sophisters varied and answered in, was Albertus, as in divers Supplicats (2) in the time of Hen. VII and VIII, and long before, appears. One supplicated (3) that whereas he had twice varied in Parvys and answered in Albertus at the Austen Priory, it might be sufficient &c. which was an. 1515. Whereby it appears that the Sophisters performed certain of their Exercises in the said Priory or Fryery, as well as in Schoolstreet. In the year 1461 was an order (4) made by the Commissary of the University, shewing that whereas the Sophisters in their Disputations ‘in parvifo’ did then and in their proceedings exceed in expences (which was a bad example to the poorer sort) that for the future they should not do so; and he then appointed that if one Sophister proceed, he was to spend but xvi^d, if two together then two shillings, if three then not above ii^s and vi^d; and if four iii^s iv^d.]

The name Parvis and the Exercise so called seem to have several derivations. In one of our Registers ’tis said, that a certain Scholar (in a supplicate (5) of his) had performed his Disputations ‘per visum,’ which seems as if he had done them ‘per visum vel præsidium Baccalaurei,’ by the care, oversight or undertaking of a Bachelaur, as those that now answer Generalls (being the same Exercise) do it to this day. Some have thought that ‘Schola Parvis,’ or answering ‘in Parvisis,’ cometh from the French, because that anciently those that did that Exercise performed it ‘in Parvis, i. e. in area,’ in a court or court-yard, they being unworthy because of their inferiority to enter the Schools of Arts. But that derivation I suppose cannot by any means take place, because other Faculties beneath them had Schools appointed for them, and were never forced to do

(1) H fol. 221 b.

(2) REG. A a [5] fol. 63 b, 76 b, 102 b, &c.
REG. G [6] fol. 1 a, 50 a, 228 a, 229 b, 264 a.

(3) REG. G fol. 270 a.

(4) REG. A a a, fol. 183 a.

(5) In REG. K K f. 182 a.

their Exercise in the open air without any shelter. But in my opinion the true meaning comes from those inferior Disputations that are performed by the juniors, namely Generalls, which to this day are called and written 'Disputationes in Parvisiis.' For in the morning were anciently as now, the answering of Quodlibets, that is the proposing of Questions in Philosophy and other Arts by certain Masters to him or them that intend to commence Master of Arts, and such are called the great Exercises. In the afternoon were the 'Exercitia parva,' sometimes corruptly called 'Parvisiaria,' taken out of the 'parva Logicalia : ' And such difference of Exercise by great and little, was not only used in the University, but also in the Inns of Court.

A great Lawyer (1) who lived in the reign of Hen. VI hath as I remember in his book 'de Laudibus Legum Angliæ,' this passage — ' Scire te etiam cupio &c. Furthermore I desire you to take notice that the Justices of England sit not in the King's Courts above three hours in a day, that is to say, from eight of the clock in the forenoon till eleven compleat. For in the afternoon those Courts were not kept, but the Suters then resorted ad pervisum, i. e. to the perusing of their writings &c.' (2) thus he. Now the learned Selden in his Notes upon that book bringeth out of Chaucer in his Sergeant [in the Prologues] these words :

' A Sergeant of the law ware and wise,
That often hadde been at the Pervisise.'

And after that saith thus of Parvisise : 'It signifies an afternoon's Exercise or Moot to the instruction of young Students, bearing the same name originally (I ghesse) with the Parvisiæ in Oxford, as they call their sitting Generalls in the Schools in the afternoon.'

Thom. Speght also in his explanation of Chaucer's words saith, that Pervisise signifies a Barre, and that it is understood there of the conference called the Pervis among the young Counsellors, Pleaders, Attorneys, or Students of the Law, such at this time as may resemble the Course in the house, of Court or Chancery called Mootes and Boltes.

To conclude: all the said Schools of Sophistry wheresoever they stood, were (except that place in the Austen Priory, wherein certain Exercises of Sophisters were sometimes performed) involved in the Logic and Grammar Schools, when the Schools of Arts were built about the year 1439,

(1) Joh. Fortescue de LAUDIBUS Legum Angliæ, cap. 51.

(2) Edit. [Lat. et Anglice] in 8vo. an. 1616. [Lond. cum Notis Seldeni.]

for in one of the windows of the said Schools (the Logic as I suppose) was this verse:

‘Hæc Schola Parvifis nomine dicta fuit.’

SCHOOLS FOR VARIOUS ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The next that must follow must be certain Schools for various Arts and Sciences, of which some have probably been used by those that profess Grammar, or Sophistry, or Arts, but having no certainty for this, notwithstanding they seem mostly to have been for the Faculty of Arts, I shall therefore set them down alphabetically: Which being done, I shall speak of them when they were mostly reduced into one frame of building and under one roof, stiled and written THE SCHOOLS OF ARTS. That being done also I shall speak of those appointed for Medicine, Law, and Divinity.

As for those that I am now about to mention according to the alphabet, were for the most part standing in Schoolstreet, and were used as Schools beyond all the record that I have yet seen, and (as I am persuaded) before the time that they were known by the names that I find them stiled in Scripts.

At first the Masters read (1) in their respective Chambers (situate and being in mansions hired of the Burghers of Oxford) at the usual hours appointed in those times for reading, not to this or that particular Auditor, but to any that would repair to them. In order to which, notice was given by the public servant of the University either by proclamation, or writing stuck up, in common places. Afterward in process of time, all the said Readings or Lectures were chiefly performed in School-street, and the rather for these reasons, because first that St. Mary's Church was their public place of meeting (from the north part of which the Masters anciently made their progress to the Schools to read their Ordinaries) and secondly that that street with others adjoining were replenished with more Halls and Houses of learning than any in the University. But now to the Schools according to the Alphabet.

(1) CHRON. Th. Wyke, sub an. 1288 et 39.

ALIENORE SCHOOLS, so called from Alienor de Bristoll, sometime the wife of Henry Torald of Oxford. Which Alienore, with the consent of Rob. Torald her son gave them (1) to Osney Abbey, about 42 Hen. III, Dom. 1258. And being contained in one messuage were then situated in a place called Beaufront in Schoolstreet, between the land sometime of Adam Cruste on the South and the land sometime of Henry Torald her husband on the North. In the rent rolls (2) sometime belonging to Osney Abbey, made for the tenements and lands in Oxford belonging to the Canons thereof, I find mention of these Schools soon after they had been given by Alienore. In one made about the 48 of Hen. III is mention made of the lower and upper Schools of Alienore, and in another of the 8 Edw. I, is this mention made.

‘Schole Alienore inferiores per Magistrum Rob. de Scarle vii fol.

Schole superiores ejusdem per Will. de Sweptona x fol.’

Which two persons here mentioned that paid the rent were certain Masters that hired them for that year to perform their Lectures. By what name these Schools were known before the said Alienore gave them to Osney, seems to have been Torald, being then also let out to Clerks.

ANGULER SCHOOLS, see CORNER SCHOOLS.

AUSTEN SCHOOLS, or Schools in the House or Covent of the Austen Fryers without Smythgate, divided thus. 1. Schools of Theology (or the place where Clerks read and disputed in Divinity) were in the Chapter House belonging to that Covent; hired out to such that did that exercise to the great benefit of the Fryers. 2. Schools of Philosophy, in the Refectory or some large Chamber there, hired out to such that would read Philosophy. There were also Disputations very often performed and sometimes so admirably well, that they were frequently called, ‘The learned Disputations at Austens’ (now, for they continue still but in another place, ‘Disputations in Austens’) made by such learned and sage Bachelours that intended to take the Degree of Master. But these Disputations being much frequented, were translated to their Church, and they with certain exercises of Sophistry, did in a short time prove

(1) REGEST. Cœnob. Osney in Bib. Cotton. fol. 217 a.

(2) In Thesaurario Æd. Christi, Oxon.

advantageous to the Fryers by the hiring of those places by those that read and disputed.

BALEHORNE SCHOOLS in S. Mary's Parish, thus mentioned in an Ofney rentroll (1) for the year 1260, and in others before.

' Domus Balehorne in magno vico, Magister Oliver Sutton tenet vi marc. & dim.

Schola super feldas ibidem xix fol.'

Which Oliver Sutton here mentioned was Principal of the said House of Balehorne, read his Lectures there, and at length became Bishop of Lincoln. In another rentroll 8 Edw. I, thus :

' Domus Balehorne per Magistrum Will. de Wymundham vi marc.

Schole super tres feldas ibidem per Magistrum Michaellem xvi fol.'

In the former Rentroll is mention made only of a School, but in the other of Schools as in most rentrolls that follow after that time. They took their name from one Simon Balehorne a Burgher of Oxford, who giving (2) the tenement or house wherein the said Schools were to Ofney Abbey, about the middle of the reign of Hen. III, were then by the said Abbey let, as they had been long before, to Clerks, who made use of the said tenement as an Hall, called afterward Deephall (being now the next tenement to University College on the West side) and certain rooms therein as Schools, called and written in several ages following Balehorne Schools.

BALIOL COLLEGE SCHOOLS situated sometime on the West side of Schoolstreet in the said Parish of St. Mary the Virgin. These having been Schools of old time, but by what name then known I know not, had this name given to them in the reign of K. Edw. II, because that then they belonged to the House of Balliol, who at that time and several ages after rented them to Clerks to perform their Exercise; for as I have elsewhere told you, every Master and Bachelaur were formerly bound to provide for themselves Schools. The said Schools being four in number were contained in one messuage, and were yearly let for very considerable rents. In the latter end of Hen. III, and beginning of Edw. I, they did, with the tenement itself belong to one Elias le Quitter, a Burgher of

(1) In manibus Authoris.

(2) REG. Ofney, ut supra, fol. 109 b.

Oxford, who about the year 1291 did convey (1) them with a court or yard adjoining, and certain revenews in the Parish of St. Peter in the East to Thomas de Sowy another Burgher, by the name of BEAUFRONT SCHOOLS situated between a tenement of the Prior and Covent of St. Frideswyde, and another sometime belonging to Laurence Kepeharme. In the year 1295 the said Schools with three messuages at the North end of Schoolstreet on the West side, coming by sale (2) from the said Sowy to Hugh de Warkeneby and Will. de Gotham, Clerks (the former then Master, the other lately Fellow, of the House of Balliol) were in the year 1310 given (3) by them to the said House, for the finding of a Chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in St. Catherine's Chapel there. Afterwards they let out the other messuages to Clerks, and they became also Schools and habitations for them. See more in the Divinity School now standing.

BEAUFRONT SCHOOLS, or Schools in a place written in Latin evidences and other Scripts 'Bellus Frons, (4) Vicus (5) de bello fronte, Curia (6) de bello fronte,' and 'Placea de bello fronte.' It was a Court as it seems, and the tenements, chambers, and entries therein were holy, sacred to Minerva, situated also in Schoolstreet on the West side thereof; and on the East part of them, if not all, the Divinity School now standing was erected. In one place I find mention (7) of Little Beaufront, as if there had been a greater, as indeed I think there was, for in a conveyance of tenements to Osney in the said street on the East side thereof they are said (8) to be situated 'in vico Beaufront,' which I take to be the greater and to stand opposite to the lesser. But howsoever it was, it came afterwards to pass that Beaufront on the West side of the said street stiled Little Beaufront was only the place called Beaufront, and the Halls and Schools which are said to be in the other, are remembered in Osney rentrolls to stand opposite to, and not in, Beaufront. As for the places in it, whether Schools or Halls they belonged to several persons,

(1) In THESAUR. Coll. Universitatis in Fasciculo continente Chartas de Tenementis in Parochia S. Petri in Oriente, Oxon.

(2) In THESAUR. Coll. Balliol. inter Chartas five Membranas de Ten. in Paroch. B. Mariæ Virg.

(3) Ibidem.

(4) RENTAL. Cœnob. Osney.

(5) REG. Osney, ut supra, fol. 217 b.

(6) REG. antiq. vel parvum S. Frideswydæ pag. 196 : Chart. 310, 311, &c. et in REG. mag. ejusdem Prioratus, p. 489, 490, &c.

(7) In THES. Coll. Ball. ut supra.

(8) REG. Osney, ut supra, fol. 217 a, & b.

that is to say, to the Society of Balliol, as I have before told you, to the Covent of St. Frideswyde, and to lay people, who gave or conveyed them to Colleges or Religious Houses. And being settled on them, they let them out to Clerks to read in, as their respective owners did before, and were never empty or unfrequented till the Schools of Arts were built opposite to them.

BELEW SCHOOL a very ancient place for the frequency of Lecture, and reparation thereunto of the candidates of learning, whether you take the tenement, wherein the School was, as a Hall, or only the School itself. It was situate in Schoolstreet on the East side, and had the name of Belew given to it (notwithstanding a place of learning long before) by certain persons of that family that were owners of it in the time of Hen. III and before, of which some were Clerks by profession. But one of them named Philip Belew (or de Bella aqua) conveying his interest therein to Master Simon de Nevill Rector of Slyngeſby, was by him given (1) (he having first read therein as 'tis probable, or at least suffered others so to do) to Osney Abbey about the year 1252. In the rentrolls of the said Abbey, though I find but little mention of it by the name of a School, only as a House or Hall hired out yearly to such that had the title of Master put before their names, which were no other than Clerks or such that had been adorned with the degree of Master; yet in record I find it twice stiled by the name of 'Schola Belew.' In the Leiger Book (2) or Register of Osney in a rubric or title before a Charter there (whereby Henry Oweyn son of Rob. Oweyn Burgher of Oxford gave to Osney eighteen shillings yearly rent, an. 1260, which he was wont to receive from the Canons thereof from the house which was sometime belonging to Ralfe Belew in St. Mary's Parish) it is thus written 'Charta Henrici Oweyn de Schola Belew &c.' On the dors also of the original Charter (3) concerning the said conveyance, it is also thus written in a hand as ancient as the Charter itself, 'Charta Henrici Oweyn de Schola Belewe in parochia B. Marie Virginis Oxon.' To which is added by a later hand a note running to this effect—'Be it remembred that three pound of wax ought to be paid yearly

(1) Ibid. fol. 217 b; et in THES. Ædis Christi in pyxide B. Mariæ Virg.

(2) fol. 218 a.

(3) In THES. Æd. Ch. in pyx. B. Mar. Virg. ut supra.

thence to the Church of St. Crofs of Halywell.' Afterward the tenement wherein this School was fituated, was called Black-hall, as it is by some to this day, ftanding oppofite to Brafenofe College.

BENEDICTINE SCHOOLS, or Schools in the Houfes of the Benedictine or Black Monks, as Glocefter, Durham, and Canterbury Colleges. In each of which places was appointed a Chair-Doctor of Divinity to read to Novices there, as it appears in divers Constitutions (1) made by the Monks of that Order. To which Lectures fecular Clerks that lived among them had privilege to retire.

BRASENOSE SCHOOLS, or Schools in Brafenofe Hall in Schoolftreet in the Parifh of St. Mary. Which Hall coming into the hands of the Mafter of Mr. William Archdeacon of Durham, was rented by them to certain Academians, together with the Schools called afterward Univerfity College Schools. See more in Univerfity College Schools.

BURCHESTER SCHOOLS, or Schools belonging to the Priory of Biffefter alias Burchefter in the county of Oxon, fituated in a tenement on the north fide of certain Schools belonging to Univerfity College in Schoolftreet. In the rentrolls of Osney I find that the Houfe wherein thefe Schools were fituated was called Domus Haftying which fhews that it was given to that Priory by one of that name, in the reign as 'tis probable of Hen. III. Also from them it appears that the Steward of the faid Priory paid an yearly penfion to Osney from the revenews of the faid Houfe or School, which is all I find of it.

CARMELITE SCHOOLS, or Schools within the Covent of the Carmelite or White Fryers, in the Parifh of St. Mary Magdalen in the North fuburbs of Oxon, divided into Theological and Philofophical as thofe in the Auften Fryery were. In them did the Seniors of that Order teach and read to the Juniors, perform their feveral Exercifes, being not only open and free to all thofe of the fame Order that retired to the Univerfity from divers parts of the Kingdom to obtain literature, but alfo to all fuch fecular Clerks that lived with, or near to, them.

(1) In mag. Lib. M^s. de origine & proceffu Abbatum illius loci. Monafterii S. Albani, necnon de Vitis & Geitis

Peter Swannington and Simon Stock, Carmelites, the former the first Master, (1) the other the first Bachelaur, of Divinity of this Order in the University of Oxford about the latter end of Hen. III, were probably the first also that read in these Schools. Of which having no certainty I shall only with Leland (2) say, that when Stock studied in the University which was when he was an old man, being then (as he seems to intimate) but only Bachelaur of Arts, there was no place designed for the Carmelites to live in, either in the Town or Suburbs of Oxon. The said Stock died (as 'tis reported) an. 1265, and the first foundation of the House of Carmelites in the University was not till 1256 (40 Hen. III.)

CORNER SCHOOLS, or the great Schools in a corner tenement in Catstreet, wherein anciently the Arts, afterwards the Decretals were read. See among the Law Schools.

CRUSTE SCHOOLS on the East side sometime of Schoolstreet and in St. Mary's Parish. They had their name from one Adam Cruste a Burgher of Oxford (but were Schools long before his time) who, with Amicia his wife, gave (3) them by the name of a messuage to Osney Abbey about the year 1258, being then situated 'in Vico qui vocatur Beaufront' (in the greater Beaufront before mentioned) by paying a halfpenny every year to the Preceptor or Master of the Templars at Cowley by Oxon, given (4) to him and his Templars, as it seems, by one William the son of Swetyng le Knit or Chniçt of Oxford about the year 1180. In an imperfect rentroll of Osney (5) made an. 1277 I find these Schools thus stiled:

'Schole prime Ade Cruste per Magistrum Johan. de la Marc viii fol.

Schole inferiores Ade Cruste per Magistrum ——— v fol.

Schole superiores ejusdem per Magistrum ——— vii fol.'

Which last Schools Mr. Adam de Watlynton held the year before, as in another rentroll it appears. These, with the tenement wherein they were, had their situation on the South side of Alienore Schools, and continued

(1) Lelandus in iv Tom. COLLECTAN. MS. in Bib. Bodl. p. 224 et 235: [edit. Hall, p. 294, 313.]

(2) Ibid. p. 235. [edit. Hall, p. 313.]

(3) Ut inter Munimenta Cænob. Osney in Thef. Æd. Ch. in pyx. B. Mariæ Virginis, et

in REG. ejusdem Cænob. in Bib. Cotton, fol. 217 b.

(4) REGEST. Chartarum Ballivæ de Sandford in Com. Oxon. fol. 36 a.

(5) In manibus Authoris.

for the most part by the name of Crufte Schools till they were pulled down to make room for the Schools of Arts, as I shall anon shew you.

DOMINICAN SCHOOLS, or the Schools in the Covent of the Black or Preaching Fryers, fettled at first in St. Edward's, afterwards in St. Ebbes, Parish; in both which they exceedingly flourished. As for those in the former Parish I shall mention them in St. Edward's Schools, and only now tell you of those in St. Ebbes. They therefore with the Covent itself were erected about the year 1259, at what time the said Fryers translated themselves from their House in the Jewry near St. Edward's Church to a certain Isle in St. Ebbe's Parish, which to this day beareth the name of the Blackfriars. They were divided into Theological and Philosophical, as those of the Austens afterwards were, and had in them acute Disputations duly performed, and the Vespers of those of this Order that proceeded celebrated in them. They became very famous and honored for the Readings and Disputations of many worthy Scholars, of whom were Saint Thomas de Cantelupo Bishop of Hereford, an. 1283, as Walsingham reports. (1) See more in my Discourse of the Dominican Fryers.

DORCHESTER SCHOOLS, situated near and on the South side of Balliol College Schools before mentioned, were so called because they were in a tenement belonging sometime to the Abbey of Dorchester in this county. All that I have seen of them (whether two or three or more I know not) hath been only in a rentroll written in the time of Ed. III, wherein there is mention of 'Schole Abbatie Dorcest.'

ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOLS, so called because Edmund le Rich (afterward Archbishop of Canterbury, and at length canonized by P. Innocent IV) read in them from about the year 1219 to an. 1226. Of the said person and Schools, I have observed these things following. 1. That the said St. Edmund was born at Abendon in Berkshire, at which place was (as is still I think) a Lane (2) called St. Edmund's Lane, wherein probably he received his first being. 2. That he was the son of honest parents that lived there: His father's name was Raynold le Riche,

(1) In HIST. ANGL. edit. Francof. 1603, p. 50.

(2) There is also a Fair of Vendibles called St. Edmund's Fair.

so called from his abounding in wealth, and his Mother's, Mabilia a religious matron, who having spent her time very virtuously was buried (1) in a Chapel (joining to the Abbey Church of Abendon) built by John de Glostineville Abbat of that place about the middle of Hen. III. Which Chapel though dedicated to the honor of the Holy Cross, S. Edmund and S. Guthlake, Confessors, yet because the said Mabilia was buried therein was commonly called St. Edmund's mother's Chapel. A woman she was esteemed so devoute and Saintlike that divers zealous persons thought themselves very happy if they could obtain something that belonged to her, to perpetuate not only her memory with them, but to free them from ill fortune, charms or such like. Her gilt girdle with a blue corse, commonly called the 'long pendant gyrdell,' was religiously kept by certain persons in Oxford for many years: at length coming into the hands of one Joan Gylle, wife of Edmund Gylle of Oxon, and daughter and heir of Will. Dagvyle of the same place Gent. left it by her Will (2) an. 1486 to the image of St. Edmund of Abendon, probably standing in some Church in Oxon, perhaps in that of All Saints wherein the said Joan was buried. 3. That the said St. Edmund was bred in this Univerfity (3) in the Trivials and Quadrivials till he was Professor of Arts and afterward, but in what House or Hall I am uncertain. Some say in Univerfity College, but that report I value not. 4. That from Oxford he went to Paris according to the manner of the learned Englishmen, where he was worthily dignified (4) with the title of Professor of Divinity. 5. That from Paris he returned (5) to Oxford, where either purchasing or hiring certain Schools, read in them for about seven years. 6. That while he was a Student in Oxon he gave (6) to the Hospital of St. John's without the East gate there, a tenement in Weststreet in Abendon sometime belonging to Raynold le Riche.

As for his Schools beforementioned I have observed, 1. That such he had in this Univerfity, as it doth evidently appear from divers authors; but in what

(1) ROT. Chronicularis Cænob. Abendon, MS.

(2) In magno Libro Testamentorum Burgenfium Oxon. fol. 135.

(3) Tho. Gascoigne in 2 part. DICTIONARII Theologici, MS. p. 94; Lelandus in tom. iv. p. 212, [edit. Hall, p. 277.]

(4) Ibid. in Gasc. et Lel.

(5) Leland. ut sup. et alii.

(6) REGEST. Abendon, quod in particulas dividitur, partic. 5, Chart. 37.

parish, street, or lane they stood I know not, unless in that house, afterward called St. Edmund's Hall in Schoolstreet, and in the Parish of St. Mary, of which Hall more anon. 2. That divers famous persons were his auditors and admirers in the said Schools; among which were Robert Grosseteste, who afterward wrote several Epistles (1) to him, in one of which he mentions his 'serpentina prudencia,' and 'columbina simplicitas &c.' then Rob. Bacon, who being afterward his beloved companion, wrote his life attributed by Jo. Leland (2) to Roger Bacon: Rich. Fishacre (3) the eminent Dominican: Roger Bacon (4) a Franciscan, with others mentioned elsewhere. 3. That from these his Schools did spring many persons well grounded in Academical letters: of which number seven were translated to the Isle of Wyght, to furnish Quarrerar Abbey there of the Cistercian Order, and the rather because they were eminent in Academical literature: for before they came, the Monks only minded the offices of their Religion, and no more. See in the Annals an. 1221, and elsewhere. 4. That in the said Schools he read Aristotle's Elenchs, being the first as I have elsewhere told you that read them in this University. In the performance of which his Schools were so thronged, and the Academicians were so greedy to obtain them, that being forthwith settled in the full knowledge of them, the force, power and effect of them (5) became great and infinite before K. Edw. I. began to sway the scepter of this kingdom. 5. That every day before he read, he was wont with his Disciples to hear Mass, the which that he might do more devoutly and with greater convenience, he built a Chapel (6) in honour of the Virgin Mary (a Saint much admired by him) in the Parish where he lived and read. In which Chapel, after he had left Oxford, and in several ages following, were solemn Masses celebrated to his memory: where it stood, or what became of it in succeeding times, I cannot yet discover. 6. That when he read in his Schools, he was, if you'll believe old authors (7) assisted by an Angel in the shape of a beautiful young man &c.

(1) In Lib. EPISTOLARUM Rob. Grosstest MS. in Bib. Bodl. Epist. 20, p. 21, &c. [Laud, 312, fol. 136 a.]

(2) In Tom. iv, p. 198, [edit. Hall, p. 258.]

(3) Ibid.

(4) Ibid. p. 212, [ed. Hall, p. 277.] et in Balci CENT. 4, nu. 55.

(5) Leland ut supra, in Tom. iv, p. 238, [ed. Hall, p. 318.]

(6) Eustachius quidam Monachus in suo Certificatorio de Vita B. Edmundi cum esset canonizandus, MS.

(7) Polychron. MS. in Bib. Coll. Ball. Lib. vii, cap. 35, et alii. Edit. Anglice apud Southwerk an. 1527.

To conclude; so precious was the memory of this pious and learned person, occasioned by his diligent reading, teaching and writing, that nothing could be imagined more. His life that was written by divers Clerks, namely Robert Bacon, Robert le Riche his brother, Mr. Albertus, Archbishop of Livonia and Prussia, sometime as I conceive his Scholar in this Univerfity, afterward Legate of the Apoftolic feat, with others, was received into the hands of all virtuous men to the end that by his example they might the more be incited to good. Nay his well called after his name, fituated beyond and on the South fide of St. Clement's near Oxford, was not only venerated by the Academians, but by Pilgrims, who purpofely came to do their devotions to it. The laft did frequent it fo much, upon a conftant report of its miraculous cures it wrought upon multitudes of people, that the Diocefan forbad (1) their coming to, or worfhiping it, an. 1291.

EDMUND SCHOOL, or the School in Little St. Edmund's Hall in Schoolstreet before mentioned; of which I find only a bare mention in an Accompt (2) of the Abbey of Ofney for the reparation of their tenements in Oxford 8 Hen. V. How long before, there was a School therein, I know not, fure I am that about that time it was a place appointed for the reception of Artifts, as John Rouse the Warwick Antiquary is pleafed to tell us. (3) It was alfo a place from the time of its firft gift to Ofney, which was about the middle of Hen. III, or rather before, altogether poffeffed by Clerks, as the ferief of Ofney rentrolls testify. Before it came into the hands of that Monaftery, it was owned (4) by one Mr. Amfridus a Phyfician, who living therein in the time of K. John, and the beginning of Hen. III, read there as 'tis probable Phyfic or Arts. As for St. Edmund his reading therein, which muft be in Mr. Amfridus his time, I find nothing as yet of it.

ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOLS, or Schools in St. Edward's parifh, near to the Church bearing that name. How ancient they are I know not, however I am fure that they were frequented by the Black or Dominican Friars at their firft coming to Oxford, which was as Trivetus

(1) REGIST. Sutton, fol. 8.

(2) In. Thefaur. Æd. Ch.

(3) In TABELLA Aularum, ut fupra, MS.

(4) REG. Ofney, ut fupra, fol. 96 a.

tells us, (1) an. 1221. How many in number these Schools were I cannot justly say, or whether they were the same with the Oratory belonging to the said Friars, which in a certain Obligation (2) of some Burghers of Oxon. made to Osney Abbey in behalf of these Friars an. 1233 is stiled Schola. If they were the same, then had the Friars the said School, and their mansion by the gift of K. Hen. III, and he probably by the escheat of a Jew; if not, but that the said Schools were in a certain tenement near or joining to their house, then were they hired by them at their first coming purposely to shew their learning to all comers, which they, not without some ambition, endeavoured to do. Leland in the life of Johan. de S. Ægidio (3) among those belonging to the English Writers saith thus—‘huic, relictis fortunis omnibus, se dedicavit, non sine publico ejus sectæ usu. Nam in Ægidii gratiam permissum est, ut Dominicani etiam intra sui cænobii septa duas Scholas Lutetiæ, vel ut alias legi in Ifidis Vado (4) haberent; in quibus et ipse cum alias artes, tum præcipue Theologiam profitebatur.’ Thus Leland from Nich. Trivetus; the which, though other authors, as Baleus, (5) and Pitfeus (6) do not grant, but that for his sake the Dominicans had two Schools there allowed them, and not at Oxon; yet the said Ægidius after his return from Parys, read in these of St. Edward Philosophy and Divinity (especially the last) with so great applause, that he was worthily esteemed by the Academians, who flocked to hear his doctrine, ‘an ornament to his Order.’ Nich. Trivet before mentioned, a brother of the said Order, and an eminent Historian in the reign of Edw. II, speaking (7) of St. Edmund of Canterbury, hath these words: ‘Fuerat huic socius in Schola Magister Robertus (8) Bacon, (9) qui Oxoniis Regens in Theologia Fratrum Prædicatorum ordinem ingressus est. Post ingressum vero lectiones suas in Scholis S. Edwardi per plures continuavit annos; sub quo primus de Fratribus incepit Frater Ricardus Fiffakre (10) Exoniensis (11) diœcesis legens una cum Fratre

(1) In ANNALIB. suis MS. in Bib. Coll. Mer-ton. sub an. 1221, p. 62. [Hall, p. 176: edit. Oxon. 8vo. 1719, ex Cod. Glas-ton.]

(2) Inter Munimenta Osney in THESAUR. Æd. Christi in pyx. S. Edwardi &c. et in REG. Osney, ut supra, fol. 107 b.

(3) In Tom. iv COLLECT. ut supra, p. 196: [edit. Hall, p. 252.]

(4) id est Oxford.

(5) In Cent. 3, nu. 84.

(6) In Æt. 13, nu. 360.

(7) In ANNAL. ut supra, sub an. 1240, [edit. Hall, p. 193.]

(8) [Cod. Mert. legit Rogerus; sed ille erat Franciscanus.]

(9) [Bacon A. Bacon M.]

(10) [Fiffate Id.]

(11) [Oxonienfis A.]

Roberto prædicto in Scholis, quas Fratres infra locum quem nunc (1) habitant, habuerant. &c. About the same time also, read and taught many eminent persons besides these two, but when these Friars quitted the Schools of St. Edward which was about 1259 (at what time they translated their mansion into the South suburbs of Oxon) then were they used by the Academians, who as I conceive read the Canon or Civil Law in them.

EINSHAM SCHOOLS in a Tenement in Schoolstreet belonging anciently to the Abbey of Einsham in this County. All the mention that I find of them is in a certain Rentroll, or rather a Parchment, containing a Tax or Subsidy (2) laid upon the houses of Clerks in the University in the time of Edw. II, thus :

‘De tenemento ubi sunt Scholæ de Eynesham xl fol.’

Which tenement yielded (3) to the said Abbey 6 Ed. I, and after, four marks yearly, being then situated near the Church of St. Mary, and the place called Beaufront as in the record cited in the margin appears. As for the time when the said tenement was consecrated to the Muses I cannot determine, being as I conceive out of the reach of record. 'Tis confessed that the Monks of Einsham had divers messuages in Oxford, but who gave this to them, I cannot justly say, unless it was by Robert de Oily the second of that name in England ; or by Wacheline Harang. For this truly must be known, that the former with Edida his wife, gave (4) to the said Abbey their land in Oxenford, which Rualdus a Clerk held, about the year 1120 ; and the other, (5) land in the City of Oxford, which Segrimus another Clerk held also, about 1180 ; Godfrey being then Abbat of that place. The evidences concerning which gifts being promiscuously written with others concerning tenements laying in the Parish of St. Mary or near to it, hath always possessed me with an opinion that one of them concerned this tenement that we now mention, and the rather because it was held by a Clerk or Clerks, the common title in those times of Academians. After the dissolution of Abbeys in

(1) False ; for those Schools which they enjoyed when this Author wrote his History (which was about 1300) were in the South suburbs of Oxon, translated long before from those of S. Edward.

(2) In Scrinis Civit. Oxon.

(3) Ut in Rot. memb. in Turri Lond. con-

tinent. lustrationem Villæ et Comit. Oxon. 6 Ed. I.

(4) LIB. vel REGEST. magn. Cænob. de Einsham in Thesaur. Æd. Ch. Oxon, fol. 25 b, Chart. 64.

(5) Ibid. Chart. 106.

the time of Hen. VIII, this tenement (after it had been for several ages known by the name of Staple hall) came into the possession of Lincoln College, who leasing (1) it out by that name to the House of Brasenose Nov. 6, in the 3 and 4 of Philip and Mary, Dom. 1556, and continueth for their use to this day, being just opposite to the common gate of the said House. (2)

EXETER COLLEGE SCHOOLS situated some time near those of Balliol in Schoolstreet. They were given (3) to that College by Mr. Robert Grymmeſton and Mr. William Dobbe 9 Ed. III, Dom. 1332; about which time moſt of the preſent ſite of Exeter College was bought and taken in. Their antiquity in Schools, I know not, having been as I have ſaid ſituated in Schoolstreet, and to moſt of thoſe that have been there I can aſſign no original. Among the Accompts of the ſaid College of Exeter, (4) I find it thus written in one ending at the feaſt of the Nativity, an. 1386.

‘Item de Magiſtro Johanne Chylmarke in parte ſolutionis ſcolarum baſarum juxta Scholas ubi ſcamnum ſituatur in medio x fol.

Item de Magiſtro Johan. Cobham in parte ſolutionis penſionis ſcolarum ubi ſcamnum ſituatur in medio iiii fol.’

Which ſaid School with a bench or ſeat in the middle, is of longer antiquity than an. 1386; for in an accompt for part of the year 1333 I find it thus mentioned:

‘Item recept. iiii fol. de penſione celarii ubi ſcamnum ſituatur in medio.

Item recept. iiii fol. de penſione ſolarii ſuper dictum celarium.’

By the ſaid accompts it appears that there were four Schools in the ſaid tenement that were conſtantly uſed, though but two when they were firſt given. As for other Schools belonging to the ſaid College, they were in their tenements ſtanding in Cornwall, or Exeter College, Lane, and in that of St. Mildrid, the former leading from the north end of Schoolstreet to Exeter College common gate, which formerly looked upon the north wall of the City, and the other from the middle part of the ſaid ſtreet by

(1) *THEſAUR.* Coll. Lync. & Ænean.

(2) [It is now part of the ſite of Dr. Radcliffe's Library.]

(3) In *THEſ.* vel *Scaccario* Coll. Exon. in *pyx.* 22.

(4) *Ibid.* in eod. *THEſ.*

the Hall of Brasenose to Lincoln College, but those Schools were seldom used unless in the time of Lent, when the other in School-street were full. In an account for 1364 I find it thus :

‘ Item recept. iiii sol. iiii den. pro pensione unius Quadragesimæ Scolæ in qua Mr. Robertus Cliffe (1) legere consuevit.’

In another 1404 is mention also of one wherein Mr. John Michell was wont to read ; and these without doubt were those standing in the said lanes. As for the other in Schoolstreet I find by tracing the said accounts many worthy persons to have read in them even till the reign of Hen. VIII. Among which were Mr. Joh. Chylmarke before mentioned, the famous Mathematician of Merton College, Richard Flemmyng and Raynold Pecoock, the former afterward Bishop of Lincoln, and the other of Chichester, both eminent writers of their times, with many others. The last time that I find these Schools mentioned, is in an Indenture (2) dated March 19, in the 8 of Elizab. by which the Society of Balliol College did demise to that of Exeter a certain garden ground, and a stable in St. Mary’s parish adjoining to the Divinity School on the north side and abutting on Exeter College wall on the west, and on the south side the lane going by Brasenose to Lincoln College, and on the east on certain Schools belonging to the Colleges of Balliol and Exeter.

FRANCISCAN SCHOOLS in the Covent of the Franciscan or Grey Friars, sometime standing without Little gate on the south and s. w. sides of St. Ebbe’s Church. They were at first erected by one of that Order named Agnell de Pifa (3) a Deacon a little after the first coming of the said Friars to Oxford, which was about the year 1224. In them was Robert Grosstest the first that read at the entreaty of the said Agnell, and the first also that put them into a course of exercise, as I shall elsewhere more at large tell you.

ST. FRIDESWYDE’S SCHOOLS belonging sometime to St. Frideswyde’s Priory, and situated near to Schoolstreet. See more in St. Patrick’s Schools.

(1) Fuit Socius Coll. Exon. & demum S. T. Bac. & Rector ejusdem Collegii.

(2) In eod THES. ut supra in pyx. 19.

(3) CHRON. Tho. Eccleston Franciscani de primo adventu Franciscanorum in Angl. MS. collocat. 10.

HELLE SCHOOL in Schoolstreet on the north side of Alienore Schools given (1) with another School near it to Osney Abbey by Alienore the wife of Henry Torald before mentioned, about the year 1250. The said School seems to have been so called because it was deep in the ground, the floor of the street reaching up (as 'tis probable) to the lower windows of it; the which if so, then it argues it was of great antiquity. In the rentrolls of Osney I find it thus mentioned, viz. in one ending 1260 (2) —

‘De Scola profunda i marc.’

In another (3) an. 1276, or thereabouts, thus :

‘Scolæ profundæ scil. Helle per Magistrum Radulphum de Caldwell x fol.

Scolæ superiores per Mag. Robertum de Begyngham x fol.’

In another (4) about the same time, it is thus written :

‘Scolæ profundæ quæ vocantur Helle per Magistrum Nicholaum de Stafford x fol.

Scolæ superiores per Mag. Johannem de Burton x fol.’

In another (5) 1317 it is only written ‘Celarium profundum,’ and that room over it ‘Solarium desuper,’ at which time and several years after Mr. Ralph de Cornwall and Mr. William de Cerceden (Sarfden), held them of Osney Abbey. But the general name by which they were called was Helle Schools, and by that name did the Masters give in caution for the rent, when they hired them to read in. In a waste leaf before a certain Manuscript in Balliol College Library intituled ‘Expositio in libros Elenchorum Aristotelis per Ægidium Romanum,’ I find among several private notes therein written, this that follows—‘Cautio Magistri Jacobi de (Maydeston) exposita pro Scholis quæ dicuntur Helle die Mercurii proxima ante festum natalis S. Johannis Bapt. an. Dom. MCCLXXXVI.’ Which Maydeston, whose name is almost obliterated, held the said Schools also an. 1280, as by another Rentroll (6) it appears. In the said Manuscript also is another caution for 1297 written by the rentgatherer or Steward of Osney, at what time the Master did put in the said Manuscript as his caution or pledge for the paying of his money for the hiring of these Schools for that year.

(1) REC. Osney, ut supra, fol. 217 b.

(2) In manibus Authoris.

(3) In THESAUR. Æd. Christi.

(4) In manibus Authoris.

(5) Ibid.

(6) Inter RENTALIA Osney in THES. Æd. Christi.

Which way was not only used in relation to Schools, but also when the Masters borrowed money from any of the University Chests, as I have seen it noted in the beginnings and endings of many Manuscripts.

HORSMULLE SCHOOL, so I stile it because it was situated in Horfmull lane near to the Horfe mull or mill there. Which lane is now for the most part in the parish of St. Peter's in the east (formerly in that of St. John the Bapt.) being the same we now call Logic lane leading from the Highstreet in St. Peter's parish to St. Albans Hall. It was bought by the Chamberlaines of Oxon about the beginning of Ed. III, and part of its rent was employed by them towards the reparation of South bridge joining to Oxon as in one of their Accompts (1) or Rentrolls 37 Ed. III it appears. All the mention that I farther find of it is in another Roll (2) 16 Rich. II, sub tit. Expens. thus:

'Item in pavimento pro Scola in Horfmullane viii fol.'

It stood among several Halls, of which one was called Aristotle's Hall, wherein indigent Logicians and begging Scholars mostly lived.

JEWS SCHOOL, no other than their Synagogue, wherein those that were learned among them read to, and taught, (3) the Academians. Which Synagogue being very ancient, I shall speak something of it, and then proceed to the next School. John de Cofley of Oxford being possessor of divers lands and tenements therein, conveyed (4) some of them with the consent of Helena his wife, daughter of Ralph, son of Anketer, to Lawrence Kepeharme a Burgher of Oxford about the beginning of K. John. Which Laurence keeping them in his hands till his death, left them (5) with his body in his Will to the Priory of St. Frideswyde, among which was a tenement in St. Aldate's parish situated between the land which sometime belonged to Segarie Poye a Jew, and the land of Anketell Wanter. And that the said tenements might remain sure to the said Priory, one John de Blechesdon and Helena his wife (perhaps relict or daughter to the said J. Cofley) confirmed (6) to the said Priory Kepeharm's

(1) In Chartophylacio Civit. Oxon.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Tho. Hobbes in his Leviathan, part 4, cap. 46, saith thus—'The School of the Jews was originally a School of the Law of Moses, who commanded [Deut. 31, 10] that at the end of every seventh year, at the feast of the Taber-

nacles, it should be read to all the people, that they might hear and learn it.'

(4) REG. parv. vel antiq. S. Frideswydæ Chart. 68; et in LIB. mag. p. 384.

(5) Ibid. in Lib. mag.

(6) Ut in Lib. parv. Chart. 69.

gift: In the beginning of the Charter of Confirmation (1) is this rubrick; 'Charta de Synogoga quondam Segori Poye & aliis tenementis in diversis parochiis.' Afterward, namely about the year 1228, I find Simon (2) the Prior with the Covent of St. Frideswyde to demise to Copyn a Jew of Worcester the land which was Robert Trezmar's (fold lately to the Jews) lying between the land of Anketell le Wanter and the land which the said Copyn bought of Segarie in the parish of St. Aldate's. For which dimission the said Copyn gave to the said Priory in exchange the land and buildings which sometime belonged to Nicholas Gulps, recovered of Jeffry Truton 11 Hen. III; having then the land of Ralph Plante lying on the north side of it. In the beginning of the Charter of this gift, is this Rubrick, or title written in red letters:

'De domo Copini & Synagoga Judæorum iiii den.'

In another Charter (3) running to the same effect as this last, I find this following written in an old hand in the beginning of it (and in the original 'tis written on the dors)—'De Synagoga Burnell.' So that the said tenement or land coming into the hands of the said Copyn, who with his heirs and successors were to pay for it to St. Frideswyde's Priory 4 pence yearly, was solely used as a School or Synagogue, continuing for that use till the Jews were banished from England, and then coming into the hands of K. Ed. I, he gave (4) it (with nine Messuages in Oxford) by his Charter dated May 29, an. reg. 19, to William Burnell, Provost (5) of Wells, by the name of 'a House, sometime a School of the Jews,' conditionally that he should pay yearly to him and his successors for them, by the hands of the Ballives of Oxford, sixpence. Afterward the said W. Burnell converted the housing belonging to the said School into a place for Students to inhabit, and the School itself or Synagogue into an Oratory (as it seems) he having procured licence (6) of the Bishop of Lincoln so to do, an. 1290. In which license 'tis said that he might freely celebrate divine service in an Oratory built in his Inn in Oxon. Soon after viz. an. 1304 the said W. Burnell dying (having been sometime before Dean of Wells) he left the said School (7) and housing with nine shops

(1) In Lib. mag. ejusdem Prioratus, p. 385.

(2) In Lib. parv. ut supra, Chart. 94, et in Lib. mag. p. 382.

(3) Ibid. in Lib. parvo inter Dimissiones Tenementorum in Parochia S. Aldati &c.

(4) THE SAUR. Coll. Balliol. in quadam theca ibid.

(5) An Office belonging to the Church of Wells.

(6) REG. Sutton fol. 25.

(7) In ead. Theca in Thef. Coll. Ball.

to Hugh de Scales, (afterward a Knight) Jeffry de Hegham, and John de Borham, Clerks, whom he had constituted his executors, to the end that they might give and assign them to the Master and Scholars of the House of Balliol. But they finding that they could not well do it without the King's license, an inquisition (1) was made by a Jury 24 Apr. 33 Ed. I, Dom. 1305, whether it would be to the King's damage if they were settled on the said House or College. Which being at length carried in the negative were accordingly settled, and Sir Edward Burnell son of Sir Philip Burnell the next heir did release (2) all his right in them to the said House 7 Ed. II. This place was afterwards called London College, and was inhabited promiscuously by Religious and Secular Scholars till the reign of Hen. VIII, at which time the noble Cardinal Wolsey founded his College. Its situation was in St. Aldate's parish, in Fishstreet, as the inquisition before mentioned tells us, and particularly as it seems about the west end of that ample Church (begun by the said Cardinal on the north side of his Quadrangle) which is almost opposite to the east end of Pennyverthing street. All or part of the Refectory belonging thereunto was standing in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth as certain notes (3) of Mr. Miles Windfore then a Student in the University doth witness.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOLS, or Schools belonging sometime to the Hospital of St. John Baptist without the east gate of Oxford. They were in number two; the first was in St. Mary's parish situated (4) on the south side of Tingewick Hall, of which I find this mention in a Rentroll (5) of the said Hospital made about 15 Ed. I, for their renewals in Oxon, under the title 'De domibus Clericorum.'

'De magna Scola in Catstreeete xl fol.

De quinque Cameris infra predictam Scolam, unde de magna Camera x fol.

De alia Camera ex transverso curiæ viii fol. vi den.'

In another Rentroll (6) 22 Ed. I, as also in others in succeeding Kings reigns, they run the like almost verbatim. See more among the Physic Schools in Physic Hall. The other School was in All Saints Parish

(1) Ibid.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Penes Authorem.

(4) In TURRI Schol. in pyx. FF nu. 31.

(5) In quodam Abaco in Scaccario Coll. Magd.

(6) Ibidem.

behind the Church, of which I find this mention, in a Rentroll (1) 1 Ed. III, under the title also

‘De domibus Clericorum.—De Schola retro Ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum vi solid. et viii den.’

As to the more punctual situation of this School I find (2) it expressed in the Charter of one John son of Nicholas le Mercer of Oxford, dat. 23 Ed. III; whereby, he conveying a certain messuage in All Saints parish to John de Bereford and John le Sealer, 'tis said to be situated between a tenement called Hampton Hall on the north, and a School of the Hospital of St. John on the south. Which Hall of Hampton, as I find elsewhere, having stood where the little Quadrangle of Lincoln College now is, it must follow that this School did stand between that place and the corner tenement on the north side of All Saints Church and Yard. It was given (3) as it seems to the Hospital of St. John by Julian the relict of Walter de Osney a Miller, about the year 1240, having before belonged to Richard the son of Tholomeus. (4)

LITTLEMORE SCHOOLS belonging sometime to the Nunns of Littlemore in the county of, and near to, Oxon. They were in a certain Hall belonging to them situated in Schoolstreet called Paskehall, laying next on the north side of Belew School, and given to the said Nunns about the middle of Hen. III, by one Thomas Paske. All the mention that I find of them is in a broken Rentroll (5) sometime belonging to that Nunnery, made as it seems about the reign of Ed. II; wherein is the rent expressed that issued from their Schools in Schoolstreet; which must be from those in Paskehall, the Nunns having no other tenement but that in the said street, as I can yet learn.

ORIEL COLLEGE SCHOOLS: All that I find of these is only in an Indenture (6) dat. 19 Dec. 16 Rich. II, whereby the Provost and Scholars of Oriel College do demise to John Madeston and Robert Abyngdon eight messuages and two acres of ground in and near Oxford. Among

(1) Ibid.

(2) In THESAUR. Coll. Universitatis in Facic. continent. Chartas de tenementis in paroch. Om. Sanctorum.

(3) In THES. Coll. Magd. in pyx. continent.

Chartas de Tenementis in paroch. Om. Sanctorum & S. Mildridæ, num. 16.

(4) Ibid. nu. 35.

(5) In THES. Æd. Ch.

(6) In THES. Coll. Oriel in pyx. N.

which

which messuages are four Schools in Schoolstreet between a garden of Oriel on the west and a messuage of John Bereford on the east. Thus part of the said indenture; but how can these Schools stand east and west in Schoolstreet, when as the said street lyeth north and south? I doubt not but that the scribe was mistaken in writing of the said indenture, by taking the little lane on the north side of St. Mary's Church leading from Catstreet to Schoolstreet to be part of the last, or because the said College had as it seems a tenement or tenements therein, and particularly that corner tenement against the back door of All Souls College, which they own to this day (1). However it is, sure I am that the said Schools were contained in one tenement, and were with the before mentioned messuages and land given (2) to St. Mary's Church by one Nicholas Garland of Oxon temp. Ed. III, for the finding of two Chaplains to celebrate for the soul of him and others at the altar of St. Thomas the Martyr in the said Church. By virtue of which gift they I suppose devolved to Oriel, because the Provost and Scholars thereof are Patrons of that Church.

OSNEY SCHOOL or SCHOOLS sometime belonging to Osney Abbey in the suburbs of Oxon. I mean such Schools of theirs that were in Schoolstreet, for no others were called by that name that were situated elsewhere. Their names are these:

1. ALIENORE SCHOOLS of which before.

2. The Little Schools joining to them on the north side, which were given as it seems by the said Alienore with her tenement beforementioned. In a Rentroll (3) of Osney an. 1276 they are stiled thus:

'Scolæ parvæ inferiores iv fol. vi den.

Solarium desuper v fol.'

Which stile in rentrolls that are ancient do immediately follow Alienore Schools, and go before those of Helle. In another Rentroll (4) about the same time, the stile of those little Schools runs thus:

'Scholæ parvæ inferiores per Magistrum Robertum de Lundo iii fol. vi den.

Solarium desuper per Magistrum ——— v fol.'

(1) [Now part of the site purchased for Dr. Radcliffe's Library.]

(2) Ib. in pyx. C. (3) In THES. Æd. Christi.

(4) Penes Authorem.

Which stile continues for several years following, and hath the title of Master put before the names of such that rented them.

3. BELEW SCHOOLS, of which before ; but from a School it became an Hall in the time of Edward the third.

4. CRUST SCHOOLS, of which before also. In a Rentroll (1) 11 Ed. II. Dom. 1317 I find them thus stiled, quite different in a manner from what was said of them before.

‘Scolæ primæ Adæ Cruste per Pietant. Osney vii fol.

Scolæ superiores, ubi bos depingebatur vii fol.

Scolæ inferiores ejusdem vi fol.’

Which School ‘ubi bos depingebatur’ was held by the Archdeacon of Dyvelin or Dublin 12 Ed. III, Dom. 1338.

5. EDMUND SCHOOL.

6. PYLET SCHOOLS, of which anon.

7. TORALD SCHOOLS, of which anon also.

All which Schools were (except Edmund and Belew) in number fourteen an. Dom. 1377, they being then contained in Pylet Hall, and in the tenements of Alienore, Crust, and Torald, which (except Pylet) joined together at the north end of Schoolstreet in the east end thereof. In another Rentroll (2) for the year 1385 I find the said fourteen Schools thus distinguished, in the like manner almost as they were in an. 1377.

‘1. Scola superior in tenemento Pylet vel Glazenhall x fol.

2. Scola inferior ejusdem vii fol. vi den.

3. Scola superior } contra Beaufront xiii fol. iv den. pertinet ad

4. Scola inferior } Pietantiarium.

5. Scola tertia folarium vii fol.

6. Scola quarta cellarium vi fol.

7. Scola quinta folarium x fol.

8. Scola sexta cellarium vii fol.

9. Scola septima folarium vi fol.

(1) Ibid.

(2) In THESS. Æd. Ch. ut supra.

10. Scola octava cellarium x fol.
11. Scola nona folarium viii fol. vi den.
12. Scola decima cellarium vi fol. viii den.
13. Scola undecima folarium ix fol.
14. Scola duodecima cellarium x fol.'

Which Schools, except the two first, were in tenements joining together at the north east end of Schoolstreet (as I have before told you) built as it seems of two stories only, the lower rooms being stiled cellaria or selaria, and the upper folaria, written so by those names till they were pulled down to make room for the Schools of Arts, the rent being paid by those Masters or Bachelours that used them.

OX SCHOOL, or the School 'ubi bos depingebatur' (as before) divers Schools and especially Halls having been distinguished by certain signs either over their doors, or on the walls within them. Anton. Riccobon in his book (1) 'de Gymnasio Patavino,' speaking of a place in Padoua granted to the Lawyers there about 1493 saith thus—'atque hæc quidem domus caupona erat cum bovis insigni, quæ fuit causa quamobrem nomen Bovis continuatum sit, Scholæque in ea domo constitutæ Bovinæ sunt appellatæ'—A late author (2) also tells us, that the public Schools there are called Il Buc, or Oxe, and adds this interrogatorie, 'What if the first readers here (meaning at Padoua) came from Oxford, as they did to the University of Pavia?' But this cannot be supposed because Riccobon tells you otherwise, and I doubt whether our Oxford men journied so frequently into those parts then as they have since. All that I shall say is that Beef hall in St. Ebbe's parish in Oxford, was so called from an Ox over its dore or else within on the walls and was appointed only for Civilians to inhabit, as John Rouse tells us in his *Tabella Aularum*.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOLS, in number two, in or contiguous to, St. Patrick's Hall, situated sometime towards the east end of St. Mildrid's lane on the north side thereof. Which lane being mostly in St. Mildrid's parish (as these Schools altogether were) lead from Schoolstreet to St. Mildrid's Church, which stood where Lincoln College now is. They

(1) Edit. Patavii an. MDIIC, in Lib. 2, cap. 4.

(2) Rich. Lassells in his VOYAGE into Italy, part the second, p. 427.

were given (1) to St. Frideswyde's Priory by one Master John the son of Haman a Mercer, about the year 1255, being then situated near to the houses which Alice his sometime mother gave to that Priory. How long before that time they were Schools (for by that name they are so called in the Charter of donation) I know not. Without doubt the said Master John read in them and were then, if not before, frequented, as St. Patrick's Hall was, by Irish Scholars.

PYLLE SCHOOL in the famous Schoolstreet in St. Mary's Parish, of which this I find, (2) that William Pylle of Oxford gave to the house of Nunns at Stodley in Oxfordshire his house with all its appurtenances called a School, situated as he saith 'inter gabulum tenementi mei ex parte boreali & gabulum tenementi Laurentii Kepeharme ex parte australi in parochia B. Mariæ Virg. &c.' Which gift was made when Nicholas de Kingeston was Mayor, Nicholas de Goldsmyth and Elias le Quilter were Ballives, of Oxford, about the year 1276. How long before, this place was used as a School I know not, nor any thing else of it but that it yielded to the said Nunns yearly half a mark as the inquisition of the 6 and 7 of Edw. I (mentioned before in Einsham Schools) attests. See more in Stodley Schools.

PYLET SCHOOLS in Schoolstreet in St. Mary's parish, of which this I find in an Osney Rentroll (3) ending an. 1260.

'Domus Johannis Pylet ex parte aquilonari Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ L fol.

Scola superior super eandem terram xvii fol.

Scola inferior ejusdem xvi fol.'

On the dors of which Rentroll I find this written: 'Magister Robertus Udylicote (Idlecote) optinuit cautionem pro Scola inferiori Pylet, invenit pleg. Willielmum Russell anno regni Henrici tertii XLIII, an. Dom. MCCLVIII.'—The said Schools were given (4) to Osney Abbey by the name of the corner land, by John Pylet or Pylat of Oxon, Clerk, son of Will. Pylet) about 34 Hen. III. At what time also he gave another tenement adjoining, which was an Hall of old, possessed by Clerks, but

(1) REG. parv. vel antiq. S. Frideswydæ Chart. 309: et REG. mag. pag. 489.

(2) In REG. Monialium de Stodeley inter Chartas de Tenementis in paroch. B. Marg. Virg.

(3) In manibus Authoris.

(4) REG. Osney, fol. 111 a, et 112 a.

afterward

afterward called Pylet Hall, and at length Glazenhall. Afterward it, with the Schools, being very ruinous, they were plucked down by Thomas Hokenorton Abbat of Osney, and by him rebuilt (1) of stone, and made into one tenement about 1439. After which time the said Hall was altogether called Glazenhall (because probably the windows were glazed) and by that name was it demised (2) by Osney Abbey to Brafenose College for 96 years, 22 Hen. VIII. So that at that time being wholly relinquished by Scholars as I suppose, that College made it into a stable and other necessary places, continuing so to this day, being situated next to St. Mary's churchyard on the north. (3)

STOCKWELL SCHOOL in St. Mary's parish, so called from one Philip Stockwell a Burgher of Oxford in the reign of Hen. III. The first mention that I find of it, is in the little or old Leiger book (4) of St. Frideswyde's Priory, wherein, in a certain deed of gift of divers parcels of land to that Priory by one Adelice the daughter of Walter Foliot the relict of Ralf, son of Robert, about the 33 Hen. III, I find mention of this among other revenews given to the said Priory.

'De terra Johannis Marecalli in parochia B. Mariæ Virginis vi den.' Over against which renew, is this following in the margin pointing to it, written in an old hand, explaining farther the situation of that land— 'Magna Scola quæ fuit Philippi de Stockwell.' Which School I suppose was in the Hall called in writings 'Magna aula Philippi de Stockwell,' situated in St. Mary's parish and particularly in Catstreet, of which Hall I find mention in a certain Dimission (5) written about 12 Ed. I.

STODELEY SCHOOLS, or Schools belonging to the Nunns of Stodeley in this county. They were situated in Schoolstreet, near to Exeter College Schools and were stiled Stodeley Schools in the gift (6) of those of Exeter Coll. beforementioned 9 Ed. III. They were standing in or near Beaufront, and were (or at least one of them) the same, as I have reason to guess, with Pylle School.

(1) Catal. Abbatum Osney MS.

(2) Ut in THESAUR. Coll. Ænean.

(3) [Now part of the Area round Dr. Radcliffe's Library.]

(4) Pag. 39: Chart. 66: et in mag. Lib. vel REG. S. Frid. p. 349 et 350.

(5) Inter Munimenta Osney in THES. ÆD. Chr. in pyx. B. Mar. Virg.

(6) In THES. Coll. Exon. in pyx. 22.

SCHOOL in St. Thomas Parish, of which in an Osney Rentroll made about 8 Ed. I, Dom. 1280, I find this :

‘ Domus quæ vocatur scola viii fol.’

On an old Charter (1) also whereby Alice daughter of Rob. Textor gave to Osney her land (of the fee of the Canons of that place) lying near to the land of John Bruthel toward the east, I find this endorsed in an ancient hand : ‘ De domo quæ dicitur scola juxta domum Johannis Bretel’—How ancient this dors is I know not ; sure I am that the said School was given to Osney by the said Alice when Walter was Chaplain of St. Thomas Chapel or Church, which was when Thomas the son of Edwine was Mayor of Oxon, an. 1224 and after, for they were co-temporary and occur witnessers together in several Charters. To conclude, by tracing this tenement or School in Osney Rentrolls I find that it stood between the Hamel and St. Thomas parish Church.

SCHOOLS of John Brian of Cornwall, in whose Will (2) dat. June 8, 1349, I find this mention of them—‘ Item lego Scholas meas inter vicum Scholarum & Catstret Oxon situatas executoribus meis ut vendant ipfas &c.’ Which Schools I suppose stood in the lane or passage on the north side of St. Mary’s Church, leading from Schoolstreet to Catstreet, or perhaps in Exeter College lane between the north ends of the said streets.

SCHOOL opposite to St. Mary’s Hall, of which all that I find (3) is that one Dr. Netton put in caution for it by the name of ‘ Scola alta,’ an. 1446, and Mr. John Kynge the like in the name of Dr. James Goldwell (4) Principal of George Hall, an. 1452. (5) And though I find it not expressed for what Faculty it was employed, yet it seems to have been for the Laws, because the said Dr. Netton and Dr. Goldwell were LL. D. D.

SPARROW HALL SCHOOL, or a School in Sparrow Hall on the west side of Balliol College. All the mention that I find of it is that

(1) In THESAUR. Æd. Chr. in pyx. S. Thomæ.

(2) In quodam ROT. Cur. Majoris Oxon. tent. 23 Ed. III, in Chartophyl. Civ. Ox.

(3) REG. Acad. Ox. A 2 a fol. 51 b.

(4) Postea Episcopus Nordovicensis.

(5) Ibid. in A 2 a fol. 111 a.

certain Masters were appointed (1) by the Convocation an. 1516 to peruse an indenture drawn between the University and the Master and Scholars of Balliol College for the holding by them of a certain School in Sparrow Hall belonging to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University.

TORALD SCHOOLS in the large tenement which Robert son of Henry Torald gave (2) by the name of his corner land with buildings therein, to Osney Abbey about 46 Hen. III. They were situated at the upper end of Schoolstreet on the east side, and were thus distinguished in a Rent-roll (3) of that Abbey made about the year 1276.

‘Celarium angulare per Magistrum Johannem de Dovera vi fol. viii den.

Solarium desuper per Magistrum Johannem le Petite viii fol. vi den.

Solarium novum de aula Thorald per Magistrum Marfilium — —

Celarium subtus per Magistrum Semannum x fol.’

In another (4) made about the same time, it is thus written.

‘Celarium angulare per Magistrum Adamum de Watlynton.

Solarium angulare per Mag. Richardum de Coleshull.

Solarium novum de aula Thorald per Mag. Willielmum de Bokelinton.

Celarium ibidem per Mag. Robertum de London.’

The said Schools were in a corner tenement and belonged before they came to the Thoralds to one Master Richard Bacun (5) an Academician, who, as 'tis probable, read or taught in them. It was a large tenement and part of it was employed as Schools, and the other part as an Hall for Students, all plucked down when the Schools of Arts were built.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOLS in certain tenements in Schoolstreet belonging to that College, which tenements were

1. Brasenose Hall on the west side of the said street, belonging in the beginning, or rather middle of Hen. III to one Jeffry Juffell, (6) from whom through certain hands, it was conveyed to one Simon de Balindon, Canon of Lychfeild, who for the sum of five and fifty pounds six shillings

(1) REG. Acad. Ox. G fol. 320.

(2) REG. Osney fol. 217 a.

(3) In THES. Æd. Ch.

(4) In manibus Authoris.

(5) REG. Osney, ut supra.

(6) In THESAUR. Coll. Univ. in pyx. Oxon. inter Chartas de Tenementis in Parochia B Mariæ Virg.

and eight pence fold (1) it to the Chancellor and Masters of this University for the use of the Scholars of Mr. William of Durham about the year 1261. To which deed of sale were these witnesses, Master Richard de Bradewell, Mr. David de Cornwall, Professors of the Canon Law: Mr. Robert de Evigthorne, Mr. Hugh de Palegrave, Professors of the Civil Law; Nicholas de Kingeston, Mayor of Oxford, &c. Soon after, this tenement was called by the name of Brasenose, and not before as I can yet learn, for in an Inquisition (2) or Survey of Lands 6 Ed. I, Dom. 1278 (mentioned before in Einsham and Pylle Schools) I find this passage written — ‘Item eadem Universitas (Oxon) habet quandam aliam domum quæ vocatur Brasenose cum quatuor Scolis in eadem parochia (viz. S. Mariæ Virg.) et taxantur ad octo marcas, et fuit illa domus aliquo tempore Galfridi Jussell &c.’ But that this place of Brasenose was before that time dedicated for the use of learning and learned men, a certain writing (3) which I have seen, written a little after the University had bought it, seems to intimate so unto me, for therein ’tis said that one Andrew, the son of Andrew of Durham being then in possession of it, Mr. Adam Bilet with his Scholars thrust him and his family out of it on the feast of the Purification; the which he could not have done, had not the said place been before an Hall or School, there being then a statute of the University in force, which plainly demonstrates, that those Tenements that had formerly been Halls or Schools might, notwithstanding they had been relinquished some time before by Students, be by them with the consent of the Chancellor resumed for their use &c. The process between the said parties is remarkable, but being large I shall now omit it: Mr. John Lanefby Professor or Master of Divinity, Nicholas Kingeston Mayor of Oxon, and other noted persons were witnesses to the proceedings. 2. The second tenement wherein University College Schools were situated, were in little University Hall on the north side of Brasenose, the antiquity of which as a place of learning, let others speak, while I proceed to entreat of it, as Record directs me. The first time therefore that I find mention of this tenement is in the Charter (4) of one Robert Owein son of Robertus Audoenus of Oxon whereby he with the consent

(1) Ibidem.
 (2) In Turri Lond.

(3) Ibid. in THESAUR. Coll. Univerf.
 (4) Ibidem.

of Julian his wife granted to Robert son of John de Prestun his angular house in St. Mary's parish, near to that house which was Jeffry Juffell's, 'cum Scolis & omnibus Libertatibus,' as it is in the said Charter expressed, dat. 3 of the Cal. of Nov. 24 Hen. III, Dom. 1239. From that Robert Prestun it came by gift (1) to the Hospital of St. James and John at Brackley, and from that Hospital to the Chancellor and Masters of the University (2) about 37 Hen. III, Dom. 1253. In the Charter of conveyance Jeffry the Prior of that Hospital and Covent say that they had the said Tenement from Master Robert de Prestun, which shews that Robert was a Master of some Faculty in the University. So that the University being in full possession of it, to no other end but that the issues thereof should be distributed among the Scholars of Mr. William of Durham (whose executors left the University in trust with the money which the said Mr. William had bequeathed for the use of certain Scholars) it came afterward to be called 'University Hall,' and after that (when a larger tenement was purchased with the monies of the said Mr. William) 'Little University Hall.'

'Item eadem Universitas habet aliam domum angularem cum duabas Scolis in eadem parochia (viz. B. Mariæ) et taxantur xl sol.'

So the Inquisition 6 Ed. I, beforementioned. Which Hall and Schools continued for the most part flourishing so long as they were standing. 3. The third and fourth Tenements wherein University College Schools were situated, were in those two in the said most famous street of Schools, laying and being either between the Schools of Littlemore and Burchester, or else between those of Burchester and Cruft. Concerning the gift or purchase of them for the use of the Scholars of Mr. Will. of Durham, I have not as yet seen any thing, only occasionally mentioned with the Schools therein in ancient scripts, not in those belonging to University College, but in others elsewhere. The first time that the said Schools occur in the writings of that College, is in a certain Rentroll (3) or accompt of Mr. Thomas Heth Proctor or Bursar of that House, made for the 2 of Hen. IV, Dom. 1401: Wherein among the Halls in St.

(1) Ibid.

(2) Ibid.

(3) In Lib. Statutorum Coll. Univerf. p. 14.

Mary's parish that are set down as belonging to it (of which Brasenose and Little Univerſity before mentioned are two) theſe Schools occur:

‘De tribus Scholis ex oppoſito Belfront xxi fol.’

Which Schools continued in being with one more added to them, till the latter end of Hen. VIII: for in another accompt (1) of that College, an. 1543, is ſet down the rent for four Schools, which muſt be theſe here mentioned, becauſe Brasenose and Little Univerſity Halls had been ſeveral years pulled down when Brasenose College was built. In another accompt (2) for the year 1545 I find this mention of them:

‘Item a Doctore Treſham Commiſſario pro Scholis, vi fol. viii den.’

Which ſtile hath given me occaſion to think that the ſaid Schools were either added to the new Schools of Arts, or pulled down to make room for the fourth end of them or elſe to make an area by it: and this I am apt to believe, becauſe that Univerſity College hath no evidences for them, having as 'tis probable, conveyed them with the Schools to Oſney Abbey when thoſe of Arts were built by them. But theſe things being uncertain I ſhall proceed and only ſay that theſe Schools with thoſe in Brasenose and Little Univerſity Hall are often mentioned in the Burſars accompts of the ſaid College, and the rent of them to be paid by ſuch that read and determined in them. In one (3) 20 Hen. VI, Dom. 1441, which was after the Schools of Arts were built, I find it thus written:

‘De Scola Magiſtri Aſchby vi fol. viii den.

De Scolis Mag. Alexandri de aula vitrea, vi fol. viii den.

De Scola Mag. Roberti Keele de Nevill Ynn, v fol. viii den.

De Scola Willielmi Strete Determinatoris, iii fol. vi den.

De Scolis Johannis Thakyll, iii fol.

De Scolis Richardi Clerkſon, iii fol. iv den.

De Scolis Determinatoris de aula S. Mariæ, vi fol. viii den.

De Determinatore in aula Univerſitatis in vico Scholarum iii fol.’

Which Schools are ſometimes diſtinguiſhed in Rentrolls with the addition of ‘baſſæ’ and ‘ſuperiores,’ and ‘baſſæ boreales’ and ‘auſtrales,’ and ‘ſuperiores bor. et auſtr.’

(1) In. THES. Coll. Univerſ.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Ibid. inter quofd. Rot. memb.

WODECOCKE SCHOOLS in St. Mary's parish opposite to the place whereon All Souls College was afterward built. It was so called from one William Wodecotte (1) the owner of it, with the tenement wherein it was, in the time of K. John who began to reign 1199. In an Osney Rentroll (2) ending an. 1260 I find this mention of it:

'Domus Wodecotte iii marc.

Scola supra feldas Wodecotte per Magistrum N. de Aldeham xx fol.'

In another (3) made about 8 Ed. I, they are thus mentioned:

'Scolæ supra feldas Wodecotte per Cancellarium Oxon xvi fol.'

See more in the Divinity Schools.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS.

From what is before delivered it appears that the said Schools were in Halls or Tenements not only in Schoolstreet, but in other places remote from that where the Academians usually met; which being beheld by divers as very inconvenient in several respects it pleased one Thomas Hokenorton, Abbat of Osney, to pull down those ancient Schools that belonged to his Abbey, namely Torald, Alienore, Cruft, and others, as it seems (which were Schools or recesses of Literature long before they had those names given them) and in their places to erect a long pile of stone building consisting of two stories. Which being done, to divide the said Fabric into ten Schools, which in an Osney Rentroll (4) an. 1440 I find thus named:

'Scola Metaphysicæ bassa prima.

Scola Naturalis Philosophiæ alta prima.

Scola Philosophiæ Moralis bassa secunda.

Scola Astronomiæ alta secunda.

Scola Geometriæ bassa tertia.

Scola Musicæ alta tertia.

Scola Arithmetiæ bassa quarta.

Scola Dialecticæ alta quarta.

Scola Rhetoricæ bassa quinta.

Scola Grammaticæ alta quinta.'

(1) REG. Osney, ut supra, fol. 106 b. Et inter Munimenta Osney in Thef. Æd. Ch. in pyx. B. Mar. Virg.

(2) In manibus Authoris.

(3) In THEs. Æd. Ch.

(4) Ibid.

They were built and finished by the said Abbat 'an. 1439 ad captandum benevolentiam Universitatis,' as my Author (1) tells me, reaching in length from the south side of the new Schools now standing, to almost the north part thereof. After they were finished, they were for the most part used and frequented by the Academians, not that they were bound to read or do exercise in them and in no other, but because they were larger than those in Halls or Tenements, and had better conveniencies for Readers and Auditors. Of these Schools I shall observe :

1. That the Rent of each of them to be paid to Osney by those that hired them throughout the year (2) - was 13^s 4^d.

2. That some of them were often vacant and all seldom or never so full that the total rent could be collected from them.

3. That the rent due from them and other Schools from Determiners in time of Lent, was collected (3) by the Masters of the Schools, or else by others appointed by the University.

4. That the said Schools of Osney built by Hokenorton were called and written the New Schools till the beginning of Hen. VIII, nay to Q. Mary, as it evidently appears. (4).

5. That by the building of the said Schools, all the rest that were in School-street ceased not, but were as much used as before, especially if the rent due from them were lower than these; for though there was not then extant that great number of Schools as anciently (they having been decayed for want of the multitudes of Scholars that usually retired from most parts of the world to this University) yet at the said time were about twenty besides these New Schools in the said street, and in them and these, were all Masters and Bachelours bound to perform the chief part of their Exercise, and in case all the Schools were bespoken and taken up (which was done according to seniority for the most part) and none left for those that should come after as usually it so fell out, such persons were forced to supplicate (5) that they might be dispensed with 'pro defectu Scholæ' in Schoolstreet, and humbly to desire the venerable Regents (not such as we have now of 24, but of 30 and 40 years of age) that they might

(1) Anon. MS. de Abbatibus Osney.

(2) Ut in RENTALIBUS Cænob. Osney, ut supra.

(3) REG. G. fol. 2 b: et inter Comput. Bur-
sarium Coll. Exon. in THEs. ejusdem Coll.

(4) In REG. G fol. 78 a et alibi. Vide etiam
in I fol. 141 b.

(5) Ut sparsim in diversis REGISTRIS Acad.

determine or read Lectures in some place elsewhere, either in a Hall near Schoolstreet or else at the Austen Fryers, &c. Anciently I find (1) that all Schools, Halls, Entries and obscure places in Schoolstreet were so much filled by Determiners, that many of the Juniors of them, or such that came after the beginning of Lent, that could not thrust into any of those places, were forced to determine in Townsmens shops without the said street, or else in private Chambers of Halls and in inner rooms or recesses far distant from the access of Scholars. Which being so done, they the said Scholars either for the paucity of replicant Graduates, or the unknown site of the place, or vileness thereof say and do what they please, and often dismiss with bare responsals. This at length being looked upon by the generality of Scholars, as a great detriment to learning and a disgrace to their venerable mother the University, 'twas ordered (2) in the Assembly house about the year 1408 that it should not be lawful for any to determine their Acts without the two and thirty Schools situated in Schoolstreet, by beginning the said street at the upper end of Osney at the north end on each side even till you come to the School A, and thence to little University Hall, then Brasenose, Salsbury, and St. Edmund's, Hall, all on the west side of the said street. On the other side by beginning at Glazenhall and thence to Staple and little Black Hall, to which it was lawful to add the little School situated in the corner of little University Hall. The Masters also in times most ancient, read in their Chambers wheresoever they were, as I have partly before told you, which in succeeding ages being beheld as unseemly, were ordered (3) about the year 1439, to read in Schoolstreet or else in some noted Religious place, and when they read and sometimes filled the said street, the Inceptors of the Faculty of Arts, who were bound also to read there, did often supplicate (4) that it might be lawful for them the year following, when they were Regents, to read their Ordinaries 'extra vicum Scholarum,' in places most near to the said street. In those days and before, even beyond all record it was the Academic fashion that every Inceptor in every Faculty should in his own person without the help or aid of another undergo all duties of his Inception, whether in disputing, answering, opposing, or replying, and after he was made Regent to continue his Ordinaries two, four, some-

(1) In B fol. 40, et 41.

2) Ibid.

(3) C fol. 121.

(4) Vide A a fol. 31 [b: an. 1449.]

times seven, years in the Schools of his Faculty. Which way continued (for two years only) till about the beginning of K. James, and then it was brought to a shorter form, viz. to ten public Lecturers, selected from the company of Regents by the Proctors.

6. That in these Schools, as in all others formerly, in the University, were all matters that were to be made public solemnly proclaimed; as for example, if any great person had proved false to his Prince or become Traytor, it was usual with the Academians to proclaim him so throughout the Schools, and usual for the King and his Counsel to command it, as divers notes shew. If any potent Bishops or Abbats had proved notorious in some respects, especially in those not becoming their office, were throughout the said Schools defamed and disgraced. If men or women also within the University or Liberties thereof had committed any vile acts worthy of banishment, were after full examination publicly proclaimed banished. If any Townsmen of Oxford were found guilty of the breach of the Liberties and Privileges of the University, they were either publicly pronounced excommunicated or discommoned throughout all the Schools. And this way of proclaiming was done (especially if it concerned great persons) the rather because all Nations flocked to this place to receive good letters and manners, who, as 'twas supposed would send notice of such things into their own countries.

7. That the said Schools were several times repaired, (1) especially in the year 1532: when then considerable sums were laid out upon them.

8. That they in a miserable manner went to decay in the latter end of Henry VIII, and all the reign of Edward VI, occasioned by a dreadful eclipse that Religion and Learning then suffered. In the year 1540, which was the 32. of Hen. VIII, I find (2) but two of them used by Determiners, and within two years after none at all, Quadragesimal Exercises for Bachelours being taken away and Declamations appointed in their stead.

9. That the common Area or Court lying between them and the east end of the Divinity School was in the said King's reign converted (as 'tis said) into a garden plot, and the Schools themselves used by Glovers and

(1) Ut videtur in FF fol. 122 b: et 124, Scholas Artium reedificandis] et in Epist. ibid. [Epist. Univ. ad Abbatem Radinge pro Saxia ad 204, 205: et in REG. H fol. 274 a.

(2) REG. [E vel] § fol. 2 b.

Laundresses to dry their skins and linen in. There where Minerva fate as Regent for several ages, was nothing remaining all the reign of K. Edward VI but wretched solitariness: there also where the continual reading of the seven liberal, and three philosophical Arts and Sciences, were eminently celebrated, nothing then but a dead silence appeared.

10. That they with the Quadragesimal Exercises were restored (1) by Queen Mary in the first year of her reign. A little before which time the Masters had a Dispensation granted (2) to them to forbear the reading of their Ordinaries in them till such time they were repaired.

11. That the University by their Charter (3) dat. 20 Jan. in the 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary, Dom. 1554, did (as it was ordered (4) in Convocation) release to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church two yearly pensions: which they were wont to receive of them, conditionally that they would (as afterward they did) make over the said Schools with a Garden behind, on the east side of them, to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars thereof for ever. The said pensions were first the 2^l 6^s 8^d which the Abbey of Osney formerly paid as part of the renew due to the University for the 'Suspendium Clericorum' in K. John's time, which Abbey was anciently bound to pay it according to a Composition between it and the Burghers of Oxon. The other pension was 6^s 8^d, which the said Abbey did always pay to the Proctors of the University for a certain piece of ground included in New Inn, alias Cardinal's hat, near to the north gate of the Town. Which two pensions I say having been paid by Osney, the Dean and Canons of Christ Church who had the site of that Abbey and divers of the lands belonging thereunto (conveyed to them by K. Hen. VIII after the fall of Religious Mansions) did always after pay them till this exchange was made.

12. That above 200^l was bestowed (5) upon the said Schools and that of Divinity, for the reparation of them, an. 1557, and the year following, by the care and endeavours of Dr. Thom. Rainolds Commissary of the University, who besides his promoting the work, gave very liberally out of his own purse, collected monies also from the rents that Q. Mary

(1) PAT. 1 Mar. part 2 in Offic. Rot.

(2) REG. I fol. 138 b.

(3) [Indentures of Exchange] In Turr. Schol. Fabricâ Scholarum in Turr. Schol. MS.

(4) REG. I fol. 148 b.

(5) LIB. COMPUT. de receiptis & expens. pro

in pix. O O. num. 7, 8.]

had lately given to the University, several sums also from divers Heads of Houses and from Mr. Edw. Napier of Halywell. So ruinous they were that he was forced to rip up the whole roof, new plank them, set up new pews and benches in, and in a manner new glaze the windows of them. All which being done he settled the Disputations according to the old manner. And because some of the Schools near these of Arts had been before either pulled down or quite ruined in the time of Edward VI, and therefore those that he had repaired were not able to receive the Determiners in the aforesaid years, he appointed some of them to do their Exercise in the Divinity School.

What farther to be observed is that for the prevention of such misery and desolation that might in future times happen to the said Schools, certain Inscriptions were set up over their doors to distinguish them from places appointed for base and mechanic uses. Some of which you may be pleased to take as they were observed by Chytræus (1) and Hentznerus (2) in their Journies made into England, the former in an. 1568 or thereabouts, and the other an. 1598.

“ Grammatica.
Dialectica.
Rhetorica.
Arithmetica.
Musica.
Geometria.
Astrologia.

Literas disce.
Imposturas fuge.
Persuadent mores.
Numeris omnia constant.
Ne tibi diffideas.
Cura quæ domi sunt.
Altiora te ne quæsieris.”

To which they the said Authors add these following which they stile
' Virtutes Scholasticæ.'

“ Patientia.
Humilitas.
Fortitudo.

Patientia vincit ferendo.
Modestia amabilis.
Fortis est qui omnem fortitudinem devincit.

(1) Nath. Chytræus in *ITINERUM* Europæ Delitiis, edit. 1599, p. 598, 599.

(2) Paulus Hentznerus in *ITIN.* Germ. Gall. Angl. &c. edit. Norribergæ, 1629, p. 212, 213. [edit. Hearne, Oxon. 1712, ad finem J. Lelandi *ITIN.* v. ix, p. 126.]

Spes.

Spe vincimus omnes, sed omnis
fiducia sine DEO vana est.

Cautio.

Cautus vincit omnia."

Thus the said Authors, but besides these seven which they number, were three for the use of Philosophy, as is before told you. But mark I pray what the vicissitude of time will produce, and behold what less than a century of years will bring to pass; for whereas under the reign of K. Edw. VI the said Schools were I know not by what fate employed for infamous and sordid uses, and turned almost into common shops, so they, after some years use, when they were repaired, as particularly (1) in an. 1583, were pulled down to the ground (notwithstanding our predecessors had highly merited in them) and on their site and certain tenements and gardens adjoining, was this stately and quadrangular pile of building, which we now see, erected. This indeed was a very strange metamorphosis, seeming to me equal, or like to that which by the favour of the Gods hapned to the poor Cottage of Baucis:

‘ Illa vetus Dominis, & jam casa parva duobus
Vertitur in templum, furcas subiere columnæ,
Stramina flavescent, aurataque tecta videntur,
Cælataque fores, adopertaque marmore tellus.’

MEDICINE OR PHYSIC SCHOOLS.

That we have had Schools of Medicine in this University, it evidently appears in our ancient Statutes, wherein among those for Physicians and the Exercise they were to perform for their Degrees is mention made that the Inceptors in that Faculty were to read cursorily (2) one Book of the practise, and another the theory part of Physic ‘per omnes Scholas medicinales,’ and that also whereas the Vespers of Artists and Physicians did often happen together to the hindrance of each other, it was ordained (3) in the time of K. Ed. III, about the year 1357, that the Vespers of Physicians should be kept in ‘Scolis propriis,’ belonging to that Faculty, and those of the Artists of S. Mildrid’s. Among the said

(1) REG. L fol. 234 a.

(3) A fol. 97 b: B fol. 52 a: C fol. 7 b: D

(2) A fol. 97 a: B fol. 43 b: C fol. 7 b: D fol. 4 a.

fol. 4 a

Schools or places wherein the said Exercises were performed, Physic Hall in St. Mary's parish I suppose was one, as the name itself seems to note unto us. There was a very fair School therein, which, with the Hall itself (inhabited by Physicians) belonged to St. John's Hospital, as before in St. John's Schools 'tis told you. All that I find material of this School is, that it, with others of the same Faculty (which probably may be the same with some of those that I have already mentioned were repaired (1) by one John Major, an Inceptor in the same Faculty, an. 1426. After the Divinity School now standing was finished the Students in Physic did their Exercises therein.

LAW SCHOOLS.

Concerning the first reading of the Civil Law in this University, and of several matters relating thereunto, I have already told you in the Annals; all therefore that I shall say now shall be of the places that have been appointed for such that read it and the Canon Law.

1. CORNER SCHOOLS in St. Mary's parish sometime in the corner tenement (2) by which the passenger goes from Catstreet to Schoolstreet on the north side of St. Mary's Church. Whether the said place was constant for this Faculty I know not; sure I am from the Charter (3) of one Richard Overton, Clerk, dat. 9 Ed. III, (whereby he conveyeth several messuages in and without the walls of Oxford to one John de Roderham, Chaplain, (of which this wherein the Schools were situated was one) 'tis said that 'the Decretals were wont to be read in them.' Within few years after the said tenement came into the possession of the Provost and Scholars of Oriel College, who to this day are the owners thereof. How ancient the reading of the Decretals is in Oxford it doth scarce appear, only so far that Sylv. Gyraldus after he had read (4) them at Paris on the Lord's days, returned to Oxford, and is supposed by some to have read them there.

(1) F fol. 5 b, Epist. 24.

(2) This stone tenement was pulled down 1679 and a paper building set up in its place, more than a foot length into Catstreet. [Which build-

ing has since been removed for the purpose of enlarging the Area round Dr. Radcliffe's Library.]

(3) In THESAUR. Coll. Oriel in pyx. V.

(4) ANON in VITA Syl. Gyraldi, MS. cap. 13.

2. LAW SCHOOLS in Schydierd street, that is to say, in that street which leadeth from St. Mary's Church to Oriel College and Christchurch. As for the antiquity of these Schools, I suppose it may be equal to that time when the Laws were frequently read among us in the time of Hen. II. The first mention that I find of these Schools is in a Charter (1) of one Richard Segrim a Burgher of Oxford, written, as it should seem, in the 15 Hen. III, by which giving to St. Frideswyde's Priory 1^s 4^d yearly rent, would have that part of it be paid from the land which John Halegod sometime held of him in Schydierdstreet, 'ubi sunt Scholæ Legum in parochia B. Mariæ &c.' They were in, or rather near on the South side to, a large tenement called afterward Ridehall and at length Bedell Hall, included in the limits of that of St. Mary now standing. In an evidence (2) written 36 Edw. III, the said School (or Schools) are stiled 'Magnâ Schola,' and in another (3) of the 3 Rich. II, they seem to be turned into a Garden ground.

3. LAW SCHOOL in the said Parish of St. Mary: all the mention of which that I yet find, is in the Inquisition (4) or Survey 6 Edw. I (remembred in Einsham and Univerfity College Schools) running thus— "Episcopus Covent &c." 'The Bishop of Coventry doth hold divers tenements of Michael of Spain, and the said Michael had them of Philip Pady, and the said Philip held them hereditarily &c.' Among which tenements I find this Law School thus mentioned—Also the said Bishop hath "quandam magnam Scholam Legum in parochia B. Mariæ Virginis & valet annuatim quinque marcas—" Whether this School be the same with those that immediately proceed I know not: 'Tis likely it may be so, because one Master James of Spain, Clerk, kinsman as it seems to Michael, and also to K. Edw. I; (who, in the 19 of his reign, wrote (5) to Oliver Bishop of Lincoln to present him to the Church of Aldthorpe, belonging to him the said King, by reason of the vacancy of the Hospital of St. Leonard's in York) held (6) certain messuages in Schydierdstreet, namely those called Oriole of Alienore his consort, which

(1) In LIB. parvo Priorat. S. Frideswydæ, p. 137, Chart. 219; et in LIB. mag. p. 422.

(2) In THES. Coll. Oriel. ut supra, in pyx. I: et in quodam Rot. Huft. Cur. Majoris Oxon. tent. 36 Ed. III.

(3) In eod. THES.

(4) In TURRI Lond.

(5) LIB. Hospitalis S. Leonardi Eborac. MS. in Bib: Cotton.

(6) In THES. Coll. Oriel in pyx. G.

are not far from this Law School that we are now about. But these things being uncertain I shall go to the next School.

4. CIVIL LAW SCHOOL, or GREAT CIVIL LAW SCHOOL, in S. Edward's parish near S. Edward's Hall. All that I find of it is that it belonged to S. Frideswyde's Priory (but by whose gift I know not) and that it yielded to them by the name of Civil School three and fifty shillings and four pence yearly, as by an Inquisition (1) concerning their revenews taken in the year 1524 appears. The names of divers Principals or Moderators or Readers of it occur in our Registers, of whom those that were eminent were Dr. William Warham afterward Archbishop of Canterbury and Dr. Henry Morgan Bishop of S. David's.

5. CANON LAW SCHOOLS, or CANON SCHOOL, or the GREAT SCHOOL of the CANON LAW, so variously is it written, and said also to have been situated (2) 'in cimetricio] Ecclesiæ S. Edwardi' [an. 1441 ;] in another place (3) 'juxta Hieron Hall;' in a third (4) 'nuper in cimetricio S. Edwardi' (an. 1451 ;) and in a fourth place (5) 'juxta Aulam S. Edwardi.' It was a place in ancient time belonging to a certain Jew, from whom it came as 'tis thought, to K. Hen. III by escheat, and from him to the University. In the same School or Schools it hath been supposed by our Antiquary Mr. Br. Twyne, that the Black or Preaching Friars at their first coming to Oxford read and discussed the heads of the Canon Law to multitudes of Auditors that flocked from all parts of the University, they having also other Schools in and near their Mansion, of which that of S. Edward was one. But this their reading did not long continue here, for they finding that their Mansion was too narrow for them and their Disciples, translated themselves to another place, without the Town wall in the south suburb. So that this School being by them deserted was forthwith possessed by certain Canonists of the University,

(1) In Exemplificatione ejusd. Inquisitionis, in manibus Br. Whorwood de Halton in com. Oxon. sub sigillo.

(2) In REG. A 2 a, fol. 19 a.

(3) Ibid. fol. 78 a; et alibi. ['Aula Aquilæ juxta Scolas Juris Canonici:—'Aula Aquilæ juxta simetrium S. Edwardi.' Vide Notam in

margine : 'quia Scolæ Juris Canonici erant juxta Eccl. Edw.' an. 1449.]

(4) Ibid. fol. 98 a.

(5) Ibid. fol. 116 a: et alibi. ['Aula S. Edwardi juxta Scolas Juris Canonici Oxon. situat.']

who lived in certain Chambers adjoining, and read and taught the Canon Law there, even till the time that the said Schools were decayed.

There was an ancient Statute of the University concerning the taking of Degrees and doing Exercise for the same in sundry Faculties, and that every Inceptor also should hold his Vespers ‘in propriis Scholis suæ Facultatis;’ which being anciently with great care observed, the Vespers of the Canonists and Decretists were constantly solemnized here, frequented mostly by the Students of the same profession that lived in Halls, or Hostles for Canonists joining, or near thereunto. But afterward it so fell out, that through time and use this School was in a manner quite ruined, occasioning thereby the public Lectures of the Civil Law to be for a time intermitted. At length the University taking the matter into their considerations, reedified much of it, and made reparations on the rest, about the year 1489. In order whereunto they wrote divers Epistles to eminent persons, especially to such Bishops that had been educated among them, in one of which I find (1) it thus expressed concerning these Schools—‘*tanta [enim] antiquitate afficiuntur ipsæ Scholæ nostræ Universitatis, in quibus Lectiones Ordinariæ Juris Canonici auditoribus hætenus semper (aliquot annis exceptis) ministrari atque legi solent, ut non Scholæ aut domus, sed locus omni domo & manso privatus [atque vacuus] merito jam dici posset &c.*’ As for those that gave towards its reparation, were, beside what the University bestowed, JOHN MORETON Bishop of Ely, ROBERT STILLINGTON Bishop of Bath and Wells, sometime Principal of Deep Hall in S. Mary’s parish, THOMAS KEMPE Bishop of London, JOHN RUSSELL Bishop of Lincoln, who occurs Moderator of this School an. 1461, Mr. RICHARD SPEKYNGTON Bachelaur of Law, sometime Fellow of All Souls College, Mr. RICHARD LICHFIELD LL. D. the Chancellor of Lincoln, Mr. JOHN BOWCHER, and others, which last gave (2) 20^l. So that with the money that was collected and those sums which the University bestowed the said School was repaired in its walls and roof, but as for the inside, the wainscote, Chair for the Professor, pews and seats, were made up out of those in the Library over the old Congregation House, at what time the Books there, were translated to that called Duke Humphrey’s Library. And when the School was in a manner finished

(1) In LIB. EPIST. F fol. 159 b, Ep. 370.

(2) ROT. Comp. Procuratorum in p. 74. P P in Turr. Schol.

Dr. Ruffell Bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor of the University, wrote an Epistle (1) to the Academians, of which part runs thus—‘postquam Scholæ Juris Canonici in parietibus & tectis perfectæ fuerint, nihil deerit quo minus locus ipse vestris utilitatibus statim inserviat &c.’ Thus he, sometime Principal or Moderator of the said School.

What is farther observable is, 1. That it did flourish after this reparation, but not in that manner as formerly. 2. That about the time when Religious places were dissolved, and the Church was lessned, this place again (for want of Canonists) fell to decay. 3. That many famous men did read and moderate in this School, may be partly seen in our Registers, among the Aulary Cautions. 4. That Henry Wyght Doctor of Decrees was the last Principal or Moderator of it, and continued (2) in that office till about the year 1535, which is the 27 of Henry the eight. 5. That a Lease (3) of the said School was made by the University to one John Wayte Citizen and Mercer of Oxford, 12 July, 1 Edw. VI, with a garden ground joining thereunto on the north side. 6. That the said School was formerly situated in the Jewry (the great I think) near to the Area of the Preaching Friers, as the Register (4) of S. Frideswyde’s Priory doth testify, wherein the said Schools are called ‘Magnæ Scholæ in parochia S. Edwardi.’ 7. That the entrance into it, was through an arched gate little less than those that belong to Colleges, as our antiquary Mr. Twyne hath observed, it being standing about the latter end of Qu. Elizabeth. 8. That the said School stood on the north side of Tresham lane, that is to say, in that lane which leadeth from the back gate of the Blew Boar Inn to the Bear Inn, having had Edward Hall, sometime standing opposite (5) to it on the south side (the scite of which, or at least part, was included in a garden belonging to one of the Canons of Christ Church, about the first of Queen Mary) and a garden ground belonging to Magdalen College on the north side. 9. That nothing of it is now remaining, and the ground on which it stood hath a tenement or two built thereon.

(1) Ibid. in F fol. 162 a: Ep. 385. [‘Ex Holborna xx die Januarii, 1489.’]

(2) REG. g fol. 376 b, &c.

(3) In pyx. A A nu. 15: [et O O nu. 11] in Turri Schol.

(4) Lib. mag. S. Frid. p. 328.

(5) In pyx. A A ut supra.

6. CIVILL LAW SCHOOL, fometime fituated according to an Indenture (1) dat. 22 Hen. VI in Jewry Lane, which is the same lane I suppose which was usually called Civil School lane, almost opposite to the east end of Pennyfarthyng street. It did anciently belong to the Town of Oxford, but how they came by it I find not. All that appears to me for the propriety they have had in it, is from the Rentrolls or Accompts (2) of the Chamberlains of the said Town, wherein (among many) it is stiled 'Schola in Judaismo &c.' In a Rentroll of the 49 Edw. III, Dom. 1375, I find it thus stiled :

'De Schola in parvo Judaismo cum Gardino adjacente xvi fol.'

In another (3) in the time of Rich. II thus

'De Scholis in parvo Judaismo cum Gardino xvi fol.'

In (4) another 10 Hen. IV.

'Item solut. Abbati Osney pro Schola in parvo Judaismo ii fol.'

By the last of which stiles, finding that the Abbey of Osney had a certain yearly pension from this School, I recurred to the Rentrolls (5) fometime belonging to it, and found that the said School was in S. Edward's parish, and that it was written under this stile in a certain Rentroll for the year 1351 :

'Tenementum Galfridi le Saucer per Camerarios Oxon. ii fol. vi den.'

In another for 14 Hen. VI, Dom. 1435 thus :

'Tenementum Galfridi Saucer, viz. Schola in venella ii fol. vi den. per Camerarios Oxon.'

Which Rent or Pension was given to the said Abbey by one Geffry Saucer a Burgher of Oxford in the reign of Hen. III; and the School seemed to serve for the Students of divers Hostles of the Civil Law near it, of which Burnell's Inn alias London College and Hengsey Hall were two. At length after it had flourished divers years, was upon the decay thereof demised by the Town (6) under the name of 'Jure School' or 'Cyvyll School' 38 Hen. VIII to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church conditionally that they and their successors pay a quit rent of 13^s 4^d yearly for it.

(1) In THEs. Coll. Ball.

(2) In Cartophylac. Civ. Oxon. iu pyx. 'Ac- ut supra. compts.'

(3) In rub. lib. ibid. fol. 147.

(4) Inter divers. rot. Comp. in Chart. Oxon.

(5) In THEs. Æd. Ch.

(6) Ibid. in THEs. Æd. Ch.

7. CIVIL LAW SCHOOL over the fourth Isle joining to S. Aldates Church. It was frequented by the Students belonging to the Halls of Broadgate, Beef, Wolstan, Bole, Moyfes &c. which were near to it, and mostly for the reception of Students in the Civil Law. At what time it was erected I know not, because it seems not to be the same work or manner of building with the Isle itself underneath, which was built about 9 Edw. III. About the beginning of Hen. VIII, it became as well a Library as a School, and by the former name it did yearly (1) yield 26^s 8^d to the Church of S. Aldate. But the books being all, or mostly taken away in the latter end of Hen. VIII, and in the time of K. Edw. VI, when also the Canon and Civil Law did decay, the stowage of this place laid as I conceive void and so continued till Broadgates Hall was converted into Pembroke College, at what time this place was made a Library for their use, [and so continued till about the year 1709, when a Library was erected over the Hall within the College.]

Thur far concerning the said Schools: As for others that have been for that Profession in the University (which I conceive were many) they have not as yet occurred to my sight, neither any for the Common Law (for such I verily believe we have had) which though the learned Selden (2) doth not grant, yet upon these considerations we may take it for granted 1. That by the old Charters of the University of Oxford, 'Cognitio de libero tenemento,' hath not been long excepted from the Chancellor, though 'Mors hominis' and 'Mahenium' hath been. 2. That in some Charters 'felonia,' in general and 'Cognitio de libero tenemento' is expressed. 3. That by the Charters of K. Rich. II and Hen. IV the Chancellor of the University may proceed 'vel secundum jura regni, vel secundum leges et consuetudines Universitatis.' 4. That by the Statutes of K. Edw. VI made for this University, the public Professor of the Civil Law is to shew in his Lectures the difference of the Common Law of this land from the Civil. 5. That there is a Statute (3) in our old Books from whence it may be collected that the said Law was studied here in

(1) Ex diversis rentalibus five comput. Gardiano um Ecclesie S. Aldati, repositis in quadam cista in Cancello ejusdem Ecclesie,

(2) In NOTIS suis super 47 cap. Fortescuti de Laudibus LL. Anglie.

(3) Ut videtur in A fol. [92 a] et in C fol. 119 a.

Oxford. These things I say being considered we may safely suppose that the Common Law was studied, read and taught in the University, and so consequently that we had Halls and Hostles for the reception of it.

DIVINITY SCHOOLS.

The Schools for the grand Faculty of Divinity have been without doubt many, but the particular places where they stood I cannot now describe. Some of those before mentioned among the Arts have been questionless employed by the Theologists, but not constantly: likewise in ancient time they read in their Chambers, which being held very inconvenient, they were ordered to do it in some places more public, as in the Church of S. Mildrid, in the Chapels adjoining to S. Mary's Church, or else in Houses of Religion. When the orders were introduced in the University, the Members of them did perform their Theological Exercises among the Academians either in Schoolstreet, or the Church of S. Mary: but after they had got Mansions and settled in them, then did they do their usual Exercises within themselves, which being oppugned by the University, great controversies afterwards hapned, as the Annals before will more largely tell you.

Those Houses of Religion that had such Schools, and wherein Secular Clerks did sometimes perform their Theological Exercises were

I. Those in the House of the Augustine Fryers, which being most near to Schoolstreet, were from the first to the last frequented by the Academians: the place was their Chapter House, and such that did their Exercises in Divinity there, paid for the use of it to the Prior of the said House.

II. Those in the Mansion of the Black or Dominican Fryers, wherein those among themselves, or such of their Order that had a mind to proceed in Divinity or Arts did read and hold their Vespers, afterwards with much ado translated to S. Mary's Church about the latter end of K. Edw. I, and thence again to their own House, which continued to the last. See more in the Annals, an. 1311, &c.

III. Those in that most celebrated Covent of the Grey or Franciscan Fryers, wherein many of their Order, famous throughout the learned world (not only such that were born in England, but beyond the seas) have read and held their respective Vespers.

IV. Those in the House of the White or Carmelite Fryers wherein also those of their own Order have done the like.

V. Those in Gloucester College, wherein the Benedictines did the like, but all these places, except the first, being remote from Schoolstreet and the chief part of the University, were little frequented by the Academians or Secular Clerks, and few of them as I conceive did their Exercises among them.

Among those Auditoria for the Faculty of Divinity used by Secular Clerks, must not be forgotten those in Wodecocke Hall in S. Mary's parish, of which I find mention in an Osney (1) Rentroll, 9 Ric. II, thus—

‘De Schola Theologica super seldam ibidem (viz. Wodecocke) per Magistrum Rogerum de Chiddesle xx den.’

See more in Wodecocke Schools.

Many such Schools have been in Halls situated not only in Schoolstreet, but in other places remote from it; which being at length found very inconvenient that the grand Faculty should be straightned and obscured, and so consequently the Professors thereof perform their Exercises without Auditors, the chief Members of the University entertained thoughts of procuring monies to build one that should solely be dedicated to that Faculty. At length coming to a result, they proceeded first to obtain ground to build it upon, and then to procure monies to carry on the work. The particulars and process of which business I shall in order as they come to my hands recite.

DIVINITY SCHOOL now standing. Concerning the time when this place was first began, I find from certain Authors (2) to be about the year 1390, and that after it was for some time carried on, laid still near 60 years &c. But these traditions being false I shall lay them aside, and recur to Record that erreth not. In order therefore for the beginning of this noble work, the University obtained (3) of the Master and Scholars of Balliol College 7 July 5 Hen. VI, Dom. 1427, a void piece of ground within the walls of the Town of Oxford, situated between Exeter

(1) In THES. Æd. Christii.

(2) Caius in 1 lib. HIST. Cantabr. p. 82. Twynus in MISCELLAN. ad finem APOL. pro. antiq. Acad. Oxon. et alii.

(3) In Turri Schol. in pyx. B B nu. 2, 3, 4: et in THES. Coll. Balliol inter Cartas de Tenementis in paroch. S. Mildridæ.

[Dat. in Vigil. Transl. St. Tho. Mart.]

College on the west side, and School-street on the east, Exeter lane running under the said wall on the north, and the tenements of the Abbat and Covent of Dorchester (wherein were Dorchester Schools as I have told you) and of the College of Balliol near Mildrid lane, on the south. Which being obtained by a lease of 99 years in consideration of another lease for as many years made by the University to the said College of Balliol of Sparrow Hall, otherwise called Old Balliol Hall, they procured another plot of ground of S. Frideswyde's Priory, being part of the ground which belonged to S. Patrick's Hall, (1) by paying yearly 3^s 4^d for it. Which plot I say being so obtained, they proceeded in their foundation (began as it seems the year before 1427) and bargained with a person to oversee the work. But the University finding their stock to be almost spent, resolved among themselves to send petitionary Epistles to several persons of worth to contribute towards the carrying on of the said work. The first that appears (2) to have been written for that purpose was to the MONKS of the ORDER of S. BENEDICT, which shortly after was, by the care of Edmund Kyrton, Prior of Gloucester College in Oxon, and others, presented to the Heads of that Order then congregated in a general Chapter at Northampton: the beginning of it is—'Reverendissimi in Christo Patres ac præstantissimi Domini &c.' dat. the last of June 1427, or the year going before. Which request of the University being taken into consideration, the said Heads consented at length to give the University an 100^l, conditionally that the said School should be for ever free for the men of their Order to do their Exercise in. For the receipt of part of which, we have the transcript (3) of two acquittances, the one dated the last of Apr. 8 Hen. VI, given to Ralph, Abbat of Abendon, for his paying of twenty marks, and another of May 13 the same year to John Wethamstede D. of Divinity, and Abbat of S. Albans, for the like sum.

About the same time that the said Epistle was written, HENRY CHICHELE Archbishop of Canterbury gave towards the same work a very considerable sum of gold, as the University's letter of thanks (4) to him doth testify: WILLIAM GRAY, Dean of Paul's, gave (5) another sum

(1) Ut videtur in quodam Rentali Priorat. S. Frid. fact. an. 1517.

(2) In F fol. 6 a; Epist. 25. Vide Reynerum in Append. ad Apostol. Benedictinorum in Anglia, part. 3, script 73, p. 186.

(3) Ibid. in F fol. 16 a, [an. 1430.]

(4) Ibid. fol. 6 b, Epist. 26.

(5) Ibid. Ep. 27.

of money in silver; the Deans and Chapters of SALISBURY, WELLS, EXETER, and LINCOLN, (1) other sums. The CANONS of the ORDER of S. AUGUSTINE bestowed also their gifts very liberally; to the Presidents and Prelates of which Order, sitting in a general Chapter at Northampton, the University had before sent their petitionary Epistle. (2) All which gifts being received, with monies from other persons, especially from HUMPHREY the good Duke of GLOCESTER (whose liberality was so considerable that he is stiled (3) the FOUNDER of the said School) the University proceeded to build a story over it for a Library: And that the work might the better go forward, they wrote a complimentary Letter (4) to the said Duke an. 1445, telling him how far they had proceeded in the work, and how that the place itself being fit for a Library, because remote from secular noise, offered him the name and title of FOUNDER of it: but whether he accepted of it, I know not. Of this I am sure, that he received the motion so kindly, that he not only gave them Monies, but also two years after when he died an hundred pound, (5) and many choice Manuscripts. Which last being with much ado obtained by the University, they were reposed in the old Library built by Bishop Cobham till such time this Library over the Divinity School was finished.

Much about the same time JOHN KEMP Archbishop of York and Cardinal, with EDMUND Duke of SOMERSET and Marquis of DORCHESTER, Executors to Cardinal BEAUFORT, Bishop of Winchester, gave (6) at the instance of Mr. Gilbert Kymer, Chancellor of the University, 500 Marks of the goods of the said BEAUFORT to be bestowed on the said work; which being received and put into the hands of Mr. Elias Holcot Warden of Merton College, according to the minds of the Executors, divers Ordinations were published in a Congregation (7) of Regents and Non Regents, an. 1447; whereby care was taken concerning the keeping of the said money in a Chest with five keys, also of the disposal of it, and for the procurement of other sums.

Soon after EDMUND REDE of Borestall in Buckinghamshire Esq. gave stones and timber, for which the University expressed themselves very

(1) Ibid. fol. 7 b, Epist. 29, &c.

(2) Ibid. Epist. 30.

(3) LIB. Bedellorum Oxon. MS in Mense in A a fol. [26 b] 73 a.
Febr.

(4) Ibid. in F fol. 71 b, Ep. 175.

(5) Ibid. fol. 88 b, [an. 1450.]

(6) A fol. 37 b: et in F fol. 80 a, 98 b: et

(7) A a a fol. 245 a.

grateful in an Epistle to him. (1) But all these gifts, besides others of smaller note (among which were those (2) of the Executors of WILLIAM AENEWYKE, Bishop of Lincoln, and of divers Inceptors at their Proceedings, too numerous now to be named) effecting not the matter, the work laid still many years, and 'twas verily thought had not the Members of the University bestirred themselves for contributions, the work would never have come to perfection. The chief person (after great expectation of Benefactors) that bestowed money upon it was Mr. RICHARD MEY, M. of A. for he, as it well appears, gave so liberally towards it, that the University plainly told him in a letter of thanks (3) sent to him, an. 1470, that if he had not reached out his assisting hand towards the erection of their Divinity School, that work perhaps would have been begun in vain. Some years after Archbishop KEMPE, before mentioned, (4) gave 500 marks. THOMAS KEMPE, his Nephew, Bishop of London, 1000 marks, an. 1478, in which year a certain writing (5) was drawn between the said Bishop and the University, whereby it was agreed that the Chancellor and Scholars thereof should provide a Chest (6) to preserve the said money, and that the overplus of it not bestowed on the building should be allotted for the relief of poor Scholars by pledges given in by them when they borrowed any sum thence.

After the receipt of these monies, the University resolving to go through and put an end to the work, sent an humble Letter (7) to the King, 6 Cal. March 1478, wherein telling him how that lately they had procured several worthy persons that did intend to perfect the Divinity School which almost for threescore years had laid still, he would be pleased to appoint that some of his Artificers at Windsor Castle (which were a little before sent for from Oxford) might be restored to them again, for they feared if this their humble petition was not granted, the work would be in great danger of not going forward &c. The reason for this their desire they tell not the King any farther, but evident it is elsewhere that they were bound to perfect it by a certain time, the which if they did not, they were to refund what they had received. Their desire being

(1) Ibid. in F, ut supra.

(2) In quodam Rot. Comp. Gul. Church supervisoris fabricæ Scholæ Theolog. terminante 19 Dec. 1453 in Thesaur. Colleg. Univerf.

(3) F fol. 119 b, Ep. 257.

(4) REG. A a fol. 26 b: et in LIB. Bed. ut supra in mense Apr.

(5) In F fol. 132 b.

(6) Afterward called Kemps Chest.

(7) Ibid. in F Ep. 256.

granted by the King, the Bishop of Winchester, [WILLIAM WINFLEET] who was Overseer of the said Buildings at Windsor, not only sent forth with the Artificers to Oxon (he having also been desired for that purpose by the University) but also freely lent them scaffolds to work upon, those I suppose that were used in the building of his College of S. Mary Magdalen at the same time scarce finished. So that all things then proceeding in good order to the great content and expectation of divers parties, the University in an Epistle (1) to their great Patron, THOMAS KEMPE, Bishop of London, thus expresses themselves — ‘alii vehendis faxis, alii jam vectis poliendis; pars sculpendis imaginibus, pars jam formatas imagines arcualiter situando mirifice conantur. Opus est certe Deo dignum, nec tibi justior possit esse lætitiæ occasio, quam te illius authorem meminisse. Perge igitur, & fac ut opus imperfectum, quod optimis (ut speratur) auguriis incepisti, non nisi perfectissimum relinquis &c.’

And while this work was going very cheerfully forward, the University found several supplies from other persons, so many, that they were induced to make it more glorious and splendid than they at first intended. All which being finished 1480, the Theological Exercises were translated from other places to this School, and the books from Cobham's Library to the Solar or room over it, as I shall among the Libraries tell you. Now that the Reader may understand the sumptuousness of this Fabric in every respect, let him be pleased to read part of an Epistle (2) following, that was written to Bishop KEMPE before mentioned, about the year when 'twas finished—‘Tu igitur unus, cum hujus structuræ extremam manum imposueris, totius nimirum ædificii author videberis &c.’ then after some matters interposed, thus—‘regale Atrium ad publicum emolumentum construxisti, quod sanè adeò eminens & splendidum est, ut non minus reliqua ingentia ædificia quæ sibi vicina sunt et magnitudine et pulchritudine superet, quam Theologica ipsa disciplina cui dicatum est, cæteras scientias excellere constet. Si videris unquam Rever. Pater quàm celebris quamque excellens sit hæc Schola, haud dubito quin tibi præcordia omnia præ nimio gaudio exultarent. Quid dicam magnitudinem latitudinemque loci, muros quadratis lapidibus simul & levigatis perpendiculariter structos; taceo situm qui commodissimus est; præmitto etiam ornamenta Regibus & principibus digna, quæ tam in Cathedra,

(1) Ibid. fol. 141 a, Ep. 303.

(2) In quodam lib. MS. in Bib. Coll. S. Benedict. Cant.

quam in cæteris interioribus partibus, ad naturalis cœli imaginem variis picturis subtilique artificio cœlata sunt; omitto etiam valvarum singularissima opera, turricularum apparatus. *Quare age bone pater & salus publica lætare, qui dum unius tantùm urbis antea pater esses, nunc patriæ sis parens factus, &c.*'

Thus part of the said Epistle; the rest being not pertinent, I shall omit it. But the said School and Library over it, being for the most part finished by the said Bishop, the University not only appointed (1) for him and his Uncle, the Archbishop of York, anniversary Masses to be said for their welfare and health of their souls on the days of S. Luke and S. Frideswyde in the month of October for ever, but also that every Doctor or Professor of Divinity should thenceforth after each ordinary Lecture performed by him in the said School use this form of prayer—'Anima Domini JOHANNIS KEMPE Cardinalis, & anima Domini THOMÆ KEMPE, London. Episcopi, & animæ omnium Benefactorum nostrorum per misericordiam DEI in pace requiescant.' Which I say being appointed was constantly performed till the change of Religion, as it was also by those of the University that preached (2) at Paul's Cross and at S. Mary's Hospital without Bishopsgate in London, by joining HUMPHREY the good DUKE of GLOCESTER with them. By the present Statutes also, it is enjoined that their persons be commemorated by the Preacher on AÛt Sunday, as also at the beginning of each Term, and by him that preaches the Affize Sermon, when the Judges itinerant come to Oxon twice in the year.

To conclude, all that I shall farther add concerning this place, is that it suffered the same fate in the reign of Edw. VI, as the Schools of Arts did. It suffered in its roof and gutters of lead, which being not repaired for several years, great damage followed thereupon. Part of its useful furniture also was taken away by Mechanics, and the windows that were adorned with the pictures of some Saints and Fathers as also with the Arms of Benefactors were partly broken and the lead belonging to them and any thing else that could be easily pilfered, were quite taken away. Also not only nettles, bushes, and brambles grew (3)

(1) B fol. 64 a: C f. 126 a 185 &c. et in F Epist. 279.

(2) Nic. Harpesfeld in HIST. Ecclesiast. Sæc. 15, cap. 10: et in B fol. 37 b.

(3) Ut in COMPUT. Doctoris Rainold Univ. Commissarii in pyx. P P.

about the walls (so difused was it and the other Schools) but a stinking pound for cattle was erected close, and joining to it. All which being beheld with great reluctancy by the R. Catholics when their Religion was restored, were taken away and all things relating to the School were put into good order, an. 1557.

What alterations have been since made in it were these

1. The taking down of the Profeffor's Chair, which stood in the middle of the School on the south side, a fair piece of polisht work erected on pillars of stone curiously wrought, with a canopy of carved wood, supported by pillars of the same, which canopy did reach almost to the roof.

2. The taking away of the Opponents seat which was under it, on the stone work of which were the Arms of MORETON Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal, as if he had been the builder of, or a benefactor to, it.

3. The taking away the Respondents seat on the north side of the School, and opposite to the former, built also of polisht stone, erected from the floor, and half encompassed with a stone seat for the auditors. So that the School being clear (for before that time all the ancient seats with desks before them on each side of the School, from one end to the other were taken away) a fair gate with folding doors in the middle thereof on the north side, was made to oppose the chief gate leading into the Theater, and a Chair also for the Profeffor, and pews for the Opponent and Respondent, with seats for Auditors were put up at the west end of the School as they now stand. All which alterations were made in the year 1669 by the contrivance of the Astronomy Profeffor [Christopher Wren D. C. L. John Fell, D. D. Dean of Christ Church,] and Vicechancellor then in being.

Arms [that were] in the Windows.

In the North Windows.

Argent, on a Bend Sable three Roses of the first.

Lozengy Ermine and Sable; on a Chief of the second three Lillies flipped, Argent. *Wainfleet*
[WILLIAM WAINFLEET, Bishop of Winchester, Lord Chancellor of England, and Founder of] Magdalen College.

Argent, a Bull passant Sable, armed Or, within a Bordure of the second, charged with *Hart*.
Bezants, and one Mitre in the middle Chief of the said Bordure Or: [WALTER] HART [or LYHERT, Provost of Oriel College, and] Bishop of Norwich.

Or, a Chevron between three Cinque-foiles, Gules: [HENRY CHICHELE, Bishop of St. *Chichele*.
Davids Archbishop of Canterbury, and Founder of] All Souls College.

Quartered: first and fourth, quarterly, Argent, three Fusills in Fefs Gules; *Montague*
MONTAGUE. Second and third Or, an Eagle displayed Vert; MONTHERMER. *Montherm.*
Second and third, Argent, a Saltire Gules; a Label of the first, their Points goboneed *Nevill*.
of the second: [Hon. GEORGE NEVILL Chancellor of the University, Bishop of Exeter, Lord Chancellor of England, and Archbishop of York.]

Argent, on a Fefs Azure, between three Bucks' Heads cabossed Gules in chief, and as *Beckington*
many Pheons Sable in base, a Mitre stringed Or: THOMAS BECKINGTON, Bishop of Bath and Wells, [and Keeper of the Privy Seal.]

Argent, a Mitre stringed Or, between three Choughs Proper beaked and legged of the *second*.

Parted per Fefs Ermine and Ermines, a Lion rampant counterchanged *

[W. WAINFLEET OR] MAGDALEN COLLEGE Arms, as before.

Argent, two Chevrons Sable between three Roses Gules. [WILLIAM de WYKEHAM, *Wykham*.
Keeper of the Privy Seal Lord Chancellor of England Bishop of Winchester, and Founder of] New College.

Argent, on a Bend engrailed Azure, three Wolves Heads erased of the first.

Gules, three Wheatheaves Or, within a Bordure engrailed Argent: KEMPE.

Kempe.

The See of CANTERBURY; Impaling; Quarterly, first and fourth, Arg. a Crofs en- *See of Cant.*
grailed Gules, between four Waterbougets Sable: BOUCHIER: Second and third *Bouchier*.
Gules a Fefs between twelve Billets Or. [Ensigned with a Cardinal's Hat. Hon. *Levaine*.
THOMAS BOUCHIER, Dean of St. Martin's le Grand, London, Chancellor of this University, Bishop of Worcester, and Ely, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Archbishop of Canterbury, and a Cardinal.]

Azure, a Chevron between three Wolves Heads [erased] Or. [JOHN] CHADWORTH Bi- *Chad-*
shop of Lincoln. *worth*

Azure, two Tapers (as it seems) not lighted, in Saltire Or, their tops Gules.

* These Arms were in Univ. Coll. Hall.

- Kempe.* Arms of KEMPE, as before.
- Univer. of Oxford.* Azure, a Book expanded Argent, with Strings or Labels Or, (upon which are written these words in gold, SAPIENTIA and FELICITATE) between three Ducal Crowns of the third : Which are the Arms of the famous UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.
- De la Pole* Quarterly ; first and fourth, Azure a Fefs between three Leopards Heads and Faces Or.
- Mowbray.* Second and third, Azure, a Chief Gules, a Lion rampant Or.
[JOHN DE LA POLE, Duke of Suffolk, Steward of the Univerfity. He married Elizabeth, Sifter to K. Edward IV.]
- Edw. IV.* Quarterly ; FRANCE and ENGLAND. [King EDWARD IV.]
- Quarterly ; first and fourth, Gules, on a Fefs Or, three Fleur de lis, Azure, between three Leopards Faces of the Second.
- Second and third, Argent, three Leopards Faces Or.
- Clare.* Or three Chevronells Gules.
- Roet* Gules, three [Catherine] Wheels Or : (1) CHAUCER and ROET, [ROUET or DE ROELT.

In the South Windows.

- Argent, a Patriarchal Crofs patee Sable.
- Beauchamp* Quarterly ; first and fourth, Gules, a Fefs between fix Crofs Crofflets Or : BEAUCHAMP.
- Warren.* Second and third, Checquy Or and Azure, a Chevron Erm. Impaling :
- Defpencer.* Quarterly ; First and fourth, Gules, a Frett Or : Second and third, Or, three Gules.
- Clare.* [HENRY BEAUCHAMP Earl and Duke of WARWICK.]
- Beaufort.* FRANCE and ENGLAND quartered within a Bordure Gobony Argent and Azure. [HENRY] BEAUFORT [Bifhop of Lincoln, and Winchefter, Lord Chancellor of England, and Cardinal.]
- Grey.* Gules, a Lion rampant within a Bordure engrailed Argent : [WILLIAM GREY, Bifhop of Ely, Lord High Treafurer of England : the fame as Lords] GREY of Werk.
- Ed. Prince of Wales.* FRANCE and ENGLAND, quartered with a File of three points Argent : [EDWARD Prince of WALES, eldeft Son of King Edward IV.]
- Plantagenet.* Gules, three Lions paffant Or ; a File of three points Argent : [RICHARD Duke of YORK and NORFOLK, and Earl Marfhal, fecond fon of King Edward IV.]
- Beaufert* FRANCE and ENGLAND quartered, within a Bordure Gobony, Erm. and Azure : [EDMOND BEAUFORT, Duke of SOMERSET and Marquis of DORSET.]
- Hum. D. of Gloucefter.* FRANCE and ENGLAND quartered within a Bordure Argent : THOMAS of Woodftock [Duke of GLOUCESTER or more likely HUMPHREY Duke of GLOUCESTER.]
- Azure, a Leopard's Face between three Ducal Crowns Or.
- Ewerby.* Argent, a Saltire engrailed Sable ; on a Chief of the fecond, a Mullet of the first ; IWARDBIE, [INBURY, or EWERBY.] Impaling ;
- Pigott.* Sable, three Pickaxes Argent : PIGOTT.
- Gules, a Fefs between fix Martlets Or ; within a Bordure charged with — Sable.
- See of Can. Moreton* The See of CANTERBURY : Impaling ; Quarterly ; first and fourth Erm. fecond and third, plain, a Goat's Head erased, Argent. [JOHN] MORETON [Bifhop of Ely,

(1) [Thefe are the Arms of Roet, whose Daughter and Coheir Philippa was married to Geoffry Chaucer the Poet, and was buried at Ewelin in Oxfordfhire.]

Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Chancellor of this University.]

Which Coat and that of the Franciscan Friars were also carved in stone on the Opponent's seat, pulled down 1669. [p. 786, nu. 85.]

On the roof of this School, are several of the before mentioned Coats of Arms, and these following curiously carved in stone.

[At the upper end.]

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | The SEE of CANTERBURY: impaling: Kempe, as before.
[JOHN KEMPE, successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, London, Archb. of York and Canterbury, and Lord High Chancellor of England.] | <i>See of Cant.</i>
<i>Kempe</i> |
| 2 | — a Fefs — between six Martlets. | ————— |
| 3 | Two Tapers in Saltire. | ————— |
| 4 | The UNIVERSITY of OXFORD. | <i>Uni. of Ox.</i> |
| 5 | — a Fefs — between three pair of Snakes in true love or bowed. | ————— |
| 6 | KEMPE. | <i>Kempe</i> |
| 7 | — a Chevron — between three Crofs Croflets pierced. [RICHARD MEY, M. A.] | <i>Mey</i> |
| 8 | W. WAINFLEET, Bishop of Winchester. | <i>Wainfleet</i> |
| 9 | KEMPE: Impaling; the See of LONDON. | <i>Kempe</i>
<i>See of London.</i> |
| 10 | Argent, a Patriarchal Crofs patee Sable. | ————— |
| 11 | KEMPE: Impaling; the See of LONDON. | <i>Kempe</i>
<i>See of London.</i> |
| 12 | Quartered: first, Argent a Fefs and Canton Gules; second, — a Griffin segreant —; third, Argent, a Lion rampant quevee forchee, Gules, crowned Or; fourth, Gules, a Star of twelve points Argent: fifth, — an Eagle displayed —; sixth, Checquy —. [Sir RICHARD WYDVYLLE Knight, (Son of Richard Earl Rivers, and Brother to Lionel Wydvylle Bishop of Salisbury, and Chancellor of the University) Deputy Steward of the University] | <i>Wydvylle</i>
<i>Peter of Luxembb.</i>
<i>Earl of St. Paul</i> |
| 13 | Quarterly, first and fourth, six swallows 3, 2 and 1. ARUNDELL.
Second and third, — a Bend —. [JOHN ARUNDELL Bishop of Chichester.] | <i>Arundell.</i> |
| 14 | — a Chevron — between three Crofs Croflets — :
Impaling: — a Chevron — between three Bugle Horns [string d.] | —————
<i>Sutton.</i> |
| 15 | [Azure] a Dolphin naiant [Argent] between three Mulletts [of the second] pierced Gules [R. FITZJAMES, D. D. Warden of Merton College, Lord Almoner, and successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London.] | <i>Fitzjames</i> |
| 16 | Quarterly: first and fourth, — a Crofs moline pierced — : second and third, — a Crofs engrailed —. [W. ALNWICK, successively Bishop of Lincoln and Norwich.] | <i>Alnwick</i> |

- See of Lon.* 17 The SEE of LONDON.
 ——— 18 Two Tapers in Saltire.
Roet 19 Gules, three Wheels Or: ROET.
Wainfleet 20 W. WAINFLEET, Bp. of Winchester.
Kempe 21 Kempe.
 22 The same.
 ——— 23 ——— a Fefs ——— between six Martlets ——— 3, 2, 1.
See of London. 24 SEE of LONDON: Impaling: KEMPE.
Kempe
See of Lon. 25 SEE of LONDON.
Kempe 26 KEMPE.
Chichele 27 H. CHICHELE, Archb. of Canterbury.
Chadworth 28 J. CHADWORTH Bishop of Lincoln.
Uni. of Ox. 29 The UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.
Beckington 30 T. BECKINGTON, Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Wykeham 31 W. WYKEHAM Bishop of Winchester.
See of Canterbury 32 The See of Canterbury. Impaling; BOUCHIER; quartered.
Bouchier
Nevill. 33 G. NEVILL, Archb. of York: quartered.
Wainfleet 34 W. WAINFLEET Bishop of Winchester.
See of Lincoln 35 Three Lions passant guardant ———; a Castle or Church in Chief. See of LIN-
Russell COLN. Impaling: Azure, two Chevronells between three Roses Argent.
See of Win. 36 The SEE of WINCHESTER: Impaling: Or, three Torteaux's Gules; a File with
Courtney as many Labels charged with the same. [Hon. PETER] COURTNEY, [Bishop of
 Winchester.]
Exeter Col. 37 W. STAPLETON, Bishop of Exeter, Founder of Exeter College.
Wainfleet 38 W. WAINFLEET, Bishop of Winchester.
 ——— 39 ——— Two Snakes nowed or in true love ——— their heads upwards and tails
 below.
 ——— 40 The same as 12.
De la Pole 41 Quarterly; first and fourth, Azure, a Fefs between three Leopards Heads or Faces
Fitzalan Or: Second and third, Azure, a Chief Gules, a Lion rampant Or. [WILLIAM
 DE LA POLE, Duke of SUFFOLK.]
See of Lon. 42 The SEE of LONDON.
 ——— 43 A Patriarchal Crofs.
 ——— 44 Argent, a Mitre stringed Or, between three Choughs Proper beaked and legged.
Uni. of Ox. 45 The UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.
See of Canterbury 46 The SEE of CANTETBURY. Impaling KEMPE.
Kempe
 ——— 47 The same as 19.

- 48 SEE OF LONDON : impaling ; KEMPE. *See of London Kempe*
- 49 EXETER COLLEGE. *Exeter Col.*
- 50 KEMPE. *Kempe*
- 51 Arg. a Lion rampant Az. THO' de FALCONBERGH, Ld. FALCONB. and E. of KENT. or Gules, a Lion rampant Or. [WILLIAM FITZ ALAN Earl of Arundell.] *Falconb. Fitz Alan*
- 52 Quartered of six : the same as 12. _____
- 53 FRANCE and ENGLAND quartered [Ensigned with a Coronet. Supporters—a Lion and a Bull. King EDWARD the fourth.] *K. Ed. IV.*
- 54 Quartered ; first and fourth, _____ Two Lions passant _____ ; second and third, quarterly ; first and fourth, _____ seven Mullets _____ 2, 2, 2, and 1 : second and third Barry _____ ; a Chief _____.
- 55 EXETER COLLEGE. *Exeter Col.*
- 56 _____ Lozengy _____ : Impaling ; _____ three Lions _____.
- 57 Barry of ten _____ three Chaplets _____.
- 58 KEMPE. *Kempe*
- 59 SEE OF LONDON : impaling ; KEMPE. *See of London Kempe*
- 60 KEMPE. *Kempe*
- 61 See of CANTERBURY : impaling ; KEMPE. *See of Canterbur. Kempe*
- 62 W. WAINFLEET. *Wainfleet*
- 63 SEE OF LONDON : impaling ; KEMPE. *See of London Kempe*
- 64 See of CANTERBURY : impaling ; CHICHELE. *See of Canterb. Chichele Kempe*
- 65 KEMPE. *See of Canterb. Kempe*
- 66 SEE OF CANTERBURY : impaling ; KEMPE. *See of Canterb. Kempe*
- 67 The UNIVERSITY of OXFORD. *Uni. of Ox.*
- 68 W. HART, Bishop of Norwich. *Hart*
- 69 [Azure] two Chevronells between three Roses [Argent. JOHN RUSSEL, Bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor of the University, Keeper of the Privy Seal and Preceptor of Edward Prince of Wales, son of King Edward IV.] *Ruffell*
- 70 The See of Canterbury : impaling KEMPE. Ensigned with a Cardinal's Hat. *See of Canterb. Kempe*
- 71 KEMPE. *Kempe*
- 72 The same as 44. _____
- 73 The SEE of LONDON. *See of Lon.*
- 74 KEMPE. *Kempe*
- 75 T. BECKINGTON, Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Beckington*

- See of London Kempe* 76 SEE OF LONDON : impaling ; KEMPE.
- 77 The fame as 39.
- Uni. of Ox.* 78 THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.
- Chadwor.* 79 J. CHADWORTH.
- 80 Two Tapers in Saltire.
- See of London Kempe* 81 SEE OF LONDON : impaling ; KEMPE.
- See of Lon.* 82 SEE OF LONDON.
- See of Canterb. Kempe* 83 See of Canterbury : impaling ; KEMPE.
- Kempe* 84 KEMPE, within a Bordure engrailed. [Encircled with a Scroll on which is the following Motto—DA GLORIAM DEO.]
- 85 A Man's Heart between two Hands, expanded and wounded; and as many Feet trunked at the Ankle, and wounded in the like manner; all placed Saltire ways and Proper. Borne by the FRANCISCAN FRYERS. Painted in the Windows also. (1)
- See of Canterb. Kempe* 86 See of CANTERBURY : impaling ; KEMPE.
- 87 The fame as 19 and 47.
- Uni. of Ox.* 88 THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.
- See of London Kempe* 89 See of LONDON : impaling ; KEMPE.
- 90 ——— Three Wolves Heads erased ——— between two Bendlets ———.
- 91 The fame as 2.
- Wainfleet* 92 W. WAINFLEET.
- Hum. D. of Gloucester* [In the centre of the north front on the Cornice were probably the Arms of HUMPHREY Duke of GLOUCESTER. The Coat on the Shield is now defaced; but the Supporters are the Duke's; two Antelopes, gorged, chained, and attired.
- The following Coat is also to be seen : ——— a Bend raguly ———
Supporters two Bears.
- On the south front the only remaining Shield is the following :
- De la Pole* Azure a Fefs between three Leopards Heads Or. Supporters—an Antelope and a Wyvern. JOHN DE LA POLE, Duke of Suffolk, and High Steward of the University.]

(1) [Mr. Wood is deceived in ascribing Arms to the Franciscan Friars. The Shield is an emblematical allusion of our SAVIOUR'S Crucifixion. A similar one is carved on the wainfcoat in New College Hall at the west end. The different Religious Societies bore no Arms. The Monastic and Conventual Seals generally had the Arms of the Founder. See Tanner's NOT. ANGL.]

SCHOOLS OF ARTS NOW STANDING.

Sir THOMAS BODLEY having begun to build the east part of the public Library (now the west end of these new Schools) the Sages of the University considered among themselves, that the adding of three more sides to that would make a compleat quadrangular pile, wherein the Schools of the superior and inferior Arts, as also of the Tongues, might be contained; yet how to bring their minds to pass they knew no other way (Sir THOMAS BODLEY having been at great charges already to restore the Library) than to obtain contributions from those persons that had been formerly of the University. While things thus stood, Sir THOMAS BODLEY, who had received notice of their design, forthwith sent a Letter (1) to the University dated Nov. 5, 1611: wherein among several matters he imparteth the same motion to them, that is to say, of pulling down the old Schools of Arts, and the adding to that work which he had began, three more sides as is before mentioned, advising them withal to apply themselves to Sir JOHN BENNETT, [sometime Student of Christ Ch. Proctor in 1585, under which year see more of him, LL. D.] Judge of the Prerogative Court, and to sollicit all the Bishops then being, that had been sometime of this University, to be contributors to the said intended work. Within few days after, they sent a letter to Sir J. Bennett about that matter; who receiving it, answered them in a Latin Letter (2) Jan. 21 the same year, promising his best endeavours to promote the said work. In another (3) also in English dated the first of April 1612, he advised them, as Sir THOMAS BODLEY had done before, to send letters to the Bishops and to provide a Register to enter their gifts, and withal tells them that seeing the University had already agreed with the inhabitants of Catstreet for their tenements, whereon should be built the east side of this intended structure, promiseth to bear the tenth part at least of all the expenses in the fabric at his own charge.

Not long after upon another of his requests, there was a great standing Delegacy (4) appointed to consider of such things that should be

(1) R.F.C. Convoc. K [22] fol. 76 b.

(2) Ibid. fol. 78 b.

(3) Ibid. fol. 80 b.

(4) Ibid. fol. 83 a.

propounded concerning the building of the said Schools; which propositions being divers, too many to be here set down, were after due consideration, recited and confirmed in a Convocation (1) held May 2, 1612. About that time, were (after the University had sent divers Letters) several gifts made, which Benefactors had sent in; among whom were, Dr. GEORGE ABBOT, Archbishop of Canterbury, who gave 100^l, ROBERT SPENCER Baron of WORMLEIGHTON, 100^l, Sir JULIUS CÆSAR, Knight, Privy Counsellor to the King, 30^l, Dr. JOHN KING, Bishop of London, 40^l, besides a reserve of 70^l more. Dr. TOBIE MATTHEW, Archbishop of York, 100 marcs: With several others, who gave 20^l, 10^l, and 5^l, as may be seen in the Album of Benefactors in Bodley's Library: among which occur, WALTER BENNET, D. D. and Archdeacon of North Wilts, ERASMUS WEBBE, Archdeacon of Bucks, and Preb. of Windfor, sometime Fellow of All Souls College; EDWARD WICKHAM, D. D. and Archdeacon of Dorset; SILVAN GRIFFITH D. D. of Christ Church, and Archdeacon of Hereford. Besides which Dr. HENRY COTTON, Bishop of Salisbury, promised by his Letter (2) of July 8, 1612, his best aid towards the raising of more monies.

With these gifts therefore, fair hopes for more, and their own stock, they pulled down their old Schools of Arts, which were restored by Q. Mary, as I have already told you, then several Houses in Catstreet laying on the east side of the said Schools; which they, together with the gardens belonging to them, had before either purchased, or exchanged for others, at the upper end of the said street near Smythgate. Also at the same time, lest the Academical discipline should be neglected in that interval between the pulling down of the old, and setting up the new, Schools; they ordered that all Exercises should be performed in S. Mary's Church and Divinity School, in such places in them as the Proctors should think fit.

While these things were in doing Sir THOMAS BODLEY, the Ptolomy of that age, departed this life Jan. 28, 1612; which being made known to the Convocation, the whole body of the University was ordered to compose Verses in praise of him and his most generous benevolence to them.

(1) Ibid. fol. 84.

(2) Ibid. fol. 89 b.

Not long after, viz. the twelfth of March following, his last Will and Testament was published in a Convocation; (1) wherein, making the aforefaid Sir JOHN BENNETT, then Chancellor to Q. Anne, and Mr. WILLIAM HAKEWILL his Kinsman and Counsellor of Lincolns Inn, his Executors, doth order his body to be buried in the Church of Merton College, wherein he had received his Academical education, and to that College he bequeathed the sum of two hundred marcs as a perpetual stock (with a Chest for the same) to be employed for such uses as READ's Chest is there.

As for the public Library in Oxon which he had newly beautified and furnished, as also the Cross Isle on the east side thereof, which he had raised in height equal to the old building (Divinity School) his Will was that upon a foresight he had that in process of time there would be great want of conveyance and stowage for Books, because of the endless multitude of those that were there already, that if the intended present plot for building the new Schools should proceed in such sort as the same that was then devised by public consent, then over the tops of those two stories, which were resolved to be the height of the Schools, there should be contrived another third room (in case it might be performed with good convenience, and with the University's approbation) to go in compass round over the Schools, and so to meet at each end in two lobbies or passages framed with some special comeliness of workmanship, to make a fair entrance into the north and south corners of his late new enlargement eastward, for by that means there would be gained a very large supplement for stowage of books when the other Libraries should be fully replenished.

His desire was also to have it understood that whatsoever charge this additament of his should further occasion them, what was requisite in respect of the proposed Fabric of the Schools (always reckoning the roof to be part of the said Fabric) should come under the account of his expense: and in that regard he did declare and devise that his Executors should sell all his Freehold lands and tenements, and all his annuities, rents, credits, chattels, and moveables whatsoever (his debts, legacies, and funerals being first discharged) and the monies to be enjoyed by the

(1) Ibid. fol. 107 b.

faid Univerfity to be wholly employed as they faw caufe about the adorning and augmenting the faid Libraries, but chiefly, as we had fignified, about the erecting the aforefaid ftory. And then afterward, as for the raifing a fair ftair-cafe to make the afcent more eafy and graceful to the firft great Library, and alfo for the performance of fome beautiful enlargement at the weft end of the faid Library towards Exeter College, he determined to remain ftill on foot, as the aforefaid third ftory, till in procefs of time, the occafion to put them in practice fhould be offered; for as he was perfuaded upon his private eftimate of the remainder of his lands, goods, and chattels, and of the total charges whereunto the faid buildings fhould amount, there fhould be a fum fufficient left both for the perfect performance of the faid three defigns, and for a competent furplufage befide, to be kept ftill in ftore in the public Hutch or Treasury of the Univerfity, for fuch future purpofes as fhould turn hereafter to fome further bettering of the ftructure, ftate and furniture of the faid Libraries. His meaning was alfo that the aforementioned third ftory, and the weft enlargement of the ancient Library fhould be only furnifhed at firft with their neceffary lights, desks, feats, and other needful trimmings, to be added hereafter, when time fhould enforce their ufe and frequentation.

Thus far from the Will of Sir THOMAS BODLEY, concerning the third ftory of the Schools and weft part of the Library; the firft was afterwards built, though not furnifhed (only with Pictures) the other built and furnifhed. After the faid worthy perfon was interred (the manner of which I have elfewhere told you) nothing remained to be done but of having the firft hands put to the faid intended work. He was buried on Monday the 29 of March 1613, and the next day the firft ftone was laid in the north weft end, where afterwards the Moral and Civil Law Schools were built. Sir JOHN BENNETT was prefent, and Mr. Seller, the Senior Proctor, delivered at that time an excellent Oration. There was Mufic with voices, and other inftruments, while Dr. Singleton the Vicechancellor, and Sir John Bennett laid the firft ftone, who having then offered liberally thereon, the Heads of Houfes, Proctors, and others followed. After which was done, feveral Benefactors beftowed very liberally that year towards the carrying on of the work, of which number were JOHN PETRE, Baron of WRITTLE, and Sir WILLIAM PETRE, [Knt.] his fon, [and heir,] who gave 100^l: HENRY DANVERS Baron of DAUNTSEY

DAUNTSEY 100^l: Dr. JOHN KING Bishop of London 30^l; besides 30^l, an. 1616: GEORGE St. PAUL Knt. and Bart. 40^l: HENRY PARRY Bishop of Worcester 40^l: Dr. GEORGE ABBOT, Archbishop of Canterbury 50^l: Sir RICHARD SPENCER Knt. 50^l: Dr. WILLIAM JAMES Bishop of Durham 50^l: Sir WILLIAM CLARKE Knt. High Sheriff of Oxfordshire, 40^l, Nov. 2, 1613: RICHARD SACKVILL, Earl of DORSET 50^l: EDWARD SOMERSET, Earl of WORCESTER, as much; as also ROBERT DEVEREUX Earl of ESSEX: the Masters, Gentlemen Commoners, and Students of CHRIST CHURCH gave 80^l an. 1614: WILLIAM HERBERT, Earl of PEMBROKE, [afterward Chancellor of the University,] 100^l: The Dean and Chapter of WORCESTER 26^l 13^s 4^d: CORPUS CHRISTI College and ALL SOULS gave 40^l a piece, an. 1615: St. JOHN'S College 32^l 17^s: HUGH HARE of the Inner Temple, Esq. gave 100^l, an. 1616: MAGDALEN HALL gave at several times 65^l, and more: THOMAS WHITE, D. D. Canon of Christ Church, [Treasurer of Salisbury Cathedral, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's and Rector of St. Dunstan's, Fleet street, London,] 134^l 5^s: Sir HENRY SAVILE, Knt. Warden of Merton College, gave the same year 100^l, besides 20^l that he had given an. 1612: The SOCIETY of MERCERS in London 66^l 13^s 4^d: The Executors of THOMAS BILSON, lately Bishop of Winchester, gave out of his goods 50^l an. 1617: The SOCIETY of HABERDASHERS in London 50^l: and SKINNERS 40^l: EDMUND MEESE, a Common Lawyer, bequeathed 100^l, an. 1618: THOMAS EDWARDS, LL. D. dying the same year, or thereabouts, did at the instance of the Bishop of London (to whom he was Chancellor) bequeath 100^l. There were other Colleges and Halls in Oxford, other Societies in London, and several other Bishops, Lords, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, that gave smaller sums that are not yet mentioned, which being too numerous, I shall pass them by. So that with the monies that came in an. 1613, and six years after (for so long were the Schools in building) which amounted to about four thousand and five hundred pounds, besides those monies left by Sir THOMAS BODLEY, the structure was brought to the same pile and bulk as we now see it.

The west side of this Quadrangular pile containeth the east part of the Library with an Ambulachrum or Proscholium under it, built a little before by Sir THOMAS BODLEY, as I have told you; in which Ambulachrum do stand uncovered such that are Candidates for, or sue after, their

their Graces to the Regents sitting in the Congregation House adjoining. In ancient time, the Candidates did sit for their Graces in S. Catherine's Chapel and elsewhere in S. Mary's Church, when the Regents assembled themselves in the old Congregation House on the north side of the Chancel of that Church; which House is now no better than a Cellar, because through its great antiquity the earth is raised almost to the top of its windows. Afterwards when the Library over it was cleared of its books, which was about 21 Edw. IV, the Regents translated themselves to that place, and there assembled their Congregations, as they did their Convocations in S. Mary's Chancel; and so it continued with the Candidates sitting for their Graces till this Convocation House was finished.

The south side containeth the MEDICINE and ANATOMY SCHOOL (1) being one and the same: [now the new Room belonging to the Library, and furnished with Manuscripts, choice Books &c.] with the NATURAL PHILOSOPHY under it: The HEBREW, since the Music, [afterward] the RHETORIC, School; contiguous to the Medicine in the same story; [now used as a drying Room for the Printing House, and may probably hereafter be made an additional Room to the Library:] with the MUSIC, some time the Rhetoric, School, under it.

The north side containeth the CIVIL LAW [and also now the MEDICINE] SCHOOL, with the MORAL PHILOSOPHY under it [now appropriated for the Arundel Marbles &c.] the GREEK, now the SCHOOL of TONGUES contiguous to the Law, with the GRAMMAR and HISTORY (which are one and the same) under it.

The east side containeth the GEOMETRY and ARITHMETIC in one, with the METAPHYSIC SCHOOL underneath. The ASTRONOMY and MUSIC in one, now only the ASTRONOMY, with the LOGIC School under it: [in which last mentioned are now placed the Pomfret Statues &c.]

All which are ample and spacious Auditories, having each within them a Chair or pew for the Professor, and Benches round for the Auditors, and without side also, each School differenced with an Inscription over its door in golden letters, far differing for the better from those *Βωμοί ανωνυμοί* sometime at Athens reported by Laertius (2) in his Discourse of the Areopagus or Schoolstreet there,

(1) The appointment of these Schools for each Faculty is mentioned in REG. N fol. 94.

(2) Laertius Diogenes in Epimenide.

But between the Geometry and Metaphysic, and Astronomy and Logic Schools is the chief entrance from Catstreet into this new Fabric; having over it an eminent and stately Tower, wherein are contained, besides the vault or entrance, four Rooms; the first is the MATHEMATIC LIBRARY for the use of the Savilian Professors; the second is part of the Gallery; the third the Muniments and Registers of the University; and the fourth which is the uppermost, doth serve for Astronomy uses. On the outside of the said Tower, next to the Area or Quadrangle, is beheld the rise of five stories of Pillars (equal to every story of the Tower) viz. of Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite work. Between the upper story of Pillars saving one, is the Effigies of K. JAMES I, cut very curiously in stone, sitting in a throne and giving with his right hand a Book to the picture or emblem of Fame, with this inscription on the cover:

‘HÆC HABEO QUÆ SCRIPSI:’

With his left hand he reacheth out another Book to our Mother the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD, represented in effigie, kneeling to the King, with this inscription on the cover also:

‘HÆC HABEO QUÆ DEDI:’

On the verge of the Canopy over the throne, and the King’s head, which is also most admirably cut in stone, is his Motto:

‘BEATI PACIFICI:’

Over that also are the emblems of Justice, Peace, and Plenty, and underneath all, this inscription in golden letters:

‘REGNANTE D. JACOBO REGUM DOCTISSIMO,
MUNIFICENTISSIMO, OPTIMO, HÆ MUSIS
EXTRUCTÆ MOLES, CONGESTA BIBLIOTHECA,
ET QUÆCUNQUE ADHUC DEERANT AD SPLENDOREM
ACADEMIÆ FELICITER TENTATA,
COEPTA, ABSOLUTA. SOLI DEO GLORIA.’

All which Pictures and Emblems were at first, with great cost and splendor, double gilt; but when K. JAMES came from Woodstock to see this Quadrangular pile, commanded them (being so glorious and splendid that none, especially when the Sun shined, could behold them) to be whited over, and adorned with ordinary colours, which hath since so continued.

[Over the Gateway and also over the upper story of the Tower (next to the Area) are the Royal Arms, with Supporters, &c.

Over

Over the north door are the Arms of the University: Ensigned with a round Cap, and supported by two Angels.]

Over the south door which leads to S. Mary's Church, is this inscription in golden letters over the Arms of the Earl of PEMBROKE, with Quarterings :

‘ GUL. HERBERT,
PEMBROCHIÆ COMES
REGII HOSPITII CAMERARIUS,
HONORATISSIMUS ACADEMIÆ,
CANCELLARIUS.’

Herbert [Arms—Quartered : first, Party per pale Azure and Gules, three Lions rampant guardant, Argent two and one.

———— Second, Gules, two bendlets Or and Argent.

———— Third, Gules, a Fefs Lozengy Or.

Morley Fourth, Argent, a Lion rampant guardant Sable.

Parr Fifth, Argent, two Bars Azure.

Rofs Sixth, Or, three Waterboughets Sable.

———— Seventh, Argent, a Saltire Gules fretty Or.

———— Eighth, Or, a Frett Gules.

———— Ninth, Or, a Fefs Gules.

———— Tenth, Party per pale Or and Azure. a Lion rampant, guardant Gules.

———— Eleventh, Gules, a Bend Lozengy Or.

———— Twelfth, Or, Four Chevronells Gules.

———— Thirteenth, Gules, three Lions passant guardant Argent.

Fitzbugh Fourteenth, Gules, three Chevronells interlaced Or ; a Chief of the Second.

Marmyon Fifteenth, Vaire, a Fefs Gules.

St. Quintin Sixteenth, Or, a Chevron Gules ; a Chief Vaire.

Encircled with the Garter.

Ensigned with an Earl's Coronet.

Crest—A Wivern, with Wings elevated Vert, holding in its mouth a sinister hand coupé at the wrist, Gules.

Supporters—On the dexter side, a panther rampant guardant Arg. spotted of various colours, with fire issuing out of his mouth and ears, ducally gorged Azure : on the sinister, a Lion rampant Argent, gorged with a ducal Coronet Gules.

Motto—‘ UNG JE SERVERAY.’]

THEATRE.

T H E A T R E.

The next public Structure of the Univerſity is the Theatre, ſtanding on the north ſide of the Divinity School, which, though of a late erection, and freſh in every man's memory, and therefore no need there is of a particular deſcription of it, yet the laws of Hiſtory forbid me not to paſs over in ſilence a ſuccinct narration of its foundation and the uſe thereof made by the Academians.

Upon the Reſtoration of K. Charles II, and ſoon after of divers Members of the Univerſity that had been ejectioned in an. 1648, thoughts were entertained by them and others, of erecting ſome public Fabric, wherein the Act Exercices that were and had been performed beyond all memory in S. Mary's Church, might with better convenience, and according to the dignity of the Univerſity be celebrated; and the Houſe of God, which had been too much profaned by the ſacrilege of thoſe times during the Rebellion, might hereafter be wholly employed to ſacred uſes. Animated thereunto by the piety of the deſign, and the exhortation of divers eminent perſons, eſpecially thoſe Biſhops that had been formerly Members of the Univerſity, were bought of the Citizens divers houſes ſtanding on the place where formerly the trench or ditch ran under their wall, to the end that room might be made for the ſaid Fabric: Which being done about the latter end of the year 1663, they were pulled down, together with the Univerſity's embattled wall that parted them from the Area lying before the Convocation Houſe door, and on the north ſide of the Divinity School.

The next year (1664) the Univerſity having received a thouſand pounds by the gift of the Right Reverend Father in God, GILBERT SHELDON, Archbiſhop of Canterbury (for which the Members ſent a letter of thanks in the month of June) they reſolved forthwith to proceed to the laying of the foundation. And becauſe they would begin it with a ſolemnity fitting for ſuch an intended ſtructure, they appointed themſelves that the 26 of July following, being then Tueſday, ſhould be the day; and the rather becauſe that then ſome eminent perſons would be preſent in the Univerſity. That wiſhed for time being come, the Vicechancellor Dr. Blandford, with all the Heads of Houſes, other Doctours, and both the Proctours,

Proctors, with certain persons of note then in the University, resorted to the Convocation House in the afternoon about three of the clock. And being met together, with the Masters of the University, they all proceeded in their formalities to the place where the first stone was to be laid, and being all settled, the public Orator of the University ascended into a pew set before the foundation on purpose, from whence he delivered an eloquent Oration concerning the matter in hand. That being done, the Vicechancellor and Dr. George Morley, Bishop of Winchester (then in the University, visiting the Colleges belonging to his See) went down to the bottom of the foundation, and laid each of them a stone on the north side of the intended Fabric, with the offering of gold and silver on them according to the manner. They being come up, descended Dr. William Paul Bishop of Oxford, and Dr. William Nicholson Bishop of Gloucester, and laid each of them a stone, with the offering of money on them as the former did. After them Dr. Warmstrey Dean of Worcester, then the Heads of Houses, Proctors, and other Members of the University in order. Which solemnity being finished, the workmen the next day proceeded, and carrying it on with great labour, brought up the foundation level with the surface of the ground by the beginning of the Winter following.

The Archbishop having been thus noble, it was hoped that others would have succeeded unto the example, but those expectations being frustrate, the Archbishop took the whole matter on himself, and paid all to a farthing both for the out, and in, side thereof, as also for the furniture and utensils belonging to it.

In the year 1667 the outside being in a manner completely finished, the middle row of houses standing in Canditch opposite to the Theatre on the north side (in number about ten) were bought of the Citizens, and others, and pulled down, to the end that the said Theatre might look more graceful. Two years after, that is in less than five years from the laying its foundation, it was totally finished by the contrivance of Dr. Christopher Wren, the Savilian Professor of Astronomy, and by the care and oversight of Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church. By both whose appointment each place contained therein was ordered for these uses following.

The Sellar underneath, which is divided into three parts, the south side or part is a press room or a place to print books in, the north for the drying
and

and gathering of printed books, and other uses of imprimery, and the middle part for a store house for paper.

Upon the floor of the Theatre, and under the galleries encircling it are set the cases for Compositors and Studies made for Correctors, as also places to contain other matters.

The room or stowage over the Theatre is a place to receive printed and gathered books.

The Theatre itself, which is reserved for public solemnities of the University, is after this manner employed.

The semicircle on the north part thereof is for Doctors, Noblemen, and Inceptors in the superior Faculties.

The inclosure under it within the rail (which rail is set up only in Act times) is the place for the Inceptors in Arts. Otherwise at Convocations, the Area is employed (the rail being then taken away) only for Regents and Non Regents.

The Gallery, behind the Doctors semicircle, which is in the circular part of the Theatre, is the place for Regents and Non Regents at the Act time.

The side Gallery towards the west is for Cambridge Scholars.

That towards the east for Strangers.

The two Galleries in the front for Ladies and Gentlewomen.

The upper Gallery above the Masters, for Gentlemen Commoners and Bachelours of Arts.

Those above the Cambridge men and Strangers, for Commoners and Scholars of Houses.

That above the Ladies for the performance of Music.

The Area for persons of promiscuous quality.

On the 24 of May, an. 1669, at a Meeting then of the Heads of Houses, they made several Decrees in relation to the Theatre, and Exercises to be done therein, which being thoroughly examined and approved were remitted into the Book of Statutes. Among them were these:

I. That solemn and public thanks be given in the name of the University in Letters from the venerable House of Convocation to their most munificent Patron, GILBERT, Archbishop of Canterbury.

II. That the said Archbishop be put into the ALBUM of Benefactors.

III. That the Vespers and Act which were wont to be celebrated in S. Mary's Church should be translated to the Theatre.

IV. That in the said Theatre should be Convocations and Congregations celebrated as occasion offers, and that all Academians, that retire to any Solemnity there, appear in their Formalities, suitable to their respective Degrees.

V. That on every Friday before the Act begins, there should be Enœnia or Philological Exercises performed at one of the clock in the afternoon: In which Exercises there should be two Inceptors of Arts designed by the Vicechancellor, with the consent of the Proctors, that should speak Orations, and for their reward have seniority of those that had proceeded that year in Arts &c. Also that there be discussed Mathematical Problems, Critical and Philosophical, with all sorts of Experiments, so that those that perform them, let them be of what order or Degree soever, and whether they speak in prose or verse, have the license of the Vicechancellor and Proctors so to do, &c. And if he be a Bachelour of Arts, that performs any of the said Exercise, it shall pass instead of his two Declamations that he is to speak for his Master's Degree. If an Undergraduate or Senior Sophister, then shall he be capacitated to wear a square Cap with a Tuft thereon.

VI. That the Orations, which the Proctor and Lent Collectors were wont to make in S. Mary's Church, (1) be translated to the Theatre, &c.

VII. That two Proctors, Surveyors, or Curators be appointed and constituted by the FOUNDER during life, and after by the Convocation, from the number of those Doctors who should then happen to be of the stated Delegates of the Accompt, &c.

Which Decrees being published in a Convocation held the 27 of the said month of May, were confirmed by the Members thereof.

On Friday being the ninth of July, and the day next preceding Act Saturday, 1669, was a Convocation solemnized in the Theatre between

(1) In times of Rebellion they were spoken in the Natural Philosophy School.

eight and nine in the morning; where the Doctors, Masters, and Strangers, being settled in their seats, according to the form before mentioned, Dr. Fell, the Vicechancellor stood up, and declared that the cause of that Assembly was to take possession of the Theatre, and to receive that gift which was so large as to receive the University, and the whole concourse of strangers so solemnly convened. Which being done, he took out of a certain box, the Donation Charter thereof, and putting it into the hands of the University Registry, willed him to read it to the Auditory. The tenor of it runs thus:

‘ GILBERTUS Providentia Divina Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus, totius Angliæ Primas et Metropolitanus, Regiæque Majestati a Consiliis Sanctioribus, omnibus Christi fidelibus chartam hanc nostram inspecturis salutem.

Cum nos ædificium quoddam, Theatrum vulgo nuncupatum, in Civitate Oxoniæ, prope Scholas publicas notorie situatum, sumptibus nostris propriis DEO Optimo Maximo largiente exstruxerimus: idemque ædificium Antemuralibus, Apothecis, sedilibus, variaq; supellectile et apparatu muniri, instrui et ornari curavimus; ea quidem intentione ut Comitibus atque Exercitiis apud Academicos solennioribus, commodior in posterum haberetur locus: Et præsertim ut Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Templum Comitiorum tumultu atque licentia subinde temeratum, almæ pietatis officiis et DEI Optimo Maximo sacris, castè, et qua par est religione in posterum inserviret: Insuper ut Res Typographica, a cujus incrementis bonæ literæ uberrimos profectus merito speraverint, idoneis conclavibus, forulis et officinis, deinceps instrueretur: Sciatis Nos dedisse, concessisse, transfuisse et confirmasse, uti pro nobis, hæredibus, executoribus et Administratoribus nostris per hanc chartam nostram damus, concedimus, et titulo donationis puræ et irrevocabilis transferimus et confirmamus Cancellario, Magistris et Scholaribus Universitatis Oxon. totum illud ædificium nostrum, sive Theatrum prædictum, una cum muris et antemuralibus idem circumcingentibus, membris etiam, juribus et pertinentiis ejusdem, nec non Apothecis, sedilibus, instrumentis, ornamentis, apparatu et supellectile quacunq; ad præmissa seu eorum quodlibet spectantibus et pertinentibus; habendum, tenendum et gaudendum, Cancellario, Magistris et Scholaribus Universitatis Oxon.

prædict. atque successoribus suis in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum Archiepiscopale præsentibus apponi fecimus. Datis apud Ædes nostras Lambethanas xxv die mensis Maii An. Reg. D. nostri Caroli II DEI Gratia &c. xxi, Annoque Domini MDCLXIX, et nostræ translationis anno sexto.

Sigillat. et deliberat. in presentia

B. ELIEN.

JOS. PETRIBURG.

GUALT. OXON.

LEOLINI JENKINS Cur. Prærog. Cant. Comm^{ri}.

JOS. SHELDON Mil. et Regiæ Civit London. Aldermann.

NIC. OUDART Lat. L. Secret. Regii celciff. Principi Auriaco a Conciliis &c.

THO. TOMKYNS SS. Theol. Baccal. eidem Reverendissimo in Christo Patri ac Domino D^{no} GILBERTO divinâ Providentiâ Archiep. Cant. a Sacris Dom.

W. ANDREWES R^{mi}. P^{ris}. Dⁿⁱ. Archi-ep'i Mus. Dom.

MILONIS SMITH R^{mi}. P^{ris}. Dⁿⁱ. Archi-ep'i Cant. Secret.

EDW. SAVAGE Mil.'

Afterwards the Vicechancellor proceeded to declare to the Auditory from the Archbishop's Letters, that the munificent Founder 'never meant that what he intended for a benefit should lie as a burden on the University,' meaning that he had taken care to endow his Benefaction: to which end he had given the sum of 2000^l to be employed in buying lands, whose renew might in all future times support the Fabric, and the surplusage be applied to the encouragement of the learned Press there set up. (1) That being done he produced his Grace's letters dated at Lambeth May 28, 1669, which being openly read by the Registry, was thereby specified

(1) With these Monies were purchased Lands at Lechlade in the county of Gloucester, an. 1670.

to the Auditory the aforesaid gift. Afterward he proceeded to signify to the University, that whereas they had been for a long time wholly employed in receiving benefits, it would now be seasonable for them to make a return at least of acknowledgment and thanks. After which he spake to the Orator to read the letter of Thanks which he had prepared; the beginning of which is this—‘Reverendissime in Christo Pater, et super omnes titulos Cancellarie, si in ipso gratitudinis molimine deficiunt nobis verba, stupeatque calamus, id vel ipsius, de quo grati sumus &c.’

Which being done, the Vicechancellor asked the suffrages of the House, and they approving what was written, was then dated, and soon after sent to Lambeth. Afterward the Vicechancellor spake to the Orator, that in the University’s name he make a public recognition of the benefits they had received. Upon which he proceeded to celebrate the Benefaction in a copious Oration; which being ended with great applause (notwithstanding displeasing to many for divers passages therein reflecting on the Royal Society) certain Noblemen, Baronets, and other Students of the University were created Masters of Arts; which done, the Convocation was dissolved by the Vicechancellor.

In the afternoon upon the ringing of the little bell at St. Mary’s, the Theatre was filled with strangers of all sorts, and with the several ranks of Graduates and Scholars. Soon after the Vicechancellor and Doctors coming in and taking their places, the University Musicians played on their wind music in the gallery dedicated to that Faculty. Which being done and silence made, the superior Bedell of the Law Faculty did at the Vicechancellor’s command proclaim the opening of the Encœnia by reading a certain paper put into his hand, the contents of which are these:

“ Quod felix faustumque sit, hodierno die Theatri Sheldoniani celebrantur Encœnia; quibus aperiendis præficitur

JOHANNES WOLLEY Collegii SS. Trinitatis Socius, Inceptor in Artibus.

In arenâ philologicâ se exercent,

CORBETTUS OWEN, in Artibus Baccalaureus, Ædis Christi Alumnus,
Carmine Pindarico.

JEREMIAS WELLS in Art. Bacc. e Coll. D. Johannis Bapt. Satyra in
Literarum Ofores.

JOHAN. MILL, in Artibus Bacc. e Coll. Reginae, Oratione Panegyricâ.

CAROLUS

CAROLUS ROBOTHAM in Art. Bacc. e Coll. D. Mariæ Magd. Carmine Lyrico Horatiano.

SAMUEL et GULIEL. RUSSEL in Artibus Bacc. e Coll. Divæ Mariæ Magd. Eclogâ Virgilianâ.

CAROLUS HOLT, Baronettî filius, in Art. Bacc. ex eodem Collegio, Oratione Panegyricâ. (1)

STEPH. CRESPION Ædis Christi Alumnus, Carmine Lyrico Horatiano.

NATHANIEL JONES, Ædis Christi Alumnus, Carmine Epico.

GULIEL. OWEN, ejusdem Ædis Alumnus, Carmine Elegiaco.

EDOARDUS WAPLE in Art. Bacc. e Coll. D. Johannis Bapt. Dissertatione Philologicâ.

Encæniis prædictis claudendis præficitur

RICHARDUS ALDWORTH Collegii Omnium Animarum Socius, Inceptor in Artibus."

According to which proclamation each person mentioned therein (who before had taken their respective places appointed for them) executed their parts with great applause. And their performances, though excellent in their several kinds, had the advantage that the Auditors were frequently refreshed both with vocal and instrumental Music; for after the performances in Lyric poetry, from the Music gallery by Robotham and Crespyon, certain Masters and Teachers of the Musical Faculty in Oxon, with the public Professor of the Praxis (who attended all the time in the said gallery) fell into their instrumental and vocal Music, better then, than since performed. At length the Encænia being closed, the University Musicians which stood by the former, played on their Wind Music till the Company were gone out of the Theatre, but since instead of that an Organ was set up in the said Music gallery in May an. 1671.

The next day the Vespers of the Artists were there solemnized, and the Monday following the Comitia, both very well performed, except the parts of the Terræ Filii, which were scurrilous, and base, and much unbecoming such noble Solemnities. Yet notwithstanding, that which

(1) In rostro stante in medio Theatri.

much graced the Comitia were those excellent performances of vocal and instrumental Music, mostly composed by the curious fancy of a Doctor of that Faculty that then proceeded [Dr. Benjamin Rogers.] From which auspicious beginning, our Acts and other Solemnities have been with very great conveniences celebrated, and 'tis hoped that they will be so for ever after with as good success.

Having thus given you a full account of the Building, uses, and dedication of the Theatre, it will not be amiss to take notice of certain things without it, as being appurtenances thereunto, and they are these :

1. That Inscription over the north door, looking into Canditch, over a nich where the King's Statue stands, and near his Arms :

' CAROLUS II, D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX FI. DEF.'

2. That Inscription over the chief door thereof looking towards the south which runs thus :

' ACADEMIÆ OXONIENSI BONISQUE LITERIS S.
GILBERTUS SHELDON ARCHIEP. CANTUARIENSIS
CANCELLAR. UNIVERS. FECIT A. D. CIOIOCLXVIII.'

[Arms, &c.—The UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.]

Uni. of Ox.

The SEE of CANTERBURY.

See of Can.

Cipher G. S.

The SEE of CANTERBURY: Impaling; Argent, on a Chevron Gules, three Sheldons of the first; on a Canton of the second, a Rose of the last.

*See of Can.
Sheldon.*

Ensigned with a Mitre.

Here are also placed in Niches two Statues in white Marble, of Archbishop SHELDON and JAMES Duke of ORMOND, executed by Sir Henry Cheere and originally intended to be placed in the inside.]

3. Those antique Marbles on the walls of the Area that encompass the Theatre. [These Marbles were afterward removed into the Moral Philosophy School.

At the South side of the Room are full length Portraits of Archbishop SHELDON, the FOUNDER; JAMES Duke of ORMOND, Chancellor of the University; and Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, Knt. the Architect.]

[Of the ARUNDEL, SELDEN, and POMFRET MARBLES,
STATUES, &c. in the SCHOOLS.]

The most part were given (at the request of John Evelyn, Esq. (1) Fellow of the Royal Society) by the Lord HENRY HOWARD (2) (since Duke of Norfolk) Grandson to THOMAS HOWARD Earl of Arundel, an. 1667; which last had collected them from remote parts of the world, (3) and set them up in his Garden at Arundel House against S. Clement's Church without Temple Bar, London. These, to distinguish them from others, have the letter H set upon them; for which great benefaction, the University in honour and memory of the name, did set up this Inscription following, engraven on a Marble altar, under the Arms and Quarterings of HOWARD.

ÆTERNÆ MEMORIÆ EXCELLENTISSIMI DOMINI
DOMINI HENRICI HOWARD DE CASTLE-REISING
FRATRIS ET HÆREDIS THOMÆ HOWARD
DUCIS NORFOLCIÆ A PROSAPIA REGIA
PRIMI ANGLIÆ DUCIS COMITIS ARUNDELIÆ
ET PRIMI COMITIS ANGLIÆ COMITIS SURREIÆ
DOMINI ET BARONIS DE HOWARD
DOMINI ET BARONIS MOWBRAY SEAGRAVE
BREWS DE GOWER FITZ-ALLEN CLUN
OSWALDTREE MALTREVERS ET GREY-STOKE
AD MULEY URSHED MAROCIENSEM
IMPERATOREM LEGATI.
OB MARMORA HÆC ARUNDELIANORUM NOMINE
PER TOTVM ORBEM CELEBERRIMA AVI SUI
THOMÆ ARUNDELIÆ COMITIS

(1) [*J. Evelyn* was sometime of Balliol College, received the thanks of the University, and was created D. C. L. in 1663.]

(2) [*Henry Howard*, second son of *Henry* Earl of *Arundel*, was created Baron *Howard* of *Castle Rising* 1669; Earl Marshal of England and Earl of *Norwich* 1672; succeeded his Brother as Duke of *Norfolk* 1678, and died 1683.]

(3) [The Earl of *Arundel's* Marbles were chiefly collected by the assistance of Sir *William*

Petty, Knight, whom the Earl had sent into Italy, Greece, and Asia for that purpose. After the Earl retired into Italy, during the great Rebellion in 1641, many of these curious Monuments, which lay at Arundel House in the Strand, were stolen, or cut up by Masons and worked up into houses. Above 130, which was scarce half, survived this calamity, and were presented to the University by Lord HOWARD, as above.]

SUPREMI

SUPREMI ANGLIÆ MARESCALLI
 SUMMIQUE ARTIUM LIBERALIUM PATRONI
 SUMPTIBUS ET SOLICITUDINE INGENTIBUS
 AB OTTOMANICA BARBARIE VINDICATA
 ET IN PALATIUM GENTILITIUM LONDINI
 PRIDEM TRADUCTA AB IPSO DEIN DONATA
 GRATABUNDA POSUIT
 UNIVERSITAS OXONIENSIS.'

- [Arms—Quartered: first, Gules, on a Bend between six Crofs Croflets fitchee, Argent, an Escutcheon Or, charged with a Demi Lion rampant, Gules, pierced through the mouth with an Arrow, Argent, within a double tressure flory counter-flory of the first. *Howard. Scotland. Brewse.*
- Second, Gules, three Lions passant guardant in pale Or; in chief a Label of three points Argent: *Brotherton.*
- Third, Cheque Or and Azure: *Warren.*
- Fourth, Gules, a Lion rampant Argent: *Mowbray. Albney or Fitz Alan.*
- Fifth, Gules, a Lion rampant Or, armed and langued Azure: *Clun.*
- Sixth, Argent, a Chief Azure: *Maltravers*
- Seventh, Sable, a Frett Or: *Andley*
 or Gules, a Frett Or:
- Eighth, Argent, a Fefs and a Canton Gules. *Wydville*
- Ensigned with a Baron's Coronet.
- Crest—On a Mount Vert, an Horfe passant Argent, with an Oak slip in his mouth, fructed proper. *Mowbray.*
- Supporters—On the dexter side, a Lion; on the sinister, an Horfe; both Argent; the latter holding in his mouth a slip of Oak Vert, fructed proper.
- Motto—'VIRTUTIS LAUS ACTIO.']

4. The antique Marbles, given by the Executors of the learned SELDEN, were first set up on the embattled wall before the Divinity School an. 1660, afterward on the new walls round the Theatre. They are distinguished from others by the letter S on them, [and are now placed in the Moral Philosophy School.] For which Benefaction the Univerfity set up another Marble Altar, with this Infcription following under the Arms of Baker mother to that learned perfon.

‘ UNIVERSITAS OXONIENSIS
 JOHANNI VAUGHAN,
 SUPREMO TRIBUNALIS REGII JUSTITIARIO,
 MATHÆO HALE
 FISCII REGII BARONI PRIMARIO
 ROLANDO JUCKES ARMIGERO;
 VIRIS EX RECONDITA JURIS PERITIA,

ET VIRTUTE MAGIS SUA
ILLUSTRIBUS
OB ANTIQUA MARMORA
ET BIBLIOTHECAM INSTRUCTISSIMAM
DILIGENTIA ET SUMPTU INGENTI COMPARATAM
JOHANNIS SELDENI,
ACADEMIÆ OLIM ALUMNI PATRONI
ET BURGENSIS PARLIAMENTARII,
JURISCONSULTORUM DOCTISSIMI,
ANTIQUARIORUM CORYPHÆI
MUNIFICENTIA INSOLITA ET MERITO SUSPICIENDA
AB IPSIS DONO DATAM
MONUMENTUM HOC HONORIS ERGO
ET GRATITUDINIS
L. M. Q.
POSUIT

XII CAL. JAN. ANN. CIÖ. IÖC. LXIX.'

Baker [Azure, A Fefs Or, between three Swans Heads erased of the second, ducally gorged Or, charged with as many Cinque foiles Gules.
Crest—An Arm embowed, habited with green leaves, in the hand proper a Swan's Head erased Or.
Motto—' ΠΕΡΙ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ Η ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ.']

Of which Marbles and their Inscriptions you may read in a Book intituled 'MARMORA ARUNDELLIANA,' penned by the learned *Selden* (and printed in quarto at London, 1628] and in another intit. 'MARMORA OXONIENSIA, ex *Arundellianis*, *Seldenianis*, alisque conflata &c. appofitis ad eorum nonnulla Seldeni et Lydiati annotationibus. Accessit Sertorii Ursati Patavini De notis Romanorum Commentarius:' by *Humphrey Prideaux*, M. A. [Student] of Christ Church [and afterward D. D. and Dean of Norwich : printed in folio at] Oxford, 1676. (1)

[See also another edition intit. 'Marmorum, Arundellianorum, Seldenianorum, aliorumque, Academiae Oxoniensi donatorum ; cum variis Commentariis et Indice : Secunda editio. Lond. 1732,' folio : by *Michael Maittaire*, M. A. Student of Christ Church : begun in 1728.]

Sir GEORGE WHEELER, Knight, (sometime of Lincoln College, D. D. by Dipl. in 1702, Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Houghton le Spring) gave many Marbles which he had collected chiefly at Athens with

(1) [This Book growing scarce, Robert Pearse, M. A. Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, and afterward Rector of Scotter in Lincolnshire, had a design of reprinting it in 1721, with leave of the Author, now advanced in years, who proposed to him to correct the many errors occasioned by his own youth and the hurry of the Press: See

the Dean's letter, dated at Norwich, Jan. 6, 1720, 21, in p. 576 of Maittaire's edition. On Pearse's declining this, David Wilkins, D. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, undertook it 1726, intending to add the Pomfret and Pembroke Collections.]

Dr. *Spon* in 1675; (1) and the University purchased several others of Merchants who brought them over.

In 1755 HENRIETTA LOUISA Countess Dowager of POMFRET, Daughter of *John*, Baron *Jeffrys* of Wemm, and Relict of *Thomas* the first Earl of *Pomfret* or *Pontefract*, presented to the University more than 130 Statues, &c. which the Earl's father, *William* Baron of *Lempster*, had purchased from the ARUNDEL Collection and preserved at his seat at *Eston Neston* in Northamptonshire.

In the REG. of Conv. Bg p. 148, &c. 165, &c. are the following Papers relating to this Donation.

‘ To the Reverend Dr. *Huddesford* Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

I am extremely happy in a Commission which I had the honour to receive yesterday from the Countess Dowager of POMFRET to intimate to the University of Oxford the great regard which not only from her own acquaintance with it, but on account of her Husband the late Lord *Pomfret*, (2) his Father Lord *Lempster*, (3) and her own Father the Lord *Jeffrys*, (4) she has always had for that learned Body in which they were educated, and that she is inclined, as a Memorial of them, if she may be assured that such a Present would be received by the University with that Regard and Honour which it deserves, and would be so disposed as to become an Ornament to the University, to present them with that

(1) [*G Wheler*, son of Col. Charles *Wheler*, of Charing in Kent, was born” at Breda in Holland, “became a Commoner of Lincoln Coll. under the tuition of Mr. George *Hickes* in Lent Term, an. 1667, aged 17 years, and afterwards a Gent. Commoner : but before he had a Degree conferred on him, he went to travel, and in the company of Dr. James *Spon* of Lyons took a voyage from Venice to Constantinople, thro’ the lesser Asia, and from Zant thro’ several parts of Greece to Athens, and from thence into Attica, Corinth, Baotha, &c. Some time after his return, he did, as a testimony of his respects and kindness to his mother the University of Oxon, bestow upon her divers pieces of antiquity, which he had collected in his travels, to be deposited as monuments there. Whereupon the members did, in a full Convocation, confer on him the Degree of M. A. in the very beginning of 1683, he being then a Knight :” which honour he received on presenting to K.

Charles II his ‘Journey into Greece &c.’ Lond. 1682 fol. printed with variety of Sculptures. Soon after he took holy Orders, and Dec. 9 was installed Preb. of *Basingstoke*,” Hants; D. D. by Dipl. May 18, 1702; Curate of *Whitworth* in the County of *Durham*, 1703; Rector of *Winston* 1706, of *Houghton le Spring* 1709, and had the appointment of Official to the Dean and Chapter of *Durham*. He died Jan. 15, 1724, æt. 74, and was interred in the Cathedral, where an handsome monument is erected to his memory. ATH. OXON. vol. ii, p. 1004, 2d edit. *Hutchinson’s Hist. of Durham*, v. ii, p. 177.]

(2) Rt. Hon. *Thomas Fermor*, Lord *Lempster*, Chr. Ch. created M. A. Feb. 19, 1716.

(3) Sir *William Fermor*, Bart. Magd. Coll. created M. A. Apr. 17, 1667.

(4) Rt. Hon. *John Jeffrys*, Lord *Jeffrys*, and Baron of *Wem*.

truly noble, and I may say inestimable Collection of Statues, Bustos, and other Antiquities, which were lately at Easton near Towcester, and are now at her Ladyship's disposal. I could only express my own Gratitude to her Ladyship for doing me the Honour to be the Instrument in signifying to you this her great and noble Intention, and that I was well assured I should very soon be enabled by Authority to express the Gratitude of the University towards her, and that there could be no sort of Honour or Regard which the University would not readily shew towards those noble Persons and Herself so great and generous a Benefactress. You will be pleased to consider in what manner it will be proper to receive and where to dispose this Benefaction, and to favour me with your Commands which with your Approbation I will lay before our *Chancellor* and *High Steward*, and with them and Mr. *Palmer* wait upon her Ladyship if you approve it. I am, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, with the utmost Respect,

Your most faithful and

St. James's Place,
Feb. 13, 1755.

obliged humble Servant,

R. NEWDIGATE.'

To the Right Honourable HENRIETTA LOUISA Countess
Dowager of POMFRET.

Madam,

Having received Intimation from our worthy Representative Sir *Roger Newdigate* of the great regard which your Ladyship is pleased to signify you have always entertained for this Seat of Learning, not only from your own acquaintance with it, but also on account of those your noble Relations who have been educated here; and that, as a Memorial of them, your Ladyship is graciously inclined to present the University with that inestimable Collection of Statues, Bustos, and other Antiquities now at your Ladyship's disposal; We the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford beg leave in this publick manner to express the grateful sense we have of the distinguished Regard manifested to this Place by an Intention so truly great and noble; the accomplishment of which, we give your Ladyship the strongest assurances, will be received with the utmost Demonstrations of Honour, Gratitude, and Respect, which the Quality of the Donor and Munificence of the Donation will so justly and eminently demand.

Permit us, Madam, on this happy occasion to reflect on the great and
new

new Lustre which must necessarily be added to this Nursery of Science by the Introduction of those noble Remains of ancient Art: In the disposing of which, under your Ladyship's Direction, no Endeavours shall be wanting on our part to suit the Place and Manner to the Nature and Dignity of the Present; and to do all possible Honour to the Memory of those illustrious Persons, who were once the Ornament of the University, and whose names, together with your Ladyship's, we are given to hope will hereafter be celebrated among its principal Benefactors to the latest Posterity.

Given from our House of Convocation the twentieth Day of February in the Year of our Lord 1755.'

' GRANT from the Countess of POMFRET to the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD of the POMFRET Collection of STATUES, &c.

THIS INDENTURE made the tenth day of March in the twenty eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the Grace of GOD of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1755 *Between* the Right Hon. HENRIETTA LOUISA Countess Dowager of POMFRET on the one part and the CHANCELLOR, MASTERS, and SCHOLARS of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD on the other part *Witnesseth* that for and in consideration of the great Honour and Regard which she the said HENRIETTA LOUISA doth bear unto the said UNIVERSITY of OXFORD and as a token of Respect to the much honoured Memories of her late Father the Rt. Hon. *John Jeffrys* Baron of *Wemm* deceased, and of her late Husband the Rt. Hon. *Thomas Farmor* Earl of *Pomfret* deceased and of his late Father the Rt. Hon. *William Farmor* Baron of *Lempster* deceased who all received their Education at that celebrated Seat of Learning: *And* for the further encouragement of the Study of Antiquity and the polite Arts in the same She the said HENRIETTA LOUISA Countess Dowager of POMFRET *Hatb* given granted transferred and assigned and by these Presents *Doth* give grant transfer and assign unto the Chancellor Masters and Scholars All those her Statues, Bustos Sarcophagi Columns Relievos Inscriptions and other Marbles and Antiquities and Curiosities whatsoever now situate and being in the Town of Towcester in the County of Northampton which heretofore were in the possession of the said *Thomas* Earl of *Pomfret* and *William* Lord *Lempster* or either of them with

with their and every of their appurtenances *To have and to hold* the said Statues, Bustos, Sarcophagi Columns Relievos Inscriptions Marbles Antiquities and Curiosities with their appurtenances unto the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars and their Successors for the perpetual Ornament of the said University and, as a standing Memorial of the signal Respect and Esteem which she and her said noble Relations have always entertained for Learning in general and its ever famous Nursery the said University of Oxford.

In witness whereof to one part of these Presents remaining with the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars She the said HENRIETTA LOUISA hath set her Hand and Seal and to the other part thereof remaining with the said HENRIETTA LOUISA They the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars have affixed their common Seal the day and year first above written.

HENRIETTA LOUISA

Endorsed

Sealed and Delivered (being first duly stamp) in the presence of

R. NEWDIGATE

P. PALMER.

| | POMFRET.

On the 25 Feb. 1756 she received the thanks of the University from their Chancellor the Earl of Arran, and their High Steward, the Earl of Westmoreland: and the year following, the University celebrated a public Encœnia; where, in a set Oration by *Thomas Warton* M. A. Prælector of Poetry, and in a full Theatre, she was again complimented by them in the most public manner for her noble and generous Benefaction. (1)

(1) [*William Thompson*, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College, afterward Dean of Raphoe in Ireland, and Author of a Collection of Poems 1757, 8vo. celebrated Lady POMFRET's Donation in a Poem, intit. 'Gratitude,' 1756, 4to. Three years after came out 'A Poem on the POMFRET Statues; to which is added another on Laura's Grave, Oxford, 1759,' by *John Vivian*, M. A. Fellow of Balliol College, Proctor in 1760,

and afterward the King's Professor of Modern History.

The remaining part of the *Arundel* Collection is at Wilton House, near Salisbury, (the Earl of Pembroke's) where are 120 of the Bustos; some Statues are at Fawley Court in Buckinghamshire, near Henley, the Seat of the Freemans; and others at Beaconsfield, the Seat of the Wallers, in the same County.]

quæ vivens liberali animo
 posuerat
 suæ etiam pietatis titulum
 faciundum curavere
 mœrentes.'

Henry Dawkins, Esq. of Jamaica, and created D. C. L. 1759, also presented many ancient Inscriptions collected by his Brother *James Dawkins*, Esq. of Jamaica, sometime of St. John's College, and created D. C. L. in 1749, during his Travels, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. *Bouverie* and *Robert Wood*, Esq.

Richard Rawlinson, Esq. D. C. L. of St. John's College, gave some which he had bought out of Lord Oxford's or Kemp's Collection.

Besides the above specified are sundry Egyptian Figures given by Mr. *Aaron Goodyear*, Turkey Merchant; three Heads and other things by *Thomas Shaw*, D. D. and Principal of St. Edmund Hall; a Citeian Inscription brought from Cyprus by *D. Porter* and given by *Charles Gray*, Esq. M. P. a Cornish Patera given by *William Borlase*, D. C. L. of Exeter College; and several Roman and other Inscriptions found in Britain.

The whole collection now consists of 167 Marbles, that is, Statues, Busts, Bas-reliefs and fragments of Sculpture; 100 Inscriptions, Greek, Ægyptian, Citeian, and Palmyrene, and 145 Roman and others.

All these united together, have been engraved by Miller in the '*Marmora Oxoniensia: Oxonii, e Typographeo Clarendoniano, impensis Academiae, 1763:*' in large folio, and dedicated to his present Majesty: a work the design of which will immortalize the University, the Nation, and the Age. The Inscriptions are transcribed with great exactness, revised by *Richard Chandler*, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Proctor in 1772, and afterward D. D. who prefixed an historical Preface, and has given a short account of each with critical Notes: with a copious Index by *John Loveday* Esq. Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen College, and afterward D. C. L.

All the Inscriptions have been since published in a small Volume from the Clarendon Press by *William Roberts*, M. A. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, 1791.]

LECTURES.

Lectures or Readings were, before Degrees came in fashion, used only by those that taught, and read to, young men: who, after they had heard for certain years, and had been thoroughly instructed, were thought fit to read to others; and such that did so, were accounted among the Scholars a Teacher or Master. But after certain distinctions were brought in among them, which were very requisite, because their number was increased, Readings became twofold, that is to say, private and public. Private were such that are already mentioned, being performed by such to a private company that had undertaken for reward sake to instruct. Public or common were such that were performed in a School, common for all goers and comers, or rather done by such persons that were to give approbation of their parts and learning before they were admitted to teach, or to be honoured with the title of Master. Of Lectures and Lecturers, I shall make these observations following, and then proceed to speak of those Lectures that have been, and are now with us.

I. That Lectures in most ancient times have been read throughout the year, and the Readers of them not constrained to read on certain days, or in certain weeks or months, but at such times which they thought most convenient. Which being beheld unequal in divers respects, the year was divided into three parts, wherein the said Lecturers or Masters were bound to read (called and written among Scholars 'Annus Academicus' (1) but the time when it was so divided, though I find not, yet certain I am that it was before the reign of Hen. III, after this manner.

1. The first resumption of the Masters, that is, the first time that they resumed or began their Lectures, was on the morrow after (2) St. Dyonise (Oct. 10) and their cessation was on the morrow after O Sapientia, which is 8 days before the Nativity. This Term is with us called Michaelmas Term, and is accounted the first of the Academical year, and so it was also with the Parisians, as Mathew Parys (3) seems to intimate to us, from whom not unlikely we took this division of the year, as those

(1) 'Annus juxta computationem Univerſitatis tres continet Terminos, quibus Magistri communiter ſuas continuant Lectiones &c.' ſic in magno quodam libro, MS, de ORIGINE et proceſſu

Mon. S. Albani, necnon de vitis et geſtis Abbatum illius loci; in Bibl. Cotton.

(2) C fol. 4 b, 26 b, &c.

(3) In HISTORIA ſua, an. 1243.

Universities of Spain did, who began (1) on the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist, which is the 18 of October. 2. The second resumption was, as 'tis now, on the morrow after the feast of S. Hilary, which is the 14 of January, and the Cessation on the Vigils of Palm Sunday. Which Term is with us called Hilary Term. 3. The third and last, after the Passover, beginneth on the fourth holiday after the Lord's day, on which was sung 'Quasi modo geniti,' that is, that Lord's day after the Passover, commonly called Low Sunday. From which time the Masters continued their Lectures till the fifth Holiday before Pentecost, and then, that time being accounted an high time among them, they took breath and did not resume them again, till the fourth Holiday after Trinity Sunday. From which time they continued them according to their pleasure (being not bound to read them) till fifteen days before the feast of S. Michael. But as for the cessation after this Term I find a certain Canon or rule in the Junior Proctor's old book, (2) differing from others, running thus—'Item ne de cætero super cessationem Magistrorum post Festum S. Trinitatis hæsitetur; statutum est quod citra proximum diem legibilem, ante Festum Translationis S. Thomæ (7 Julii) cessare non liceat ullo modo.' Thus far concerning the said three Terms. As for the last it was afterward divided into two, scil. the first beginning on the Wednesday sevenight after Easter day, and ending the Thursday before Whitsunday; and the other on the Wednesday after Trinity Sunday, and ending on the sixth of July: which last was notwithstanding 'ad beneplacitum legentium,' whether they would read or no; and so the days from that time to the tenth of October was vacant of all public Exercises, which before was only for 15 days.

II. That as the year was (3) divided into Terms, so the Terms into days (as the Romans did theirs, into Fasti and Nefasti) viz. Le. and Non Le. Dis. and Non Dis. and Le. Fe. (as I have told you in the first book) that is into Dies Legibiles, and Non Legibiles, Disputabiles and Non Disputabiles and Legibiles Festinanter. Le. and Dis. were ordinary or less solemn days, Non Le. (4) and Non Dis. great and solemn, and Le. Fe. both,

(1) Pet. Cervelus in Responsonibus ad argumenta 12 libri Pici Mirandulæ adversus Astrologos.

(2) C fol. 26 b.

(3) Ut in Calendariis Universitatis præfixis libris vet. Statutorum.

(4) 'Dies autem non legibiles (quos non le. brevitatis causa nominant) aut Divorum Festa, aut officia divina celebria, aut celebritates temporum, aut Universitatis gravia negotia fecerunt;' ita Caius in Hist. Cant. lib. 2, p. 126.

as it seems. But such days were seldom, and do not yet absolutely appear why or for what reason they were appointed. In the old Calendars before the ancient Statute Books, sometime belonging to the Vicechancellor and both the Proctors, are noted to us the ‘Dies nefasti’ of the University, that is those days on which it was unlawful to read and dispute. But because of the more commodious ordering of Lectures now present, the University thought it necessary, to take away the difference of Le. and Non Le. (1) ‘dierum vero Dis. et Non Dis. discrimen jam olim in usu esse desuit (præterquam quoad disputationes quodlibeticas) supervacuum fere videbatur, aliquot paginas onerare Calendario *κατὰ πλάτος* expanso : sufficere igitur visum est, dies non Dis. qui in singulis Terminis occurrunt, in sequenti tabella *καθ’ ὁμάδα* exhibere.

Termino {	{	Michaelis	{	Octobris 12, 17, 27, 31.
				Novemb. 5, 7, 10, 15, 19.
				Decembris 5.
		Hilarii	{	Januar. 19, 24.
				Febr. 1, 2, 21, 23, 27.
				Mart. 6, 11, 16, 19, 24.
				Apr. 3.
		Paschatis	{	Apr. 3, 22, 24, 28, 30.
				Maii 2, 5, 14, 18, 23.
				Jun. 7.
		Trinitatis	{	Maii 23.
				Jun. 7, 10, 15, 23, 28.
				Jul. 1.

But to return : before the said division which seems not to be ancient, was made, Reading and Lectures were common on Festival days, as I have partly intimated before in my discourse of Master ; for from ordinary Lectures on solemn Feasts, I find certain Oxford Scholars desire (2) Vacancy about the beginning of Hen. III, in these Rythmes following :

(1) [Vid. CORP. STAT. UNIV. OXON. 4to. ad finem Præf.]

(2) Inter Carmina Mich. Cornubiensis sive Blauncpaine Poetæ Oxon. temp. Hen. III, MS.

‘ O doctrinis vir præclare,
 Cujus census tanquam mare
 Redundat in medium :
 Nihil posco fingulare,
 Sed adducor explicare
 Voces unus omnium.

Omnes tuæ potestati
 Sumus ultro subjugati,
 Nec verentes alium,
 Sed jam diu fatigati
 Non valemus ultra pati
 Scholas et jejunium.

Non est ergo rationis,
 Quod jam dudum non imponis
 Lectori silentium ;
 Passos jugum Phaaronis,
 Festum Resurrectionis
 Invitat ad gaudium.

Quod diffundor in sermones
 Tot allegans rationes
 Pro pace Scholarium :
 Ut suspendas Lectiones,
 Et ad tempus nobis dones
 Quiescendi spatium.

Ergo cleri flos divine,
 Respirare parum sine
 Quos vexavit studium,
 Ne jam tuæ disciplinæ
 Nobis fiant disciplinæ
 Vergentes in tædium.

Amen.’

Which

Which Rhythmes, with the title going before them (which I have omitted) doth evidently shew, that Festival days were not free from Exercise, as indeed they were, not only then, (temp. Hen. III) but also in the reigns of Edw. I and II; for as our old books (1) shew, not only Lectures, but Congregations, were on those days performed and solemnised.

III. That notwithstanding part of the said division of the year was 'ad beneplacitum legentium,' yet was it accounted Vacation, (the same now that we call the long Vacation.) Which time seems from a certain note so ancient that it hath given me occasion to think that the division of the year into three Terms was long before the time of Sylv. Gyraldus. For in an Epistle of his (2) to William the Chauntor of Hereford, written about the year 1190, 'tis said thus—'Licet autem in Angliæ finibus tempore messium vacant a lectione Magistri, non vacant tamen a studiis Discipuli boni &c.' So that if there was a Vacation in harvest time, it must be supposed that set times were appointed for reading; such as were afterward called Termini. Furthermore also though part of the said division was ad beneplacitum, yet many read notwithstanding. Mr. John Blond studied and read in Divinity at Oxford (3) 'in tempore autumnali (an. 1232)' at what time the King invited him to take the Archbishopric of Canterbury upon him; with many more that might be reckoned up from record. In one of the University Calendars (which I suppose is ancient) I find in the time of Vacation Le. and Non Le. days, and after the cessation of the Regent Masters Le. Fe. often to occur; but such Readings, especially in Divinity relating to the reading 'Bibulum biblice' did not go 'pro forma.' (4)

IV. That it was a very difficult matter for any person to obtain a Dispensation to be freed from his Regency and Lecturing: an instance of which is, that when King Edw. II wrote (5) to the University of Oxford Jan. 18, an. reg. 12, Dom. 1318, to have Mr. Richard de Vernon Regent in Decrees freed from his reading an whole year (because that he was appointed Keeper of the Spirituality of the Diocese of Hereford by Adam de Orleton Bishop thereof, then ordained by the King to go to the Court

(1) B fol. 57, 74: C fol. 18 &c. et in D fol. 8 &c.

(2) Inter Epistoles Sylv. Gyraldi, quibus titulus est, 'Symbolum electorum, ad Capitulum Herefordiense,' MS, in Bib. Cotton.

(3) Mat. Parys sub. an. 1232.

(4) Ut viderur in B fol. 46 b.

(5) R. Claus, 12 Ed. II, m. 16.

of Rome about special business) arose a great dispute among the Regents, whether any besides the Pope could dispense with such matters. There was also a great dispute among them in January 1299, whether they could dispense with Mr. William de Grenfeld Dean of Chichester, who was then in the continuation of his Lectures, that he might go to his Church and there undergo a Visitation which Robert Archbishop of Canterbury then intended. But notwithstanding the letters of the said Archbishop to the Chancellor and Masters, they did not, as I can yet see, dispense with him in the least for his absence.

V. That Readers have always, especially in ancient time, been frequented by Auditors, their Lectures then being accounted the chief exercise of the University: and therefore were never forced as those of Athens and Paris to invite, or court them to their School, or beg an hour (such an hour when they knew they should be frequented) to read.

VI. That Lectures have ceased in divers generations upon various accounts; as 1. Upon distrust. 2. Through violent Pestilences. 3. Upon the falling out of Conflicts between Scholars and the Townsmen. 4. Upon denial of using of Privileges. 5. Upon difference with the Diocesan &c. Which ceasings have proved great obstructions to the advancement of learning; especially when Conflicts happen, as anciently among those of Athens; when the Scholars there 'durst not go abroad to hear the lessons, but kept themselves up in private places of auditory, whither Scholars were brought to receive letters.'

KING ALFRED'S LECTURES.

Before I proceed to speak of the public Lectures which are now in several Faculties in this University, I think it not unfit if with the same labour I represent to the Reader those that have been of old with us, and from whence those that are now have been derived from, or at least founded according to, the same form and archetype. From them therefore in the first place, and before the rest, do occur those ancient and Royal Lectures, almost in every Faculty, which King ALFRED did institute and found about the year of our LORD 879 and endow with perpetual salaries,

(1) REG. Wynchelsey fol. 274 &c.

(2) Eunapius Sardinianus in VITIS Philosophorum, in Juliano.

to be received by those that should read them. The names of which Lectures, with the Readers, I shall here insert.

DIVINITY LECTURE performed by St. NEOTE, a person much admired for his religion and learning; to whose zeal and endeavours in restoring the Schools of Oxford, that place doth owe a special part of her being. After him succeeded S. GRYMBALD, who as the first Chancellor and ordinary Doctor (as my authors (1) say) read his Lecture in the presence of King Alfred and his Nobles—‘Cujus maturitas, morum dignitas, eloquentiæ et doctrinæ sublimitas, mire omnium permulcebat aspectus et animos &c.’ as the author of his life tells us. (2) He was born in the City of the Morini, and took upon him the habit of a Monk under Bertinus. At length his fame coming to the knowledge of K. Alfred, was by the counsel of Eldred (or Athelred) Archb. of Canterbury invited into England. The year when he came, though according to several authors 'tis uncertain, yet that of his life saith 'twas an. 885. But howsoever it is, he continued here (as it seems) several years, and read to, and taught the Scholars, till taking some distaste at what was done by some of the old Students, repaired to Hyde Abbey by Winchester, which K. Alfred about that time had built in favour of him. After he had spent some time in England, the King would have made him Archbishop of Canterbury; which favour he altogether refusing, one Pleymund or Plegmond was preferred to that dignity on the humble desire of Grymbald. He died at the said Abbey, and was there buried, and his body being at first laid in a wooden chest, was (3) translated by Ealphegus Bishop of Winchester, into one of silver. All that I shall say more of him is, that by the persuasion of him and other French Doctors, the Charters which were generally before written in a Saxon character began in the time of King Alfred to be written in a French hand or a Latin character, because that was accounted most legible to the generality of Scholars.

GRAMMAR and RHETORIC LECTURE was performed by Affer of St. David's, a very learned man of his time, and one much beloved by K. Alfred for his virtuous inclinations. In consideration of which, and other great pains in matters of Religion which he had taken, he was

(1) ANNALES Winton. MS. Ranulph. Cestrensis in Fragmento quodam POLYCH. MS. int. Cod. Digb. fol. 106; et in Twyn. APOL. lib. 2, § 174, 175.

(2) Anon. MS: et Leland in 1 vol. COL. p. 21.

(3) Ibid.

made by him Bishop of Sherbourne, as the author (1) of St. Grymbald's life tells us. Notwithstanding some there be (but those are modern writers) that say it was that Affer that was uncle to the former and Bishop of St. David's; the nephew dying an. 883, the uncle 906.

LOGIC, MUSIC, and ARITHMETIC LECTURES were read by John, a Monk of St. David's, reported by Mr. Twyne, (2) from a copy of Affer which he had seen (wherein he is stiled Johannes Scotus) that he interpreted the Logic of Aristotle and Averroes in Oxford. This is he that all authors almost take to be Johannes Erigena, who was a Monk of St. David's, and as some please (though against the general vogue) a Grecian born.

GEOMETRY and ASTRONOMY LECTURES read by John a Monk also (of whom before in the beginning of the first book) who is said in the Annals (3) of Winchester to be St. Grymbald's colleague, and reported by some (4) to be afterward made Abbat of Æthelingey by King Alfred. He is the same also, if I mistake not, with Johannes Monachus of old Saxony, a priest, and whom Ingulphus confounds with Johan. Scotus.

These were the first laureated Lecturers as I may say of our University, which by the gracious favour of K. ALFRED was restored, and whose languishing Muses that most holy and good King did by the influence of genial stars recall from exile and almost utter destruction. To these Readers or Professors, several as it seems succeeded, but whether they did teach the same doctrine and letters to the time of Ingulph Abbat of Crowland, and thence to the coming in of the Normans is to be doubted, because that nothing that I know remaineth of that matter. If the truth could be discovered, I verily believe that the said Lectures dwindled into ordinary Lectures, which of old were had in so great esteem by our predecessors, that not only the year was measured and divided by the cessation from, and resumption of, them, by the Academians, but the flourishing or declining estate of the University discerned from the use of them.

(1) Twyn. ut supra.

(2) In quibusdam Collectaneis. Vide APOL. Antiq. Oxon. lib. 3, § 287.

(3) MS: et Twyn. ut supra [lib. 2, § 174.]

(4) Flor. Wig. sub an. 887. Rog. Hoveden. in part. 1 ANNAL. fol. 241 a.

PULLEIN'S LECTURES.

About the year 1134, which is the 34-35 Hen. I, Mr. ROBERT PULLEYNE began to read (1) the Scriptures (which had for a long time laid neglected) at Oxford, to the great comfort of the Church of England and France, continuing diligently in the reading of them for five years space. John Rouse the Warwick Antiquary tells us that about the same time the reading of Divinity and other Sciences at Oxford (which were for a long time omitted because of wars and other misfortunes) began through the means of K. Henry I, who a little before had built his Hall or Palace there, to flourish. (2) Which reading though he doth not tell us by whom performed, yet in another place (3) he saith, 'twas by the said PULLEYNE, and that he read the holy Scriptures publickly in the Schools of Divinity, and that his Disciples continued in reading both here and in Cambridge.

ORDINARY OR CHAIR LECTURES.

There were two other kinds of Reading in several Faculties, which I suppose were derived from the aforesaid Lectures, and those were CATHEDRALES and STATÆ, that is Chair, and ordinary or solemn Lectures.

As for the first, they were very ancient and were chiefly in Divinity. ROGER HOVEDEN, as 'tis said, (4) was Chair or Supreme Reader in Divinity in the reign of Hen. II. JOHN BLOUND (5) also in the beginning of Hen. III, there being then in the University a stipend (6) for the reading of Divinity. JOHN WYCLEVE also read (7) the common Lecture of Divinity for many years about the latter end of Edw. III; and after him others, even to THOMAS WALDEN (who publickly taught Divinity from

(1) CONTINUATOR CHRON. Bedæ, MS in Bib. Bod. CHRON. Thom. Wyke in Bib. Cotton. A 9, 4, sub effigie Tyberii: et alii.

(2) Roffus in HIST. de Regibus in ead. Bib. MS, in Hen. I.

(3) Vide Twynum in APOL. lib. i, § 202.

(4) Ibid. in Twyn. lib. 2, § 282: et Baleum de Scriptoribus in edit. 1.

(5) CHRON. T. Wyke, ut supra, sub. an. 1232: et Mat. Parys sub. eod. an.

(6) Baleus, cent. 3, nu. 95.

(7) Id. Bal. in lib. cui tit. est Mysterium iniquitatis, edit. Genev. Anglice, an. 1545, fol. 9 b.

the Chair here (as Thomas Gascoigne reporteth) (1) and from him to WILLIAM STAPLEHART, MICHAEL TREGURY and others. Of which reading and lecturing, which was as I conceive according to the Parisian mode (the said PULLEYNE having been partly educated there) there is a pregnant testimony in an ancient Epistle (2) of Robert Grosstest Bishop of Lincoln written about the year 1240, wherein he exhorteth the public Readers of Divinity in this Univerfity, that as to the hour of their Morning Lectures, they should take heed 'ne a Patrum et Majorum vestigiis et conformitate Regentium Parisiis Theologorum, manifeste recedatur &c.'

As for the other Lectures called Ordinary or Solemn, used as well by Theologists as Artists, they are also very ancient, and not unlikely at first received from the Parisians, being mentioned in the same Epistle of Dr. Grossteste, and advised by him to follow, least the Academians degenerate, &c. as before. Of these kinds of Readings, Baleus in his speaking (3) of the works of Rob. Bacon, and others insert their Lectures and 'Lectiones Ordinariæ,' being it seems of so great account, that divers copies of them were written, to the end that Scholars might peruse them. In our old books we have divers Statutes concerning these Ordinary Lectures and the Readers of them: among which is one concerning the continuation (4) of them for two years by every Inceptor in each Faculty, and another (5) that enjoineeth the Lecturer not to anticipate or prorogue the reading of them, but give them their time appointed by Statute &c. Another also obligeth them to take their oaths to perform them in their own persons, and without the help of another. But in process of time, they being freed from that trouble, ten Inceptors were to do the business, as I have elsewhere told you. Which ten being hired by the Proctors were to be paid by them, and they by the Inceptors. Further also, though an hundred Inceptors proceed in one year, yet the same number of ten (equal to the seven Liberal and three Philophysical Arts and Sciences) excuseth them all for a certain sum of money; which continueth to this day, notwithstanding the Lecturers of several of those Arts and Sciences have been (since those ten Masters were appointed) endowed with ample reve-nues.

(1) In LEXICO Theologico, MS. part 1, p. 23.

(2) Inter EPISTOLAS Roberti Grossteste in Bib. Bod. MS, Epist. 110: [Bod. 312, fol. 171 a; edit. Lond. 1690, in Append. ad Fasc. rerum

expetend. &c. per E. Brown, Ep. 123, p. 393.]

(3) In cent. 4, nu. 4.

(4) A fol. 102 a: B 50 a: C 21 a: D 7 b.

(5) A fol. 102 b: C 21 b: D 8 a.

LECTURES of the TONGUES.

In the next place were those Lectures of the Tongues settled (mentioned in the Annals an. 1317) and those were of Hebrew, Greek, Arabic and Chaldaic; which for several years were read, not only in this University, but in those of Paris, Bologna, and Salamanca, according to the Constitution of P. Clement V, an. Dom. 1311. At Cambridge there was no provision made for these Lectures, because that that place was not then an University, neither in any other but what are mentioned in the Clementins. After the death of the said Pope, P. John XXII wrote an Epistle (1) to the University dated at Avignon on the cal. of Nov. anno Pontif. 2, to the end that they should have the said Lectures read and settled, and the Readers of them have convenient salaries.

LECTURES of the SEVEN LIBERAL
And THREE PHILOSOPHICAL ARTS.

That the reading of the seven Liberal Arts in Oxford is as ancient as the University itself I doubt it not, and that the taking of Degrees in them and Philosophy is beyond all record who can speak against it; but as for the endowment of the Lecture, or the reading, of them, appears not to have been till the reign of Hen. VI: for then by the instinct of HUMPHREY Duke of GLOCESTER his brother named JOHN, Duke of BEDFORD and ANJOU and Regent of France, settled (2) a competent salary for the maintenance of it. A common Chest also was then appointed, called and written (3) 'Cista [trium Philosophiarum et septem Scientiarum liberalium;]' wherein the books, utensils, and whatsoever belonged to the said Lecture were reposed; the custody of which was committed to the Chaplain of the University, and his successors. In what respect it was accounted by the Academians, their Epistles, (4) to both the said Dukes about the year 1432 do sufficiently tell us; wherein are expressed

(1) In Bib. Cotton. sub Faustina, A 5, p. 7.

(2) F Epist. 81, et 113, &c.

(3) Ibid. fol. 54 b.

(4) Ibid. in F Epist. 65, 72, 81, 122, 123, &c.

great desires and wishes for the said Lecture and salary thereof, hoping withal that in due time there might be provided Schools for the entertainment of them. Which Schools being according to their wishes finished about 1439 a Statute (1) was then made that this Lecture, or the reading of the said Arts should be only performed in School-street, by beginning the street from St. Mary's Churchyard, and so to continue it to the north end thereof, even to the lane (now stopped up) that leadeth from Exeter College to Catstreet under the north wall of the City. In an epistle (2) to the King I find these words following concerning the said Lecture, which sounding high in praise of the University, will not I presume cause me to repent of their insertion in this place.—‘*Quamobrem*’ (say the Academians) ‘*uti in aliis Mundi Universitatibus et Studiis, singulariter aliæ pollent facultates et scientiæ, ita et in firmamento hujusce almæ Universitatis vestræ, Artes peculiari quodam modo semper coruscasse et splenduisse noscuntur. Quod si unquam laudis et honoris splendorem, vel famæ titulum, huic splendidissimæ Universitati, aut famosissimo regno vestro per aliquot retroacta tempora progenitorum vestrorum Artes attulerunt, nunquam tamen magis quam his sælicissimis diebus vestris, quando primum non pro vili pretio, et particulatim, sed in privato (ut olim consueverunt) sed gratis integre et in publico, omnes Artes, omnes Philosophiæ leguntur. Istud bonum (Christianissime Princeps) sub fortunatissimo vestro imperio jam sola possidet Oxonia; quo reliqua in toto Orbe studia et Universitates carere dicuntur; quod et in serenitatis vestræ gloriam ac regni vestri decorem, haud dubium est quam maxime redundare, &c.*’

Thus part of the said Epistle, written in behalf of the seven Liberal and three Philosophical Arts against the Grammarians who went about to subtract an annual pension from them, an. 1442. Whether this Lecture was endowed with a perpetual salary in those times, I cannot certainly say, forasmuch that I have seen no provision concerning that matter, and that also there was no collection (3) made from certain Students for the maintaining of the Readers thereof.

(1) B fol. 42 b : C fol. 121.

(2) F Epist. 154.

(3) Ibid. fol. 62.

THEOLOGICAL LECTURE.

The piety of the before mentioned Duke, K. EDWARD IV followed by founding and endowing a Theological Lecture about the 21 year of his reign, Dom. 1481: for which the University in these words following (being part of an Epistle (1) to him) do thus render him their thanks and respects—‘Hoc tametsi magnum efficacique tui in nos amoris argumentum esse poterit, Christianissimæ tamen tuæ intentioni nunquam satisfacisse visus es, quin Lecturam Theologicam sine audientium impensis Universitati munificentissime concederes, quo nihil magis egregium, vel ad perpetuum Theologici studii profectum, aut futuri meriti tui incrementum, existimari possit; efficies hoc pacto, ut tuas Oxonias non magis in vita quam post mortem auxisse videare &c.’ Thus the University: That the Members of it therefore should not seem ungrateful for such an excellent benefit received, ordained a solemn Anniversary to be celebrated for him on the feast of St. Dyonise when the Mass of the resumption of the Masters was said. As for the first Reader of this Lecture, and other matters relating thereto, though I have little or nothing to say, yet this I must observe, that from its institution, and that of the seven Liberal and three Philosophical Arts and Sciences, the Theological Lecture founded by the Lady MARGARET (of which I am now about to speak) and those public Lectures of Cardinal WOLSEY, did, as we may conceive, take their first rise and beginning.

MARGARET LECTURE.

Concerning the foundation of this Lecture at Oxford, Caius, the Antiquary of Cambridge, is pleased to tell us, (2) that it took its beginning June 8, 1508, when that of his University was also founded: but how much in this he erreth may be seen from these things that follow:

(1) In F fol. 143, Epist. 307.

(2) In Lib. 2, Hist. Cantab. p. 127,

MARGARET Countess of RICHMOND, (1) sole daughter and heir to John Beaufort, Duke of Somersset, and mother to K. Henry VII, minding to extend her bounty towards the University, and for the advancement of learning, obtained licence (2) of the said King, March 1, an. reg. 12, Dom. 1496, to found a Lecture therein. Which being granted according to her mind, she, for several years maintained a Reader without any settled revenue on him and his successors. At length making a formal foundation according to law by her Charter, (3) bearing date on the feast of the Nativity of the blessed Virgin 18 Hen. VII, Dom. 1502, did then agree with the Abbat and Covent of Westminster (to whom she had, or did then, give divers lands and renewals) to pay to the Reader, and his successors, of this Lecture an yearly pension of twenty marks. For the due payment of which, they on the other side did, by their deed (4) dated 1 July 18 Hen. VII, Dom. 1503, bind themselves and their successors that it be made at Michaelmas and the Passover as the year goeth about: And in case it should be behind in part or in whole by the space of six weeks, then the Reader was to distrain upon their lands in the Mannours of Drayton, West Drayton, Hillington, Colham, Woxbridge or Uxbridge, Willefdon, Paddington, Westbourne, and Kensington in the county of Middlesex, and in the Mannour of Hendon till the said pension, and arrears, were paid. And if they were unpaid for the space of two months, then they were to forfeit toties quoties forty shillings 'sub nomine pœnæ,' with a like clause of distress.

The said annuity was constantly paid by the said Abbey till its dissolution 33 Hen. VIII: and then the King by his warrant of the 20 of June the same year signified his pleasure for the continuance of this Lecture. Upon which warrant, the Chancellor and Council of the Court of Augmentation made a Decree 24 of June 35 Hen. VIII that the said annuity should be for ever paid by the hands of the Treasurer of the Court of Augmentation: which being done it was confirmed by the King under the great seal 26 of the said month Dom. 1543.

(1) [She was wife of Edmund Tudor of Hadham, half brother to K. Hen. VI, being son of Owen Tudor and Q. Catherine, widow of K. Hen. V.]

(2) PAT. 12 Hen. VII. part 1, in Dom. Converter.

(3) In Turri Schol. in pyx. AA, nu. 2 et 3; et in ROT. Claus. 22 Hen. VII, in dom. Converter.

(4) Ibid in Turri. Schol. in pyx. II, nu. 9.

In the Foundation Charter of this Lecture I find 1, That she willed that it should be called after her own name. 2. That it should be a body politic and corporate of itself. 3. That she procured licence of Mortmain to make the Lecture capable of 20 pound per an. 4. That the Reader's election should be in the Assembly or Convocation House by the Doctors as well Secular as Regular, Inceptors and Bachelours in Divinity that had before ruled in Arts. 5. That he should read his Lectures in the Divinity School 'cuilibet illuc venienti,' which was to be on the first day of every Term, and on all accustomed legible days, except in the time of Lent. And 6. That the said Reader be chosen every two years &c.

Now as concerning this Lecture, as also that which she founded at Cambridge, together with a public Preacher in each University (whose office to some in these days may seem strange) take what is said in the Tables of tenths and first fruits of all Colleges and Monasteries 26 Hen. VIII running thus :

‘ Reprisæ ex fundatione Dominæ MARGARETÆ
Comitissæ RICHMONDIÆ sunt hæc.’

Memorandum quod prædictus Abbas Westmonasteriensis petit allocari de xlvii lib. xiii sol. et iv den. viz. pro elemosyna annuali distributa pauperibus in die anniversarii Dominæ Margaretæ Comitissæ Richmondie prædict. x lib. Denarii annuatim solvend. duobus Lectoribus Theologiæ tam in Universitate Oxon. quam Cantabrig. ex eadem facultate xxvi lib. xiii sol. et iv den. et pro annuali solutione cuidam Prædicatori in Cantabrig. ex prædict fundat. x lib. in toto ut supra, cum respecta quousque.’

[‘Item prædictus Abbas Westmonaster. petit sibi allocari pro pensione unius Prædicatoris in Universitati Cantabrig. per an. x libr. et consimili Prædicatori in Universitati Oxon. x lib. &c.’]

Thus the said Record : therefore either the Lady MARGARET founded a public Preacher in this University, or else in the accompts of the said Monastery, from whence the said salary did issue, the Abbat did onerate his Monastery and himself, more than was just. But however it is, it doth from the said Record appear, that we had a Preacher (who probably was the only person that preached in English to the University) but his office is now and long before forgotten. That of Cambridge, for the founding of which I have seen a copy of the Lady MARGARET's licence obtained

obtained of K. Hen. VII, was I am sure not long ago remaining, whether at present I cannot tell. All the record we have, besides what is already mentioned, is a Charter (1) of K. Hen. VII, dated Nov. 20, an. reg. 20; whereby he gave to the University 10 pound per an. to the end that his Anniversary might be performed by the Members thereof in St. Mary's Church at certain times in the year. Which record, some think hath relation to the office of a Preacher, but for my part I cannot yet be of their mind.

As for the Readers of this Lecture I shall anon mention, and in the mean time cast mine eye on the series of the Cambridge Readers of the said Lecture: the first of which that read, and by Scot in his Tables (2) is set down for a Reader, an. 1505, is JOHN FISHER Bishop of Rochester, though according to the time of its first foundation altogether dissentaneous from the Cambridge Antiquary; (3) for he speaking of the said Lecture telleth us that it was founded June 6 1508 (as before) and then was appointed for its first Reader John Fisher Bishop of Rochester. But how much they both err, as to the Reader and Foundation of the Lecture, may easily be discerned from that which follows. Dr. Franc. Godwin (4) tells us that John Fisher was Bishop of Rochester an. 1504, being four years according to the Antiquary before the Lecture was instituted, and tis very unlikely that a Bishop would leave his charge to read a Lecture. Again, as for the Lecture itself, it appears from the authentic Syngraph of the Lady MARGARET, that it was signed and delivered, not as he saith, on the sixth of June 1508, but on the feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, which is the eighth of Sept 18 Hen. VII, Dom. 1502; when our Margaret Lecture also (though licensed 6 years before) was signed and given.

The Readers of our LECTURE have been these :

I. EDMUND WYLSFORD, Doctor of Divinity, and Fellow of Oriel College began to read this Lecture (5) on the morrow after the Trinity,

(1) In p^{yx}. II, ut supra, nu. 1 : et in p^{yx}. P P fa^c. 10, 7, 8.

(2) Edit. an. 1633.

(3) In Hist. Cantab. ut supra.

(4) In COMMENTARIIS de Præfulibus Angliæ in Episc. Roffen.

(5) REG. Coll. Mert. inchoat. per D. Rich. Fitzjames, f. 110 b.

an. 1497, at what time the Lady MARGARET was disposed to have it read at her own charges, as is before, in the Annals, told you.

II. JOHN ROPER, Bac. of Div. sometime Fellow, afterward Divinity Reader of Magdalen College, is mentioned Reader of this Lecture in the Foundation Charter of the Lady MARGARET, an. 1502. The Academicians made choice of him, an. 1500, as by their Epistle (1) to the said Lady it appears; wherein, and in another (2) to a certain Bishop they give him very honorable commendations. He was about that time Vicar of St. Mary's Church and Principal of Salesbury Hall, afterward of George Hall, Dr. of Divinity, [Rector of Whitney in Oxfordshire] and at length one of the Canons of King Hen. VIII his College.

III. JOHN KYNTON, D. D. and of the Order of Minors, succeeded as it seems Dr. Roper, but the time when I know not. He resigned (3) Oct. 5, 1530, died Jan. 20, 1535, and was buried in Durham College Chapel.

IV. WILLIAM MORTIMER, D. D. succeeded by Election, Oct. 10, 1530.

V. HUGH WESTON, D. D. Rector of Lincoln College, succeeded Dr. Mortimer, but the year when (unless in 1540) I know not. In his time, by the instinct of Dr. Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, the Salary of this Lecture which was almost lost (the Abbey from whence it did issue being dissolved) was recovered, and by the Diploma of K. Henry VIII confirmed. (4)

VI. CHRISTOPHER GOODMAN, Master of Arts of four years standing, and one of the Senior Students of Christ Church, is said by some (5) to be Divinity Reader of the University in the reign of K. Edw. VI, about 1548; but whether they mean of this Lecture, I find not, having not as yet seen any thing thereof in our Registers for that time, which are very

(1) F Ep. 499.

(2) Ibid. Ep. 489; et in FF Ep. 1.

(3) REG. H, fol. 238 a.

(4) In pyx. A A, ut supra, nu. 3; et in P P, fascic. 10. [nu. 7: dat, 2 Jun. an. Reg. 35.]

(5) Anon. de VITA Gul. Whittingham Decani Dunelm. MS penes me A. á W. Et Nich. Bernard in VITA Jac. Ufferii Archiep. Arm. edit. 1636 p. 42. Et Jo. Fox in ACT et MON. ECCL'IAE, sub an. 1556.

imperfect. [*C. Goodman* was sometime of Brasenose College and admitted B. A. there.]

VII. JOHN SMYTH, B. of Div. and Provost of Oriel, was designed Reader of this Lecture about the latter end of the year 1553. The next year on the 12th of April it was proposed to the Congregation, (1) that the Salary of this Lecture for the half year past should be converted for the reparation of the new Schools and use of the University, but with this condition that the said Mr. Smyth, the designed Professor, would not read the next part of the year, forty shillings should be paid to him from the said salary in recompence of the pains that he had taken in this Lecture already. Three days after, the Chancellor Sir JOHN MASON, sending letters to the University, complaineth (2) that the said Lecture had been unread a good while for lack of a fit person to be assigned thereunto, and counselleth the University to choose and name a fit man for the office &c. By which it appears that either Mr. Goodman read but a little while, or else was but a Deputy. Howsoever it is, I am sure that Mr. Smyth was about that time elected and settled in this Lecture.

VIII. FRANCIS BABINGTON, Doctor of Div. and Rector of Lincoln College, succeeded about the latter end of the year 1560, he being then Vicechancellor of the University.

IX. HERBERT WESTPHALING, Bach. (afterward Doctor) of Divinity, and Canon of Ch. Church, succeeded upon the resignation of Dr. BABINGTON Dec. 16, 1562. (3) The 16th of Jan. following the Salary of this Lecture was by a public Decree (4) augmented with that of the Chaplain of the University, called 'Queen Mary's Chaplain,' amounting yearly to 13^l 13^s 4^d. By which addition the said Salary was increased to 20^l per an.

X. JAMES CALFHILL, Bac. of Div. Canon of Ch. Church, elected Feb. 18, 1563. (5)

(1) REG. I fol. 141 b.

(2) Ibid. f. 143 b.

(3) Ib. fol. 207, a &c.

(5) Ib. f. 211 b.

[*James Calfhill*, first a Student afterward Canon

(4) [Ibid.]

of Christ Church, D. D. Dean or Rector of Bocking in Essex, and Archdeacon of Colchester, was nominated by Q. Eliz. to be Bishop of Worcester in 1570, but before consecration thereunto, he died in the same year. ATH. OXON. v. 1, an. 1570.]

XI. EDWARD CRADDOCKE, Mr. of Arts, succeeded Dr. Calhill Oct. 24, 1665, and the 29th of the same month in the same year took the degree of Bac. of Divinity, and the same year that of Doctor. In his time, viz. 1567 it was decreed, (1) that because the Salary belonging to the Chaplain of the University was granted to the Lady Margaret Reader, that he therefore the said Reader should be bound to celebrate divine Service and public Prayers in St. Mary's Church, as often as need required: Which celebration I suppose was only at the beginning of every Term. But why this injunction should be then laid upon the Reader, was doubtless because of the paucity of Theologists then in the University. (2) He was by birth of Staffordshire, became Student of Ch. Church 1552, or thereabouts, and afterwards D.D; and if I mistake not a Writer and Publisher of Theological books.

XII. JOHN WILLIAMS, Bac. of Div. and Fellow of All Souls, elected upon the resignation of Dr. Craddock July 19, 1594. [He was afterward D. D. Principal of Jesus College, Dean of Bangor, and died Sept. 4; 1613.]

XIII. SEBASTIAN BENEFIELD, D. D. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, elected Sept. 6, 1613. In his time (15 Jac. Dom. 1617) FERDINANDO Lord PAGET of Beaufert in Staffordshire, the surviving Feoffee of the Lady ANNE (3) PAGET (who in the year 1584 granted to him and other Feoffees an yearly Rent-charge of 26^l 13^s 4^d, issuing out of divers messuages in St. Dunstan's parish in the west, London, that it might be bestowed on certain Students in Divinity that intend to take Holy Orders) made over all his trust (4) to Dr. Goodwin, Dean of Christ Church, and others of the said rent-charge. Which being done, they did the like to the Reader of this Lecture July 24 the same year, to the end that he and his successors should enjoy the same renew. (5)

XIV. SAMUEL FELL, D. D. Canon of Christ Church, elected Aug. 8, 1626, upon the resignation of Dr. BENEFIELD made five days before.

(1) REG. K K, f. 40 b, &c.

(2) Ut videtur in eod. REG. K K f. 171 b.

(3) [Lady Anne Paget was relict of William the first Lord Paget. But it was William her Grandson, and not Ferdinando, to whose disposal she limited her Trust, which was made over as above by the said William Lord Paget, Ferdi-

nando Band and William Bird, the two surviving Trustees.]

(4) Ut in pix. P P, fasc. 10.

(5) [This revenue was constantly paid by the said Family of Paget from the year 1617 till 1719, more than 100 years, since which time it does not appear to have been continued.]

In his time, K. Ch. I, by his Let. (1) Pat. 5-Jul. an. reg. 3, endowed this Lecture with a Prebendship in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, [into which he was installed in the next year 1628 on the death of Eustache Moor (2)] and granted license of Mortmain without any stint or limitation whatsoever: by which the University Mortmain, as to this Lecture, was discharged, and the Reader himself enabled to hold all, in and by his own name, which before he could not do. He resigned the 10th of March, 1637, being then Dean of Lichfield. [The next year he was made Dean of Christ Church, where you may see more of him.]

XV. THOMAS LAURENCE, D. D. Master or Head of Balliol College, elected Mar. 13, 1637, [and became Prebendary of Worcester. He retired from all his preferments in the times of the Usurpation, and died in 1657. See the History of Balliol College, p. 84.]

FRANCIS CHEYNELL, *Bach.* (afterward *Dr.*) of Divinity, sometime Fellow of Merton College, elected Aug. 4, 1648. (3) [He had been lately put into possession of the Presidentship of St. John's Coll. where you may see more of him.] He resigned this Lectureship, July 16, 1652.

HENRY WILKINSON, [Senior] D. D. Prebendary of Ch. Church, and about this time one of the Senior Fellows of Magdalen College, elected July 20, 1652: ejected from this Lecture and his Prebendship by his Majesty's Commissioners an. 1660.

XVI. THOMAS BARLOW, D. D. Provost of Queen's College, elected Sept. 21, 1660, [and became Prebendary of Worcester.] He resigned this Lecture upon his being made Bishop of Lincoln.

XVII. JOHN HALL, D. D. Master or Head of Pembroke College, elected May 24, [and installed Prebendary of Worcester June 16] 1676. Promoted to the See of Bristol 1691.

XVIII. HENRY MAURICE, D. D. [sometime Fellow] of Jesus College, elected Jul. 18, 1691, [and became Prebendary of Worcester.] He

(1) In pix. longain Tur. Schol. nu. 12. [Et P₃b.]

(2) [The Margaret Lecturers in Divinity have ever since held this Stall (the sixth) on their elections without any Collation whatsoever.]

(3) [F. Cheynell by an Order of a Committee of the House of Commons dated an. 1651-2, was also continued in the Professorship till the end of the next A&T Term.]

died

died suddenly at Newington near Dorchester in Oxfordshire on Friday Oct. 30, 1691, [aged 44. He was Rector of Newington and was buried in the Church there. See an inscription to his memory in Jesus College Chapel, vol. iii, p. 588.

XIX. THOMAS SYKES, Bac. of Div. [Fellow] of Trinity Coll. elected Nov. 6, 1691, [and installed Prebendary of Worcester, Nov. 18, following. He was afterward D. D. elected President of his College, 1704, and died Dec. 14, 1705.]

XX. [JOHN WYNNE, D. D. Fellow of Jesus College, elected Dec. 20, 1705, and installed Prebendary of Worcester Mar. 16 following. He became Principal of his College 1712, and Bishop of St. Asaph 1714. He resigned this Professorship Feb. 10, 1715. See more of him among the Principals of Jesus College, p. 579.

XXI. WILLIAM DELAUNE, D. D. President of St. John's College, Rector of Chilbolton, Hants, and Preb. of Winchester, was elected Feb. 18, 1714, 15, and installed Prebendary of Worcester Mar. 14 following. He died May 23, 1728, and was buried in his College Chapel. See among the Presidents, p. 546.

XXII. THOMAS JENNER, B. D. Fellow of Magdalen College, was elected May 28, 1728, and became Prebendary of Worcester. He proceeded D. D. July 11, 1729; became President of his College in 1745; and dying Jan. 12, 1768, was buried in his College Chapel.

XXIII. THOMAS RANDOLPH, D. D. President of Corpus Christi College, was elected _____, 1768, and became Prebendary of Worcester. In the preceding year he had been appointed Archdeacon of Oxford. He died Mar. 24, 1783, and was buried in the Cloister of his College. See his Epitaph, v. iii, p. 409.

XXIV. TIMOTHY NEVE, D. D. sometime Fellow of Corpus Christi College, afterward Rector of Goddington, Oxfordshire, to which he was presented by his Society; Rector of Middleton Stoney in the same County, by the collation of the Bishop of Lincoln (Thomas) and Chaplain of Merton College, was elected Mar. 31, 1783, and was installed Prebendary of Worcester Apr. 24 following. He is the present Lecturer 1794.]

CARDINAL

CARDINAL WOLSEY'S LECTURES.

The next Lectures that must follow are those, that were sometimes founded by the most renowned Cardinal THOMAS WOLSEY, Archbishop of York. Of which Lectures, before I speak of the Readers of them, I shall observe these things following :

1. That the time when he first of all instituted some of them (for all at once he did not) was in an. 10 Hen. VIII, Dom. 1518.
2. That the place where they read before his College was founded, was in Corpus Christi College-Hall; for from good authority it appears that four of them did read there on several days, an. 1521 and 1522.
3. That he did not settle the compleat number of Lectures in the Univerfity till his College was founded, and then he settled only fix, being not totally the fame as these that follow.
4. That his intentions were that they should all read publickly to the Members of the Univerfity in his College to be founded, and that they should have Schools there to read in, and Chambers for lodging. I have seen a note that tells me that the designed place for them was the Tower at the east end of the Common Hall, but how true I cannot yet discern. That place seems rather to have been for his private Lecturers which he intended to be settled for the Scholars of his own College only.
5. That he allowed a considerable Salary to every Reader out of his own purse, and would have settled larger if his fall had not prevented it. The names of such Lectures with their Readers that he appointed are such as follow, and no more that I can yet find.

DIVINITY LECTURE. The first that ascended into the Chair of this Lecture by the favour of the thrice noble Cardinal was one THOMAS BRYNKNELL, (1) a person of great literature, and a most skilful Interpreter of the sacred Writt, about the latter end of the year 1518. He was before that time a Commoner of Lincoln, then of Univerfity, College; and having made great proficiency in Divinity, proceeded Doctor of that Faculty an. 1507. (2) Such respect had the Cardinal for him that by his means he was selected by the King as the most considerable person

(1) FF Epist. 74.

(2) REG. G fol. 47 a, 48 a.

in the University to write against Luther. There were other learned men also then appointed, of whom, and this Dr. BRYNKNELL, the University in an Epistle (1) to K. Hen. VIII, did make this honorable mention—‘Scripsit de veniis Religiosus pater ABBAS WYNCHECOMBENSIS (2) ea gravitate, eruditione, pietate, ut majore aut certe pari, nemo facile scribat alter; scripsit EDWARDUS POUELUS, JOHANNES KINTONUS, JOHANNES ROPERUS, THOMAS BRYNKNELLUS, JOHANNES de COLORIBUS, S. Th. Professores, quorum opuscula postquam legimus &c. ea sane pro meritis laudavimus: editionem tamen Doctoris Poueli, tanquam præcipuam et lucidam quandam gemmam visum est nobis selegere, &c.’ Of which Doctors you may see more in the Annals, an. 1521. Who succeeded Dr. BRYNKNELL in this Lecture, though I am not certain, yet it is probable that one NICHOLAS de BURGO, an Alien, did. He was Bachelaur of Divinity of the University of Parys, incorporated here (3) in the same Faculty Feb. 18, 1522, and two years after proceeded Doctor.

LAW LECTURE: The Reader of which, unless it was JOH. LUDOVICUS VIVES (of whom more anon) I know not. No mention of this Lecture do I find before the Cardinal founded his College.

MEDICINE LECTURE: The Chair of which, did THOMAS MOSCROFFE or MUSGRAVE, Master of Arts, and Licentiat in Phyfic, (4) hold, an. 1522; whether before that time I know not. He was then or a little before one of the Society of Merton College, and being noted by the Cardinal to be one of a singular Ingeny, was appointed by him to read this Lecture in Corpus Christi College. The same year on the 23d of March he proceeded Doctor of his Faculty, and some years after (as it seems) in Divinity. See more of him in the Fasti or Catalogue of Chancellors, an. 1523 and 1527.

PHILOSOPHY LECTURE: of which, unless I am mistaken, one L. B. (his name no farther appears) was Reader an. 1521. A testimony of this appears from part of an Epistle (5) written to the Cardinal thus——
‘cum intelleximus L. B. (6) ad tuam majestatem proficisci, necesse habuimus

(1) FF Epist. 89. Vide etiam in Ep. 90.

(2) Rich. Kederminster.

(3) Reg. H fol. 82 b, &c.

(4) Ut videtur in H fol. 101.

(5) In FF fol. 43 b, Ep. 84. [In Bib. Bodl. Arch. A, 166.]

(6) LAUR. BARBER (I suppose) M. of A. and Fellow of All Souls College.

(ne parum memores videremur officii nostri) tuam sublimitatem literis salutare; ingratiſſimi profecto haberemur, ſi tam commodum internuntium tanquæ de noſtris Philoſophiæ tyrunculis bene meritum Profeſſorem, patere-
remur ad te venire noſtris literis vacuum &c.’

MATHEMATICAL LECTURE: the Reader of which was one NICHOLAS KRACHE or KARCHE or CRACHER or KRATCHER (ſo many ways I find him written) (1) of whom this encomium occurs (2)—‘Qui ita bonus et probus eſt, ut majore quam Mathematicorum fortuna ſit dignus, et ita ſuæ artis peritus eſt, ut ſolus iſthic artifex habere debeat.’ He was born in Bavaria, commonly called Bayerne, educated in the University of Colen and Wyttenberg till he was Bachelaur of Arts. After which coming to Oxford, he was made a Member of the Society of Corpus Chriſti College by the Founder thereof July 4, 1517; then reading Astronomy in the University, was made Reader of this Lecture by the Cardinal. In the year 1522 he was incorporated Bachelaur, and the ſame year proceeded Maſter of Arts with us. About which time he wrote a book intituled ‘Canones Horopti,’ of which are three ſeveral copies that I have ſeen, having in them this note originally written with his own hand—‘Anno 1520 Ego Nicolaus Kratzerus Bavarus, Monu-
cēſis natus, ſervus Regis Henrici Octavi, juſſu illius prælegi Oxoniæ Aſtronomiam ſuper Sphæram materialem Johannis de Sacro Boſco, com-
poſitionem Aſtrolabii et Geographiam Ptolomæi &c.’ He ſet up a very fair Dial in Corpus Chriſti College Garden, which is yet remaining; and that alſo in the ſouth Churchyard of St. Mary’s Church, with the help of a certain engraver named William Eaſte ſervant to K. Hen. VIII. Of the laſt of which Dials Leland hath theſe Verſes. (3)

‘Marmoreas cantat celeberrima fama columnas,
Quas claris ſtatuit maxima Roma viris,
Nec minus inſignem cantabit fama columnam,
Kratzeri artifices quam ſtatuerè manus.’

(1) In H fol. 83 b, 100 a, 101 b &c.

(2) In Præfat. [Epiſt. Nic. Prukneri] ad Gui-
donem Bonatum de Aſtronomia edit. Baſil. 1550.

(3) In Libro ſuo de Encomiis illuſtrium viro-
rum in Anglia edit. 1589, p. 19.

And going on farther in praise of the said work concludeth with these two Verses :

‘ Cujus ab exemplo, doctorum turba columnas
Erexit rara sedulitate novas.’

How long he read this Lecture I know not, or whether any else succeeded him before the Cardinal fell from the King's favour. Sure I am that he lived to the year 1550, and dying soon after (in England I think) many of his books came into the hands of Dr. John Dee. Others also into the hands of Dr. Richard Forster, an eminent Physician and Mathematician of London, who dying Mar. 27, 1616, were as I conceive dispersed into several hands. To give this Krache a farther character, he was a person, considering the time he lived in, of very eminent parts, and did as deservedly merit the Cardinal's favour as any of the Readers beside.

GREEK LECTURE: The Reader of which was MATHEW CALPHURNE a Grecian, (1) who by the favour of the Cardinal taught the Scholars the same Pronunciation of that language as we now use. Whether WILLIAM GROCYN then taught it also I know not; sure it is, that he, after he had been instructed in Italy by those exquisite Masters Demetrius, Chalcondila, and Angelus Politianus, returned into England, and read (2) the Greek tongue several years to the Oxonians; about which time instructing Richard Croke, (3) the Cambridge Orator, in the said language, he returned to his University and taught it there. After Calphurne, JOHN CLEMENT read this Lecture, who before was Rhetoric Reader, as I am now about to deliver. (4)

RHETORIC and HUMANITY LECTURE: of which JOHN CLEMENT was the first Reader—‘ Clemensmeus’ (saith Sir Thomas More (5) ‘ Oxonio profitetur auditorio tanto, quanto non ante quisquam &c.’ He made his abode in Corpus Christi College, in the Common Hall of which place he for some time read this Lecture.

(1) Joh. Caius de PRONUNTIATIONE GRÆC. et Lat. Linguae, edit Londini, an. 1574. p. 11.

(2) Vide Th. Stapledon de TRIBUS THOMIS in VITA Mori cap. 1.

(3) Caius in HIST. Cant. lib. 2, p. 127.

(4) [Et post eum LUPSETUS, ut videtur. Auth. Not. in Lat. Transl. in Mus. Ashm.]

(5) Stapledon in VITA Mori, ut supra, cap. 10. [See more of J. Clement in ATH. OXON. v. i, an. 1572.]

The next Reader of this Lecture, after Clement was made Greek Reader, was THOMAS LUPSET, of whom Sir Thomas More in an Epistle (1) to Erasmus thus writeth—‘Lupsetus noster magno Auditorio, summa cum laude sua nec minore Scholasticorum fruge, bonas literas in utraque lingua profitetur Oxoniæ; successit enim Johanni Clementi meo; nam is se totum addixit rei Medicæ &c.’ The year when this Lecture was first read was an. 1519; for then in the beginning of March the Regent Masters did supplicate (2) that they should not be bound to read through the greater part of the hour appointed for them, because they might be present at the Humanity Lectures of the Lord Cardinal. The next year succeeded LUPSET, being then but Bachelaur of Arts, and publicly read in Corpus Christi College Hall ‘in Ciceronis Philippicas.’ Afterward he became famous in this University, and other places of literature, and by conversation with eminent men made great progress in Sciences, as it partly appears in an Epistle (3) of the University to Thomas Lynaker, the King’s Physician, some of which runs thus—‘multum certe debemus venæ tuæ pro Procli globo a te nuper in Latinum converso; quem in frequentissimo auditorio multa sane cum laude hic profitetur Lupsetus; quem virum (quoniam quantus quantus est, id tuæ curæ totum refert) acceptum tibi gratulari necesse habuimus &c.’ Thus partly the University, which seems to have been written in December 1521. His first years in Academical learning he spent in Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, as the Antiquary (4) of that place is pleased to report, though Baleus his contemporary, and Pitseus, mention no such thing. Afterward he went to Paris, and took there his Bachelaur’s degree, and returning into England came forthwith to Oxford, and settled in Corpus Christi College, as the dates of his Epistles (5) to Nefenus, Leius, and Paynellus testify. He proceeded Master at Oxford an. 1521, and soon after became, as it seems, the Cardinal’s Greek Reader in the place of CLEMENT.

The next Reader of this Lecture was JOHANNES LUDOVICUS VIVES, a Spaniard, who, as Pitseus saith, (6) succeeded Lupset therein. He was put in Fellow (though absent) of Corpus Christi College by the Founder thereof, July 4, an. 1517. Afterward coming to Oxford, at the intreaty

(1) Idem Stapledon in T. Moro, cap. 5.

(2) REG. H fol. 34 b.

(3) F F fol. 44 b, Ep. 86.

(4) Caius in HIST. Cantab. ut supra, p. 59.

(5) In Epistolis aliquot eruditorum virorum; ex quibus &c. edit. Bas. 1520 p. 53, 79. [See more of T. Lupset in ATH. OXON. v. i, an. 1532.]

(6) In Æt. 16, nu. 945.

of the Cardinal, (1) read this Lecture (one (2) faith 'twas that of the Civil Law) in Corpus Christi College Hall, (3) to which as 'tis further said (but I think scarce credible) the King, Queen, and Court were pleased to be auditors in the year 1523, the said VIVES being newly incorporated Doctor of the Civil Law. (4) One he was of great learning and admired by the Academians for his eloquence, and the more, because that then they were mostly bent to the studies of Humanity, and brought them into so great esteem that they caused Degrees in Grammar, Rhetoric and Poetry to be solemnly taken in the Univerfity, having for many years (if not ages) been totally neglected. (5)

Thus far in brief concerning the Lectures of Cardinal WOLSEY, being a part of his endeavours for the enlarging of the glory and splendour of the Univerfity. But alas, with great repentment let it be spoken, these his works of charity and noble endeavours for the propogation of the Muses were in an instant brought to nothing, and all, whether by him settled or not, forfeited to the King. The Univerfity before had to their utmost endeavours expressed their gratitude for what he had done, and whereas they did confide on the duration of them, did partly for what was done and in hopes of future benefits, not only subject themselves to his pleasure but also deliver up (6) into his hands all that they had, the Univerfity itself and the Statutes (especially those concerning learning and discipline) by a solemn Decree made June 1, 1518. Furthermore also to shew the respect they had for his memory, inserted his name in their RATIONALE as a chief Benefactor, an. 1528, ordaining then (7) that his Anniversary be kept with great solemnity.

To conclude : there was never before so great an encourager of learning as this noble Cardinal was, nor any one more ready on all occasions to serve the Univerfity, and defend the Privileges thereof against oppugners than he. Never also were the Scholars more unanimous to receive his benefits, nor ever more dejected at his fall ; for then not only they, but all wise men perceived that Learning suffered a most dreadful eclipse.

(1) Ut videtur in F F, Ep. 76, 120, 122, 131, &c.

(2) Milo Windfore in CATALOGO Academicarum Europæi Orbis ; edit. 1590, p. 38.

(3) Godwinus de PRÆSUL. Angl. in Ebor. in Th. Wolfey.

(4) H, ut supra, fol. 106 a, et 114 a.

(5) [See more of *J. L. Vives* in ΑΓΗ. ΟΧΟΝ. v. i, an. 1554.]

(6) F F fol. 31, nu. 65.

(7) Ibid. fol. 89: et in REG. H fol. 200 a, &c.

KING HENRY VIII, HIS LECTURES.

From what is before mentioned it appears that Cardinal WOLSEY did in a manner settle his Lectures, but falling into a Premunire before they were confirmed by certain circumstances of Law, did, with his College, fall, into the King's hands. Wherefore because his Majesty would not be accounted an enemy to the advancement of learning, and also to the University itself in depriving them of their Lectures, did at length after they had laid silent for several years (not without some prejudice to learning) enlarge his bounty so far as to provide sufficient allowance for five, of those seven, Lectures, that the Cardinal intended to have settled. But before he had any thoughts for this matter, he, in the 27 and 28. years of his reign (Dom. 1535 and 36) founded (1) in each University a public Lecture, and appointed that the respective Readers of them should be chosen and allowed by him, and that they should read what Lecture he should think most fit to settle: Also for the maintenance of them, he, with the Parliament then sitting, pardoned all Colleges in each University the payment of First Fruits and Tenths due to him, to the end that they pay the said renew to the Readers, but with this condition also that the said Universities (as also the Colleges of Eton and Winchester) should celebrate two Masses every year for the perpetual safety of him the said King, that is to say, one of the Holy Trinity on the 8 of May, and another of the Holy Ghost on the 8 of October. All which being agreed upon by both parties, the King made choice of a Reader in this University to read Divinity to the Members thereof, namely RICHARD SMYTH of Merton College, who reading till the five Lectures were settled, was then by the King appointed to be the first Divinity Professor. But this great favour of the King being but an essay of his greater bounty to ensue, annulled this Lecture, and in the year 1540 founded five Lectures in each University, viz. Divinity, Hebrew, Greek, Civil Law, and Medicine, but not settled or confirmed by him till an. 1546. For the maintenance of the Readers of all the said Lectures, he appointed that each should have an yearly

(1) F F fol. 130 a; et in quodam REG. Coll. fasc. 14. [Vide COLLECT. CUR. v. i, p. Nov. fol. 145; et in Tur. Schol. in pix. P P, 188.]

Salary of 40^l to be paid by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, then newly founded; but they finding it very troublesome to them, did therefore by their Writing (1) dated Jul. 24, 38 Hen. VIII, Dom. 1546, make over to the King divers Manours, Lands; Rectories, Tithes, &c. with which he had partly endowed their Church, upon consideration that he, his heirs and successors would for ever exonerate them the said Dean and Chapter of the said Pensions amounting to 400^l per an. Whereupon the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church in Oxford were by the King charged with the payment of the Salaries of the Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek Lectures, but as for the other two they are paid from the King's Exchequer. Thus in brief concerning the Foundation of the said five Lectures. As for the Readers or Professors of them (stiled in our Books 'Regii Professores') the Catalogue of them follows, with the times when and what they are to read.

DIVINITY PROFESSORS. By the present Statutes they are bound to expound any part of the Scripture on Mondays and Fridays in Term time at nine of the clock in the morning in the Divinity School. The first that read was

I. **RICHARD SMYTH**, Bac. of Div. Fellow of Merton College [and Principal of St. Albans Hall] who had been appointed (2) the first Reader of the Divinity Lecture founded by the King an. 1535, as 'tis before told you. The next year he proceeded Doctor of Divinity, and continuing reading till the five Lectures were founded (having in the mean time a Deputy or two to perform for him) was by the said King nominated also the first Reader of this Divinity Lecture. He was at, or about, the the same time Reader in Magdalen College: Which Lecture, together with this, he of his own accord deserted in the beginning of Edward VI his reign, because he had published certain books against those that endeavoured a Reformation, and that also he would shun (as some say) a public Disputation with Peter Martyr in the Divinity School.

II. **PETER MARTYR**, a Florentine, D. of D. of the University of Padoua, and incorporated in the same degree (3) at Oxford 1547, succeeded

(1) In Offic. vel Heteria Augmentationis.

(2) Ut videtur in REG. I fol. 14 b.

(3) Ibid. fol. 114 b, 118 b.

Dr. Smyth 1548. King Edward VI gave him an annuity of 40 marks, and a [Canonry] (not the Deanry, as one (1) hath) of Christ Church to encourage him in his labours. Which preferments he keeping till Q. Mary came to the Crown, was then divested of them. Not long after, having procured licence of the Queen's Council he left Oxford and went to London, and so to Lambeth, and obtaining his safe conduct of the Queen, left England and went to Strasburgh from whence he came. In his first Lectures he is said by N. Sanderus (2) to have declared himself so much a Zuinglian in point of the Sacrament, as to give great offence to Archbishop Cranmer and the rest of the Bishops; but afterward upon notice of it, he was more moderate and conformed his judgement to the sense of the then Prelates. Which whether it be true or not, certain it is that his Readings were so much disliked by some of the University, that a public Disputation was shortly had between him and some of those that had such dislike against him.

RICHARD SMITH, D. D. restored to his Lecture the second of Queen Mary, an. 1554. Of which restoration and of other his preferments one Michael Reneger, sometime Fellow of Magdalen College wrote (3) a little Poem entituled 'Revocatio Richardi Smyth.' In his exile in the reign of Edw. VI, he was public Professor at Lovaine in Brabant, and upon his return not only made by Q. Mary one of her Chaplains, but also [Canon] of Christ Church in the place of Will. Walby M. A. an. 1554.

III. Friar JOHN (or JOHANNES FRATERCULUS, as by the Protestants he was called) sometime of Lincoln College, afterward Divinity Reader of Magdalen College, (4) succeeded upon the resignation of Dr. Smith, an. 1556. He was born in the village of Garcia or Garcyn in Spain, and therefore sometimes written (5) JOHANNES DE VILLA GARCIA or GARCINA, and being but a boy was taken into the Order of St. Dominic: so that profiting exceedingly under good instructors took the Degree of Bach. of Div. (being of the College of St. Gregory) in the University of Valladolid, and performing his exercise for the same degree here was

(1) Jof. Simlerus in VITA et OBIT. Pet. Mar. tyris, edit. Figuri 1563 &c.

(2) In 2 lib. de SCISM. Anglic.

(3) Baleus, cent. 9, nu. 73.

(4) REG. Coll. Magd. fol. 13 b.

(5) In I fol. 156 b, 175 b, 176 a, &c.

admitted to the reading of the Sentences an. 1555, and licensed to proceed D.D. in 1558. This was the person who with Dr. Hen. Sydall, Canon of Christ Church (a very inconstant man in his Religion) endeavoured to persuade Archb. Cranmer to recant when he was condemned to be burnt at Oxford. As for a character of him, you shall have from the observations of one living in his time, (1) running thus—‘*prælegit autem nostra memoria in Theologia, Frater ille Johannes Hispanus scientissimus, cum 27 non excefferat annos, Platonis autem disciplinam cyclopediam absolviffet : tum apud Philosophos Oxonienses Platoniam et Aristotelicam, mysticam et sacram professus est.*’

RICHARD SMYTH became as it seems Professor again, an. 1559 ; for that year Nov. 23, were letters (2) sent by Dr. Cox, Dr. Warner, and others of the Queen’s Visitors to the President and sixteen senior Fellows of Magdalen College, that ‘Dr. Smyth the public Professor of Divinity should be chosen by them the Reader of Divinity in that College.’ It seems that the said Friar John (who was accounted ‘eminent for sanctimony of life, upright in manners and conversation, and famous for learning’) leaving his place in the beginning of Q. Elizabeth, Smyth had a desire to succeed him, as well in Magdalen College as in the University, but whether he compassed his designs I know not ; sure I am that the next year he was committed to custody to the Archbishop [M. Parker] at Lambeth, and soon after went to Doway.

IV. LAWRENCE HUMFREY Master of Arts and Fellow of Magdalen College, born at Newport in the county of Bucks, succeeded in the second of Elizabeth, Dom. 1560. In Q. Mary’s time he was deprived of his Fellowship of that College, and betook himself to the city of Zurich, a city of the chiefest note among the Switzers, remarkable for the preachings and death of Zwinglius. From thence, and the correspondence he had at Geneve, he brought back with him at his return into England, an. 1559, 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 conscientious Non-Conformist. He was soon after President of Magdalen

(1) Milo Windfore in Collectaneis suis, MS.

(2) REG. A&T. Coll. Magd. fol. 24 b.

Coll. then Bachelaur, and at length Doctor of Divinity, [Dean of Gloucester and of Winchester:] so zealous also against the Papists in his Disputations and Readings, that he got the title of Papistomastix. After his death the University agreed (1) to petition the Queen that Dr. John Rainolds [Dean of Lincoln and afterward President of Corpus Christi College] might succeed him in the Lecture, but it did not, for several reasons, take effect.

V. THOMAS HOLLAND, D. D. Fellow of Balliol College, succeeded Dr. Humfrey, an. 1589. He did not with some only sip of learning, or but at the best but drink thereof, but was 'mersus in libris;' so that the Scholar in him drowned almost all other relations. He was 'alter Apollo, potens in Scripturis,' and as some say 'cum Patribus familiaris, ac si ipse esset Pater, et cum Scholasticis, ac si Seraphicus Doctor.' He had also a good command of his tongue, and was esteemed by many an eloquent Orator, as a Speech or two of his extant shew. He was born at Ludlow in Shropshire, died Mar. 17, an. 1611, and the 26 of the said month 1612 was buried in the Chancel of St. Mary's church, Oxon: where being present all the Degrees of the University, Dr. Kilbie, Rector of Lincoln College, laid open to them in a Sermon the great learning and virtues of him. In his time K. James in the third year of his reign did endow (2) this Lecture with a [Canonry] of Christ Church and the Patronage of the Rectory of Ewelme in com. Oxon. Which Rectory being then possessed by one Will. Prichard was not to come to the Reader till he was

(1) REG. L fol. 296 a.

(2) Pyx. long 8, et in pix. P P, Fascic. 10.

[King JAMES I by Letters Patent, dated Aug. 26 in the third year of his reign (1605) granted to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford and their successors, that the Regius Professor of Divinity for the time being for his better support should for the future hold and enjoy a Canonry of Christ Church in Oxford, as long as he should continue Professor. And by other Letters Patent of the same date granted the Advowson of the Rectory of Ewelme to the Chanc. &c. commanding that the Regius Professor shall enjoy the Profits of the said Rectory and also the Canonry.

In 1616, Jan. 31, Dr. Prideaux, then Regius

Professor laid claim to the Canonry then vacant by the death of Dr. Edward James, which was also claimed by Mr. William Piers, who had a Grant of the Canonry next to be vacant, by the King's Letters Patent, dated 6 James I, Apr. 21, 1608. The dispute was decided in favour of the Professor by the King's authority, who granted other Letters Patent, dated 14 James I, Mar. 14, 1616, reciting his former Grant of a Canonry to the Regius Professor for the time being and appointing Dr. Prideaux to succeed to the Canonry then vacant, and to hold the same so long as he should continue Regius Professor.

The above Grants of King James the first were confirmed by Act of Parliament 10 Q. Anne, 1711.]

dead

dead, and he died not till the beginning of the year 1629, Mar. 2, and then Dr. PRIDEAUX entred upon it.

VI. ROBERT ABBOT, D. D. and Master or Head of Balliol College succeeded Dr. Holland Mar. 25, 1612, and became soon after Bishop of Salisbury. A person he was of eminent learning, as his works declare, and a more moderate Calvinian than either of his two predecessors were, which he expressed by countenancing the Sublapsarian way of Predestination; by means whereof he incurred the high displeasure of the Superlapsarians, who, until this man came to be Professor, had carried all before them without giving any satisfaction to those who liked well of neither. [He died Mar. 2, 1617, æt. 58, and was buried in his own Cathedral.]

VII. JOHN PRIDEAUX, D. D. and Rector of Exeter College, succeeded an. 1615. [He succeeded also in 1616 to the Canonry (fifth Stall) annexed to this Professorship. He resigned in 1642 being then Bishop of Worcester. He died July 29, 1650, æt. 72, and was buried at Bredon, Worc.]

Dr. *Samuel Fell* of Christ Church, had a Patent for the reversion of this Lecture. granted 3 Car. I, but never made use of it.

[In his time Sir CHRISTOPHER PARKINS ----- having bequeathed an annuity to increase the stipend of this Professorship, after an interval of some years the University was obliged to commence a suit in Chancery for the payment of the same; and a Decree was made in favour of the University against Sir William Wheeler Kt. and Bart. in confirmation of an annuity of 25^l per annum given to the University by the last Will and Testament of Sir CHRISTOPHER PARKINS, dated Aug. 30, 1620, for the increase of the stipend of the Divinity Lecturer, decreeing the said Sir William Wheeler to pay the arrears due, and continue the payment of the annuity: Dated 31 May, and exemplified 3 Nov. 14 Char. II, 1662. (1)]

VIII. ROBERT SANDERSON, D. D. sometime Fellow of Lincoln College, [Rector of Wyberton and Boothby Pagnell, Linc. Preb. of Lincoln and Southwell] succeeded by letters pat. dat. at Beverley Jul. 19, 1642. Removed from this Lecture and his Canonry of Christ Church by the

(1) [In Turri Schol. L. B. 26.]

Committee of Parliament for the Reformation of the University, Jun. 14, 1648.

JOSHUA CROSSE, *Bac. of Div. and Fellow of Lincoln College*, was ordered (1) by the Committee of Lords and Commons before mentioned to succeed in this Lecture on the day and year of Dr. Sanderson's ejection. Which place he holding about three months resigned all the interest therein into the hands of the said Committee, having neither made Speech or Lecture while he had it. It was then also ordered that he should succeed in his [Canonry] of Christ Church; but neither took effect. [See v. iii, App. p. 134.]

JOSHUA HOYLE, *sometime of Magdalen Hall, afterward Dr. of Div. and Master of University College*, succeeded by order of the Committee Sept. 14, 1648. [He died Dec. 6, 1654. See more of him among the Masters of University College.]

JOHN CONANT, *D. D. and Rector of Exeter College*, succeeded towards the latter end of the year 1654. Ejected by the King's Commissioners. [See more of him among the Rectors of Exeter College.]

ROBERT SANDERSON, *D. D.* restored by the said Commissioners in the beginning of August 1660. Soon after Bishop of Lincoln. [He died Jan. 29, 1662, and was buried in Buckden Chancel.]

IX. WILLIAM CREED, *D. D.* sometime Fellow of St. John's College, made Professor by the King's lett. pat. dat. Jun. 12, 1661. He [was also Archd. of Wilton and Residentiary of Sarum] died Jul. 19, 1663, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of Oxford. [See v. iii, p. 491.]

X. RICHARD ALLESTREE, *D. D.* [sometime Student and] Canon of Christ Church, succeeded in the month of Sept. 1663. [In 1665 he was made Provost of Eton College.] He resigned [this Professorship] May 8, 1680, [died Jan. 28, 1681, aged 60, and was buried in Eton Chapel.]

XI. WILLIAM JANE, *D. D.* [Westm. Stud.] Canon of Christ Church, [Preb. of St. Paul's and Archd. of Middlesex] admitted (2) in Convocation held May 19, 1680. [He became Dean of Gloucester in 1685, and Precentor of Exeter in 1704. He was also Treasurer of St. Paul's. He died Feb.

(1) REG. Visitatorum Parliament. p. 146.

(2) [Presented to the Rectory of Ewelme, an-

nexed to this Professorship as before. REG.

Conv.]

22, 1706, and was buried Feb. 27 in Christ Church Cathedral without any memorial. *George Smalridge*, D. D. Westm. Student of Christ Church was Deputy Professor from about 1700 to Dr. Jane's death. See more of him among the Deans of Christ Church, v. iii, p. 442.]

[XII. JOHN POTTER, D. D. Fell. fo Linc. Coll. and R. of Newington Oxon. was appointed Jan. 7, 1707.] He was installed Canon of Christ Church Jan. 29 following; made Bishop of Oxford 1715, and Archb. of Canterbury 1737, when he resigned this Professorship. He died in 1747.

XIII. GEORGE RYE, D. D. (sometime Fellow of Oriel College) Rector of Islip, and Archdeacon of Oxford succeeded in Apr. 1737. He was also Rector of Ikford, Bucks, died in July 1741 at Astrop Wells, Bucks, and was buried at Culworth in Northamptonshire.

Thomas Randolph, D. D. Fellow of Corpus Christi College (afterward President of the same and Lady Margaret's Lecturer in Divinity) was sometime his Deputy.

XIV. JOHN FANSHAW, D. D. Westm. Student of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Greek, Rector of Cotesbatch in Leicestershire and Vicar of Staverton in Northamptonshire, succeeded in Nov. 1741; and resigned his Greek Professorship and also the Vic. of Staverton. He died in 1763 aged 66, and was buried in the Cathedral Church. See his *Inscript.* v. iii, p. 474.

XV. EDWARD BENTHAM, D. D. (sometime a Member of Corpus Christi Coll. where he was admitted B. A. Vice Principal of Magd. Hall and Fellow of Oriel College) Preb. of Hereford and Canon of Christ Church, was appointed Professor May 9, 1763. He died Aug. 1, 1776 aged 69, and was buried in the Cathedral. *Ibid.* p. 473.

XVI. BENJAMIN WHEELER, D. D. Fellow of Magdalen College; Proctor in 1768; Prelector of Poetry; also of Natural Philosophy; and Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford; succeeded in Aug. 1776. He died in 1783 at Ewelme, where he was buried.

XVII. JOHN RANDOLPH, B. D. Westm. Student of Christ Church; Prelector of Poetry; Proctor in 1781; Regius Professor of Greek; and Preb. of Salisbury; was appointed in Aug. 1783; and then resigned the other Professorships. He was also soon after admitted D. D. by Diploma, and is the present Regius Professor, 1794.]

HEBREW PROFESSORS. The next Lecture in the Foundation Charter of King Henry VIII. is that of Hebrew; the Reader of which is to unfold from the Fountain of the holy Scripture whatsoever pertaineth to the Grammar and propriety of its speech, at the times appointed for him by the Statutes, viz. on Tuesdays and Thursdays in Term time between the hours of one and two in the afternoon. As for the Readers of this Lecture I shall anon give you a series, and in the mean time tell you of two that publicly expounded this language in the University before the said Lecture was settled.

The first was ROBERT WAKEFIELD, a Scholar of Cambridge, who, at the entreaties of the University made to the King, came to Oxford about the year 1530—‘*hiis tamen omnibus*’ (saith the University in their Epistle (1) to the King) ‘*velut auctarium justo cumulo accessisse interpretamur, quod tua Aula adhibuit nobis nuper e Sacellanis tuis unum D. R. Wakfeldum; hominem præter varias alias dotes in Hebraismo tam promptum atque peritum, et tam exacte callentem Syras, atque Arabicas literas, ut quantamvis alias eruditis, merito hic nemini cesserit.*’ At his first coming to Oxford he made a public Speech in Christ Church Hall before the University, and continued his reading here several years, as his brother or near kinsman Thomas Wakefield did at Cambridge (2) by the King’s authority, beginning to read there an. 1540. [See more of R. Wakefield, v. iii, p. 429.]

After Robert Wakefield read JOHN SHEPERY (Mr. of Arts, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and Greek Reader there) by the King’s command (3) about 1537. John White Warden of Wickham’s College by Winchester in his book called ‘*Diacosio-Martyrion*’ (4) is very large in the commendation of the said Shepreve, which for brevity I will now omit to repeat and only tell you that Leland (5) characteriseth him to be ‘*Decus utriusque linguæ.*’ Whether any person read this Lecture from the time of his death, which was 1542, till the time it was settled by the King I know not, unless ’twas Thomas Hardyng whom I am now about to mention.

(1) Wakfeldus de Hebræorum Codicum incorruptione contra Fisherum episcop. Roffens. edit. sub. fin. Hen. VIII.

(2) Ut in Offic. ROTUL.

(3) Ut videtur in Præfatione Edrichiana ad

Hyppolitum Ovidianæ Phædræ respondent. per Johan. Sheprevum edit. Oxon. circa an. 1584.

(4) Edit. Lond. 1553, p. 89.

(5) In CYG. CANT. edit. Lond. 1658, p. 22. [J. Shepreve was also a noted Latin Poet. See ATH. OXON. v. i, an. 1542.]

I. THOMAS HARDYNG, Mr. of Arts and Fellow of New College, the first Professor of this Lecture after it was settled by the King. Of whom Leland the Antiquarian Poet (1) hath these Verses:

‘Cultor præterea sacræ loquelæ
Hardingus numerum politus auget.’

II. RICHARD BRUERN, Bac. of Divinity, succeeded an. 1548, being then, or before Fellow of Lincoln College; of whom also the said Leland (2) saith thus—‘Hebræi radius chori Bruernus.’ He succeeded Pet. Martyr in his [Canonry] of Christ Church an. 1553. And having been before Fellow of Eton College, was chosen Provost thereof about the year 1561-2; but soon thence (as I conceive) ejected; for in that or the year following William Day succeeded. In the reign of Q. Mary [May 20, 1557 (3)] he became Canon of Windsor, at which place he died about the latter end of Apr. an. 1565, and was buried in the Chapel of St. George within the Castle there. A certain Note that I have seen tells me that Dr. *Peter Sotbo*, a Spaniard, before mentioned, read this Lecture an. 1556, and one *Whyte* about the year 1557, and the year after *Nich. Saunders* of New College, but these I suppose were only Deputies to Dr. Bruerne in his absence.

III. THOMAS NEALE, Bach. of Divinity, sometime Fellow of New College, succeeded Dr. Bruerne and his Deputies an. 1559. (5)

IV. THOMAS KINGSMYLL, Mr. of Arts, Fellow of Magdalen College, [and sometime Public Orator] succeeded Mr. Neale, 11 Elizab. Dom. 1569. But some years after being crazed and sorely distempered in his head, the Earl of Leicester Chancellor of the University, wrote (5) to the Members thereof, an. 1579, that they admit of Mr. *Richard*

(1) Ibid. in CYG. CANT.

[*T. Harding* tho’ a Protestant in the time of K. Edw. VI, wheeled about in the next reign, became Preb. of Winchester, D. D. and Treasurer of Salisbury. In Q. Eliz. reign being deprived of his Treasurership, he relinquished his other spiritualities, went beyond the seas, and died at Lovaine 1572 aged 59. ATH. OXON. v. i, an. 1572.]

(2) Ibid.

(3) [Br. Willis’s MS.]

(4) [*T. Neale* had for some years received an yearly pension of 10^l from Sir Thomas Whyte,

Founder of St. John’s College, had been Chaplain to the Bishop of London (Bonner) and Rector of Thenforth in Northamptonshire. After he became Professor he entred himself a Commoner of Hart Hall, built Lodgings opposite, joining to the west end of New Coll. Cloister, where he lived several years. Afterwards he retired to Cassington near Oxford, where he died about the year 1590, having then at the age of 71 erected his own Monument with a brass inscription. ATH. OXON. v. i, an. 1590.]

(5) REG. KK, fol. 288 a.

Hooker Fellow of Corpus Christi College to be Mr. Kingsmyll's Substitute; which desire they willingly conceding to, Mr. *Hooker* was admitted July 14 the same year and read for some time with great applause. (1)

V. JOHN HARDING, Mr. of A. and Fellow of Magdalen College, succeeded Mr. Kingsmyll, an. 1591, and the next year was admitted to the reading of the Sentences.

VI. WILLIAM THORNE, Mr. of Arts and Fellow of New College, took this Lecture upon him an. 1598. He was afterwards Dean of Chichester: [died Febr. 13, 1629 and was buried in the Cathedral there. (2)]

JOHN HARDING, D. of D. became Reader again an. 1604, afterward President of Magdalen College, [and died in 1610.]

VII. RICHARD KILBYE, D. D. Rector of Lincoln College and Prebendary of Lincoln, became Reader an. 1610. [He died in 1620 and was buried Nov. 17 in the Chancel of All Saints Church.]

VIII. EDWARD á MEETKIRK, Bachelaur (afterward Doctor) of Divinity and Student of Christ Church, succeeded in the year 1621. [He was afterward Preb. of Winchester.]

IX. JOHN MORRIS, Bac. of Div. sometime Chaplain of All Souls College, succeeded Dr. Meetkirk an. 1626. He was afterward [Canon] of Christ Church [1632] and Dr. of Div. [1634.] In his time (1630) Archbishop Laud, by the power and favour he had with the King, procured a Canonry of Christ Church (3) to be perpetually annexed to this Lecture. By means whereof the Hebrew and Chaldaic Tongues which few in Oxford understood some years before the said time, became to be so generally embraced and so chearfully studied, that it received a wonderful proficiency, and that too in a shorter time than a man could easily imagine; so great a spur the hope of honour and preferments give to Arts and Languages. [He died Mar. 21, 1648, and was buried in the Cathedral Church, in the Divinity Chapel. See his Inscription, v. iii, p. 504.]

(1) [*R. Hooker* was afterward Rector of Drayton Beauchamp in Bucks, Master of the Temple, Rector of Boscomb, Wilts, Preb. and Sub-Dean of Salisbury; Rector of Bishop's Bourne near

Canterbury, and died in 1600. ATH. OXON. v. i, an. 1600.]

(2) [Ibid. an. 1629.]

(3) REC. R. fol. 24 a: Et in GEST. Canc. Laud. p. 11.

X. EDWARD POCOCKE, Bac. of Div. sometime Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll. [and Archb. Laud's Arabic Professor] succeeded Dr. Morris in this Lecture and Canonry of Christ Church in the beginning of the year 1648, by the favour of the King then a Prisoner, and afterwards of the Committee of Parliament for the Reformation of the University: Among whom was the learned Selden a friend to Pococke. [In 1651 he was ejected from his Canonry and Hebrew Professorship. Afterward he retired to the Rectory of Childrey in Berkshire, to which he had been presented by his Society, and came over to Oxford in the Lent and long Vacation (during which time he lived as a Fellow Commoner in Balliol College) to read his Arabic Lecture, which he was suffered to keep, because there was then no person in the University fit to perform the same. After the King's return in 1660 he was restored, and created D. D. by Diploma. He died Sept. 10, 1691, and was buried in one of the North ailes of Christ Church Cathedral. See the Inscript. p. 477.]

[XI. ROGER ALTHAM, B. D. Westm. Student of Christ Church, succeeded Nov. 14, 1691. He proceeded D. D. 1694: removed 1697.

XII. THOMAS HYDE, D. D. of Queen's College, Head Keeper of the Bodleian Library, Preb. of Sarum, Archd. of Gloucester, Archb. Laud's Professor of Arabic, succeeded July 19, 1697. He died in his lodgings at Christ Church Feb. 18, 1702, and was buried at Hanborough in the county of Oxford.

XIII. ROGER ALTHAM, D. D. was again appointed Mar. 12, 1702. He died Aug. 15, 1714, aged about 66, and was buried in the north aile joining to the Choir in Christ Church Cathedral. See the Inscript. p. 501.

XIV. ROBERT CLAVERING, D. D. (sometime M. A. of Lincoln College, and afterward Fellow of University Coll.) Chapl. to the Archb. of Cant. and Dean of Bocking appointed May 1715. He became Dean of Hereford and Bishop of Landaff 1724, and was translated to Peterborough 1729. He held also the Rectory of Marsh Gibwin, Bucks, and died 1747, July 20.

XV. THOMAS HUNT, D. D. Fellow of Hertford College, and Archb. Laud's Professor of Arabic, had the appointment in Aug. 1747. He died
O&.

Oct. 31, 1774, aged 78, and was buried in the north aisle joining to the body of the Cathedral of Christ Church. See the Inscript. p. 478.

XVI. RICHARD BROWNE, D. D. sometime Fellow of Trinity College, Rector of Launton, Oxfordshire; Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic; succeeded in Nov. 1774. He died Mar. 20, 1780, aged 68, and was buried near his predecessor. Ibid.

XVII. GEORGE JUBB, B. D. Westm. Student of Christ Church; Principal Register of the Prerog. Court of Canterbury; and Archd. of Middlesex 1779; succeeded Apr. 7, 1780, and soon after proceeded D. D. He became Preb. of St. Paul's and Chanc. of York 1781, died Nov. 12, 1787, aged 70 and was buried in the north aisle next the Choir in the Cathedral. Ibid. App. p. 308.

XVIII. BENJAMIN BLAYNEY, first a Member of Worcester College where he proceeded M. A. afterward Fellow of Hertford College, B. D. and Rector of Polshott, Wilts; was installed Dec. 7, 1787. He proceeded D. D. Dec. 10, following, and is the present Regius Professor 1794.]

GREEK PROFESSORS. They are to read on Wednesdays and Saturdays in Term time between the hours of one and two in the afternoon, these books or any part of them following, viz. Homer, Demosthenes, Isocrates and Euripides, or any other books that pertain to the Grammar and propriety of its speech. What Readers did interpret before this Lecture was settled by K. Hen. VIII I am not certain; yet an author (1) is pleased to tell us that JOHN CLEMENT, one of the Cardinal's Readers, did read it, but how true his report is, I cannot conceive. Sure I am that NICH. HARPISFEILD, whom I am about to mention, read this Lecture several years before the settlement thereof.

I. NICHOLAS HARPISFEILD, Bac. of the Civil Law, and Fellow of New College, became the first Reader of this Lecture: Of whom thus Leland (2) gives you his character:

(1) Pits. in Lib. de SCRIPTORIB. ANGL.Æt. 16, nu. 1018.

(2) In CYG. CANT. ut supra.

[N. Harpsefeld proceeded D. C. L. 1553, practised in the Court of Arches, was made Archd. of Cant. 1554, deprived by Q. Mary for being

married, was afterward imprisoned by Q. Eliz. for denying her supremacy over the Church, for more than 20 years, and died in 1583. ATH. OXON. v. i, an. 1583. Archb. Parker had the custody of him, and kindly employed him in compiling his Eccl. Hist. Tanner BIBL. BRIT. p. 380.]

‘Harpesfeldius Atticæque Linguæ
Interpres facilis, disertus, aptus.’

II. GILES LAWRENCE, Bac. of Law, and Fellow of All Souls College succeeded in the year 1548.

III. GEORGE ETHERIDGE or ETHRYGGE, M. of A. Bach. of Physic, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and sometime Pupil to John Shepery before mentioned, succeeded about the year 1553. (1)

GILES LAWRENCE became Reader [again] in 1559. He was born in Gloucestershire, admitted Scholar of Corpus Christi College with John Jewell an. 1539. In the year 1542 he was chosen Fellow of All Souls and in the reign of Q. Elizabeth (viz. an. 1579) became Doctor of the Law, and about the same time (if not happily before) Archdeacon of Wiltshire; (2) in which dignity he wrote and published certain books, as I have been by some informed. A certain author (3) of no mean fame tells us that he was “the light and ornament of this University; that he was brought up and nourished in the bosom of Pallas, and that into him, as also into Barthelm. Dodington, the ornament of Cambridge, ‘natura et indefessum quoddam studium; omnes Græcas divitias infuderit et collocavit &c.”

IV. JOHN HARMAR, M. of A. Fellow of New College, succeeded Dr. Lawrence an. 1585. [He became Proctor in 1587; Chief Master of Winchester School for nine years, Warden of the College there 17 years, and at length D. D. See his Epitaph in New College Chapel, v. iii, p. 200.]

V. HENRY CUFFE [sometime Fellow of Trinity College] M. of A. [afterward] Fellow of Merton College, became Professor 32 Eliz. Dom. 1590. He before read Greek to the Scholars of Queen’s College in their Common Refectory. [In 1588 he was Proctor, where see more of him.]

VI. JOHN PERIN, D. D. Fellow of St. John’s College, succeeded 39 Eliz. Dom. 1597. He was afterward [1604] Canon of Christ Church, and dying May 9, 1615, was buried in one of the north ailes adjoining to the Choir [but without any memorial.]

VII. JOHN HALES, [sometime a Scholar of Corpus Christi College of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, born at Bath] M. A. Fellow of Merton

(1) [G. Etheridge afterward practised Physic in 18, 1564: and was in being in 1584. ATH. OXFORD and was living an ancient man in 1588. OXON. FASTI v. i, an. 1578.]

Ibid. an. 1588.]

(3) Ed. Grant in Ep. Ded. ad Græcæ Ling.

(2) [G. Lawrence became Archd. of Wilts Sept. Specil an. 1575.]

College, and Deputy Reader for Dr. PERIN, succeeded an. 1615, by virtue of the King's Grant of the place dat. 5 Sept. an. Reg. Jac. 10, Dom. 1612. He was afterwards one of the Fellows of Eton College, and Canon of Windsor, [1639 : but was ejected from both places by the Parliament in the beginning of the Rebellion. He died May 10, 1656, aged 72, and was buried in Eton College Church Yard.]

VIII. JOHN HARRIS, Bac. of Div. Fellow of New College, [and Proctor in 1617] succeeded Mr. Hales an. 1619. He was afterward Preb. of Winchester, Dr. of Divinity, and at length Warden of the College there. [See among the Proctors.]

IX. JOHN SOUTH, LL. B. Fellow of New College, succeeded an. 1622. He was afterward Vicar of Writtle in Essex and Precentor of Salisbury. He died and was buried at Writtle in the month of Aug. 1672.

X. HENRY STRINGER M. of A. and Fellow of New College, succeeded an. 1625, [was Proctor 1630] and upon the death of Dr. Pinke became Warden of his College. *Joseph Crowther*, M. of A. and Fellow of St. John's College, had a Patent to succeed him, but did not, being disabled by the Visitors appointed by Parliament.

JOHN HARMAR, *M. of A. sometime one of the Demies of Magdalen College, succeeded by the authority of the Committee for the Reformation of the University* an. 1650. (1)

XI. JOSEPH CROWTHER, D. D. Fellow of St. John's College, succeeded by virtue of the Patent before mentioned in August 1660. [He became Principal of St. Mary's Hall in 1664, and soon after resigned this Professorship. See more of him in the Hist. of that Hall.]

XII. WILLIAM LEVIMZ, M. of A. and Fellow of St. John's College, succeeded Dr. CROWTHER Nov. 24, 1665. [He proceeded Dr. of Phys. became President of his College &c. and died Mar. 3, 1697.]

XIII. [HUMPHRY HODY, D. D. sometime Fellow of Wadham College, succeeded in 1698. He was also Chaplain to Drs. Tillotson and Tenison, Archbishops of Canterbury; and became Archdeacon of the diocese of Oxford in 1704. He resigned this Professorship in 1705; died Jan. 20, 1706, and was buried in Wadham College Chapel.

(1) [J. Harmar was sometime Usher at the School adjoining Magd. Coll. Under Master of Westm. School, Master of the Free School at St. Albans Hertfordshire. He was also Rector of Ewbury, Hants 1659. But *leaving those two places after the Restoration he retired to Steventon in Hampshire, and died there Nov. 1, 1670. ATH. OXON. v. ii. 1670.*]

XIV. THOMAS MILLER, B. D. (sometime of Wadham College, afterward Vice Principal of Edmund Hall) Chaplain of Christ Church, was appointed in 1705. He became Bishop of Waterford and Lismore 1707, when he resigned this Professorship. He died in 1740.

XV. EDWARD THWAYTES, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College succeeded in Mar. 1707. He died Dec. 11, 1711, at Littlemore, and was buried in the Chancel of Eifley Church near Oxford.

XVI. THOMAS TERRY, M. A. Westm. Student of Christ Church, and Proctor in 1708, succeeded in Feb. 1712. He proceeded D. D. and was made Canon of Christ Church in 1713; and died at Bath, Sept. 6, 1735, aged 59. See an Inscription to his memory in Christ Church Cathedral, p. 500.

XVII. JOHN FANSHAW D. D. Westm. Student of Christ Church, succeeded in 1735. He resigned in 1741, on his appointment to be Regius Professor of Divinity.

XVIII. THOMAS SHAW, D. D. sometime Fellow of Queen's College, and Principal of Edmund Hall in 1740, was appointed to this Professorship in 1741. He died at Bramley, Hants, 1751, and was buried in the Church there, of which he was Rector.

XIX. SAMUEL DICKENS, M. A. Westm. Student of Christ Church, and Proctor 1751, succeeded in the latter end of the same year; and became afterward D. D. Preb. and Archdeacon of Durham; and Official to the Dean and Chapter of Durham. He resigned this Professorship in 1763, and died in 1791.

XX. WILLIAM SHARP, D. D. Westm. Student of Christ Church, who had been Principal of Hertford College a few years, was appointed in 1763. He died in Christ Church Mar. 5, 1782, and was buried in the Cathedral.

XXI. JOHN RANDOLPH, M. A. Westm. Student of Christ Church, Prelector in Poetry 1776, and Proctor in 1781, succeeded in 1782, and was admitted B. D. in the same year. He became the King's Professor of Divinity, Canon of Christ Church, and D. D. by Diploma 1783, when he resigned this Professorship.

XXII. WILLIAM JACKSON, M. A. Westm. Student of Christ Church, was appointed in 1783, and admitted B. D. He is also Prebendary of Southwell and York; Preacher at Lincolns Inn, Rector of Beeford, Yorkshire, and is the present Regius Professor 1794.]

LAW PROFESSORS. According to the Statutes they are to read and expound on Tuesdays and Fridays in Term time at ten of the clock in the morning any part of the body of the Civil Law; but especially those Titles which do conduce most to the use and practice of it in this kingdom. As for the Readers of this Lecture, there have been several before its settlement, that had some kind of salary from the King; among whom were HENRY COLE, LL. D. Fellow [and afterward Warden] of New College as Leland (1) seems to intimate in his respective characters of Oxford Professors about the latter end of Hen. VIII: then JOHN STORY, LL. B. as I am now about to tell you.

I. JOHN STORY Bac. (afterward Doctor) of the Laws, educated in Academical learning in an ancient Hostel for Civilians called Henxsey Hall, afterwards Principal of that called Broadgates, both in St. Aldate's parish, was Reader of this Lecture several years before it was settled, but in consideration of the service of him the said John, performed at the seige of Bologne in Picardy, in the administration of the Civil Law under the Lord Marshal there, the King did renew his former Grant in form of Letters patent for the term of life of the said John, an. 1546, or thereabouts, joining with him for his ease Mr. *Robert Weston* Fellow of All Souls College. Afterward Q. Mary, in the first year of her reign did renew his Patent (2) again, joining with him therein Mr. *William Aubrey*, to whom he resigned [being made Dean of the Court of Arches.] As for Mr. *Weston* he was the chief man that read the Lecture, being then Principal of Broadgates, and Chancellor of Exeter; but leaving it in the reign of Q. Mary, became Doctor of the Civil Law, Dean of the Arches [Dean of Wells] and at length one of the Lords Justices and Chancellor of Ireland. As for *Story* he lived many years after, but being found guilty of treason against Q. Elizabeth suffered death at Tyburn an. 1571, June 1.

II. WILLIAM AUBREY, LL. B. Fellow of All Souls College, succeeded Dr. STORY Oct. 7, 1553; and the next year proceeded Doctor in his Faculty. He was afterwards Judge of the Court of Audience to the

(1) In Cyg. Cant. ut supra.

(2) Ut in quodam libro in Offic. Recept. 1 Mariæ term. Mich.

Archbishop of Canterbury, Vicar General throughout his Province, Chief Judge belonging to the King's Army at St. Quintin's in Picardy, one of the Council for the Marches of Wales, Master of the Chancery, and of the Requests to Q. Elizabeth. A person he was of exquisite learning, singular prudence, and affable conversation: He died July 23, 1595, and was buried in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, whose monument was quite defaced by the dreadful fire that hapned in London in the beginning of Sept. 1666.

III. WILLIAM MOWSE, commonly called Mosse, Doctor of Civil Law, succeeded an. 1554, about the latter end of the year; but whether in his own right, or that of Dr. AUBREY, I am uncertain. One of both his names, and Dr. of LL. was Master of Trinity Hall in Cambridge; whether the same with this I know not. *W. Mowse* proceeded D. of Civil Law 1552 at Cambridge.

IV. JOHN GRYFFITH, Bac. of Law, Fellow of All Souls College, succeeded Feb. 23, 1558. He proceeded Doctor in his faculty four years after, being then Principal of New Inn.

V. ROBERT LOUGHER, commonly called LOFFER, Dr. of the Civil Law and Fellow of All Souls, became Professor Jan. 10, 1565. He was afterward Chancellor of Exeter and York. [In May 1577 he was constituted Official of the Consistory of Edwin Sands, Archb. of York, and his Vicar General in spirituals, being then a Civilian belonging to the Arches. He died in the beginning of June 1583. *ATH. OXON. v. i, Fasti, 1564.*]

VI. GRIFFYN LLOYD, Doctor of Law, and Fellow of All Souls College, [and now Principal of Jesus College] succeeded, 19 Elizab. 1577. [He was also Chancellor to the Bishop of Oxford;] died Nov. 26, 1586, and was buried at St. Bennet's Church by Paul's Wharf in London. One *Francis James* LL. D. Fellow of the said College, and Brother to Dr. James Bishop of Durham (afterward one of the Masters of Chancery, and Chancellor of Wells) had a patent to succeed him, but never made use of it.

VII. AUBREY GENTILIS, an Italian born, educated mostly in the University of Perugia, where being made Doctor of the Civil Law, an. 1572, ætat. 21, soon after left his country for Religion's sake, and coming into England found relief from several noble persons in London. But being desirous to lead an Academical life, was upon his application to Robert Earl of Leycester, Chancellor of the University, commended to the Vicechancellor and certain Doctors, who receiving him kindly, did not only according to the Chancellor's desire incorporate him Doctor in his own Faculty an. 1580, but with several Colleges, allowed him yearly a comfortable subsistence. At length this Lecture being void, the Queen bestowed it upon him, June 8, 1587. So that being settled he published various books, which speaking him excellent among the learned, excuseth me at this time to give you any other encomium than this, that he was a grace to his profession, a zealous Protestant, and an ornament in his time to the University. He died in 1609, and was buried, if I mistake not, in the Cathedral of Christ Church; in which House, as also in Corpus Christi College, he lived some years as a Commoner.

VIII. JOHN BUDDEN, Doctor of Law, and Principal of New Inn, succeeded 10 Apr. 9 Jac. Dom. 1611. [See more of him in New Inn Hall, v. iii, p. 680.] In his time (Mar. 20, 1617) K. JAMES endowed this Lecture with the Prebend of Shipton by Burford in com. Oxon. belonging to the Church of Salisbury. [He died in Broadgates Hall June 11, 1620, and was buried in St. Aldate's Church in the Chancel.]

IX. RICHARD ZOUCH, Doctor of the Civil Law, and Fellow of New College, succeeded an. 1620; and was presented to the said Prebendship by the University Feb. 25, 1632, then void by the death of George Proctor. [He was afterward Principal of St. Albans Hall. See the Hist. of that Hall, vol. iii, p. 658.]

X. GILES SWEIT, Doctor of the Civil Law, sometime a Student in St. Mary's Hall, and Oriel College, succeeded about the beginning of the year 1661: Began to read Jun. 26. [He succeeded also to the Principality of St. Albans Hall, was Official of the Arches, Dean of the Peculiars, and a Knight by favour of K. Ch. II. He died Sept. 13, 1672, and was buried on the south side of the body of the Church of Barnelmes in Surry.]

XI. THOMAS BOUCHIER, Fellow of All Souls College, D. C. L. became Professor Nov. 8, 1672. [He was afterward Principal of St. Albans Hall, Commissary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Archdeacon of Lewis. He resigned this Professorship in 1712, and died in May 1723, aged 80.]

XII. [JAMES BOUCHIER, Fellow of All Souls College, and D. C. L. succeeded in 1712, and was also appointed Principal of St. Albans Hall on the death of his father, in 1723. He died Aug. 19, 1736.]

XIII. HENRY BROOKE, Fellow of All Souls College and D. C. L. succeeding, was presented to the Preb. of Shipton Nov. 18, 1736. He died 1752, Mar. 23, aged 55, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Oxford.

XIV. ROBERT JENNER D. C. L. of Trinity College, appointed Professor, was presented to the said Prebend May 4, 1754. He died June 5, 1767 and was buried at or near Letherhed, Surrey.

XV. ROBERT VANSITTART, Fellow of All Souls College, Bar. at Law, and D. C. L. succeeded and was presented to the same Prebend July 20, 1767. He died in his College Jan. 31, 1789, and was buried in the Chapel.

XVI. Hon. THOMAS FRANCIS WENMAN, Fellow of All Souls College, Bar. at Law, D. C. L. Deputy Steward and Keeper of the Archives in the University, succeeding, was presented to the Prebend of Shipton June 26, 1789. He is the present Regius Professor 1794.]

MEDICINE PROFESSORS—are to read on Tuesdays and Fridays in Term time either Hypocrates or Galen, at eight of the clock in the morning in the School appointed for the Faculty.

I. JOHN WARNER, Dr. of Physic, Warden of All Souls College, having undergone the public Lecturer's place of Medicine for above 12 years, was appointed by the King the first Professor, and had for his substitute in K. Edward's reign Mr. *Thomas Francis*. To the said Warner and his successors the King by his Letters pat. dated Mar. 22,

an.

an. reg. 27, gave licence and liberty to examine all such that were to proceed in, or practice the Faculty of Medicine; which Letters were publicly read in a Congregation of Regents and Non Regents Apr. 27, 1536. See in the Annals, an. 1535.

II. THOMAS FRANCIS of Christ Church, first a Student in Divinity, then in Physic, and at length Doctor of that Faculty, succeeded Dr. Warner May 21, 1554. He is written 'Medicinæ Publicus Professor,' an. 1551. (1) He was afterward Provost of Queen's College and Physician to Q. Elizabeth.

III. WALTER BAILEY, Bach. of Physic, and Fellow of New College, became Professor Nov. 8, 3 Elizab. Dom. 1561. See his Epitaph in New College. [He died Mar. 3, 1582, in the 63 year of his age.]

IV. ANTHONY AYLWORTH, Dr. of Physic, Fellow of New College, succeeded Dr. Bailey, Jun. 29, 24 Eliz. Dom. 1582. See his Epitaph in that College. [He died Apr. 18, 1619, aged 70.]

V. BARTHELMEW WARNER, Dr. of Physic, of St. John's College, [and Superior Reader of Lynaker's Lecture] succeeded Jun. 11, 39 Eliz. Dom. 1597. Buried in Magdalen Parish Church in the north suburbs of Oxford Jan. 26, 1618, near Anne Dobson, his sometime wife.

VI. THOMAS CLAYTON, Dr. of Physic, first of Gloucester Hall, then of Balliol College, became Professor, upon the resignation of his father-in-law Dr. Warner, Mar. 9, 1611. He was afterward Principal of Broadgates Hall, then [the first] Master of Pembroke College, and dying Jul. 10, 1647, was buried in the Chancel of St. Aldate's Church in Oxford the 13 of the same month. In his time, viz. an. 1617, K. James gave the Mastership of the Hospital of Ewelme in Oxfordshire, when void to the University of Oxford, to the end that they give it to the Reader of this Lecture, and his successors. So that the said Hospital falling void 1628 they gave it to this Reader, (2) whose successors enjoy it to this day.

(1) Ut in REG. I f. 128 b.

(2) [REG. R 24, fol. 6 a.]

VII. THOMAS CLAYTON, Dr. of Physic, lately Fellow of Pembroke College, succeeded his father by Patent for reversion of the place, 1647. He resigned being Warden of Merton College. [See v. iii, p. 12.]

VIII. JAMES HYDE, Dr. of Physic, Principal of Magdalen Hall, became Professor in the month of Apr. an. 1665. Died May 7, 1681, and was buried in the Church of St. Peter in' the east.

IX. JOHN LUFFE, Dr. of Physic, sometime of Trinity College, afterward of St. Mary's Hall, became Professor by the King's Let. pat. dat. Jun. 23, 1681. Admitted in Convocation Jul. 1, following. [He died Sept. 7, 1698, aged 53, and was buried in Merton College Chapel. Ib. p. 31.]

[X. THOMAS HOY, D. M. Fellow of St. John's College, and who practised Physic at or near Warwick, succeeded Oct. 14, 1698. He died in Jamaica.

XI. JOSHUA LASHER, D. M. Fellow of St. John's College, who had been Deputy to Dr. Hoy, became Regius Professor in 1718. He died Mar. 29, aged 82, and was buried in the Chancel of St. Aldate's Church in Oxford.

XII. WILLIAM BEAUVOIX, D. M. sometime Fellow of Pembroke College, succeeded Apr. 22, 1729. He died Feb. 3, 1730.

XIII. WILLIAM WOODFORD, D. M. Fellow of New College, and of the College of Physicians in London, succeeded Apr. 2, 1730. He died at Bath in Nov. 1758, aged 80.

EVANS PITT, D. M. of Christ Church, was nominated to succeed, but died before his confirmation, in his way to London, and was buried in St. Aldate's Church here.

XIV. JOHN KELLY, D. M. Student of Christ Church succeeded Apr. 16, 1759. He died at Bristol in Aug. 1772, and was buried in the Church at Ewelme, near Oxford, where there is a monument to his memory.

XV. WILLIAM VIVIAN, D. M. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, being appointed in Aug. succeeded Nov. 20, 1772; and is the present Regius Professor of Medicine 1794.]

LYNACRE'S LECTURES.

The next Lectures that I find endowed are those of THOMAS LYNACRE D. M. sometime Fellow of All Souls College, afterward Physician to K. Hen. VIII; (1) who at the time of his death, an. 1524, (2) enfeoffed Sir Thomas More, Knight, Cuthbert Tunstall Bishop of London, Dr. John Stokesley afterwards Bishop of the said place, and one John Shelley a Lawyer, with certain lands called [Frognall and] Tracyes, in Kent, for the maintenance of two Physic Lectures in Oxford, and one in Cambridge. But as for the settlement of those in this University they were not performed till divers years after LYNACRE'S death; for what by the troubles that arose upon account of religion, that ensued, and those that some of the Feoffees did endure even to death and deprivation, there was nothing done in the matter till 3 Edw. VI; and then Cuthbert Tunstall, who was about that time deprived of his Bishopric of Durham (for from London to that place he was before translated) and the sole survivor of the Feoffees, resolving without any further delay to settle them, did at the entreaties of Dr. Rainolds, Warden of Merton College, and some others, settle those that were for Oxford, in the said College, with the lands designed by the FOUNDER for the maintenance of the said Lectures. At the same time also a Composition (3) being drawn up between the said Bishop on the one part and the said College on the other, dated the tenth of Dec. 3 Edw. VI, it was then among other matters covenanted that the Readers of the said Lectures should expound and read in the public Refectory of the said

(1) [*T. Lynacre* by his close retirement at All Souls improved himself very much in Literature, and in few years after much more by his Travels into Italy, where taking, I suppose, the Degree of Doctor of Physic, became intimate with persons famous for learning there. The chief Cities of his residence were Rome and Florence; at the last of which places, being countenanced by Laurence Medicis Duke thereof, had for his instructors Demetrius and Politian; and at Rome he became familiar with the learned Hermolaus Barbarus, who directed him very freely in his studies. After his return into his own country, he was incorporated D. of Phys. in this University, read a shagging Lecture in that Faculty, became Tutor to Prince Arthur, and to his Princess Katherine for the Italian tongue, Physician to K. Hen. VII (as some say) afterwards to K. Hen. VIII; one of the chief Founders of the College of Physicians (of which he was the first President 1518) and at length in holy Orders. and a Priest.] The meetings of the Physicians were first held at his house in Knightriders street, which he bequeathed at his

death to the Society and their successors for a College and Library. After he entered into holy Orders he was collated in 1509, to the Rectory of Mersham in Kent, which he soon afterwards resigned; the same year he was installed a Preb. of Wells; in 1517 Preb. of the Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster; in 1518 Preb. and next year Precentor of the Church of York; besides which he had other Preferments in the Church. He died of the stone, with great pain and torment on Oct. 20, 1524, æt. 64, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral before the rood of the north door, where a Monument was several years afterwards erected to his memory by Dr. Caius. ATH. OXON. v. i. an. 1524: Haisted's HIST. of Kent, v. 2, p. 556.]

(2) [See the King's License in Rymer's *FÆDERA* Vol. XIV p. 25, Pat. 16 H. VIII p. 1, m. 17: 1524.]

(3) In REG. antiq. Coll. Mert. fol. 330 b. Vide etiam in Lib. STATUT. ejusdem Coll. in manibus Vicecust. fol. 18.

College to any of the University that would please to be their auditors out of the books of Galen and Hypocrates.

Of these Lectures and Lecturers I shall observe :

1. That those of this University were for some time read in the life time of the FOUNDER, and a certain yearly pension was by him constantly paid to the Readers, as an Epistle (1) of the Academians to him the said FOUNDER doth testify.

2. That the monies due to the Readers were paid by the Feoffees till the Composition was made.

3. That they the said Readers were chosen by the Feoffees so long as any of them lived, which was till the beginning of Q. Elizabeth.

4. That several eminent persons read the said Lectures in the Schools, before they were settled in Merton College ; but their names though they appear not, yet it is probable that THOMAS MUSGRAVE and JOHN CLEMENT before mentioned were of the number.

5. That the Feoffees did intend to entrust the University with the Lectures, and the revenews thereof, to so order and contrive them as they should think most convenient ; but the said University falling much into decay in the time of Edw. VI, they therefore settled them in Merton College ; and especially for this reason, that Dr. Rainolds had then a great influence on Dr. Tunstall, and that also there were more Physicians in that House than in any other in the University.

6. That the said College have the choosing and rechoosing the said Lecturers every three years from the number of their own Society, and in defect of such, from any other College or Hall in the University.

7. That the allowance to the Superior Lecturer paid by the said College is 12^l ; and to the Inferior 6^l, yearly.

8. That the first Superior Lecturer which the said Society did choose, with the approbation of Dr. Tunstall, was Mr. ROBERT BARONS or BARNES, a Member of it, an. 1558, who being afterward a Doctor of his Faculty, and eminent for his practice in Oxford, the said Society did from time to time allow him to keep it till his death, which was Oct. 26, 1604. The first Inferior Lecturer that they chose was Mr. GEORGE JAMES, one of their Society nominated by Cuthb. Tunstall Bishop of Durham, the surviving Feoffee of the FOUNDER, Nov. 24, 1559 ; but he enjoyed it but for one year, and then resigned. As for their successors I shall forbear them, (2) as needless now to set down, and proceed.

(1) F F Ep. 146.

(2) [See a list of the Superior Lecturers in ARTH. OXON. v. i, an. 1524.]

SAVILIAN LECTURES of GEOMETRY and ASTRONOMY.

The next Lectures that must follow are those two founded by Sir HENRY SAVILE, Knight, [sometime Warden of Merton Coll. and afterward Provost of Eton College] an. 1619, as I have in the Annals under that year already intimated to you. For the endowment of which he gave three hundred and twenty pounds by the year, (1) that is to say 160^l for him that shall read the Geometry Lecture, and as much for him that shall read that of Astronomy; beside 600^l in his will (2) to purchase more lands, partly to supply in some measure the said two Lectures (because in his life time he saw that the Rents belonging to them were partly decreased, and in all probability would more in times following) and partly for some consideration to be given to the Vicechancellor, Proctors, and Rent-gatherers, for their care about them. He read the Geometry Lecture for some time in his own person, first in the Divinity, then in the Geometry, School; whose Lectures, in number 13 (which are on the beginning of the Elements of Euclid) were published at Oxford an. 1621.

The Statutes for these Lectures were given by Sir HENRY SAVILE Aug. 10, 1619, and confirmed in Convocation 16 of the same month. (3)

[The Electors of these Savilian Professors are

1. The Archbishop of Canterbury.
2. The Chancellor of England, or the Keeper of the great Seal.
3. The Chancellor of the University of Oxford.
4. The Bishop of London.
5. The Principal Secretary of State.
6. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
7. The Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
8. The Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
9. The Dean of the Court of Arches.]

(1) REG. Convoc. N fol. [76] &c.

(2) Ibid. f. 209 b.

(3) Ibid. f. [73 b] &c.

GEOMETRY PROFESSORS. By the Statutes of the FOUNDER, they are appointed to read twice in a week in Term time, viz. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at eight of the clock in the Morning, in the Geometry School; and there to interpret publicly the thirteen Books of the Elements of Euclid, the Conica of Apollonius, and all the books of Archimedes; and the Notes and Observations, which they make on them, to reduce into writing, and so leave them for the use of posterity in the Mathematic Library. What other Readings he is to perform, the Book of Statutes belonging to the University will tell you. The first Professor appointed by Sir HENRY SAVILE was

I. HENRY BRIGGS, Master of Arts and Commoner of Merton College. He was born in an obscure Hamlet called Warleywood, in the parish of Halifax in Yorkshire, and having a most natural and prodigious genius to the study of Mathematics, was sent from the Grammar School in his own country to the University of Cambridge, where at length he became Fellow of St. John's College. (1)

After some years spent there in Academical learning, with the going through the several classes of Philosophy, was for his own merit preferred to be the first Geometry Reader in Gresham College in London an. 1596; where continuing about 23 years in reading to, and improving, his auditors, SAVILE desired him to accept of one of his Lectures which he was about to found, chiefly because it was not only better as to renews, but more honourable: At length entering upon it, kept it (living all the time in Merton College) till the time of his death, which was Jan. 26, 1630-1, and in that of his age [73] or thereabouts. Three days after, he was buried in Merton College Church near to the high Altar, and under the honorary monument of Sir HENRY SAVILE: at which time being present the chief Doctors and Heads of the University, a learned Sermon and an eloquent Oration were then delivered; the former by Mr. William Sellar, and the other by Mr. Hugh Cressy, Fellows of that

(1) [*H. Briggs* was sent to St. John's Coll. Cambr. about the year 1577, and admitted a Scholar of the House Nov. 5, 1579. In 1581 he took the degree of B. A. that of M. A. 1585, and was chosen a Fellow of the College Mar. 29, 1588. His chief study was the Mathematics, in

which he excelled, and in the year 1592 was made Examiner and Lecturer in that Faculty, and soon after Reader of the Physic Lecture founded by Dr. Linacre.

Ward's LIVES of the Gresh. Prof. p. 120]

College. He was a person accounted by those of his time eminent for learning, the ornament of Mathematicians, and in his manners and life unblameable.

II. PETER TURNER, M. of Arts (afterward Doctor of Physic) Fellow of Merton College and Geometry Reader in Gresham College, [London] elected by the statutable Electors Feb. 14, 1630-1, and by the King's Letters dat. March 9 following had leave to keep his Fellowship of Merton College, with this Lectureship; admitted the 19 of the said month of March; but ejected by the Parliamentarian Visitors, an. 1648. (1)

III. JOHN WALLIS, M. of A. (afterward D. D.) sometime of Emanuel College in Cambridge, and after Fellow of Queen's College there; then Minister of St. Martin's in Ironmonger Lane in London, and after of Gabriel Fen-church there, and at length for a time Rector of Glimpton in com. Oxon. was established Professor by the Committee for the Reformation of the University of Oxford and Cambridge, June 14, 1649; admitted in Congregation Oct. 23, following; ratified by the statutable Electors upon the Restoration of K. Charles II. He made his inauguration speech in the Geometry School ult. Oct. 1649. [He was also elected Keeper of the Records of the University Feb. 17, 1657, and admitted in Congregation Mar. 9 following: which Office he also retained after the Restoration. He died Oct. 28, 1703, aged 86, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Oxford, where there is a handsome Monument to his memory.]

[IV. EDMUND HALLEY, M. A. of Queen's College, Fellow and Assistant Secretary of the Royal Society in London, was elected Mar. 6, 1703-4. He was created D. C. L. Oct. 16, 1710; appointed Secretary to the Royal Society 1712; Regius Professor of Astronomy at Greenwich 1719. He died Jan. 13, 1742, aged 82; and was buried in Leigh Churchyard in Kent.

V. NATHANIEL BLISS, M. A. of Pembroke College, elected in Mar.

(1) [*P. Turner* had a principal hand in framing the University Statutes (see before, p. 387 &c.) now in use, and was the sole person that made them run in good Latin and put the preface to them (with the assistance of Br. Twine, *ib.* 389.) He made the Caroline Cycle of Proctors (see v. iii, App. p. 125.) and did many other matters for the benefit of learn-

ing and this University. At length being in a manner undone by the severities of the Parl. Visitors he retired to the house of his sister in Southwark, died in Jan. 1652, aged about 66, and was buried in St. Saviour's Church there. *ATH. OXON.* v. ii, an. 1652.]

1742. He became Royal Astronomer in 1762, and died Sept. 2, 1764 at the Observatory at Greenwich.

VI. JOSEPH BETTS, M. A. Fellow of University College, elected Feb. 26, 1765. He died in 1766.

VII. JOHN SMITH, sometime of Balliol College, where he was admitted B. M. was elected in 1766, afterward proceeded D. M. at St. Mary's Hall and is the present Professor 1794.]

ASTRONOMY PROFESSORS. According to the aforesaid Statutes, they are to interpret in the Astronomy School on Mondays and Thursdays in Term time at eight of the clock in the morning 'totam Mathematicæ constructionem Ptolomæi, Almagistum vocant, adhibitis suo loco Copernici, Gebri, et aliorum recentiorum inventis, notasque suas redactas in scripta, ut supra relinquere &c.' the rest follows in the book of Statutes to which I refer the Reader.

The first Professor appointed by the Founder was JOHN BAINBRIDGE, D. M. of Merton College, who entered upon the Lecture Jan. 9, 1620, and so continued reading according to the Statute. He was born at Ashby de la Zouch in Leicestershire, son of Robert Bainbridge of the said place Gent. and being trained up in Grammar learning there, was sent to Emanuel College in Cambridge, and committed to the tutelage of his kinsman Dr. Joseph Hall, afterwards Bishop of Norwich. At length retiring into his own country, where he first taught in a Grammar School, then practised Physic, wrote 'an Astronomical Description of the late Comet,' that appeared an. 1618: (1) So that thereby coming to the knowledge and acquaintance of Sir HENRY SAVILE, was by him preferred to this Lecture. He died Nov. 3, 1643; whose body being carried from his dwelling house near Merton College to the public Schools, rested there for some time. At length an Oration being delivered before the Members of the University in praise of the defunct, it was accompanied by them to Merton College Church, and there solemnly deposited on the left side of Brigges his grave. See his Epitaph in my discourse of that House, made by his next successor in this Lecture. [v. iii, p. 20.]

II. JOHN GREAVES, [sometime of Balliol Coll.] M. A. Fellow of Merton College, elected Nov. 14, 1643: Ejected by the Committee Aug. 1, 1648. Ejected again by the Committee Aug. 23, 1649. [He retired to

(1) Edit. Anglice Lond. 1619, 4to.

London, where dying in October 1652, was buried in the Church of S. Bennet Sherehög. (1)]

III. SETH WARD, *M. A. sometime Fellow of Sydney College in Cambridge by the nomination of the Committee an. 1649: Admitted in Congregation Oct. 23 the same year: Ratified by the Statutable Electors at the Restoration of Ch. II. See more of him in Trinity College. [v.iii, p. 523.]*

IV. CHRISTOPHER WREN, *M. A. Fellow of All Souls College, elected Feb. 5, 1660, admitted the 15 of May following. He was afterward Doctor of the Civil Law, and Surveyor General to K. Ch. II, from whom he received the honour of knighthood in Nov. 1673. [He resigned in the beginning of the same year, and died in 1723.]*

V. EDWARD BERNARD, *Bac. of Div. and Fellow of St. John's College, admitted in a Congregation (upon the resignation of Sir CHR. WREN) Apr. 9, 1673. [He was Rector of Cheam in Surry 1668, and proceeded D. D. 1684.] He resigned his Professorship in 1691, after he was made Rector of Brightwell near Wallingford in Berks: [and died Jan. 12, 1696-7. See his Epitaph in St. John's College Chapel, v.iii, p. 561.]*

VI. DAVID GREGORIE, *M. A. of Edinb. Univ. was admitted after he had been incorporated [of Balliol College] M. A. Feb. 6, 1691-2. In the same month [Feb. 18,] he accumulated the degrees in Physic. [He died Sept. 12, 1708 at Maidenhead, Berks. (2)]*

VII. [JOHN CASWELL, *M. A. (sometime of Wadham Coll.) afterward V. Princ. of Hart Hall and Superior Bedell in Divinity, elected Mar. 10, 1709. He died Apr. 28, 1712, and was buried in Hallywell Churchyard, Oxford.*

VIII. JOHN KEIL, *M. A. of Balliol College, incorporated from Edinburgh, elected May 24, and confirmed in Congregation Jul. 4, 1712. He proceeded D. M. July 9, 1713, and died Aug. 29, 1741.*

IX. JAMES BRADLEY, *M. A. of Baliol College, elected Dec. 18,*

(1) [ATH. OXON. v. ii, an. 1652.]

(2) [Hearne's MS. Diary.]

1721. On the death of Dr. Halley, as before mentioned, he became Astronomer Royal at Greenwich; and was created D. D. by Diploma Feb. 22, 1743. He died July 14, 1762. (1)

X. THOMAS HORNSBY, M. A. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, elected May 14, 1763. He was also Reader in Experimental Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy Lecturer 1782, Keeper of Dr. Radcliffe's Library 1783, created D. D. by Diploma June 22, 1785, and is the present Professor 1794 (2).]

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY LECTURE.

The next ordinary Lecture that was endowed was that of Natural Philosophy by Sir WILLIAM SEDLEY of Aylesford in Kent, Knight and Baronet, formerly of Hart Hall in this University, who in his last Will and Testament, dated Oct. 29, 1618, bequeathed the sum of 2000^l to the University to purchase lands for the endowment thereof. So that he dying in the latter end of February following, (3) the University was not acquainted with this Legacy till the 20 of January 1620 in a Convocation that was then held. (4) Two days after the motion of his Son, Sir John Sedley, of his allowing a stipend to a Reader untill the Legacy was paid (which he before had acquainted the University with) was accepted by the Delegates appointed for the same purpose. Within two years after viz. at Michaelmas 1622, the sum of 2000^l being paid by Sir WILLIAM'S

(1) [*J. Bradley* became Vicar of Bridftow in Herefordshire, and Rector of Landewy Welfry, a sinecure in the county of Pembroke, in 1719, but resigned these preferments on succeeding to the Professorship on the death of Dr. Keil, Oct. 31, 1721, and not 1741, as in the preceding page. He also read Lectures upon Experimental Philosophy, in the manner of Keil, who appears to have been the first Reader. He died at Chalford in Gloucestershire, in the 70 year of his age, and was buried at Mitchin Hampton in that county.]

(2) [*J. Greaves*, the second Professor of Astronomy, had left his mathematical Instruments, which cost him above an 100^l, to the University

of Oxford by his will. But having cancelled that clause on account of the times, they were many years afterwards sent hither, and repositied in the Savilian Museum, according to his first intention, by order of his brother Nicholas, who had been his Executor, and residuary legatee. SMITH VIT. J. Gravii, p. 34.]

(3) Sir *Will. Sedley* died 27 Feb. 1618-19, and was buried in the Parish Church of Southfleet in Kent, v. Notes from Her. Offic. p. 10. [Sir John his son married the only daughter and heirs of Sir H. Savile, Knt. before mentioned. ATH. Oxon. v. i, Savile, an. 1622.]

(4) Nut supra fol. 101 b, 104 a, &c. Et in pyx. D : S. E.

Executors, a parcel of land to the value of 120^l per an. was bought at Waddefdon in Buckinghamshire. At what time also a license of Mortmain being obtained of Sir Francis Goodwyn of Over Winchingdon in the same county, the said land which cost 1600^l was conveyed to the University by a tripartite indenture between Sir John Sedley of Aylesford on the one part, and George Croke of Waterstock, Esq. and Gregory Hirst of the second part (of which two last the land was bought) and the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars on the third, dat. Dec. 2, 1622. The Reader of this Lecture is according to the Statutes to read in full Term, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at eight of the clock in the morning, either Aristotle's Physic, or his book 'de Cælo et Mundo,' or that 'de Meteoris,' or his 'Parva Naturalia,' as also his book 'de Anima,' and those of Generation and Corruption.

[The Electors of the Reader are the following :

1. The Vicechancellor
2. The President of Magdalen College
3. The Warden of All Souls College.]

I. EDWARD LAPWORTH, D. M. of St. Albans Hall, lately Schoolmaster of the School belonging to Magdalen College, designed the first Reader by the FOUNDER'S will. He died at Bath May 23, 1636, and was buried in the church of St. Peter and Paul there the 24th of the said month.

II. JOHN EDWARDS, M. of A. Fellow of St. John's College, [and Senior Proctor 1635] succeeded upon the death of Dr. Lapworth June 6, 1636; afterward Doctor of Physic, and ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors.

JOSHUA CROSSE, M. A. Senior Proctor, and Fellow of Magdalen College, elected by the ordinary Electors that then were, Dec. 21, 1648: ejected by the King's Commissioners. [See more of him in the List of Proctors 1648.]

III. THOMAS WILLIS, Bac. of Physic, sometime of Christ Church, elected Aug. 25, 1660: Afterward a Doctor of, and an eminent person

perfon in, his Faculty. (1) He died at his houfe in St. Martin's lane, near the Strand, London, Nov. 11, 1675, aged 53, and was buried near his wife in St. Peter's Church at Weftminfter.

IV. THOMAS MILLINGTON, Doctor of Phyfic, and Fellow of All Souls College, elected Nov. 14, 1675: entred upon the Lecture Apr. 12, 1676: Knighted in the latter end of the year 1679, being then Fellow of the College of Physicians at London. (2) He feldom read himfelf, but kept a Deputy. [He died Jan. 5, 1703-4, aged 73.]

[V. JAMES FARRER, B. D. Fellow of Magdalen College, elected Jan. 27, 1704. He proceeded D. D. July 8, in the fame year, and died Febr. 23, 1720.

VI. HON. CHARLES BERTIE, D. C. L. Fellow of All Souls College; was elected Feb. 26, 1719. He was afterward Rector of Kenn in Devonfhire.

VII. JOSEPH BROWNE, D. D. Fellow of Queen's College, elected Mar. 3, 1747. He became Provost of his College in 1756, Canon Ridentary of the Church, and alfo Chancellor of the Diocefe of Hereford. He died in 1767 and was buried in the Chapel of his College.

VIII. BENJAMIN WHEELER, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College and Prelector of Poetry, elected July 28, 1767. He was Senior Proctor in 1768; proceeded D. D. 1770; was appointed Chancellor of the Diocefe of Oxford 1775; Regius Profeffor of Divinity and Canon of Chrift Church 1776; and died in 1783, at Ewelms, where he was buried.

IX. THOMAS HORNSBY, M. A. fometime Fellow of Corpus Chrifti College, and now Savilian Profeffor of Aftronomy, and Reader in Experimental Philofophy, elected Nov. 13, 1782. See before among the Savilian Profeffors. He is the prefent Reader 1794.]

(1) [*T. Willis* was alfo Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians, and Phyfician in ordinary to K. Charles II. ATH. Oxon. v. ii, an. 1675.]

(2) [*T. Millington* was alfo Prefident of the Coll. of Physicians, and Phyfician in ordinary to K. Will. III, and Q. Anne]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY LECTURE.

Next immediately after the Natural, the Moral Philosophy Lecture was endowed. The Founder of which was THOMAS WHYTE, (1) D. D. Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, [Canon] of Christ Church in Oxford, of St. George's in Windsor, and Treasurer of Salisbury. For the maintenance of which he gave the Manor of Langdon Hills in the county of Essex, conveyed (2) by him to the University under the form of a purchase by his deed enrolled, bearing date June 20, 1621. Out of the renewals of which, besides the annual stipend to the Reader, which is an 100^l per ann. he appointed several sums to issue yearly thence towards godly and pious uses; viz. to Christ Church Library 6^l: to the Tuesdays Preachers of the University 8^l: to the Rehearser of the solemn Sermons at Easter 20^s; which Rehearsal is always made in St. Mary's Church on Low Sunday: commonly called 'Dominica in Albis,' between eight and eleven in the morning: to the Prisoners in the Castle 40^s: to four poor Scholars of the University 4^l: to the Preacher at St. Mary's on St. Thomas day 20^s: to five Students in Divinity of Magdalen Hall (wherein the Benefactor had received his Academical education) 8^l a piece, in all 40^l: to the Principal of Magdalen Hall 4^l &c. But all these sums, except that to the Reader cannot be paid, because the rents of the said Manor are fallen (3).

Furthermore he ordained that after his own time the Reader should be changed every five years (like unto certain Readers at Salamanca reported by Possevinus) (4) and chosen thereunto by certain Electors nominated by his Indenture of Covenants.

[The Electors are the following:

1. The Vicechancellor
2. The Dean of Christchurch
3. The President of Magdalen College

(1) [REG. N fol. 78 a.]

(2) Pyx. I nu. 50: et in REG. N fol. 121 a, [122 a.]

(3) [The rents of this Manor having lately been much improved, the several sums are accord-

ingly paid in proportion, except to the Tuesday Preachers, and the Preacher on St. Thomas's day.]

(4) Ant. Possevin. in lib. de Cultura Ingeniorum, cap. 27.

4. The President of St. John Baptist's College
5. } The Proctors.]
6. }

He appointed for his first Reader one WILLIAM PRICE, who together with his successors in this Lectureship are according to the Statutes to read in their own School on Tuesdays and Fridays in Term time at eight of the clock in the morning Ethics, Politics and Œconomics.

I. WILLIAM PRICE, M. A. and Student of Christ Church, chosen by the Electors according to the Founder's will Sept. 26, 1621. In his time the Founder of this Lecture dying, a funeral Oration was by him delivered Ap. 22, 1624 to the honour and praise of him the said Founder.

II. THOMAS BALLOW, M. A. Student of Christ Church, elected Mar. 24, 1629.

III. EDWARD FULHAM, M. A. Student of Christ Church, elected Jan. 27, 1633. [He was Senior Proctor of the University in 1639, and after the King's Restoration Canon of Windsor, D. D. and Preb. of Chichester.]

IV. GEORGE GISBEY, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, July 13, 1638. [He was collated to the Preb. of Buckden in the Church of Lincoln Nov. 9, 1649, but not installed till Oct. 2, 1660. He died May 13, 1664, and was buried in St. John's College Chapel without any memorial.]

V. JOHN BERKENHEAD, M. A. Fellow of All Souls College, elected Apr. 3, 1643, having been recommended to the Electors by the King's letters 31 of March going before. He was removed from this Lecture and his Fellowship by the Visitors Oct. 2, 1648, being a person most noted to them for his writing the 'MERCURII AULICI.' After the King's restoration he was [by virtue of his Letters sent to the University, actually created D. C. L. and in 1661 he was elected a Burgess for Wilton to serve in that Parliament which began at Westminster the 8th of May

(1) [Br. Willis SURV. of Cath. V. iii, p. 156, 545.]

the same year. In 1662, Nov. 14, he received the honour of Knighthood from his Majesty and in Jan. 1663 was constituted one of the Masters of Requests, he being then also Master of the Faculties, and a Member of the Royal Society. He died within the precincts of Whitehall Dec. 4, 1679, and was buried near to the School door in the Churchyard of St. Martin in the Fields within the City of Westminster. (1)]

EDWARD COPLEY, *M. A. Fellow of Merton College, elected by the Visitors Oct. 3, 1648, and by the ordinary Electors the 30 of the said month. He died Mar. 24 following, and was buried in Merton College Church.*

HENRY WILKINSON, *B. D. Principal of Magdalen Hall, elected by the then ordinary Electors, and admitted Mar. 24, 1648-9. [He was made D. D. in 1652, and in 1676 his degree was confirmed by a Diploma.]*

FRANCIS HOWELL, *M. A. Fellow of Exeter College, [Senior Proctor in 1652] elected by the then ordinary Electors Mar. 25, 1654. Afterward he had the Principality of Jesus College [conferred on him by Oliver Cromwell, but was removed thence at the Restoration. See among the Principals of Jesus College.]*

WILLIAM CARPENDER, *M. A. [made] Student of Christ Church [by the Visitors in 1648, and Junior Proctor in 1656] elected by the said Electors Oct. 7, 1657. [He was Minister of Staunton upon Wye in Herefordshire about 1660, and afterward was beneficed in Bucks.]*

VI. FRANCIS PALMER, *M. A. Student of Christ Church, Dec. 6, 1660.*

VII. ANDREW CRISPE, *M. A. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oct. 7, 1664.*

VIII. NATHANIEL HODGES, *M. A. Student of Christ Church [Senior Proctor in 1666] Sept. 28, 1668. [He was afterward Chaplain to Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftsbury and Lord Chancellor of England; Preb. of Gloucester and Norwich 1673. He died Aug. 28, 1700, and was interred in the body of the last Church, where there is an Inscription to his memory.]*

(1) [ATH. OXON. v. ii, an. 1679.]

IX. ABRAHAM CAMPION, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, and Senior Proctor of the University, elected and admitted Nov. 21, 1673. [He was afterward Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rector of Monks Risborow, Bucks, Preb. of Lincoln, and D. D.]

X. BAPTISTA LEVINZ, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, and Senior Proctor of the University, was elected and admitted Mar. 27, 1677. [He was about that time Preb. of Wells: in 1682 Rector of Christian Malford in Wilts, and D. D. the next year: 1684 Bishop of Sodor and Man: Preb. of Winchester in 1691, and died at Winchester Jan. 31, 1693.]

XI. JOHN HALTON, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College, and Sen. Proctor of the Univ. was elected Mar. 28, 1682.

JOHN AUGUSTIN BERNARD, M. A. and Fellow of Brasenose College, was elected Mar. 28, 1687 by virtue of the King's Mandamus, dated Jan. 1, going before. He resigned by his writing dat. Jan. 5, 1688. (1)

XII. WILLIAM CHRISTMAS, M. A. Fellow of New College, [and Junior Proctor,] elected Jan. 11, 1688 (2).

XIII. [ROGER ALTHAM Junior, M. A. Student of Christ Church, and Senior Proctor was elected in 1693. He became Rector of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, London; Vicar of Latton in Essex; D. D. Preb. of St. Pauls, Archdeacon of Middlesex, 1716, died in 1729, aged 70, and was buried in Latton Church.

XIV. EDWARD LILLY, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Oct. 3, 1698.

XV. SAMUEL ADAMS, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Sept. 14, 1703. In 1706 he proceeded Doctor of Physic, and died 1711. See his Epitaph in Magdalen College Chapel.

XVI. EDWARD THWAYTES, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College, and Regius Professor of Greek, was elected Aug. 20, 1708. He died

(1) *J. A. Bernard* left the University in Oct. 1688, and soon after sent his resignation of his Fellowship of Brasenose, upon a foresight that

the Prince of Orange would turn the scales, as he did.

(2) *W. Christmas* made his inauguration Speech Jan. 23, (Tuesday) 1688.

Dec. 11, 1711, aged 44, at Littlemore, and was buried in Eifley Church near Oxford.

XVII. THOMAS GIRDLER, M. A. Fellow of Wadham College, and Junior Proctor, was elected Dec. 29, 1711, and proceeded D. D. 1719.

XVIII. CHARLES HOLT, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Jan. 2, 1717, and proceeded D. C. L. in 1721.

XIX. HENRY GREGORY, M. A. Student of Christ Church and Senior Proctor, was elected Jan. 5, 1722.

XX. GEORGE NEWLAND, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Jan. 10, 1727. He became Professor of Geometry in Gresham College, London; proceeded D. C. L. 1729; was one of the Governors of St. Bartholomew, Bridewell, and Bethlem, London, and Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Gatton, in Surry. He died in 1749.

XXI. THOMAS FOXLEY, M. A. Fellow of Brasenose College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Jan. 17, 1732.

XXII. WILLIAM DERHAM, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, and Junior Proctor, was elected Feb. 7, 1737: He was afterward D. D. and President of his College.

XXIII. JOHN LOWRY, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College, and Junior Proctor, was elected Jan. 29, 1742. He was afterwards Rector of Charlton on Otmoor near Oxford, and died in Oxford, 1784.

XXIV. THOMAS CAWLEY, M. A. Fellow of Brasenose College, and Junior Proctor, was elected Feb. 13, 1747, and afterward became D. D. and Principal of his College.

XXV. GEORGE SMYTH, M. A. Fellow of New College and Senior Proctor, was elected in 1752. He died in 1791.

XXVI. JOHN FOWELL, M. A. Fellow of Exeter College, and Junior Proctor, was elected in 1757. He afterwards proceeded D. D. was Domestic Chaplain to the Archb. of Canterbury (Secker) and Rector of Aynesford, Bishopsbourne, and Chartham in Kent.

XXVII. THOMAS BARKER, M. A. Fellow of Brasenose College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Jan. 23, 1762. He afterward became Principal of his College and D. D.

XXVIII. JAMES BANDINEL, M. A. Fellow of Jesus College, and Junior Proctor, was elected Feb. 12, 1767. He was admitted B. D. May 13, following; Public Orator of the University 1776; proceeded D. D. 1777; and appointed the first Bampton Lecturer in 1779. He resigned the Office of Public Orator in 1784, being then Vicar of Netherbury and Bemister, in Dorsetshire.

XXIX. CHARLES TIRREL MORGAN, M. A. Fellow of Exeter College, and Junior Proctor, was elected Feb. 13, 1772.

XXX. RICHARD WOODDESON, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Mar. 4, 1777. He was also elected during his year of office Vinerian Fellow of Common Law; proceeded D. C. L. and was also chosen Vinerian Professor of the Laws of England in the same year. He resigned the Professorship in 1793.

XXXI. JOHN RANDOLPH, M. A. Westm. Student of Christ Church, Professor of Poetry, and Junior Proctor, was elected in 1782. He was appointed the Regius Professor of Greek in the same year; Regius Professor of Divinity 1783. See before p. 547.

XXXII. JOHN COKER, M. A. Fellow of New College, and Senior Proctor, was elected July 15, 1786.

XXXIII. EDWARD WHITLEY, M. A. Fellow of Wadham College, and Senior Proctor, was elected in 1789.

XXXIV. WILLIAM FILMER, M. A. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and Senior Proctor, was elected Nov. 24, 1794.]

HISTORY LECTURE.

The next endowment was that of the HISTORY LECTURE, founded by the thrice worthy WILLIAM CAMDEN, Esq. Clarencieux King of Arms: (1) For the maintenance of which, he gave (2) to this Univerfity a certain Mannor called Bexley in Kent, with all the appurtenances for ever, (3) upon trust and confidence had that the faid Univerfity would perpetually maintain a Reader of History among them, and that they pay to him 140^l yearly. But after 99 years expired, the issues and renewals of the faid Mannor, amounting to at least 400^l per an. were to come to the faid Univerfity. The deed of his donation beareth date Mar. 5, 1621-2, and was published (4) in Convocation in May 17, 1622, and the year following the FOUNDER was declared a public benefactor of the Univerfity. The Reader or Profefor of this Lecture is to read on Mondays and Fridays in Term time at one of the clock in the afternoon *Lucius Florus*, or any History of ancienter or better date.

(1) [WILLIAM CAMDEN was born in London May 2, 1551, and received the first part of his education at Christ's Hospital, and afterward at St. Paul's School, London. In 1566, about 15 years of age, he was entered a Member of the Univerfity at Magdalen College; but soon removed to Broadgates Hall, now Pembroke College, and afterward to Christ Church. He was admitted B. A. 1573, and supplicated for the degree of M. A. 1588. His supplication was granted, but his name does not appear among the Proceeders in the Registers. In 1575 he was appointed second Master of Westminster School, and became 1589 Preb. of Ilfracomb in the Church of Salisbury; and in 1593 Head Master of the same School; where he continued till 1597, when he was created Richmond Herald and Clarencieux King of Arms. When he attended the funeral of Sir Thomas Bodley at Oxford 1613, the degree of M. A. was offered him by the Univerfity; but whether he accepted it does not appear. He died at his house at Chifelhurst in Kent, Nov. 9, 1623 in the 72 year of his age, and was buried in West-

minster Abbey. Zouch Townley, M. A. Student of Christ Church, and Deputy Orator, pronounced his funeral Oration before the Univerfity, which was printed with many Verses on his death, composed by the Academians, entitled '*Insignia Camdeni*;' Oxon. 1624. ATH. OXON. V. i, an. 1623.]

(2) Ut in pyx. C nu. 7.

(3) [Mr. WILLIAM HEATHER, Organist of the Chapel Royal, and who was made Doctor of Music May 17, 1622, was to enjoy the rents and profits of this Mannor, and his heirs and executors, for 99 years from the death of Mr. Camden, paying the Reader in History the above sum. He soon after founded a Music Lecture in this Univerfity; and disposed of his interest in Bexley Mannor to Sir Francis Leigh of Addington in Surry, Knight, whose great Grandson, Francis Leigh, Esq. of Hawley in Kent, was in possession of it when the 99 years expired, and he and his heirs have continued to renew it. Hafted's Hist. of Kent.]

(4) REG. N fol. 144 a.

In the History School, over the Pew wherein the Professor reads is this Inscription :

‘ Schola Historica instituta anno
 Historiæ VitaM sIqVIs DonaVerIt hIC est.’ 1622.

Under which is the Picture of the FOUNDER of the Lecture, inclosed in shuttings, drawn by Mark Gherrard, and under it these Verses :

‘ Hic oculos similes vultusque, hic ora tueri
 Poteris, nec ultra hæc artifex quivit manus.
 ANNALES, ipsum, celebrisque BRITANNIA monstrant
 Perenniora saxo & ære *μνηματα*.
 Quisquis & Historiæ Cathedram conscenderit, esto
 Benignitatis usque monumentum loquax.’

‘ DEGOREUS WHEAR PRIM⁹
 HIST. PR. P. E. POSUIT.’

‘ Marcus Gheeraedts
 pinxit.’

‘ Historiæ eCCe IVbar LVX et præCLara VetVstæ	433
CLarentIVs VIâ seneX	172
nono noVeMbrIs eXIIt.’	1018
	1623

[Over the Portrait is also this Inscription :

‘ GULIELM⁹. CAMDEN⁹
 CLARENTI⁹.’

‘ Prælecturæ Historiæ
 Fundator Munific⁹.’

Arms—Argent, a Cross Gules; on a Chief of the second, a Lion *Clar. K.*
 passant crowned Or : Impaling; *of Arms.*
 Or. a Fess engrailed Sable, between six Crosslets of the *Camden.*
 last.

Motto—‘ PONDERE, NON NUMERO.’]

I. DEGORY WHEAR, M. A. sometime Fellow of Exeter College,

was designed the first Professor by the Founder Oct. 16, 1622. (1) About the same time (2) he made a Grant to Mr. Br. Twyne [Fellow] of Corpus Christi College, of the reversion of this Lecture after the death of Whear (though Bac. of Div. (3) but he dying before him the election fell to the University.

II. ROBERT WARYNG, M. A. [Westm.] Student of Christ Church, and Senior Proctor of the University, elected Aug. 2, 1647: Thrust out by the Committee of Parliament for the Reformation of the University, Sept. 14, 1648. (4)

LEWIS DU MOULIN, a Frenchman, Doctor of Physic of the University of Leyden, and son of the famous Peter du Moulin, was established (5) Professor by the said Committee the same day and year of Mr. Waryng's ejection: Admitted by the Visitors Oct. 10, the same year: but in the beginning

(1) [DEGORY WHEAR was sometime Principal of Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College; in the Hist. of which you may see more of him, p. 365.]

In 1623 was published at London in 8vo. 'De ratione et methodo legendi Historias Dissertationis, habita Oxoniae in Scholâ Historicâ 12 Jul. 1623 a D. W. Primo Hist. Præl. ex Inst. clar. viri Gul. Camdeni, Clar.' With a Dedication to his Patron, Mr. Camden. It was printed at Oxford 1625 in 8vo. and dedicated to William, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamb. of the King's Household, and Chanc. of the Univ. With the following Speech prefixed: 'Oratio auspicalis habita in Scholis publicis cum primum L. Annæi Flori interpretationem aggrederetur Author.' In 1628 was published at Oxford in 8vo. 'Degorei Wheari Præl. Hist. Camdeniani Pietas ergo Benefactores: continens Parentationem Historicam, sive Commemorationem vitæ et mortis V. C. Gul. Camdeni Clar. factam Oxoniae in Scholâ Historicâ statim a funere an. 1623: Dedicacionem Imaginis Camdenianæ in Scholâ Historicâ 12 Nov. 1626: Epistolarum Eucharisticarum fasciculum: Charisteria.'

To which is prefixed a Dedication to the University.

The Dissertation was printed again at Oxford 1637 in 8vo with this Title: 'Relectiones hymales de ratione et methodo legendi utraque Historias, Civiles et Ecclesiasticas; &c.' With a

Dedication to Dr. Baylie, Vice Chanc. and the other Heads of Coll. and Halls. This last edition was printed a third time at Oxford in 1662 in 8vo. by Nich. Horsfeman, M. A. and Fellow of C. C. C. with this addition: 'Mantissa de Historicis Gentium particularium &c.' It was reprinted at Cambridge in 8vo 1684: and also translated into English by Edmund Bohun of Westhall, Suffolk, Esq. sometime of Queen's Coll. Camb. and published in 8vo Lond. 1698.]

(2) [Mar. 21, 1622-3. REG. N ut supra, p. 172 a.]

(3) [It appears by the University Statutes (Corpus Statut. Univ. Oxon.) that Mr. Camden left no particular directions for the choice of his Reader. And though Mr. Hearne in his own Life, p. 28, edit. Oxon. 1772, seems to think that at the time of Dr. Frewin's election he had 'plainly made it appear from Mr. Camden's Letter that Mr. C. fully designed that his Reader or Professor should be neither in Orders or beneficed,' yet this objection has never been made in any subsequent election.]

(4) [ROBERT WARYNG bore arms for the King in the Garrison of Oxford. After his ejection he retired to Sir William Whitmore's at Appleby in Shropshire, and travelled with him into France for a year, and at his return died 1658 in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and was buried in St. Michael's, College Hill, London.]

(5) REG. Visitatorum Parliam. p. 209.

of August, an. 1660 he was dismissed from his place by the King's Commissioners. He died Oct. 20, 1680, æt. 77, and was buried the 22 of the same month within the precincts of the parish of St. Paul's Church Covent Garden. (1) A little before his death he made a retraction of all the personal reflections he had made on the Divines of the Church of England in several books formerly published. See his last words.

III. JOHN LAMPHIRE, M. A. and Fellow of New College, (2) elected Aug. 16, 1660: created Doctor of Physic in Oct. following, and soon after became first Principal of New Inn, then of Hart Hall. He died Mar. 30, 1688, and was buried in New College outer Chapel.

IV. HENRY DODWELL, M. A. of the University of Dublin, was elected Apr. 2, 1688. (3) [He was ejected; and died after a very ascetic and studious course of life Jun. 7, 1711, in his 70 year at Shottesbrook in Berkshire, where he was buried, with an epitaph composed by Dr. Freind (4).]

[V. CHARLES ALDWORTH, D. C. L. Fellow of Magdalen College, was elected Nov. 19, 1691. He died Apr. 15, 1720.

VI. SEDGWICKE HARRISON, M. A. of Gloucester Hall, afterward Fellow of All Souls College, and D. C. L. was elected May 3, 1720. He died Aug. 6, 1727.

(1) [LEWIS DU MOULIN was incorporated D. M. at Cambridge Oct. 10, 1634; and in this University Jul. 14, 1649, in the same Faculty. He published an Oration in praise of the Founder, intitled, 'Oratio auspicalis, cui subjuncta est laudatio clarissimi viri Gul. Camdeni dicente Lud. Molinæo, Prof. Hist. Camd. et M. D. Oxon. 1652,' 4to. After his dismissal at the Restoration he retired to the City of Westminster, and lived there a most violent Nonconformist, as appeared by his numerous polemical writings.]

(2) [JOHN LAMPHIRE was ejected from his Fellowship by the Parliament, and practised Physic in Oxford, but was restored after the King's return. ATH. OXON. v. ii, F. 1660.]

(3) [HENRY DODWELL was sometime Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and became a So-

journer in Oxford in 1666. He was generously elected to this Professorship in his absence and without his privity; and incorporated M. A. May 21, 1688. His first Lecture was read May 25, in the same year; his last Nov. 6, 1691: besides which there are three more that were prepared, but not read. These Lectures are on the 'Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores,' and were printed at Oxford 1692, 8vo. under the title of 'Prælectiones Academicæ in Scholâ Rhetorices Camdeniana, cum fragmentis e libris linteis.' He published also 'An Invitation to Gentlemen to acquaint themselves with ancient History, being a Preface to Whear's Method, translated by Behun.' He was deprived of his Lectureship, being a Non-juror, Novemb. 14, 1691.]

(4) [Brockesby's LIFE, 2 vol 8vo.]

VII. RICHARD FREWIN, Westminster Student of Christ Church, and D. M. was unanimously elected Aug. 12, 1727. He died in 1761.

VIII. JOHN WARNEFORD, B. D. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, unanimously elected Jun. 5, 1761. He was afterward presented by his Society to the Rectory of Baffingham, in the county of Lincoln, and died in 1773.

IX. WILLIAM SCOTT, first a Scholar in Corpus Christi College, where he was admitted B. A. afterward Fellow of University College; M. A. 1767; B. C. L. 1772; was elected Dec. 2, 1773. He proceeded D. C. L. 1779, and was admitted an Advocate in Doctors Commons, London. In 1785 he resigned this Professorship; and became his Majesty's Advocate General; Vicar General to the Archbishop of Canterbury; was created a Knight by his Majesty in 1788; and appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of London.

X. THOMAS WARTON, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College, V. of Kidlington, Oxfordsh. and sometime Prof. of Poetry, was elected Dec. 1, 1785. In the beginning of the same year he was appointed by his Majesty Poet Laureat. He died May 21, 1790, and was buried in the Chapel of his Society.

XI. THOMAS WINSTANLEY, first a Member of Brasenose College, where he proceeded M. A. afterward Fellow of Hertford College, was unanimously elected June 3, 1790, became Prebendary of St. Paul's, and is the present Professor, 1794.]

ANATOMY LECTURE.

The History Lecture was no sooner settled, but the foundation and endowment of the Anatomy Lecture followed by RICHARD TOMLYNS of Westminster Esq. The first proposal of it to the University was on Nov. 17, 1623, and of its endowment with an yearly stipend of 25^l. Out of which the Reader (who is always the King's Professor of Physic) is to pay yearly to a skilful Chirurgion or Dissector of the body, to be named by the said Reader, the sum of 3^l, and 2^l more by the year towards the ordering and burying of the body. The first Reader that was nominated was Dr. Clayton, the King's Professor of Physic, and the first Chirurgion Bernard Wright. And after many Orders and Statutes were devised by the Founder for the better management of the said Lecture (among which is care taken for a body to be procured every Lent Assizes if any are executed according to law) commended them to the University Oct. 1, 1624. Which were accepted and approved by the Members thereof in a Convocation [Nov. 23, in] the same year, (1) and afterwards [Dec. 14] entred into the body of the University Statutes. In the year 1638 the said Founder sent to the University a considerable sum of money (about 500^l) to make a purchase of land for the better continuance and perpetuity of the stipend: which being laid out on several parcels of land at Bister alias Burchester in com. Oxon, he for this and his former benevolence was pronounced a public Benefactor of the University. The names of those Readers or Professors that have been hitherto of this Lecture are these:

I. THOMAS CLAYTON, Doctor of Physic, [the King's Professor in that Faculty] and Master of Pembroke College, nominated by the Founder, an. 1624: And the first Lecture that he made in the Anatomy School, was Mar. 12 the same year.

II. THOMAS CLAYTON, D. of Physic, and [Fellow] of the same College, succeeded his father [as he did likewise in the King's Professorship of the same Faculty] an. 1647; but never, as I have been informed, read a Lecture, because he could not endure the sight of a bloody body.

(1) [REG. CONV. N 23, f. 195, &c.]

[He was afterward Warden of Merton College and a Knight. See more of him in the Hist. of that Coll.]

III. WILLIAM PETTY, Doctor of Physic, and Fellow of Brasenose College, was nominated by Dr. CLAYTON, when he resigned this Lecture, confirmed in it by the Vicechancellor and Proctors, and admitted in Convocation Jan. 1, 1650-1. But the next year in the beginning, having procured leave of the Visitors to be absent, (1)

Henry Clerk (2) Doctor of Physic and Fellow of Magdalen College, was his Deputy several years. [He was afterward President of Magdalen College, where see more of him.]

IV. JAMES HYDE, D. of Physic, sometime [Fellow] of Corpus Ch. College, succeeded an. 1661. [He was appointed Principal of Magdalen Hall in 1662, and the King's Professor of Physic 1665.] But he not executing this Lecture himself, hath had these Deputies, viz.

V. 1. JOHN PARYS, D. of Physic. Fellow of Corp. Ch. College, deputed an. 1666, died Sept. 30, 1669: and was buried in the Chapel of his College.

VI. 2. THOMAS JEAMSON, D. of Physic. Fellow of Wadham College, succeeded an. 1669, died at Paris in July 1674.

VII. 3. JOHN LUFFE, D. of Physic. [sometime of Trinity Coll. afterward of St. Mary's Hall] succeeded 1674, and made his first Lecture in Feb. 1675.

JOHN LUFFE, before mentioned, became Anatomy Professor in his own

(1) [Dr. PETTY in June 1650 was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians of London, and in 1651 chosen Music Professor in Gresham College, London. He was soon after appointed Physician to the Army in Ireland, &c. Where by his Survey of the forfeited lands he acquired great estates. In 1655 he was admitted Fellow of the College of Physicians. After the Restoration he received the honour of Knighthood, was constituted Surveyor General of Ireland, continued Fellow of the Coll. of Physic. and by the charter of the Royal Society appointed one of

their first Council. He died at his house in Piccadilly, Westminster, Dec. 19, 1687 in the 65th year of his age. His elder son was soon after his father's death created Baron of Shelburne in Ireland, from whom is descended the present Earl of Shelburne in Ireland, and Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Wycombe, &c. in England.]

(2) [*H. Clerk* M. A. accumulated the Degrees in Physic for which he had supplicated and obtained leave of Convocation June 10, 1651, (Reg. T, p. 142) May 27, 1652. Ath. Ox. v. ii, F. 1652.]

right, as being the King's Professor of Physic, [on the death of Dr. Hyde] an. 1681. [He died in 1698, aged 53, and was buried in Merton College Church.]

VIII. ROBERT PITT, D. M. sometime Fellow of Wadham College, was Dr. Luffe's Deputy 1684. [He was afterward Fellow of the Coll. of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, and one of the Physicians of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.]

IX. STEPHEN FRY, D. M. of Trinity College, succeeded in 1686. [He practised Physic in Oxford for above 30 years with great success, and was executor to William Stone B. C. L. Principal of New Inn Hall, by whose direction he erected an Hospital in St. Clement's parish near Oxford, which himself endowed at his death, Mar. 24, 1709, with 1000^l. He was interred in St. Mary Magdalen Parish Church.]

X. JAMES KEIL, (brother to John Keil, the Savilian Professor of Astronomy) read Lectures in Anatomy in this University and at Cambridge. In 1700 he settled at Northampton, where he had very considerable practice as a Physician. He had the degree of D. M. conferred upon him at Cambridge in 1705, and died at Northampton of a cancer in the mouth, in 1719, aged 46. (1)

XI. CHARLES TADLOW, D. M. Fellow of St. John's College, read about 1716.

XII. PHILIP CODE, D. M. Fellow of All Souls College, read.

XIII. FRANK NICHOLS, B. M. of Exeter College 1726. He proceeded D. M. Mar. 16, 1729, and continued Reader till about the year 1745, when he removed to London and became Fellow of the Coll. of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, and Physician in ordinary to K. Geo. II. He died at Epsom in Surry, 1778.

XIV. THOMAS LAWRENCE, D. M. of Trinity College, succeeded about 1745. He became Fellow of the Coll. of Physicians, was some years President of the same, and died June 6, 1783.

(1) [GENERAL DICT.]

NATHAN ALCOCK, D. M. in the University of Leyden, incorporated M. A. of Jesus College Nov. 17, 1741, was reader in Chemistry and Anatomy about 1749; but was never appointed by the Regius Professor of Medicine. He proceeded D. M. June 19 in that year; was afterward Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, in London, died Dec. 8, 1779, in the 73 year of his age, and was buried at Runcorn in Cheshire.

XV. JOHN SMITH, D. M. sometime of Balliol College, afterward of St. Mary's Hall, succeeded about 1757. He was in 1766 appointed Savilian Professor of Geometry.

XVI. JOHN PARSONS, B. M. Student of Christ Church, succeeded 1769; and was also appointed the first Reader in Anatomy at Christ Church, on the institution of John Freind and Matthew Lee, D. M. and Students of that House. He proceeded D. M. Jun. 22, 1772; and was elected in 1780 the first Clinical Professor of Medicine on the foundation instituted in 1772 by George Henry Earl of Lichfield, late Chancellor of the University. He died in April 1785, in the 43 year of his age, and was buried the seventh of the same month in the north Transept of the Cathedral.

XVII. WILLIAM THOMPSON, B. M. first a Commoner of Queen's College, and afterward Student of Christ Church, succeeded in April 1785. He proceeded D. M. July 15, 1786; seceded and resigned in September 1790.

XVIII. CHRISTOPHER PEGGE, B. M. succeeded in December 1790. Originally a Commoner of Christ Church, where he was entered Apr. 13, 1782, and of which House he was a Member when he was admitted B. A. Feb. 23, 1786, he was elected a Fellow of Oriel College Mar. 28, 1788, and proceeded M. A. June 10, 1789. In the following year he vacated his Fellowship at Oriel; and was readmitted of Christ Church Nov. 19, 1790: and on the 7 of Dec. following was appointed Reader in Anatomy at Christ Church. He proceeded D. M. (for which degree he went out Grand Compounder) Apr. 27, 1792; and is the present Reader in Anatomy 1795.]

MUSIC LECTURE.

After the Anatomy Lecture was founded, in came Mr. WILLIAM HEATHER, one of his Majesty's Chapel, and Dr. of Music of this University, (1) who gave an Harpsycon, Chest of Viols, divers Music books, both printed and written, and an annual stipend to be bestowed on a Master of the Musical Praxis, to be held in the Music School every Thursday in the afternoon, between the hours of one and three, except in the time of Lent. This matter was first moved and proposed (2) to the University in a Convocation held May 5, 1626, and afterwards agreed upon by the Delegates, and published in the Convocation House as approved by them, together with Dr. HEATHER's orders about it the 16th of [December] the same year. By his deed, (3) bearing date Feb. 20, 2 Ch. I, he gave to the University for ever an annuity or yearly rent charge of 16^l 6^s 8^d issuing out of divers parcels of land situate and being within the parish of Chiffelhurst in Kent, whereof 13^l 6^s 8^d is to be employed for the Music Master's wages (out of which he is to repair the Instruments and find strings) and the other 3^l is to be employed upon one that shall read the Theory of Music once every Term or oftner, and make an English Music Lecture at the Act time. Unto which 3^l Dr. HEATHER requiring (4) the ancient stipend of 40^l that was wont yearly to be given to the ordinary Reader of Music, to be added, or some other sum equivalent thereunto, the University thereupon agreed in a Convocation (5) that the old stipend of the Moral Philosophy Reader, which was 45^l (I think)

(1) [*W. Heather* accumulated the Degrees in Music, May 17, 1622. He was born at Harmfworth in Middlesex, near Colebrook in Bucks. He died in the latter end of July 1627, and was buried on the first of Aug. in the broad or south isle joining to the Choir of St. Peter's Church in Westminster. See more of him in *ATH. OXON. FASTI*, v. i, 1622.]

(2) *Ibid.* in *REG N* fol. 222 a. 233 b, [236 b.]

(3) [In *piz. C 8*: S. E.]

(4) [See his *Epist.* in *REG. N* f. 236 b.]

(5) [*Ibid.* et 237 a.]

should be continued to the Music Reader, and so by that addition he hath 5^l 5^s yearly for his wages. (1)

[The Nominators and Visitors (2) are

1. The Vicechancellor,
And the Governors of the four Colleges with Choirs, viz.
2. The Dean of Christ Church
3. The Warden of New College
4. The President of Magdalen College
5. The President of St. John Baptist's College.

In 1780, Dr. PHILIP HAYES, Professor of Music, anxiously wishing to have the Music School made more commodious, consulted Mr. Wyatt about a plan for that purpose. The design furnished by this ingenious architect (in which the Orchestra was arranged according to the directions of the Professor) he requested his friend Dr. George Horne (President of St. Mary Magdalen College, and then Vicechancellor) to lay before a meeting of the Heads of Houses and Proctors; who approved it altogether, and promised fifty pounds towards the execution of it. In consequence of so great encouragement, the proposed alterations were begun and completed during the long Vacation of the same year, and the School was opened in December with a Lecture for Michaelmas Term.

To defray the expence of these improvements (exclusive of the fifty pounds above mentioned) Dr. Hayes soon afterwards obtained leave from the new Vicechancellor, Dr. Samuel Dennis (President of St. John Baptist's College) for three Choral Concerts in the Theatre at the next Commemoration. One of them (the sacred Oratorio of Prophecy) was composed by the Professor himself: and as they were all attended by a numerous company, and as some of the Performers, in compliment to the occasion, assisted either gratis or on moderate terms, he was not only enabled out of the clear profits to pay the whole debt, to the amount of two hundred

(6) [See before in the Annals, p. 358.]

(2) [REG. N fol. 233 b,]

and fifty three pounds, eighteen shillings; but had also a small balance remaining in his favour. He at his own cost furnished the Orchestra with stuf seats and stools, and the Orchestra window with a large Venetian blind. Drs. Burney and Dupuis also very liberally gave each five guineas; which purchased an entire set of forms for the area.

The Bookcases are no less useful than ornamental: they contain the FOUNDER's collection, and subsequent donations; as well as the Exercises of Proceeders to Musical Degrees. Indeed the whole School, in its present state, is at once elegant and convenient. The niche on the left of the door is appropriated to the three Magistrates of the University; the gallery to ladies, strangers, and the higher order of Academics; and the area to Masters and Students.

When their Majesties visited Oxford in 1785, the Professor had the honour of kissing hands in the very room thus modernized by his means.

In the MUSIC SCHOOL are the following Pictures and Busts (1).

WILLIAM HEATHER, D. Mus. Oxon. May 18, 1622, the FOUNDER of the Lecture, Professorship, &c. half length in his Gown and Cap; in his right hand a scroll of Music, and his left hand placed on the book of Madrigals, intituled 'Musica Transalpina.'

NATHANIEL Lord CREWE, Bishop of Durham, a Benefactor, half length. Given by WILLIAM HAYES, D. Mus. the first Professor who partook of his liberality.

WILLIAM CHILD, Chr. Ch. D. Mus. July 8, 1663, Organist of the Royal Chapels, and a Composer: ob. 1697, æt. 91: whole length: given by himself.

CHRISTOPHER GIBBONS, Chr. Ch. D. Mus. July 7, 1664; Organist of the King's Chapel, and in private, also of Westminster &c. and a Composer: ob. 1676. Given by himself.

JOHN WILSON, D. Mus. Oxon. 1644; Professor: ob. 1673, æt. 78. Given by himself.

(1) [*Mr. Wood* says in the margin of his MS.] The Pictures in the Music School. qu.

JOHN BULL, Bac. Mus. Oxon. 1586 : created Doct. Mus. Cantab. 1592, and incorporated at Oxford the same year : Organist of the Royal Chapel to Q. Eliz. and K. James, and the first Professor of Music at Gresham College, London : a Composer. Painted on board, in the habit of a Bach. of Mus. On the left side of the head are the words 'AN. ÆTATIS SUÆ XXVI, MDLXXXIX : ' and on the right side an hour glass, upon which is placed an human skull with a bone cross the mouth. Round the four sides of the frame is written the following distich :

'The Bull by force in field doth raigne,
But Bull by skill good will doth gayne.'

He left England in 1613.

THOMAS TUDWAY, D. Mus. King's Coll. 1705 ; and Professor at Cambridge. From the Collection of RICHARD RAWLINSON, Esq. D. C. L. of St. John's College.

WILLIAM CROFT, Chr. Ch. D. Mus. July 9, 1713, ob. 1727. Organist and Composer to Q. Anne, K. Geo. I and II. Painted by *Murray*, and given by Mrs. WHYRLEY.

GEORGE FREDERIC HANDEL : a Composer, ob. 1759. Painted by *Hudson*. Given by GEORGE COLMAN, Esq. M. A. Westm. Stud. of Chr. Ch.

Sir JOHN HAWKINS, Knight.

Author of 'the General History of the Science and Practice of Music,' 1776 ; ob. 17

Painted and given by *James Roberts*.

CHARLES BURNEY, D. Mus. University College, June 23, 1769. Author of 'the General History of Music, 1776—1789.'

Given by himself.

BERNARD GATES, Master of the Children of the Royal Chapels, Gentleman of the same, and of St. Peter's Westminster ; also Tuner of the Regals. Given by THOMAS SAUNDERS DUPUIS, Magd. Coll. D. Mus. June 26, 1790 ; one of his Majesty's Organists and Composer. Painted by *Ruffel*.

JOHN HINGESTON, a Composer and Organist to K. Charles I and Oliver Cromwell. (1) Given by himself.

MATTHEW LOCK, Composer in ordinary to K. Charles II, and Organist to Q. Cath. of Portugal, ob. 1677.
Given by himself.

THOMAS BLAGRAVE, Gentleman of the Royal Chapel to K. Ch. II, and a Composer. Given by himself.

Colonel BLAITHWAIT, when young. Painted by *John Sonmon*. Given by himself.

GEORGE HUDSON, a Composer, and of the Band to King Charles the Second.

NICHOLAS LANIERE, the first Master of the Band of Music after its institution by K. Charles I; a Painter and Collector to his Royal Master; also an Engraver. Painted and given by himself.

HENRY LAWES, Gentleman of the Royal Chapel, and of the private Music to K. Charles I: ob. 1662: a Composer and famous Lutinist. Given by himself.

JOHN HILTON, B. Mus. Cantab. 1626: died a little before the Restoration: a Composer; and Organist of St. Margaret's, Westminster. (2)

CHRISTOPHER SIMPSON, 1667: a Composer and Author.

WILLIAM GREGORY, Gentleman of the Royal Chapel, and of the private Music to K. Charles II, and a Composer.

BERNARD SMITH, commonly called *Father Smith*, Organist and Organ Builder. (3)

(1) [*Oliver Protector* had the Organ of Magd. Coll. in the Palace Hall of Hampton Court, till his Majesty's Restoration. *Hingeston* bred up two boys to sing with himself (Dearings). Printed Latin songs for 3 voices; which *Oliver* was much taken with; tho' he did not allow singing or Organ in Churches. He had them sung in the Cockpit at Whitehall, where he had an Organ: and did allow this *John Hingeston* 100^l per ann. during his usurpation.' (A. Wood's MS. List of Musicians in Ashm. Museum.) *Hingeston* taught *Oliver's* daughters Music.]

(2) [*J. Hilton* died in the time of *Oliver*, and was buried in the Great Cloisters at Westminster;

at which time the singing at burials being silenced as popish; the fraternity of Musicians who intended to sing him to his grave, sang the Anthem in the house over the corps before it went to the Church, and kept time on his coffin.' A. Wood's MS. ut supra.]

(3) [*B. Smith* built the Organ for Christ Church; and the University Church at St. Mary's; and also the old Organ for the Theatre, which, when the present Organ was placed there built by *John Byfield Sen.* was given by the University to St. Peter's in the East, and forms a great part of the Organ by *Byfield and Co.* in the new case.]

The Woman of Samaria; a large Picture, painted by *Taylor*, soon after the Restoration.

The following were given by PHILIP HAYES, D. Mus. the present Professor.

ORLANDO GIBBONS, D. Mus. Oxon. May 18, 1622: ob. 1625, a Composer: Organist of the Royal Chapels to K. James and Charles I, and Father of *Christopher Gibbons*, before mentioned.

WILLIAM BOYCE, D. Mus. Cantab. 1749, Organist and Composer to K. George II and his present Majesty; also Master of the Band of Musicians: ob. 1779: whole length, painted by *Hudson*.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER PEPUSCH, Magd. Coll. D. Mus. July 9, 1713: Organist of the Charter House, and a Composer: ob. 1752.

CHARLES FREDERIC ABEL, of the Queen's Band: a Composer. ob. 1787. Painted by *Teeds*.

WILLIAM LAWES, Gentleman of the Royal Chapel, and of the private Music to K. Charles I; in whose cause taking up arms, he lost his life at the siege of Chester 1645: a Composer and brother to *H. Lawes* before mentioned.

JAMES HASLETINE, Organist of the Cathedral Church at Durham: a Composer. Painted by *Taylor*.

J. PHILIP EIFFERT, in a Turkish dress, painted by *Teeds*.

Mr. SALAMON, an eminent Performer on the Violin, and Composer.

ORLANDUS LASSUS, Musician to the Duke of Bavaria: ob. 1585, æt. 55, a Composer.

WILLIAM HINE, Organist of the Cathedral at Gloucester, and a Composer, ob. 1730, æt. 43.

JOHN WELDON, Organist of New College, Oxford, and afterward Organist and Composer to the Royal Chapels, &c. ob. 1736.

ARCANGELLO CORELLI, a distinguished Violin Player and Composer: ob. 1713.

WILLIAM HAYES, D. Mus. and late Professor. Painted by *J. Cornish*.

WILLIAM PARSONS, Magd. Coll. D. Mus. June 26, 1790 : Master of his Majesty's Band of Musicians.

Busts given by PHILIP HAYES, D. Mus. the present Professor.

King ALFRED the Great, the Restorer of the UNIVERSITY ; an Admirer of the Arts ; and also a skilful hand on the Harp.

HENRY PURCEL, Organist of the Chapels Royal and of Westminster Abbey : a Composer : ob. 1695, æt. 37. Done by *Bacon*.

WILLIAM HAYES, D. Mus. the late Professor. Done at the particular request of the late Lord LEIGH, High Steward of the University.]

The first Professor of the Musical Praxis was

I. RICHARD NICHOLSON, Bachelaur of Music, and Organist of Magdalen College, designed by the Founder, an. 1626. Those that followed him were

II. ARTHUR PHILIPPS, (2) Organist of Magdalen College, elected on the death of Mr. Nicholson Nov. 18, an. 1639, and the next year Jul. 9, was admitted Bachelaur of Music. He resigned (3) and afterwards

III. JOHN WILSON, Dr. of Music of this University, sometime of the private Music to K. Ch. I, succeeded an. 1656. After the King's Restoration he became one of the private Music to K. Ch. II, and one of the Gentlemen of his Chapel, which he enjoyed to his dying day. He

(1) [REG. N fol. 233 b.]

(2) [*A. Philipps* was son of W. Philipps of the City of Winchester Gent. and became one of the Clerks of New Coll. an. 1622, aged 17 years. A. W. MS. HIST. of Engl. Musicians in Ashm. Mus.]

(3) [Upon a change of the times, and a perfect

fore-sight of the ruin of the Church, he changed his religion for that of Rome, and became Organist to Henrietta Maria Qu. of England. From whose service being dismissed, he returned into England, and was entertained by a Roman Catholic Gentleman called Caryll, of Sussex. ATH. OXON. FASTI, v. i, 1640.]

was born at Faversham in Kent, and dying Feb. 22, 1673, aged 78, was buried in the [Little] Cloister of St. Peter at Westminster. (1)

IV. EDWARD LOWE, Organist of Christ Church in Oxford, and of the Chapel belonging to the King, succeeded upon the resignation of Dr. Wilson, an. 1661. He died on the 11 of July 1682, and was buried in the Divinity Chapel joining on the north side of Christ Church Choir.

V. RICHARD GOODSON, Organist of New College, elected Jul. 19, 1682; afterward Organist of Christ Church. [He died Jan. 13, 1718, aged 62, at Great Tew, and was buried in the south isle joining to the Choir of Christ Church.]

VI. [RICHARD GOODSON, his Son, Bac. of Music, and Organist of Christ Church, was elected Jan. 27, 1718. He died in Jan. 1741, and was buried in the Cathedral near his father.

VII. WILLIAM HAYES, Bac. of Music of Magdalen College, was elected Jan. 14, 1741. In 1749, Apr. 14, he was created Dr. of Music. He was also Organist of Magdalen College. He died July 27, 1777, aged 69, and was buried in the Churchyard of St. Peter's in the east in Oxford.

VIII. PHILIP HAYES, Son of the former Professor, Bac. of Music of Magdalen College, and one of the Gentlemen of the Chapels Royal, was elected Oct. 23, 1777. He proceeded Dr. of Music, Nov. 6, 1777, became Organist of Magdalen and New Colleges, and also of St. John's College, and is the present Professor 1795.]

(2) [See more of J. Wilson in *ATH. OXON. FASTI*, v. ii, 1644.]

ARABIC LECTURE (1).

WILLIAM LAUD, Archbishop of Canterbury, having sent to the University divers written books of Arabic, Persian, Greek, and other languages in the year 1635 (as Mr. Paul Pindar had done of many of the Eastern languages, (2) an. 1611) took further occasion from thence to erect a public Lecture, declared in his Grace's private letters communicated (3) to the Heads of Colleges and Halls Aug. 8, 1636.

The first Reader that he then appointed was Mr. EDWARD POCOCKE, Bach. of Div. and Fellow of Corp. Ch. College (lately returned from the Eastern parts) to whom he assigned an yearly stipend of 40^l during the term of the said Archbishop's natural life, to the end that he might read and interpret Arabic on Wednesdays between nine and ten of the clock in the morning in the time of every Vacation, &c.

The first Lecture that he made in the School of Tongues, which is the place appointed wherein this Lecture is to be read, was on the 10 of Aug. 1639, beginning then from the Proverbs of Haly the fourth Mahometan Emperor after Mahomet. Not long after this, viz. 1637 the said Mr. Pocock was sent to Constantinople by the Archbishop to seek after other books of the Eastern Tongues, and to improve his knowledge in them. In his absence Mr. *Thomas Greaves*, M. A. Fellow of Corp. Ch. College, being appointed to read, began July 19 the same year and continued it till Mr. Pocock's return. Afterward in the month of June 1640, the said Archbishop endowed (4) this Lecture with lands in the parish of Bray in com. Buck. and Mr. Pocock being about that time returned, reassumed his Lecture. [See more among the Professors of Hebrew.]

(1) [*Matthias Passor* (son of George Passor, a learned Prof. at Herborn, Germ. the author of the Greek Lexicon to the New Testament) partly educated there and partly at Heidelberg, of which last he at length became Professor of the Mathematics; afterwards retiring to Oxon, was incorporated Master of Arts as he had stood at Heidelberg before mentioned; read an Arabic Lecture twice in a week in Term time in the Divinity School, for some years; for which he had a pension collected from his auditors, and was held in great esteem by them and others for his admirable

knowledge in that and other tongues and learning. He hath published 'Oratio pro linguæ Arabicæ professione, publice ad Academicos habita in Schola Theologica Universitatis Oxon. 25 Oct. 1626. Oxon. 1627,' qu. Ath. Oxon. v. 1, an. 1627.' M. Passor was afterwards a Professor at Groningen. See the Life of Dr. Pocock, p. 45. prefixed to his Theol. Werks.]

(2) REG. K. fol. 76 a.

(3) REG. R. fol. 109 b, 123 a, 130 b. [M (S. E.) 1 &c.]

(4) In pyx. M nu. 1, 2, 3.

II. THOMAS HYDE, D. D. of Queen's College, [Head Keeper of the Bodleian Library, and Archdeacon of Gloucester] elected Professor or Reader, in the place of Dr. Pocock deceased, Dec. 22, 1691. [He became Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church in 1697. See before, p. 851.]

{III. JOHN WALLIS, M. A. Demy Scholar of Magdalen College, elected Mar. 9, 1702. He became Fellow, was admitted B. D. Mar. 7, 1708, and died in 1737.

IV. THOMAS HUNT, M. A. Fellow of Hart Hall, elected Mar. 13, 1738. He was afterward D. D. Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church. See before p. 851.

V. JOSEPH WHITE, M. A. Fellow of Wadham College, was elected on the death of Dr. Hunt, Nov. 8, 1774. He proceeded D. D. Dec. 17, 1787: in 1784 became Canon Bampton's Lecturer before the University, was installed Prebendary of Gloucester June 23, 1788, and is the present Professor of Arabic 1795.]

BOTANIC LECTURE.

The next Lecture that must be mentioned is that of Botanicity; but before I speak any thing of its institution and settlement, I think it convenient that somewhat should be said of the Physic Garden, because 'twas primarily founded for a Nursery of Simples, and that a Professor of Botanicity should read there, and shew the use and virtue of them to his Auditors.

HENRY Lord DANVERS therefore, Baron of DAUNTSEY in the County of Wilts, and Earl of DANBY in Yorkshire; sometime a Gent. Com. of Christ Church, being minded to become a Benefactor to the University, thought that his money could not be better laid out, than to begin and finish a place, whereby learning, especially the Faculty of Medicine, might be improved. At length selecting a place without the East gate of Oxford, near the river Cherwell, which was then meadow ground, and had in ancient time been a Cemetery for the Jews of Oxon, gave to the University 250^l to make a purchase of it. Upon the receipt of it they bought

bought out the present possessor thereof, Mar. 27, 19 Jac. Dom. 1622; and not long after the University took a lease of the said ground from Magdalen College (for to them it did belong) in their own name, July 28 following, by paying yearly for it 40^s. Afterward much soil being conveyed thither for the raising of the ground to prevent the overflowing of the waters, the first stone of the fabric was laid on the day of St. James the Apostle, an. 1622, after this manner:

About two of the clock in the afternoon the Vicechancellor with certain Heads, Doctors, and both the Proctors, went solemnly from St. Mary's Church to that place; where being settled, Mr. EDWARD DAWSON, a Physician of Broadgates [Hall] spoke an elegant Oration; which being done, Dr. CLAYTON, the King's Professor of Medicine, spake another. Afterward the Vicechancellor laid the first stone with the offering of money thereon, according to the ancient custom; then several Doctors; and both the Proctors; which being done, the Vicechancellor concluded with a brief Oration.

Afterward the said Earl proceeding in building and encompassing it with a stately free-stone wall; which being almost finished, set up in the front thereof, next to the East bridge, a comely Gatehouse of polisht stone; on which for the perpetuation of his name, he caused this Inscription to be engraven on the out and inside thereof:

GLORIÆ DEI OPT. MAX.
HONORI CAROLI REGIS,
IN USUM ACAD. ET REIPUB.
HENRICUS COMES DANBY, D. D. MDCXXXII.'

In the year 1633 all the wall being finisht, and soon after the floor raised, which cost the Earl 5000^l and more, he caused to be planted therein divers Simples for the advancement of the Faculty of Medicine. All which and several hundreds more have from that time so happily prospered that this Garden may now compare with any in this kingdom or elsewhere.

As for the settlement of a Botanic Professor, the Earl, though he had settled a Gardener, John Tredeken, Senior, deferred it from time to time; especially for this reason, that the Garden could not be soon enough furnished

(1) [REG. N fol. 105 b, 106, 122.]

with Simples, and they with a maturity. At length Civil distempers breaking forth, and the Earl dying soon after, (1) nothing was done as to that save only that by his will, dated Dec. 14, 1640, (2) which was three years before he died, he appointed certain persons to settle by legal conveyance to the University the Parsonage or Rectory of Kirkdale in Yorkshire for the use of the said Garden. Afterward Sir John Danvers, his brother, in pursuance of the will, did settle it on the University, to the end that with the revenews thereof the Garden be repaired, and a stipend be paid to the Professor and Gardener. But so it was that the times being unsettled, and the revenews falling shorter than was expected, nothing was done in order to the settling of a Professor till an. 1669; and then a motion being made by the King's Botanic Professor for an acceptance of the employment, the University thereupon allowed him an annual stipend of 40^l, and caused him to read at certain times of the year, not according to Statute (for none then relating thereunto were made) but at such times as he thinks most proper, that is in Spring and Autumn.

The avenue leading to the Physic Garden was finished in the month of Oct. 1694, at the charge of the University.

The first Professor was ROBERT MORISON of University College elected Dec. 16, 1669, incorporated Doctor of Physic the day following, as he before had stood in the University of Angers [in France.] He made his entrance on this Lecture in the Medicine School Sept. 2, 1670, and the fifth of the same month translated himself to the Physic Garden; where he read in the middle of it (with a Table before him) on herbs and plants thrice a week for five weeks space, not without a considerable Auditory. The Spring following, in the month of May, he read again; and so likewise in the autumn following, which course he proposed always to follow, but was diverted several years by prosecuting his large design of publishing the universal knowledge of Simples: [two parts of which came out at the University press in folio in 1672 and 1680, and the remainder in 1699 by Bobart, his successor, after Dr. M's death, which happened in London, Nov. 10, 1683. See more of him in Ath. Oxon. v. ii, F. 1669. (3)]

II.

(1) The Earl of DANBY Kt. of the Garter, &c. died at his house in Cornbury Park, in the county of Oxford, in the 71st year of his age, Jan. 20, 1644, and was buried in the Church of Dauntsey, Wilts, under a noble monument of white marble, with an epitaph, which contains the best character that can be given of him, and may be seen in Dugd. BARON. v. ii, p. 417.]

(2) [Will and Deed N. P. B. 15, 16.]

(3) [1715, Sept. About this time the Bishop of London (JOHN ROBINSON, sometime of Oriel College) made a present of many curious exotic Plants to the Physic Garden; whereupon the Green-House was enlarged. (Rawlinson's CHRON. of the Univ. MS. in the Bodl. Lib.)

1726, Aug. WILLIAM SHERARD, D.C. L. Fellow of St. John's College, and sometime English Consul at Smyrna, gave 500^l towards enlarging the

II. JACOB BOBART, (1) succeeded in 1684. He died Dec. 28, 1719, in the 79 year of his age, and was buried in the Church of St. Peter in the East, Oxford, where there is an inscription to his memory. (2)

III. EDWIN SANDYS, D. M. Fellow of Wadham College, succeeded in 1720.

IV. GILBERT TROWE, D. M. Fellow of Merton College, succeeded

V. JOHN JAMES DILLENIUS, was nominated in 1728 by WILLIAM SHERARD, D. C. L. sometime Fellow of St. John's College, and English Consul at Smyrna, who left by will a large Benefaction for the better establishment of a Botany Professor, as mentioned below.

J. J. DILLENIUS of St. John's College was created D. M. Apr. 3, 1735. He died April 2, 1747, aged 63, and was buried in the Church of St. Peter in the East, Oxford, where there is a monument to his memory.

VI. HUMPHREY SIBTHORPE, D. M. of Magdalen College, was nominated by the College of Physicians in 1747. He resigned in 1784.

VII. JOHN SIBTHORPE, son of the former Professor, sometime of Lincoln College, where he proceeded M. A. and afterward one of Dr. Radcliffe's Travelling Fellows in Physic of University College, and D. M. was nominated by the College of Physicians, in 1784. In the beginning of the year 1793 he was appointed Regius Professor of Botany by his present Majesty King George the Third, and is the present Professor 1795.]

Conservatory; also a great number of curious Plants, and a Botanic Library of Books. (Ibid.)

1728, Oct. 4, was read in Convocation an extract of the said Dr. Sherard's Will; whereby he leaves 3000^l to be laid out for the maintenance of a Botany Professor of the Physic Garden; all his Books of Botany and Natural History; also his Drawings, Paintings, and dried Plants; particularly his Herbarium and Pinax; to be deposited in the Library of the Physic Garden; and appoints JOHN JAMES DILLENIUS the next Botany Professor. (REG. Conv. Bd, 31, fol. 262.)

1732, Feb. 8, Orders made relating to the Professor of Botany, and Physic Garden. (REG. Conv. Be, 32, fol. 21.)

In the beginning of the year 1793 his present Majesty King GEORGE the Third, by his Royal Grant established a Regius Professor of Botany, with an annual income of 200^l; and appointed

JOHN SIBTHORPE, D. M. the first Regius Professor.]

(1) [*J. Bobart* was son of *Jacob Bobart* of Brunswick in Germany, Keeper of the Physic Garden here, who died in his Garden-house Feb. 4, 1679, aged 80, and was buried in the Church-yard of St. Peter in the East in Oxon. (ATH. OXON. v.ii, F. 1655) where there is a monument to his memory against the wall of the Church.]

(2) [*J. Bobart* the Professor gave the rent of a piece of land in Osney Meadow commonly called Pike acre to be disposed of by the Minister and Church Wardens of the above Parish in the following manner—20^s yearly to the Minister of the Parish for a Sermon to be preached by him on Christmas day in the afternoon, and the rest to such of the poor inhabitants as do not receive alms—1719.—REG. of Benef.]

LECTURES UNENDOWED.

What Lectures remain as yet unendowed are

I. That of Grammar, the Reader of which reads from Priscian or Lynacre, or any other approved authors, at eight of the clock in the morning on Tuesdays and Fridays in Term time in the School of Grammar.

II. That of Rhetoric, which is on Mondays and Thursdays at eight of the clock in the morning; the Lecturer of which reads the Rhetoric of Aristotle, Cicero, Quintilian, or Hermogenes.

III. That of Logic, the Reader of which reads on Mondays and Thursdays (the same time when the Rhetoric Reader interprets) Porphyrius his Isagogen, or Introduction, or any part of Aristotle's Logic.

IV. That of Metaphysics, which is on Tuesdays and Fridays at eight of the clock in the morning, the Lecturer of which is to read Aristotle's Metaphysics, and to explain the Metaphysic Questions which by ancient and modern Writers are handled, according to the sense of Aristotle. For the endowment of this Lecture Sir Edwyn Sandys left in his Will, (1) dated Aug. 25, 1629, the sum of 1500^l, but for what reason I know not, the University never received it.

However these four Lectures which are performed in their respective Schools have for their support their ancient salaries, collected according to the old custom from the Inceptors, and each Student, (except those of the poorer sort) in the University, and the Readers of them are chosen every two years.

(1) Pyx. N nu. 6.

SHAGGLYNG LECTURES.

With the said Lectures that I have already mentioned I must join those called Shagglyng, that is such Lectures that were extraordinary or temporary, allowed either by public authority, common consent, or recommendations. Their Readers also were called Shagglyng Lecturers, and did receive (if they read not out of good will) allowance from the Students of the University, or from Colleges, or from the King, or from a Bishop or Bishops, or from a noble person, or others. As for such Lectures that have come to my knowledge are those that follow :

DIVINITY LECTURE read

1. By ROBERT PULLEYNE an. 1134, as in the History under that year. [He was Archd. of Rochester, a Cardinal and the Pope's Chanc. (1)]
2. By Dr. JOHN COLLET about the latter end of Hen. VII, who expounded (2) gratis the Epistles of St. Paul.
3. By EDWARD POWELL, D. D. [Fell.] of Oriel College, who read St. Austen (3) on the Trinity, an. 1506.
4. By Dr. RICHARD SMYTH, [Fellow of Merton College] an. 1535, as I have elsewhere told you [p. 841, &c. (4)]
5. By Dr. PHILIPP BRODE (5) an. 1546.

(1) [WILLIAM VARRON read in 1301; and upon his removal to Paris, JOHN DOUNS, DUNS, or DYNS, surnamed SCORUS, born at Dunston in the parish of Emildon near Alnwick in Northumberland, and Fellow of Merton College, was appointed to supply his place in the Theological Chair. He sustained his office with prodigious reputation for three years; about which time, 'tis reported, there were 30,000 Scholars in the University. In 1304 he was called to Paris, where he was honoured with the degrees of B. and then of D. D. At a meeting of the Monks of his Order (the Minorite Friars) at Thoulouse, in 1307, he was created Regent; and about the same time he was placed at the head of the Theological Schools at Paris. In 1308 removing to Cologne, he soon after his arrival died of an apoplexy aged 43, or as some say 34. A. Wood MS. Not. of Merton Fellows, Ballard's Collect. v. 46; in Bodl. Lib. Wharton's App. ad HIST. LIT.—Gul. Cave, p. 3. Tanner's BIBL. BRIT. p. 238.]

(2) Baleus Cent. 8, nu. 63.

[Dr. Colet probably studied in Magd. Coll. or

St. Mary's Coll. a House for Canon Regulars of St. Austin. He was afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, Founder of St. Paul's School, Lond. and died in 1519. ATH. OXON. v. i, an. 1519.]

(3) Reg. G fol. 24, a.

[Dr. Powell was R. of Bledon in the Dioc. of Wells, Preb. of Sarum, and suffered death in 1540, for denying the King's supremacy over the Church of England. ATH. Ox. v. i, an. 1540.]

(4) Dr. Smyth was allowed 22^s 2^d by C. C. C. pro Lect. Theol. vel Reg. 1536, 1537, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542. As appears by the Books of Accounts in that Coll. communicated by S. Hurman, B. D. Fellow, to Mr. Wood Jun. 1694.

(5) Ut int. Comput. Burfar Coll. EXON. in Scacc. ibid. Dr. P. Brode was allowed 22^s 2^d by C. C. C. an. 1544, 1545, and 1546, pro Lecturâ Regiâ. (Hurman, ut supra) It. Dri. Brode pro lectione regiâ hoc anno, scil. 1546, sic in comp. Burf. Coll. Magd. Ox. (Not. in Lat. Transl. in Athm. Mus) [Dr. Brode was afterward Preb. of York, beneficed in the Diocese thereof, and died about 1551. ATH. OXON. v. i, F. an. 1543.]

6. By Dr. PETER MARTYR an. 1547, for whose labour the King allowed (1) a pension. The next year he was Regius Professor. [See p. 841.]

7. By Dr. JOHN RAINOLDS, set up by Sir FRANCIS WALSINGHAM an. 1586, as elsewhere is told you. [He was Fellow of Corp. Ch. Coll. and afterward President of the same, where you may see more of him.]

CIVIL LAW LECTURE, read

1. By ROGER VACARIUS an. 1149, as in the Annals of that year.

2. By FRANCISC. ACCURSIUS, an. 1275, as in the said Annals.

3. By HENRY COLE, LL. D. Fellow of New College, an. 1540, or thereabouts, but whether by authority or out of free will I know not. [He was afterward Warden of his College, where see more of him.]

CANON LAW LECTURE, read (2)

By NICHOLAS SAUNDERS, [Fellow] of New College, about the year 1557. (3)

MEDICINE LECTURE, read

1. By THOMAS LYNACRE, before mentioned, about the year 1514. (4)

2. By Dr. JOHN WARNER, [Fellow of All Souls College] an. 1535, who was afterward the King's Professor, [and Warden of the said College.]

3. By EDMUND CRISPYNE, (5) Fellow of Oriel College, an. 1545, and after.

4. By Mr. FABION NIPHUS, about 1581. See more in the Annals, an. 1581.

PHILOSOPHY LECTURE, read

By ROBERT WARD, (6) Master of Arts, and Fellow of Merton College, about the year 1550, and after. (7) At the alteration of Religion he went to Rome, and there died an. 1559.

(1) Pat. 2 Ed. VI, part 1.

(2) Ut in lib. suo de Visib. Monarchia lib. 7.

(3) *Nicholas Saunders* himself saith in his Book entituled *De visibili Monarchia Ecclesiæ*,—'qui tanquam Regius Professor jus Canonicum suo jure in Oxonio publice prælegit; ei loco et muneri ob fidem conservandam renuntians, et postea SS. Th. Professor factus, hunc librum ad communem utili-

tatem conscripsit.' Lib. 7, p. 676, nu. 1833, edit. Wirceb. 1592.

(4) Bal. Cent. 1, nu. 65.

(5) Lib. Statut. Coll. Oriel. fol. 37.

(6) Comp. Burf. Coll. Exon. ut supra; et Reg. I fol. 147 a.

(7) [*R. Ward* had an allowance of 22^s 2^d per an. from C. C. C. from 1548 to 1558, as appears by the Books of Accounts in that Coll. ut supra.]

HEBREW LECTURE, read

1. By JOHN de BRISTOLL, a converted Jew, an. 1320, as in the Annals.

2. By ROBERT WAKEFIELD, about the year 1530, as before.

3. By JOHN SHEPERY, an. 1538, or thereabouts, as in the Hebrew Lecture founded by K. Henry VIII.

4. By MATTHEW PASSOR, M. A. sometime Mathematic Professor in the University of Heidelberg, who expounded this Lecture (1) in the Divinity School twice every sevenight in Term time, an. 1626, and after. For which his pains he had a collection of money from every College. Merton College paid (2) him 40^s in 1626, and 20^s the year after.

SYRIAC LECTURE, read

By JOHN DRUSIUS, in Magdalen and Merton College, an. 1574, and after, and at length at the intreaty of the Chancellor read it in the public Schools for a salary of 20 marks per an. See in the Annals an. 1574.

RHETORIC LECTURE, read

By NICHOLAS GRIMOALD, (3) M. A. Fellow of Merton College, in the latter end of the reign of Hen. VIII, and beginning of Edw. VI. His elegant Paraphrase on the four books of Virgil's Georgics, which he expounded publicly in Christ Church Hall 2 Edw. VI, Dom. 1548 (the Common Schools being then shut up) were published by George Bishop, an. 1591.

(1) *M. Passor* rather read an Arabic Lecture. [See before p. 894; and ATH. OXON. v. i, 1627.] Arab. and Hebr. *Matthias Passor* for 2 years:

Syriac and Chaldaic, the same for 2 years: v. inter Scriptores.

(2) REG. 2, Act. ejusd. Coll. p. 293.

(3) Bal. Cent. 8, nu. 99.

The OFFICE of ORATOR of the UNIVERSITY.

Having now done with the Lectures, and as many of the Professors belonging to them that I can yet find, I must in the next place (this being the most proper for it) give you a brief account of the ORATORSHIP of the University, with the names of those that have undergone that Office; which being done, speak of the Office of the Keeper of the Records of the University.

The Office therefore of public Orator, is not, as to the settlement and endowment thereof, ancient in the University, for before the time of Queen Elizabeth nothing of encouragement, only applause, was given thereunto, it being then the custom for the Chancellor or his Deputy to court or invite that person that was generally known to have an eloquent pen and tongue to write Epistles to great persons, and harangue it before them at their coming to the University for once and no more, unless the said person was willing. But upon a strong rumour that the learned Queen Elizabeth would visit the University, an. 1564, and abide there several days (the event of which came not to pass) a worthy person was then elected to keep the said place for term of life, and an yearly pension (1) of twenty Nobles was allowed to him and his successors; the names of whom are these:

I. ROGER MARBECK, M. of A. Student of Christ Church, and Senior Proctor of the University, elected public Orator by the general consent of the Convocation Nov. 18, 1564. He was afterward Canon of Christ Church, and Provost of Oriel College.

II. THOMAS KINGSMYLL, M. of A. of Magdalen College, elected Dec. 15, 1565, upon the resignation that Marbeck made the 8 of the same month. He resigned, and afterward became Hebrew Professor, [when he resigned the Office of Orator.]

III. TOBYE MATHEW, M. A. Student of Christ Church, elected Nov. 2, 1569: afterward Canon of the said Church, [Archd. of Bath]

(1) REG. K K fol. 5 b.

President of St. John's College [D. D. Dean of Christ Church and of Durham, Bishop of Durham and Archb. of York.]

IV. ARTHUR ATYE, M. A. Fellow of Merton College and Principal of St. Albans Hall, succeeded in the month of Aug. 1572. (1)

V. THOMAS SMYTH, M. A. Student of Christ Church, elected Apr. 9, 1582. He resigned May 17, 1594. (2)

VI. THOMAS WAYNMAN, M. A. of Balliol College, elected May 22, 1594.

VII. THOMAS COLE, M. A. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, elected Aug. 5, 1597.

VIII. WILLIAM JAMES, M. A. [Student] of Christ Church, elected Aug. 7, 1601. (3)

IX. ISAAC WAKE, M. A. Fellow of Merton College, elected Dec. 14, 1604. (4)

X. JOHN KING, M. A. Westm. Stud. of Christ Church, elected Dec. 14, 1622. He was afterward Canon of the said Church, of St. George's at Windsor, [and Preb. of St. Paul's, London. He died Jan. 2, 1639, aged 43, and was buried in Ch. Ch. Cath. See his epitaph, p. 466.]

XI. PHILIP KING, M. A. Fellow of Exeter College, brother to the former, and both the sons of John King, sometime [Dean of Christ Church and] Bishop of London, elected July 28, 1625. (5)

XII. WILLIAM STRODE, M. A. Westm. Stud. of Christ Church, and one of the Proctors of the University, elected Nov. 26, 1629. In his time (21 Dec. 11 Car. I) a Canonry of Christ Church was by the King

(1) [*Arthur Atye* was Senior Proctor in 1571 where you may see more of him.]

(2) [*T. Smyth* was Senior Proctor in 1584; in the list of which you may see more of him.]

(3) [*W. James* was son of W. James, D. D. Dean of Christ Church and Bishop of Durham.]

(4) [*I. Wake* was Burgess in Parliament for the University 1624, where see more of him.]

(5) [*P. King* was actually created D. D. in 1645; was Rector of St. Botolph's Church near Billingsgate, Preb. of St. Paul's, London, and Archdeacon of Lewes. He died Mar. 4, 1666, and was buried at Langley, Bucks; where he had a Sister married to Sir Richard Hobart. АТН. ОXON. v. ii, F. 1645.]

annexed to the Office of Orator; (1) but that pious act hath been lately endeavoured (under what pretence I know not) to be annulled. He was the first of all the Orators before him that died in his place.

XIII. HENRY HAMMOND, D. D. lately Fellow of Magdalen College, elected Mar. 17, 1644-5; by virtue of which election he then became Canon of Christ Church. (2)

EDWARD CORBET, M. A. lately Fellow of Merton College, was put into the Oratorship and Canonry of Christ Church belonging thereunto Jan. 20, 1647, by order of the Committee of Parliament. (3)

RALPHE BUTTON, [sometime of Exeter College and B. A. there, Geometry Professor in Gresham Coll. London] M. A. Fellow of Merton College, and Proctor of the University, succeeded in both those places upon Dr. Corbet's giving them up, by order from the said Committee, Aug. 4, 1648. He was afterward ejected by the King's Commissioners. [See more of him in the List of Proctors.]

XIV. ROBERT SOUTH, M. A. [Westm. Student] of Christ Church, elected Orator by the Convocation Aug. 10, 1660, but was not made

(1) [*W. Strode* was installed Canon July 1, 1638; died Mar. 10, 1645, and was buried in the Divinity Chapel at Christ Church.]

(2) [*H. Hammond* 'in 1633 had the Rectory of Penhurst in Kent conferred upon him by the Earl of Leicester; became 1640 a Member of the Convocation of the Clergy; and in 1643 was made Archdeacon of Chichester; about which time being forced to leave his Rectory by the Presbyterians, he retired to Oxford for shelter. In 1647 he attended the King in his restraint at Wooburne, Caversham, Hampton Court, and the Isle of Wight, but being sequestered from the office of Chaplain to him about Christmas the same year, he retired to his Canonry in Oxon, and being elected Sub-dean of his House continued there till the Visitors appointed by Parliament first thrust him out without any regard had to his great learning and religion, and then imprisoned him for several weeks in a private house in Oxon. Afterwards he was confined to the house of Sir Philip Warwick at Clapham in Bedfordshire,

where continuing several months, was at length released. Whereupon retiring to Westwood in Worcester, the seat of the loyal Sir John Packington (to which place he had received a civil invitation) remained there, doing much good to the day of his death, Apr. 25, 1660; whereupon his body was buried in the Chancel of Hampton Church, near to Westwood.' *ATH. OXON. v. ii, an. 1660.*]

(3) [*E. Corbet* was Senior Proctor of the University in 1638; one of the Assembly of Divines; Preacher before the Long Parliament; and by an ordinance of Parl. May 17, 1643, Rector of Chatham in Kent; a witness against Archb. Laud at his trial; and one of the Preachers in Oxon 1646; also one of the Visitors of the University. He resigned his Canonry and Oratorship in a short time, was created D. D. in 1648, and made Rector of Great Haseley in Oxfordshire, where he continued to the time of his death. He died at London Jan. 5, 1657-8, aged about 55, and was buried in the Chancel of Haseley. *ATH. OXON. v. ii, F. 1648.*]

Canon of Christ Church till Dr. Gardiner's death, (1670) being kept back from it by pretended authority. (1)

XV. THOMAS CRADOCKE, M. A. [Fellow] of Magdalen College, elected (upon the resignation of Dr. South) Nov. 10, 1677. He [also became one of the Chaplains in ordinary to K. Ch. II.] died Mar. 22, 1678 [9, aged 31] and was buried in Magdalen College outer Chapel: but never had the Canonship.

XVI. WILLIAM WYATT, M. A. and Student of Christ Church, elected March 26, 1679. [He was appointed Principal of St. Mary's Hall 1689. He died Nov. 28, 1712, and was buried in the Chancel of St. Mary's Church.]

XVII. [DIGBY COTES, M. A. Fellow of All Souls College, elected Dec. 2, 1712. He became Principal of Magdalen Hall in 1716; Preb. of Lichfield; and Rector of Colehill, Warwickshire, at which last place he died in 1745.

XVIII. THOMAS LISLE, D. D. Fellow of Magdalen College, elected Feb. 6, 1745. He resigned in 1749.

XIX. ROGER MATHER, M. A. Fellow of Brasenose College, elected May 5, 1749.

XX. THOMAS NOWELL, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College, elected May 14, 1760. In the year following he became Junior Proctor; Principal of St. Mary's Hall, B. D. and D. D. 1764; Secretary to the Chancellor of the University; and Regius Professor of Modern History 1771. In 1776 he resigned this Office of Public Orator.

(1) [*R. South* was also Domestic Chaplain to Edward E. of Clarendon, Lord high Chanc. of England and Chanc. of this University; Preb. of Westminster 1653, and created D. D. in Oct. following. He had also the sinecure of Llanchildor in Mochant in N. Wales given him by the Chancellor, and became Chaplain to James Duke

of York 1667. In 1676 he attended Lawrence Hyde (second son of the said Chanc. and afterward E. of Rochester) in quality of Chaplain, on his embassy to Poland; became Rector of Islip near Oxford 1678; Chapl. in ordinary to K. Ch. II; died 1716, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.]

XXI. JAMES BANDINEL, B. D. sometime Fellow of Jefus College, and Junior Proctor in 1766; elected unanimoſly May 2, 1776. In 1767 he was elected Moral Philoſophy Reader. He proceeded D. D. in 1777; was appointed the firſt Bampton Lecturer 1779; and reſigned this Office in 1784, being Vicar of Netherbury and Bemifter in Dorſetſhire.

XXII. WILLIAM CROWE, B. C. L. and ſometime Fellow of New College, elected April 2, 1784, and is the preſent public Orator 1795.]

The OFFICE of KEEPER of the RECORDS.

Concerning the firſt inſtitution of this office, and upon what occaſion it began, is told you in the Annals 1633; and what more may be ſaid of it you ſhall have from the Univerſity Statutes. (1) “Upon mature deliberation it is ordained that henceforth and for evermore, one fitting perſon be provided, who may take care of the Univerſity Archives, and collect, methodiſe, and digeſt the ſeveral muniments and writings, as well authentic as other, relating to the lands, poſſeſſions, common rights and privileges of the Univerſity, or dotations of public Lectures, as alſo all ſuch Registers as any way concern the Univerſity; that ſo he may be able readily to alledge and produce them, upon any occaſion (as we ſhall in a ſpecial manner appoint in the Statute (2) about the Cuſtody of the Muniments and Writings of the Univerſity) which being thus methodiſed and brought into order he ſhall be bound diligently to peruſe and read over, and to have them at his fingers ends, that ſo he may be able upon all occaſions to help, aſſiſt, and adviſe the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, Proctors, and Senefchal of the Univerſity, and ſhew himſelf an expedite and [ready] defender of the Univerſity in all its Privileges and Rights.” This Office had its original from ſeveral inconveniencies and prejudices that had befallen the Univerſity through ignorance of their Privileges, upon divers conteſts with ſeveral parties, but eſpecially the citizens of Oxford, between whom and the Univerſity there happen almoſt daily controverſies out of an old emulation in them to overthrow upon the leaſt opportunity

(1) Tit. XVII, ſect. 9.

(2) [Tit. xx, f. 2.]

the Right and Privileges of the University. As for those that have borne the Office of Keeper, have been these :

I. BRIAN TWINE, B. D. sometime Fellow of Corpus Christi College, elected Aug. 11, 1634. (1)

II. GERARD LANGBAINE, M. A. [Fellow] of Queen's College, elected July 10, 1644. (2)

III. JOHN WALLIS, D. D. Geometry Professor, elected Feb. 17, 1657; admitted in Congregation Mar. 9, following. [See before among the Professors, p. 866.]

[IV. BERNARD GARDINER, D. C. L. Warden of All Souls College, elected in 1703. He died Apr. 22, 1726.

V. FRANCIS WISE, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, and second Librarian of the Bodleian Library, elected Apr. 26, 1726. He was admitted B. D. May 10, 1727, and was the first Keeper appointed for Dr. Radcliffe's Library. He died in 1767, aged 72.

VI. JOHN SWINTON, B. D. of Christ Church, sometime Fellow of Wadham College, elected Nov. 4, 1767. He died Apr. 4, 1777, and was buried in Wadham College Chapel.

VII. BENJAMIN BUCKLER, D. D. Fellow of All Souls College, elected Apr. 23, 1777. He was Rector of Frilsham, and Vicar of Cumner, Berks; died Dec. 24, 1780; and was buried in Cumner Churchyard.

VIII. Hon. THOMAS FRANCIS WENMAN, D. C. L. Fellow of All Souls College, and Barrister at Law, elected Jan. 15, 1781. He was appointed Deputy Steward of the University the latter end of the same year, and Regius Professor of Civil Law in 1782. He is the present Keeper of the Records, 1795.]

(1) [*B. Twine* was also Vicar of Rye in Sussex, but mostly resided in Oxford till his death, which happened in 1644, aged 65. He was buried in Corp. Chr. Coll. Chapel.]

(2) [*G. Langbaine* became Provost of his College in 1645: D. D. the year following; died Feb. 10, 1657, and was buried in his College Chapel.]

P U B L I C L I B R A R I E S.

Before I come to speak of those Libraries that have been public, or built and appointed for public use, I shall make these observations, and then proceed.

I. That many books have been given to the University by Benefactors in old time, as appears from certain footsteps of antiquity, but what their names were I know not, only ROGER, Dean of YORK, who 'bestowed (1) several exemplars of the holy Bible to be used by the Scholars of Oxford under a pledge.'

II. That the said Books have according to their donors' minds been locked up in Chests, or chained (2) upon desks in St. Mary's Chancel and Church to be used by the Masters upon leave first obtained.

III. That those Chests have had by the appointment of the Chancellor and Regent Masters, certain Masters to keep them and their keys, and also to receive pledges from such that borrowed any books from them.

IV. That the said Chests have stood in the old Congregation House, or in one of the Chapels joining to St. Mary's Church.

V. That the way of keeping them in Chests continued till the Library over the Congregation House was built, and then being taken out, were set up in pews or studies (such as we have now among us) digested according to Faculties, chained, and had a Keeper appointed over them.

ANGERVYLL'S LIBRARY. The Monks of Durham (3) having begun to build a College, or studying place, for their Novices in the north suburbs of Oxford, about the year 1290, on a certain piece of land, which they several years before had purchased, RICHARD de BURY, otherwise ANGERVYLE, Bishop of Durham, not only put his hand to, and partly endowed it, but also before, and at the time of his death (which was an. 1345) left thereunto all his Books (more than all the Bishops in England had then in their custody) to the end that the Scholars of that College, and of the University might under certain conditions

(1) COLLECT. Nich. Bishop, sub. tit. de bcnis
Univerf. Oxon. MS.

(2) Vide in C fol. 64 a.

(3) Hist. Ecclesiæ Dunelm. MS. cap. 155.

make use of them. After they had been received, they were for many years kept in Chests under the custody of several Scholars deputed for that purpose. At length a Library being built in that College at what time it was quadrangularly finisht temp. Hen. IV (William Appleby and Thomas Romo being then successively Guardians thereof) the said Books were put into pews or studies, and chained to them. So that continuing for the use of the Scholars of that House and of the University till the College was dissolved by K. Hen. VIII, they were then taken and conveyed away, some to Duke HUMPHREY'S Library (remaining there till the reign of Edw. VI) and others to the Library of Balliol College. Those also that remained behind came into the hands of Dr. George Owen of Godstow, at what time he purchased the scite of the said College of K. Edw. VI. Of the aforesaid Books, and the Founder's mind how they should be bestowed and ordered, the Reader may be pleased to consult a Book entituled 'Philobiblon (1) Ricardi Dunelmensis, five de amore librorum, et institutione Bibliothecæ,' edit. Paris. an. 1500, et Oxon. 1598, [per T. James Proto-Bib. Bod.] 4to. cap. 18 et 19.

COBHAM'S LIBRARY. THOMAS COBHAM, Bishop of Worcester, having had a great desire to shew some love to his mother the University of Oxford, began about the year 1320, to build, (2) or at least to make some reparations for a Library over the old Congregation House in the north Churchyard of St. Mary's; but he dying soon after, before any considerable matter was done therein, left certain moneys for the carrying on of the work, and all his books, with others that had been lately procured, to be, with those belonging to the University (as yet kept in Chests) reposed therein. Soon after the Library being finished, laid useles, (upon some controversies as I suppose between the University and House of Oriel concerning the right thereof, the Church of St. Mary being then appropriated to the said House) and so continued till an. 1367; and then it being made fit to receive certain books, several Ordinations (3) were made by the Regents and Non Regents in a full Congregation concerning the ordering and settlement of it. Among them I find that the Books left by

(1) [MS. in pergam. fol. in Bib. Col. Om. Anim. Oxon. Verus auctor fuit Robertus Holcot, Anglus: v. Lel. Itin. v. iii.]

(2) Ut in pyx. C in Thefaur. Coll. Oriel.

(3) A fol. 103; C fol. 45 b.

the said THOMAS COBHAM should be reposed and chained in the said Room or Solar; that the Scholars of the Univerfity should have free ingrefs and regrefs at certain times to make proficiency in them; that certain of the said Books of greater price should be fold till the fum of 40^l was obtained for them (unless other remedy could be found) with which should be bought an yearly rent of 3^l for the maintenance of a Chaplain that should pray for the soul of the said Bishop, and other Benefactors of the Univerfity both living and dead, and have the custody or oversight of the said books, and of those in the ancient Chest of books, and Chest of Rolls &c. (1) All which being done, they proceeded to finish what they intended, but another controversy hapning between the Univerfity and the said House of Oriel, the business for the present was stopt and nothing done therein. At length a Composition (2) being made between the said parties 17 Mar. 11 Hen IV, Dom. 1409, after a great and long debate had been concerning the matter (in the management of which, the Univerfity produced books and writings to shew that 'the Congregation House was built by a certain Scholar of old time even beyond all memory,' as indeed it was, mention being made of the said House in an evidence (3) dated 3 John, Dom. 1201, and that the room or Solar over it was built by the said Bishop COBHAM before the House of Oriel had any thing to do with St. Mary's Church) the said room was put into the posture of a Library at the charge of certain persons, who either made some reparations, finisht it in its buildings, fet up pews, glafs windows, gave books, furniture, &c. Among such that did so, occur these, viz.

I. King HENRY IV, who, as a note or two saith, built this Library at his own charge, but whether true I cannot say. However he was accounted the principal Benefactor, and confirmed (4) the aforefaid Composition Apr. 19, an. reg. 11.

II. Prince HENRY his son, who also when he was King, gave divers MSS. (5) of Theology and Philosophy.

III. THOMAS, JOHN, and HUMPHREY, three other of his sons, of the last of which you shall have more hereafter.

(1) Rolls I suppose of Matriculations of Members of the Univerfity.

(2) In pyx. G G in Turri Schol. nu. 4 a et b: et in pyx. C in Thef. Coll. Oriel.

(3) Pyx. Y nu. 1 in Turr. Schol.

(4) Pat. 11 Hen. IV, part. 2, m. 22.

(5) F Epist. 122.

IV. THOMAS ARUNDEL Archbishop of Canterbury, who, beside what he gave to the Library, (1) bestowed 50 marks on the College of Oriel, conditionally that they would release to the University all their right in the Congregation House and Library; which money being received, they did so accordingly; only required that a penny be yearly paid to them by the University, if by them required.

V. PHILIP REPINGDON, Bishop of Lincoln.

VI. EDMUND, Earl of MARCH.

VII. RICHARD COURTNEY, Chancellor of the University, in whose time and by whose labour, it was brought to perfection, (2) an. 1411, or thereabouts.

The year after, that the said Library might be kept safe and secure and free from all abuses, a Keeper or Chaplain was settled, (3) and the 5^d issuing from the assize of bread and ale (which King Henry IV gave to the University) was, with the 6^d 8^d belonging to the Chaplain of the University for his labour in the celebration of Masses, confirmed (5) to him and his successors, to be received yearly at certain Terms then appointed, but with these conditions that were then made, that he should in every quarter of the year celebrate (6) three Masses of the HOLY GHOST, and as many 'De Requie' for the good estate of all those, living or dead, that had contributed to the Library, especially those noble persons before mentioned, and that he should celebrate the said Masses at St. Catharine's altar, situated and being at the bottom of the stairs leading from St. Mary's Church up to the said Library, &c. What I have more to say of this place, is

First, that divers persons gave Books thereunto, but their gifts being after the foundation of the Library called Duke HUMPHREY'S Library, and therefore intended by the Donors that when it was finished their gifts should be reposed there, I shall remember when I come to that place.

Secondly, that it continued a Library till about 1480, and then that of Duke Humphrey being finished, the Books, with those that had been

(1) Pyx. G G, ut supra; et in Thesaur. Coll. Oriel. in pyx. C, &c.

(2) A fol. 34 b &c. B fol. 65 a &c. C fol. 113 b &c.

(3) In eisdem locis, ut supra, et in REG. Arundell, fol. 91, 92, &c.

(4) Ibid.

(5) A fol. 34 b, B fol. 66, et alibi in C.

some years before given (as yet reserved in Chests) were translated thereunto.

Thirdly, that after the said translation, the room became a Congregation House, and then that underneath was employed for other uses.

Fourthly, that then divers reparations were made on it in double roofing and glazing it, by several Benefactors, as their Arms not long since remaining on, and in the said places, did testify.

DUKE HUMPHREY'S LIBRARY, so called because HUMPHREY the good Duke of GLOUCESTER was, for his Benefaction to its building, and especially the furnishing it with books, stiled in certain of our Writings the FOUNDER, as also of the Room underneath it, called the Divinity School. As for the Books which he gave, were very many, more by far than Authors report; (1) for whereas 'tis said he gave 129, you shall find anon they were more than treble the number. The first time that I find mention of his benevolence to us, was an. 1439, which was about 12 years after this Library with the School underneath was begun; and then he gave an hundred and twenty nine Treatises to be reposed in this place when finished. For which gift, worth above a thousand pounds, the University wrote a letter (2) to the Parliament then sitting, declaring to them, that whereas their issue and kinsfolk had been and were to be educated in the University of Oxford, and might enjoy the use of those books as well as they, thus conclude, with a desire of thanks to be given to the said Duke — “*Wherfor we beserch your sage discretions to consider the gloriose gifts of the gratiose prince to oure said Universtitie for the comyn profyte and worship of the Reine to thanke hym hertyle, and also pray Godd to thanke hym, in tyme comyng wher goode dedys been rewarded, and oure Lord Godd so inspire and governe you in his pleasaunce woth helpth of soule and body et.*” Soon after in the same year the University drew up Statutes (3) concerning the ordering, managing, using, &c. of the said Books while they were yet to remain in COBHAM'S Library, and afterward when settled in this, which then they thought might be suddenly finished. The next gift of the said DUKE was 126 Treatises (‘*admirandi apparatus,*’ as 'tis said (4) by the hands of Mr. Thomas

(1) Leland in 4 Tom. COLLECT. p. 318: [edit. Hall, p. 443] et in Cyg. Cant. edit. circa an. 1545: Baleus cent. 8, nu. 2: et alii.

(2) In F fol. 53 b, Epist. 142.

(3) Ibid. fol. 54 b, 55 a.

(4) Ibid. fol. 57 b, Epist. 148.

Kyrkeby and Mr. William Saye, an. 1440. The third were nine more (1) the same year. The fourth, which was in an. 1443 consisted of the number of 139: (2) and the fifth and last of 135 Treatises. The names and titles of which, with the beginnings of the second folio of each Treatise, we have, with the first gifts, extant upon record. (3) All which being ancient, and with other parcels, amounting to above 600 (mostly treating of Divinity, Physic, History, and Humanity) which were from several parts of the world obtained, were transmitted to the University, and for the present laid up in Chests in Cobham's Library. The Catalogues also of them which were then sent, and the indentures for the receipt of the said Books were laid up in the Chest called 'Cista Librorum et Rotulorum.' Thus in brief concerning the Benefaction of the said Duke, of whom and these his gifts, hear what Leland saith: (4)

' Tam clari meminit viri togata
 Rectè Gallia: tum chorus suavis
 Cygnorum Isidis ad Vadum Incolentùm,
 Cui magnum numerum dedit bonorum
 Librorum, statuitque sanctiori
 Divinus studio Scholæ Theatrum,
 Nostro quale quidem videtur esse
 Magnum tempore, forsan et futuro.'

Other Books that were for his own use and in his private custody, especially those in the Latin Tongue, he promised to give to the University in the Regent House, being then in his own person present among them. All which, the University would have lost after his death (he dying intestate) as also an 100^l which he promised to give towards the building of this place, and the Divinity School under it (for the procurement of which, as also the said Books, they troubled (5) Thomas Bokeland, Esq.) unless Thomas Somerset Doctor of Physic of this University, to whose care and custody the oversight of all the Duke's goods were committed, had faithfully promised to do his endeavours to obtain them. Afterward he bringing the matter (6) to pass (notwithstanding the University had petitioned the Parliament (7) about it) not only sent the said Books to the

(1) Ibid. fol. 60 a.

(2) Ibid. fol. 63 a.

(3) Ibid. fol. 67, 68 &c.

(4) In CYGN. CANT. ut supra.

(5) F fol. 88 b, Epist. 202.

(6) Ut videtur in F fol. 89 a; Ep. 203; et fol. 97 a, Ep. 21P &c.

(7) Ibid. Ep. 214.

University, but also about the same time several silken vestments, embroidered with gold, by the hands of Mr. William Kele, (1) Warden of All Souls College, to be used by the University in the celebration of divine offices. Which vestments are, as I suppose, the same that an Ecclesiastical Historian (2) thus remembers——‘aurea illa stragula, quæ Oxonii in exequiis Regum, Procerum et Episcoporum, caputo inferni solent, cum quibusdam pretiosis vasis, quæ sepulchralibus illis ceremoniis inferviunt, ab hujus liberalitate’ (meaning that of D. HUMPHREY) ‘perfecta creduntur.’ But whether the same or no I cannot say, sure I am that the said Duke being pronounced one of the chief Benefactors of the University had a Mass on the 13th of Feb. yearly, with a Placebo and Dirige on the day going before, celebrated (3) by the Members thereof for the health of his soul. To which service all Graduats from the senior to the junior were bound ‘fide præstitâ’ to attend.

[On these Books the following Observations by Mr. WARTON (4) may be added.

‘The Books given by Duke HUMPHREY were the most splendid and costly copies that could be procured, finely written on vellum, and elegantly embellished with miniatures and illuminations. Among the rest was a translation into French of Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*. (5) Only a single specimen of these valuable volumes was suffered to remain: (6) it is a beautiful MS. in folio of Valerius Maximus enriched with the most elegant decorations, and written in Duke Humphrey’s age, evidently with a design of being placed in this sumptuous collection. All the rest of the books, which, like this, being highly ornamented, looked like Missals, and conveyed ideas of Popish superstition, were destroyed or removed by the pious Visitors of the University in the reign of Edw. VI, whose zeal was equalled only by their ignorance or perhaps by their avarice. A great number of Classics, in this grand work of reformation, were condemned as antichristian. Some however had been before stolen or mutilated. (7) In the library of Oriel College, we find a MS. ‘Commentary on Genesis,’ written by John Capgrave, a Monk of St. Austin’s Monastery at Canterbury, a learned Theologist of the fourteenth century. It is the author’s autograph, and the work is dedicated to Humphrey D. of Gloucester. In the superb

(1) *Ibid.* fol. 98 a, Ep. 220.

(2) Harpfield, *Sæc.* 15, cap. 23.

(3) *Lib. Bedellorum Univerf. Oxon.* MS. in Mensæ Feb.

(4) [*HIST. of Engl. Poetry*, v. ii, p. 45 &c.]

(5) [*Leland. COLL.* v. iii, p. 58.]

(6) [See afterward, p. 919.]

(7) [*Lel. ut supra.*]

initial letter of the dedicatory epistle is a curious illumination of the author Capgrave, humbly presenting his book to his patron the Duke, who is seated, and covered with a sort of hat. At the end is this entry, in the hand writing of D. Humphrey: 'C'est livre est a moy Humfrey Duc de Gloucestre du don de frere Jehan Capgrave, quy le me fist presenter a mon manoyr de Pensherst le jour . . . de l'an. MCCCXXXVIII.' (1) This is one of the books which Humphrey gave to his new Library, destroyed or dispersed by the active reformers of the young Edward. He gave also Capgrave 'super Exodum et Regum libros.' (2) Some of Wethamstede's tracts, MS. copies of which often occur in our libraries, are dedicated to the Duke; who presented many of them, particularly a copy of Wethamstede's 'Granarium,' an immense work, which Leland calls 'ingens volumen,' to the new Library. (3) The copy of Valerius Maximus, mentioned before, has a curious table or index by Wethamstede. (4) Leonard Aretine, one of the first restorers of the Greek tongue in Italy, which he learned of Emanuel Chrysoloras, and of polite literature in general, dedicated to this universal patron his elegant Latin translation of Aristotle's 'Politics.' The copy presented to the Duke by the translator, most elegantly illuminated, is now in the Bodleian. (5)]

As for other Benefactors which followed, were many, among which these following appear. ADAM MOLENS Bishop of Chichester bequeathed (6) many to the public Library an. 1449. THOMAS RUDBURNE, Bishop of St. Davids bequeathed (7) others, about, or some years before that time. JOHN TIPTOFT, Earl of WORCESTER, gave (8) divers choice and rare MSS. according to promise when he was at Padua in Italy; the catalogue of which was sent to the University, and according to esteem were valued at 500 marks; but before they came the said Earl was beheaded. So that thereupon the University finding it troublesome to obtain them humbly desired (9) George Nevyle Archb. of York to do his endeavours to procure them, the which that he did, appears in an Epistle (10) of the University, written about the year 1470

(1) [Cod. MSS. 32.]

(2) [REG. Univ. Ox. F fol. 67 b.]

(3) [REG. F f. 68 a.]

(4) [MS. Bodl. NE; F vii: 11: Bodl. 289: nunc F i: 1 in Bib. Bodl. Aucstario.]

(5) [Ibid. D i: 8: nunc F: 5: 27 in Bib. Bodl. Aucst.—Leland, SCRIPT. p. 443.]

(6) F fol. 86 b, Ep. 199: et A a fol. 7 a.

(7) A a fol. 59 b.

(8) Ut in quodam MS in Bib. S. Bened. apud Cantabrig.

(9) F fol. 121 a, Ep. 259. [G. Nevyle, Canc.]

(10) Ibid. Ep 260.

to WALTER HART Bishop of Norwich, wherein giving great commendations of the said Bishop's edifices at Oxford and Norwich, desired him that he would undertake the consummation of the Divinity School, with the Library over it, to receive those books given by JOHN TIPTOFT Earl of WORCESTER then lately deceased, which he had gathered from most parts of the world. He also promised to give certain books to Cambridge University, but whether they obtained them I know not. Sure I am that Duke HUMPHREY gave to the public Library there 13^l 6^s 8^d. But to proceed: THOMAS KEMPE, Bishop of London, sent (1) us books about the year 1487 by the hands of Dr. Fitzjames Warden of Merton College. RICHARD LICHFIELD, Archd. of Middlesex and of Bath, Preb. of St. Paul's, and of the King's Chapel of St. Stephen, 132 Volumes (2) by the said person, an. 1489 or thereabout, besides 200^l in money toward the finishing of the Library. For which gifts, as also for his munificence towards the building of St. Mary's Church, his Commemoration was solemnized (3) on the anniversary day of John and Thomas Kempe; mentioned before in the Divinity School.

What else I have to observe of this Library and its Books is

1. That it was not open or used as a Library, till about the year 1480; for the Books given thereto remained to that time in COBHAM'S Library, either chained or locked up in Chests there.
2. That several years were spent before it was finished and settled in relation to its furniture, much like to the Library of Diodorus Siculus, which as authors report, was 30 years in tricking up.
3. That after it was finished divers persons gave books, but what their names were I know not.
4. That before it had continued 80 years in its flourishing state, was rifled of its precious treasure by unreasonable persons.
5. That several Scholars would upon small pledges given in, borrow

(1) F fol. 157 b, Ep. 359.

(2) Ibid. f. 163 b; Ep. 388.

(3) Ut in A fol. 41: et in Lib. Bedell. ut supra, Mens. Oct.

books thence: which pledges being not half worth the books that were borrowed, were never restored. Polydore Virgil, as tradition tells us, borrowed many after such a way; but at length being denied, did upon petition made to the King obtain his licence for the taking out of any MS for his use (in order I suppose for the collecting materials for his English History or Chronicle of England) which being imitated by others, the Library thereby suffered very great loss.

6. That in the reign of Edw. VI, when certain Visitors appointed by him came to reform the University, one of them by name Richard Coxe, Dean of Christ Church, shewed himself so zealous in purging this place of its rarities, especially such that had Rubrics in them or any way favoured (as he thought) of superstition, that he left not one of those goodly MSS given by the before mentioned Benefactors. Of all which there were none restored in Qu. Mary's reign, when then an inquisition was made after them, but only one of the parts of Valerius Maximus, illustrated with the Commentaries of Dionysius de Burgo, an Augustine Fryer, and with the Tables of John Wethamsted, Abbat of St. Albans (1).

7. That some of those books so taken out by the Reformers were burnt, some sold away for Robin Hoods pennyworths, either to Bookfellers, or to Glovers to press their gloves, or Taylors to make measures, or to Bookbinders to cover books bound by them, and some also kept by the Reformers for their own use.

8. That the said Library being thus deprived of its furniture, was employed, as the Schools were for infamous uses.

9. That it laying waste in that manner, and not in a possibility (as the Academians thought) of restoring it to its former estate, they ordered certain persons in a Convocation, (2) held Jan. 25, 1555, to sell the benches and desks therein; so that it being stript stark naked (as I may say) continued so till BODLEY restored it, as I am now about to tell you.

(1) [F i: 1 in Bib. Bodl. Auclario: ut supra.]

(2) REG. I fol. 157 a.

BODLEY'S LIBRARY.

Duke HUMPHREY'S Library remaining desolate from the reign of Edw. VI, till towards the latter end of Qu. Elizabeth, it pleased the thrice worthy THOMAS BODLEY, Esq. sometime Fellow of Merton College, (1) to restore it. The particulars of which, and of its enlargement with buildings I shall now tell you. In the year 1597 (2) he opening his mind to certain persons of the University in private, what his intentions were for the public, if God spared him life, it was at length published in Convocation, and the news received with very great joy by the Doctors and Masters. At Easter following Mr. BODLEY came to Oxford to view the place on which he intended his bounty, and making them a model of the design with the help of Mr. Savile, Warden of Merton College, ordered that the room, or place of stowage for books should be new planked, and that benches and repositories for books should be set up. All which being done by the year 1599, followed in the first place the gift of those books which he from divers remote places had gathered together, then others (or moneys to purchase them) from divers of the Nobility and Gentry of this Realm that had received their education at this University. Among such were ROBERT DEVEREUX Earl of ESSEX, (3) [incorp. M. A. 1588] who in the year 1599, the year before and the year after, gave 300 Volumes, of which the far greater part were in folio. THOMAS SACKVYLE, [L. BUCKHURST] Lord High Treas. [of England, Kt. of the Garter] and Chanc. of the Univ. [afterward E. of DORSET] gave 100^l in money, with which were bought books in 1600. ROBERT SIDNEY, [cr. M. A. 1588, Baron SIDNEY of PENSEHURST, Viscount] LISLE [afterward Earl of LEICESTER, and Knt. of the Garter] 100^l, an. 1600. (4) GEORGE CAREY, Lord HUNSDON [Knt. of the Garter]

(1) [See more of BODLEY in his LIFE written by himself; a MS. preserved in his Library; published at Oxford 1647 in 4to. and again at London 1703 in 8vo. by Mr. Hearne in RELIQUIÆ BODLEIANÆ: See also ATH. OXON. v. 1, an. 1612.]

(2) [REG. M a fol. 31 b. See before in the ANNALS, p. 265, 266, 267.]

(3) [The Earl of ESSEX was also Knt. of the Garter, Earl Marshal of England, and Lord Lt. of Ireland.]

(4) [Sir R. SIDNEY, 102 new Volumes in folio to the value of 100^l. being all very fair, and especially well bound with his Arms. REG. M a fol. 46.]

Treasurer of the Wars in Ireland, and soon after Lord Deputy of that Country, about 120 Volumes the same year. [WILLIAM (1)] GENT, Esq. 420 Volumes. [ANTHONY BROWNE, Visc. MONTACUTE, Knt. of the Garter, 66 costly great Volumes in folio, all bought of set purpose, and fairly bound with his arms. JOHN LUMLEY, L. LUMLEY, Kt. of the Bath, High Steward of the Univ. 40 vol. in folio. MERTON COLLEGE, 38 vol. of singular good books in folio. PHILIP SCUDAMOR of London, Esq. afterward a Knt. about 50 vol. of which the greatest part are in folio. LAWRENCE BODLEY, a younger brother to Sir THOMAS, sometime of Christ Church, M. A. Canon Ref. of Exeter, and afterward cr. D. D. 37 very fair and new bought books in folio. (2)] With divers other persons of several degrees as well Cleric as Layc.

[The FOUNDER sent the following Letter, with a Memorial of these Benefactors (3).

“ To the Right Wor. Mr. Dr. *Thornton*, Vicechancellor of the
Univerfity of Oxford.

Sir,

According to that motion, which I made of late unto you, having brought to some good paffe the Mechanicall Workes apperteyning to the Library, I began now to busy myfelfe, and my Frenedes, about gathering in the Bookes of fuch as will bee Benefactors; and in that regard I have thought it fitt to lett you know from tyme to tyme, their numbers and their names, and the worth of that they give, to the intent you may proceede with thofe thankful tokens of acceptance, as may bee fomewhat correfpondent to their fingular defertes, and your grateful difpofitions. And albeit in that behalfe I have already provided a Register Booke whereby to conferve a perpetual remembrance of every giver and his gift, yet to fignifie further my opinion (under humble reformation of the Univerfity) I thinke it would bee reputed a refpective courfe of dealing, yf, at every tyme heerafter, that I fhall notifie unto you (which I am in good hope to doe very often) fome good number together of fuch Benefactors, you would bee pleased thereupon in your next Convocation to publifh all their names, and to fpecifie the quality of their bounty and benevolence: with a fpecial request to thofe that are prefent, that, as they are acquainted, and fhall find opportunity to meet with any of thofe contributors, they would bee

(1) [Of Glocefter Hall. See the FOUNDER'S Memorial in REG. M a fol. 53 b. See alfo REG. of Benef. vol. 1, in the Library.]

(2) [Ibid.]

(3) [REG. M a, fol. 45 b. Read in Convocation July 3, 1600.]

carefull to shew them, with what cheerfulness and comfort their giftes are imbraced by the whole Univerſity. And this, meethinkes, would bee performed to all that are not of Nobility and of hon^{ble}. calling, for that I thinke to ſuch perſons, as you have done beefore to ſome, you will evermore declare your gratefullneſs by writing. And now for the preſent, what Bookes I have received, you ſhall heere underſtand by the incloſed Memoriall, which I beſeech you to import in your publique Aſſembly, yf you can like of my propoſall, and to excuſe me contynually, whenſoever I ſhall by Letters communicate my conceyptes in theſe affayres of the Library; which I yet doe requeſt with this ſpecial reſtriction, that I will always conforme my deſignes and endeavours to that order of proceeding, that ſhall ſtand in every poynt with the good approbation of the Univerſity, and ſo recommending my ſelf to your friendship and love, I reſt ready to be uſed as

Your ever aſſured and affectionate Frende,

June 25, 1600.

THO. BODLEY."']

The next year (1601) many there were that gave books, the chiefſt of which were Mr. THOMAS ALLEN, [M. A. ſometime Fellow of Trinity College, afterward a Member] of Glouceſter Hall, and Mr. THOMAS JAMES [M. A. Fellow of New College] the deſigned Keeper of this Library; the firſt gave from his ample Library about 18 choice MSS; and the other about an hundred Treatiſes in MS, beſide printed books; moſt of which MSS he had taken out of ſeveral College Libraries, at what time he was compoſing his *ELOGA OXONIO CANTABR.* an. 1599: [HERBERT WESTPHALING, ſometime Stud. of Chriſt Church, D. D. Canon of the ſame Church, and now Biſhop of Hereford 20^l: Sir JOHN FORTESCUE, Knt. Chancellor of the Court of Exchequer, and of the Privy Council to Q. Eliz. 47 vol. of which there are 5 Greek MSS of ſingular worth, both written and bound very fair, and never yet printed: ALEXANDER NOWELL, ſometime Principal of Braſenose College, D. D. and now Dean of St. Paul's, London, 17 vol. fol. and 15^l: Mr. JOHN CROOKE, of Chilton, Bucks, Recorder of the City of London, (afterward a Knt. and Lord Chief Baron of the Common Pleas) 27 good vol. of which 25 are in fol. GEORGE SHIRLEY, Eſq. of ————— in the county of Northampton, 40^l: ROBERT CHAM-

CHAMBERLAINE, of Shirborne, Oxon. Esq. did purpose in his life time to bestow 40^l upon the Library, performed by his widow Mrs. ALICE CHAMBERLAINE: RICHARD EEDES, (W. Stud. D. D. and Canon of Christ Church) Dean of Worcester, 13^l 6^s 4^d: and NICHOLAS BOND, D. D. President of Magdalen College, 18 vol. and 10^l (1).]

The year following CHARLES BLOUNT, [cr. M. A. 1589] Lord MOUNTJOY, Lord Deputy of Ireland, [Knt. of the Garter, afterward Earl of DEVONSHIRE] gave 100^l. (2)

[Of this benefaction the FOUNDER sent the following account.

“To Dr. *Rives*, Vicechancellor.

Sir,

I have herewith sent you the transcript of a Letter, which I received out of Ireland, from the L. Deputie; who hath appointed his agent heere in London, to deliver me an hundred pounds, to be bestowed in Bookes for the use of the Librarie. And because the Letter doth import, that his zeal and affection to the Univerfitie is but satisfied in part with the gift of this money, I thought it also requisit to send you a copy of it, to the end the greatnes of his love might be dulye considered in your letter of thanks: which if you please to inclose in a cover to me, I will presently convey. And herewithall I am to signifie that Mr. Controller, [Sir WILLIAM KNOWLES, Knt.] of his bountie, and of his honourable disposition, to advance the state of learning, doth bestow fiftie pounds upon the Librarie, requesting me to make choice of Bookes for that summe. Whereof I beseech you to take notice, and to send a publicke Letter of acknowledgment unto him: which may, if you thinke good be delivered here by Mr. Principal of Glocester Hall, [J. HAWLEY, L.L. D.] who continueth in London, till the end of the Tearme. Thus heartily wishing the continual increase of such noble contributors, till that store-house of learning be fully replenished, I recommend these affayres to your care and direction, and your owne good estate to GOD's preservation. From London, May 7^o.

Your very assured and affectionate Frinde,

THO. BODLEY.”

(1) [FOUNDER'S Catal. in REG. M a fol. 53 b, and REG. of Benef.]

(2) REG. M a fol. 66 b. Read in Conv. May 10, 1602.]

'My Lord *Mountjoye's* Letter.'

"Mr. Bodley,

I have deferred thus longe what I determined towards your Librarie, with a desire to shew my affection therein both to that Univerfitie and yow, by some extraordinary testimonie thereof, but my hard province hath called me from all my private, and, in truth, my best and dearest concernes: wherefore, till I shall be better able to intende, what I resolved to performe towards the erection of your worthy Librarie, I pray accept, as a little token of my great desire to deserve any thing of that noble Univerfitie, one hundred poundes to be bestowed at your owne discretion. I have sent to Mr. Joseph Earth to deliver yow so much, from whom yow shall not fayle to receive it. And so, Sir, desiring yow to recommend my old love and true affection to Mr. Alen when yow see him, I bid yow most hartily farewell. From Waterford, this 16th of Marche, 1602.

Your very assured Frinde,

MOUNTJOYE."]

The Dean and Canons of the CATHEDRAL of EXETER 132 Treatises in MS. TOBIE MATHEW, B. of Durham, [and afterward Archb. of York] 50^l; HEN. BROOKE, L. COBHAM, [Kt. of the Garter.] 50^l; [Sir WILL. KNOLLIS, of Magd. Coll. cr. M. A. 1592, Comptroller of the Royal Household, Knt. of the Garter, afterward L. KNOLLIS, Visc. WALLINGFORD, and E. of BANBURY, 50^l; WALTER COPE, Esq. afterward Knt. many MSS.] with divers others that gave smaller sums, which I shall now omit. So that by this time were in this place (where for many years was neither book nor Student to be seen) 2000 and above of excellent choice Volumes set up and reduced into a Catalogue. Which being done and the books fitted for public view, the Vicechancellor (1) Dr. John Howson,

(1) 'Memorandum quod an. 1602 (44 Eliz.) die 8 men. Nov. qui dies in Calendario insigni est titulo quatuor coronatorum, Bibliotheca publ. Oxon. ex nunquam fatis laudati THOMÆ BODLÆI Arm. olim Coll. Merton. Alumni, postea Procuratoris hujus almæ Academiæ functi multis præclaris Legationibus in aliena terra optime semper de propria meriti viri fundatione, initium et primum introitum habuit inter horas 9 et 10. For-

ma vero et dedicatio quasi hujus Bibl. hujusmodi fuit. Rev. in Chr. vir *Job. Howson* S. T. P. tunc temporis meritis. Vicecanc. convocatis primo duobus Procuratoribus, viz. *Dan. Pury* e Coll. Magd. *Gualt. Bennet* e Coll. Nov. præter innumeros Doctores S. Th. Med. Jur. Artiumque Professores necnon Bacchalaureos S. Theologiæ, quorum præcipui fuerunt viri clariss. necnon Delegati in causa libraria, viz. Dr. *Bond* Præses Coll. Magd. Dr.

Canon of Christ Church, together with the Proctors, Heads of Houses, and certain Doctors did the same year, viz. 1602, the eighth of Nov. (being the day designed by Mr. BODLEY to be always the day for the Visitation of this place) enter therein, and dedicated it wholly for the use of the University, though in some manner used before. And in such order was it contrived, established, laid open, and made beneficial for the public, that K. JAMES in his Charter of Mortmaine (1) for the endowment of it in the second year of his reign, did worthily stile and declare Sir THOMAS BODLEY (lately knighted by him) the FOUNDER thereof. Furthermore also, for the perpetual memory of him and this his bounty to the public, THOMAS SACKVYLE, Earl of DORSET, and Chancellor of the University, did, after he had acquainted the Convocation with letters (2) an. 1605, that he had intentions to set up the Statue [in busto] of Sir THOMAS BODLEY in the Library, sent it carved to the life by an excellent hand at London, and was shortly after placed in a niche in the south wall of the same Library, with this inscription underneath it :

• THOMAS SACKVILLUS DORSET. COMES,
 SÛMMUS ANGLIÆ THESAURAR. ET
 HUIUS ACAD. CANCELLAR.
 THOMÆ BODLEIO EQUITI AURATO
 QUI BIBLIOTHËCAM HANC INSTITUIT
 HONORIS CAUSA P. P.'

[In the north wall is a large Bust of K. CHARLES I.]

In the next place the FOUNDER, like a prudent œconomic, gave Statutes for the better government and preservation of it and its treasure ;

Dr. Singleton Coll. Æn. Præfectus, Rod. Huchens-
 son S. Th. Bac. Præfes Coll. S. Joh. Dr. Hen.
 Buß, Dr. Tho. Dochen in Med. Doctores ; Dr.
 Ralp. Ravens, Dr. Perin Linguæ Græcæ Prof.
 Reg. Dr. Hutten Æd. Ch. Can. Dr. Ryves Custos
 Coll. Nov. Mr. Roul. Searchfeild Bac. S. T. Mr.
 Gr. Porwell e Coll. Jesu, A. M. et LL. B. Mr.
 Eweley Aul. Cerv. Princ. Mr. Rob. Barnes quatuor
 ex Delegatis. Hi omnes ven. viri tempore et
 hora statutis convenerunt in Templo S. Mariæ, et
 habita quadam deliberatione et consultatione de
 modo et forma ingrediendi publicam Bibl. Tan-
 dem ven. vir, comitatus viris prædictis, Procu-
 ratoribus, Doctoribus et aliis, præeuntibus Uni-
 versitatis Bedellis, tam superioribus quam inferi-

oribus, ascendit sublimem et augustam illam Bib-
 liothecam, quo in loco obtulit Tho. James, A. M.
 e Coll. Novo et primus Bibliothecarius ; et ne
 nihil in laudem tam insignis loci, tam præclaræ
 Fundatoris dixisse videretur, ex tempore et ex
 animo (gravioribus negotiis librariis distentus)
 oratiunculam quandam habuit, in qua tribus ferme
 versibus complexus est omnia. Qua finita initium
 habuit hæc Bibliotheca et copiam studendi, Aca-
 demici quorum studiis, una cum incremento loci
 et perpetua εὐμεγεία clariss. Fundatoris perpetuo
 faveat, foveat, secundet DEVS OPT. MAX.']

(1) In pyx. longâ, nu. 10.

(2) REG. M a, fol. 88 b.

which soon after were put into Latin by Dr. John Budden. (1) Within the Library he appointed two Keepers, the Protobibliothecary, who is the Chief, and the Hypobibliothecary the Junior. To the first he allowed out of the 200^l per an. which he settled on the Library, almost the sum of 40^l, and to the other 10^l, yearly, besides 8^l per an. to a porter. Without the Library he also took order for eight Curators, that is to say, the Vicechancellor and two Proctors for the time being, the three ordinary Professors of the three great Faculties, and the two Professors or Interpreters of the Hebrew and Greek Tongues: All which, on the day before specified (notice being first given by the Vicechancellor's Programma affixed to the Library door with the University seal thereon) do very formally visit it, view, and examine what books are wanting, defaced, or neglected, &c. For which their pains, the Founder assigned them honorary gifts as perpetual tokens of his benevolence, and what besides of the revenue was remaining, he ordained that it should be for the sustaining of the burdens of the Library, and buying of books. Lastly so great was his zeal for the obtaining more books, and for the furnishing of it in after ages that he did not only search all places in the Nation for antiquated copies, and persuade the Society of Stationers in London to give a copy of every book that was printed (since confirmed by the Charters of Kings) but also searched for Authors whether public or private (so that they were of good note) in the remotest places beyond the sea. All which, besides hundreds that were given by Benefactors, were by the industry of THOMAS JAMES, Fellow of New College, [M. A. appointed the first Keeper by Sir THOMAS BODLEY] added to his Catalogue, which in the year 1605, was for the better convenience of Students printed, [at Oxford in 4to.] and set to sale in the shops of Stationers.

As for those worthy persons that for eight years following the first institution of this Library gave books [&c.] I should here enumerate, but their names being many and therefore cannot well be confined within the compass of a sheet, I shall let them pass and only set down the chief, which are

[Sir JOSIAS BODLEY, Knt. youngest Brother to Sir THOMAS, sometime of Merton College, afterward Captain in the army, Director General

(1) [See the first draught of the Statutes in English, written by the FOUNDER'S own hand, repositied in the Archives of the Library, and published by Mr. Hearne, 1703, in 8vo. in RELIQUIÆ BODLEIANÆ, p. 16—44.]

and Overseer of the Fortifications in Ireland, who gave a sphere of brass, with other Astronomical Instruments, 1601.]

HENRY PERCY, Earl of NORTHUMBERLAND, [Knight of the Garter] who gave 100^l, an. 1603; [cr. M. A. 1605.]

Sir GEORGE CARY, [aforesaid] Knight [of the Garter] Treasurer for the War in Ireland, [afterward Lord Deputy, and Lord HUNSDON,] 95^l.

[MARTIN HETON, Westm. Stud. and Canon of Christ Church, and now Bishop of ELY, 40^l.]

Sir WALTER RALEIGH, [sometime of Oriel Coll.] Knight, Governor of Jersey, 50^l.

[Sir EDMUND UDAL, Knt. 50^l.

Sir RICHARD FARMOR, of Somerton, 11 vol. of which the greatest part are in fol. and MSS.

Sir RICHARD SPENCER, 24 books.

ROBERT CHALONER, D. D. of Christ Church, Canon of Windsor, 20^l.

Sir ROBERT COTTON, of Connington, Knight, afterward Baronet, 9 MSS. of which some are in Hebrew.

Mr. THOMAS DOCWRA, of Puttridge, in Hartfordshire, 30 vol. among which is the old Venice Talmud.

Mr. RICHARD GROSSEVENOR, 10 vol. all MSS.

Sir EDWIN SANDYS, of London, Knt. 30^l. 1604.

Mr. THOMAS KERRY, Clerk of the Privy Seal, many Books.

Sir THOMAS EDMUNDES, Knt. Comptroller of the Queen's Household, 20^l.

Sir JOHN SCUDAMORE, Knt. 40^l.

Sir MAURICE BARKELEY, Knt. of the Bath, 30^l.]

THOMAS BILSON, [sometime Fellow of New College, Warden of Winchester College] Bishop of Winchester, 50^l, an. 1604.

Sir GEORGE MORE of Surrey, [sometime of Exeter Coll. cr. M. A. 1605, afterward Chanc. of the Order of the Garter and Lieut. of the Tower] Knt. 40^l, besides books.

[WILLIAM BALLOW, M. A. of Ch. Ch. and Senior Proctor of the University, many MSS. in 1604 and 1605.

Sir GEORGE SAYNTPOLL, Knt. 20^l.

WILLIAM COTTON, Bishop of Exeter, (incorp. M. A. from Camb. 1578.) many MSS in 1605.

Sir FRANCIS VERE, Knt. money and books in 1602, 1605, 1607, 1608, and 1609.]

WILLIAM PAGET, Baron PAGET of BEAUDESERT, Knt. of the Garter, 100^l, an. 1605.

HENRY WRYOTHESLEY, Earl of SOUTHAMPTON, [incorp. M. A. 1592] Knt. of the Garter, 100^l.

ROBERT CECIL, Viscount CRANBOURNE [Earl of SALISBURY and Knt. of the Garter, Chanc. of the Univ. of Cambr. incorp. M. A. in this Univ. 1605] 66^l 13^s 4^d.

Mrs. ALICE OWEN of London, the widow of Thomas Owen, [one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, sometime of Broadgates Hall or of Chr. Ch. and B. A.] 100^l, an. 1606.

[Mrs CATHERINE SANDYS, the wife of Sir Edwin Sandys of London Knt. 20^l.]

Sir CHARLES DANVERS Knt. gave 100^l, [in 1601; which sum was recovered by means of Sir EDWIN SANDYS, Knt. in] 1607.

[JOHN RAINOLDS, D. D. President of Corpus Chr. Coll. left 40 Volumes mostly in folio.

WILLIAM BURDET of Sonning, Berks, Esq. gave near 40 MSS. in folio and quarto, before his decease, 1608.

Mrs. MARY HOBBY of Hales in the county of Gloucester, Widow, afterwards wife to Sir Horace Vere, Daughter of Sir John Tracie of Toddington, Knt. gave 20^l. 1608.]

[The FOUNDER sent the following Letter concerning this last benefaction (1).

“ To the Right Wor. D. *Kinge*, Vicechancellor.

Sir,

The now Lady VERE, that is Wife to Sir *Horace Vere*, married before to Mr. *Hobby*, of Hales, deceased, in the time of her Widowhood allotted twentie poundes to be bestowed in Books uppon your publick Librarye, which now she hath delivered, and I have received with her speciall desire, that it may be recorded as her gift unto yow in the time of her widowhood. For which I do determine to take order with the Keeper: beseeching yow the while, in the next Convocation, to notifye this her voluntarie and vertuous disposition, unto the whole Univerfity: to the end she may receive your publick thankes in writing: which, in regard of her calling, her affection to learning, and the example that she giveth to others of her sex, to imitate her bounty, yow are, in my opinion, invited to performe, not only with good tokens, and singular wordes of your

(1) [REG. CONV. K. fol. 19 b. Published in Conv. May 30, 1608.]

gratefull acceptance, but also as speedily as conveniently may be, by reason of a journey that she taketh very shortly to see her husband in Holland. Hereof I know in your wisdoms yow will better consider, then that I need to become a remembrancer in that behalf; for which I leave it wholly to yow; with the offer of my readines in whatsoever I may be good to do yow any service.

Your very assured and at commandment.

Fulham, May 17, 1608.

THO. BODLEY."

The following Memorial and Letters from the FOUNDER are also recorded.

" To the Right W. Mr. D. *Kinge*, Deane of Christ Church, and Vicechancellor of Oxon; or, in his absence, to his Deputie, there (1).

Sir,

I have sent down by a westerne barge, all the Bookes that I have of this yeares collection, which I have requested Mr. James, and other of my friends, to see safely brought from Burcote and placed in the Library. Sir FRANCIS VERE hath sent me this year his accustomed annual gifte of ten poundes. The Lady MARY VERE, wife to Sir Horace Vere, in the time of her widowhood (for so she is desired it should be recorded) being called Mrs. HOBBY, of Hales, in Glocestershire, hath given twentie poundes. D. REINOLDS, late President of Corpus Christi Coll. bequeathed 40 volumes. Sir HENRY LILLO, [Knt.] late Consul of the English Society of Marchants in Constantinople, gave these very faire and ancient MSS. in Greeke, to witt, the first part of the Homilies of Chrysofostome upon Genesis, and the first part of his Homilies upon Matthew, besides some other good bookes. Mr. WILLIAM BOURDETT, of Sonninge, [Berks] Esq. before his late decease, bestowed of MSS. in fol. and 4to. to the number of 36: which I have caused since, for the greatest part, to be either bounde anewe or repayred. WILLIAM COLES, of Henley, 40^s in money, which was bestowed. Besides these before mentioned, some others have given very speciall good Bookes, as you yourself, Mr. Dr. ABBOT [sometime Master of Univerfity Coll.] Dean of Winchester, Mr. CLARENTIUS, [CAMDEN] Mr. GEORGE BROOME, Esq. Mr. SIMON WILLIS,

(1) [REG. CONV. K. fol. 26 a, read in Conv. Jul. 8, 1608.]

Mr. CLEMENT EDMUNDES, [M. A. sometime Fellow of All Souls Coll. afterward Mr. of the Requests, a Knt. and Burgeſs for the Univerſity] Mr. ALEXANDER SHARPE, Mr. THOMAS ALLEN, of Gloceſter Hall, Mr. JOHN DENISON, [M. A. of Balliol. Coll. Moderator of the Free School, Vicar of St. Mary's] Reading, [and Chapl. to the King ;] and Mr. GEORGE HACKWELL, [Fellow, and afterward Rector] of Exeter College ; of which there are ſome, that have only given one or two books, with a purpoſe hereafter to enlarge their liberalitie. And of ſuch I will but cauſe the names of the givers to be written on their bookes. Some others have conferred fundry bookes heretofore, to which I will cauſe to be added in the margine the titles of thoſe which now they have given in augmentation.

Thus I thought to obſerve my yearlye cuſtome in acquainting the Univerſity with the increaſe of their ſtorre : as my care ſhall be next, and that very ſhortly, to endowe them with that portion of revenue and land, that I have provided, whenſoever GOD ſhall call me, for the full defrayinge of any charge, that by preſent likelihood the conſervation of the bookes, and all needful allowances to the Keeper and others, may from tyme to tyme require. I will ſend you, moreover, a draught of certayne Statutes, which I have rudely conceived about the imployment of that revenue, and for the government of the Librarie ; not with any meaning that they ſhould be received, as Orders made by me (for it ſhall appeare unto you otherwiſe) but as notes and remembrances to abler perſons, whom hereafter yow may nominate (as I will alſo then requeſt you) to conſider of thoſe affayres, and ſo frame a ſubſtantial forme of governmente, ſith that which is a foot is in many thinges defective for preſervation of the Librarie : for I hold it altogether fitting, that the Univerſity Convocation ſhould be always poſſeſſed of an abſolute power to deviſe any Statutes, and thoſe to alter as they liſt, when they find an occaſion of evident utilitie. But of theſe and other poyntes, when I ſend yow my project, I will both write more of purpoſe, and impart unto yow freely my beſt cogitations, being evermore deſirous, whatſoever may concerne your publick good, to procure and advance it ſo to the uttermoſt of my power ; as now in the meane while reminding unto yow my fervent affection, I reſt for any ſervice,

Your moſt affured at commandment,

London,
June 30, 1608.

THO. BODLEY."

" To

“ To the Right Worshipfull my dearest friends Mr. Doctor *Kinge*, Vice-Chancellor, the Doctors, Proctors, and the rest of the Convocation House in Oxon. (1)

Of all the promises that I made, when I first took in hand to build upon the ruines of your publique Librarie, there is but one only point that remaineth unperformed; not for that it was forgotten, or neglected by mee, but as a matter requiring to be somewhat delaied for your greater advantage and entier satisfaction: for where I put you then in hope of a Rent in perpetuities, to bear the annual charge of salaries, reparations of bookes, expences upon chains, and other incident disbursements, for preservation and increase of the bookes of the Librarie, I had not left you unprovided, as you may safely give me credit, from the day that I first undertooke that worke, howsoever after I might have ended my daies. But because I had always an earnest desire, that your annuall receipts might be raysed as high as your future occasions might in liklyhood require, and the present mediocritie of my estate would afford, I made the lesse account of protracting the time, till I might with good convenience attain to such a renewe. Whereupon an opportunitie being offered unto me, I have lately purchased of the L. Norrice his Mannor of Hindons by Maidenheath; which after my decease (for I reserve to my selfe an estate during life, in regard of continuing my usual yearly charges) will yelde you by the yeare in clere payment, and at a moderate improvement, fourscore eleven pounds ten shillings. I have also bargained for certeine Tenements in London, which are held from the Kinge in fee farm: for which you shall receive (his Highnes due deducted) the yearly rent of fortie pounds, approaching near in the whole to two hundred Markes, to which sum you are limited by your licence of Mortmaine. This I am persuaded communibus annis will prove a portion sufficient, not only to defray all your ordinarie Salaries, and other expences about the Librarie, but to buy the chiefeft and choicest new bookes, that shall year by year come forth in these neighbor partes of Europe. And for the better assuring of my foresaid indowment, besides my often conference with divers grounded Lawiers, I took my chief direction from my Ld. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas [Sir JOHN CROKE, Knt.] (upon whom your late letter was most deservedly bestowed) and the advice in like

(1) [REG. Conv. K fol. 36 a: Read in Conv. June 16, 1609.]

manner of your worthy Counsellor Mr. WALTER [afterward Sir JOHN WALTER, Knt. Ld. Chief Baron of the Exchequer;] by whom I was desirous, for your fuller satisfaction, that my Graunt should be drawn: which he performed very carefully, without suffering me to fasten any fee upon him. The forme that he observed was by Deed of Feoffement enrolled and a Fyne; in which I made bold to nominate, as well for you as my self, Mr. *D. Kynge*, and *D. Blincoe*, for Feoffees: to such effect as is specified in the tripartite Indenture, which I have delivered Mr. Vice Chancellor: of which there is one part sealed by my self to the Feoffees; and another part by them and by me to you (both which you are to keep as your own;) and also a third part to be sealed by them, and by you, to mee, which is to be returned at pleasure to me. And for all other wrytings and deedes, indentures, and assurances whatsoever, to the end while I live, they may be forth coming, upon every occasion to be pleaded, I do still detein them in my hands to be presently delivered (whereof you need to make no doubt) whensoever GOD shall call me.

Now bycause I presuppse, that you take little pleasure in a tedious letter, having somewhat besides to impart unto you, I have made it known by word to Mr. Vicechancellor, who, I know, will not fail to acquaint you with it: as withal I have intreated him to supply in my behalf all my negligent omiffions, and defective formes of thankes, for all your publick honours, interteinments, letters, giftes, and other graces conferred upon me, which have so far exceeded the compasse of my merits, that, where before I did imagine, that nothing could augment my zealous inclination to your general good, now methinks I do feele it (as I did a great whyle since) very highly augmented: insomuch as I cannot but shrive my self thus freely and soothlie unto you, that, albeit, among a number of my natural imperfections, I have left of all offended in the humor of ambition, yet now so it is, that I do somewhat repent me of my too much nicenesse that way; not as carried with an appetite to rake more riches to my self (wherein, GOD is my witnessse, my content is complete) but only in respect of my greedie desire to make a livelier demonstration of the same that I beare to my common Mother, then I have hitherto attained sufficient abilitie, to put in execution. With which unfained testification of my devotion unto you, and with my daily fervent prayers for the endlesse
prosperity

prosperity of our joynt endeavours, in that whole institution of your publique Librarie, I will close up this Letter, and rest, as I shall ever,

Your's in all loving and dutifull affection,

London, May 31, 1609.

THOMAS BODLEY."

" To the Right W^{or}. Mr. Doctor *Singleton*, Vicechancellor of the Univerfitie of Oxon. (1)

Sir,

About some three years past, I made a motion here in London to Mr. PAULE PINDAR, Consul of the Company of the English Marchants at Aleppo (a famous Port in the Turkes dominions) that he would use his best means to procure me some bookes in the Syriacke, Arabicke, Turkish and Persian Tongues, or in any other language of those Eastern Nations, because I make no doubt, but in proceffe of time, by the extraordinarie diligence of some one or other Student, they may be readily understood, and some speciall use made of their kind of learning in those parts of the worlde: And where I had a purpose to reimburse all the charge, that might grow thereupon, he sent of late unto me twentie severall volumes in foresaid tongues, and of his liberal disposition hath bestowed them freely on the Librarie. They are Manuscripts all (for in those countries they have no kind of printing) and were valued in that place at a verie highe rate. I will send them, ere be long, praying you the while, to notifie so much unto the Univerfitie, and to move them to write a letter of thanks, which I will finde meanes to convey to his handes, being lately departed from London to Constantinople. Whether the letter be indited in Latin or English, it is not much material, but yet, in my conceite, it will do best to him in English (2).

May it please you, moreover, to be informed, that where it hath been long desired by the Univerfity, and as every man knows, upon urgent necessitie, that GOD would raise them up an instrument, by whose credit and care they might be provided of better built Scholes, for their publick professions, then those ruinous little Roomes with which their turnes, at this present, are with much inconvenience and undecencie served: I have

(1) [REG. CONV. K fol. 76 a. Read in Conv. Nov. 9, 1611.]

(2) [The remainder of this Letter has been referred to in the account of the Schools of Arts in p. 787.]

of late upon occasion conferred about it with Sir Jo. BENNET [See among the Proctors in 1585] who, like a true affected sonne to his auncient Mother, hath opened his minde thus farre unto me, that if he thought he should finde sufficient contributors to a worke of that expense, and the assistance of frendes to joyne their helping hand to his, he would not only very willingly undergoe the collection of every man's benevolence, but withall take upon him to see the building itselfe to be duly performed. What passed yet farther in our talk to and fro, for the clearing of these doubts, that he proposed then unto me, about the course to be held in procuring mens benevolence, about the number of Scholes that are to be erected, about the place and formes to be observed in their building, and a great many more particulars, apparently incident to a worke of that moment, it would be over tedious to report in my letter, and may be hereafter better declared at leisure. Only this may now suffice, that as of a motion newly made, he conceived for the time a singular lyking, and hath done so ever since, with a chereful propension to take the charge upon him without groning, notwithstanding any final resolution. And thus it hath rested unconcluded for many weeks together. Howbeit, I am strong of opinion, that, in case the University (having that prevailing power, which they may always hold with him in all their occasions) will vouchsafe to take notice of as from me of his forward inclination, to imbrace that employment, and will in wryting unto him use such hopeful termes of speeding, as may well befitt a mother, to presume upon her childe, he will not only not stagger, in condescending to their suite, but set it on foot with such alacritie, as they shall soon be advertised, that he hath gotten the possession of a rich contribution. For he hath great store of frendes of eminent calling, and he is furnished with meanes to compasse many more, which, in regard of his integritie and abilitie to answer whatsoever he receeveth, will be easily induced to part for such a purpose with liberal sums of money. And that there may be no question of good successe to their desires, I should deem it very requisite, that they would also adresse their letters of intreaty to my L. Grace of Canterburie, to my L. their Chauncellor, and to my L. B. of London, that their Lordships would be pleased to take for their motive the true information, which I have delivered of Sir *John Bennett's* prone affection, and thereupon proceede to exhort and incite him, to undertake the business out of hand. It will undoubtedly prove such a forcible course, and so effectual for your purpose,

pose, as he will not have the power to stand out any longer. This I thought meet to be imparted unto you, and with your fittest opportunitie to the Univerfitie, to whose considerate reformation I submitt my self and my advises in all my propofals; beseeching you the while, that, sith I put you to this trouble, whereof I know in your office you have your hands full otherwise, you would wholly impute it to my wonted earnest disposition, to advance every motion, that may seem to advance your publicke good, which must always be the apologie of all my faults, in this nature; though I know, that in the love and respect that I bear to your self in particular, there shall never any matter require an apologie, being hartely your's at command.

London,
Novemb. 5, 1611.

THO. BODLEY."]

WILLIAM [HERBERT] Earl of PEMBROKE, [sometime of New College, afterward Chancellor of the Univerfity,] 100^l, 1609.

[Sir THOMAS SMITH, Knt. sometime Student of Chr. Ch. M. A. Proctor in 1584, Master of the Requests, bequeathed 20 marks and a fine Mathematical Instrument, 1609.]

OWEN WOOD, [M. A. of Jesus College] Dean of Armagh in Ireland, 66^l 13^s 4^d, 1610.

Dr. GEORGE ABBOT, [sometime Fellow of Balliol, and Master of Univ. Coll.] Archb. of Canterbury 50^l.

[LAURENCE BODLEY, a younger Brother to Sir Thomas, sometime of Christ Church, M. A. Canon Ref. of Exeter, and afterward cr. D.D. 20^l, 1611, besides books in 1600.

RICHARD TOWNLEY Esq. 15^l.

FRANCIS JAMES, LL. D. sometime Fellow of All Souls Coll. Chancellor of the Diocese of Wells and Bristol, and afterwards of London, one of the Masters of the Chancery, and Judge of the Court of Audience of Canterbury, 20^l.

Sir ROBERT OXENBRIDGE, Knt. 50^l.]

The DEAN and CHAPTER of WINDSOR 150 Treatises in MS. [an. 1612.]

[WILLIAM HARWOOD, Preb. of Winchester, gave 10 MSS. in folio and 2 in 8vo.

PAUL PINDAR, the King's Ambassador to the Emperor of the Turks, many MS. in Arabic and Syriac.]

So that by this time the number of books being infinitely encreased, and for their multitude, neither the shelves below, or those above at the west end of the Library able to contain them, the FOUNDER entertained thoughts of enlarging the Library at the west end: for the effecting of which he signified his intentions by his letters to the Vicechancellor and Convocation dat. Jun. 12, 1610. Which being with singular good will embraced, certain Delegates were appointed to consider of the same, who removing all obstacles that might lay in the way, was nothing then to be done but to proceed to the work. So that the day being appointed for the laying of the first stone, which was July 16 the same year, were then gathered together the Vicechancellor Dr. King, with the Doctors in their scarlet, Proctors, and divers Masters of the University in their formalities, and after a brief speech had been delivered, 'twas laid according to the usual manner of offering money thereon at ten of the clock in the morning in one of the north angles. Which work going on with all alacrity, and finisht sooner than was expected (towards which FRANCIS NORRYS, Lord NORRYS [Knt. of the Bath, afterward Visc. THAME, and Earl of BERKSHIRE] gave 20 oaks, RALPH SHELDON of Beolie in com. Wig. Esq. 50^l, &c. an. 1610) not only an enlargement was made to the Library thereby, but also a long and spacious room underneath, which serves as an entry or Proscholium to the Divinity School, and since a place of station for Candidates that seek after Academical Degrees. After it was compleatly finisht (the FOUNDER thereof having a little before been dead (1) the University in memory of so great a bounty bestowed upon them, caused to be set up this inscription following in golden letters on the east side thereof next the School Quadrangle;

‘ QUOD FELICITER VORTAT
ACADEMICI OXONIENS.
BIBLIOTHECAM HANC
VOBIS REIPUBLICÆQUE
LITERATORUM
T. B. P.’

(1) [See before in the ANNALS, p. 313: also ATH. OXON. v. i, an. 1612.]

[Also the following Arms.

The Arms of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.

*Univ. of
Oxford.*

Sir THOMAS BODLEY'S arms.

Quarterly: first and fourth; Argent, five Martlets saltier
ways Sable; on a Chief Azure, three ducal coronets Or: *Bodley.*
a Crescent for difference: second and third; Argent,
two Bars wavy between three Billets Sable. *Hore.*

Crest—On a Ball or Clouds Azure, encircled with Rays Or,
a ducal Coronet of the second.

Motto—'QUARTA PERENNIS.']

Afterward followed several other Benefactors, by whose bounty in a short time after, the said place was almost filled with books. The chiefest gifts were those of THOMAS TWYNE, (1) Doctor of Physic, and a Practitioner of his Faculty at Lewes in Suffex, who gave about 120 Treatises in MSS. an. 1612. Which MSS, and all others before given were not then put by themselves as now they are, but were mixed with printed books.

WILLIAM JAMES [sometime Master of Univerfity Coll. Dean of Ch. Ch. and] Bishop of Durham, gave 50^l to buy Books, 1613.

[EDWARD JAMES, B. D. afterward Canon of Christ Church, many books, mostly MS. in 1601 and 1613.

ABRAHAM, ISAAC, and JACOB COLF, Ministers of the Word of GOD, to the memory of their father RICHARD COLF, D. D. Preb. of Canterbury, (2) 23 MSS. mostly in folio.

THOMAS CECIL, Earl of EXETER, 20 Greek MSS. 1618.

Sir JOHN WALTER, Knt. sometime of Brasenose College, cr. M. A. 1613; Attorney General to Prince Charles, afterward Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 20^l, 1618.

Lady ELIZABETH CRAVEN, sometime the wife of Sir G. Craven, Knt. bequeathed 20^l.

Sir HENRY SAVILE, Knt. Warden of Merton College, besides some Greek folios, an. 1601, gave many Greek and Latin MSS in 1620.

(1) [*T. Twine* was sometime Fellow of Corpus Christi College, B. M. and afterward D. M. at Cambridge. He was father of B. Twine, B. D. Fellow of the same College, and the first Keeper of the Records. Dr. Twine died at Lewes, Aug. 1, 1613, aged 70. ATH. OXON. v. i, 1613: v. ii, 1644.]

(2) [Dr. R. Colf was of Christ Church; Isaac was also of Chr. Ch. and Jac b of All Souls Coll. ATH. OXON. v. i, 1592.]

JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D. Dean of Westminster ; Bishop of Lincoln ; Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England ; and Archb. of York, gave 25^l 10^s in 1620, 1621, and 1625.]

SIR WILLIAM SIDLEY, Knt. and Baronet, [sometime of Hart Hall, and Founder of the Natural Philosophy Lecture bequeathed] 100^l, an. 1620.

CHARLES CROOKE, of the County of Cornwall, Gent. [bequeathed] 100^l, an. 1622.

[King JAMES I. gave in 1620 his Works in one fol. volume printed in London, 1619.

THOMAS GATAKER, B. D. of Cambridge, and Rector of Redrith in Surry, gave some fine old Coins, and three MSS. in Hebrew and Arabic, an. 1620.

EDMUND LEIGH, B. D. Fellow of Brasenose Coll. many antient and select Coins, and some books.

WILLIAM COMPTON, Lord Compton, cr. M. A. 1605 ; Earl of NORTHAMPTON, Knt. of the Garter, gave 30^l, 1625.]

SIR THOMAS ROE, [sometime of Magdalen College] Knt. Ambassador for the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of the Turks (commonly called the Great Mogull) gave in the year 1628, hundreds of Books that he brought from the Eastern parts of the world. [He was afterward one of the Burgessees of the University.] (1)

[THOMAS GARDINER of the Inner Temple, Esq. (2) from the effects of JOHN BROWN, Merchant and Citizen of London, 20^l, 1631.]

MARGARET BROOKE, sometime the wife of Duke Brooke of Temple Combe in Somersetsshire, gave an 100^l, with which was purchased an annual rent of 5^l per an. for the use of the Library, 1632.

So that all the said gifts with others of the FOUNDER's acquiring while he was living, and many more which I shall now for brevity omit, filling this part also, with multitudes besides to spare ; the University be-thought themselves of another enlargement. For the effecting of which,

(1) [Sir T. Roe was also Ambassador to the Kings of Poland and Denmark, the Emperor of Germany, &c. He was made by K. Ch. I. Chancellor of the Garter, and Privy Counsellor. He died in 1644, and bequeathed to this Library 242 Silver Medals. See also a most noble epitaph made for him by Dr. Ger. Langbaine in Ath. Oxon. v. ii. 1644.]

(2) [T. Gardiner was admitted a Student in the Library 1621. He was afterwards Recorder of London, a Knt. his Majesty's Solicitor General, and eminent for his knowledge in the Municipal Law. He died in Oct. 1652, and was buried in the church at Cuddesden near Oxford, in which town he had an estate. Ibid. v. ii, F. 1621.]

a Delegacy was appointed to consider of it, an. 1632. Who perusing Sir THOMAS BODLEY'S will, found that his intentions were for another enlargement at the west end towards Exeter College, that so the building representing the letter T, which he had almost finished, in his life time might be reduced to the form of the letter H, but not to be meddled withal till the third story of the new Schools (the Gallery) was finished, which he supposed might in succeeding times be filled with books, and used as a Library; but that project being finished several years before, the Delegacy only minded the prosecution of the said west part, because that by the building of it, the University might be accommodated with a Convocation House, and with an Apodyterium under it. For the carrying on of this business therefore they made an Accompt of Sir THOMAS BODLEY'S estate, which he in his will caused to be converted into money; but finding thence inconsiderable encouragement to carry on their design, they found out ways to raise money otherwise: so that within two or three years the University gathering sufficient sums to carry on the work partly from their own stock, and partly from the bounty of well disposed persons (of whom as I have heard Sir KENELM DIGBY was one, who gave 50 very good oaks) did in the first place purchase a piece of ground of Exeter College, laying on the north west side of the Library, on which, and their own ground adjoining, they might erect the future fabric. Afterward they caused to be plucked down the old stair case, and the entrance into the Library to be made through those passages that lead to the Law and Physic Schools. All which being done, obstacles removed, and the foundation dug, they proceeded to lay the first stone after this manner:

On the thirteenth of May, being Tuesday, 1634, the Vicechancellor, Doctors, Heads of Houses and Proctors, met at St. Mary's Church about 8 of the clock in the morning; from thence each having his respective formalities on, came to this place, and took their seats that were then erected on the brim of the foundation. Over against them was built a scaffold where the two Proctors with divers Masters stood. After they were all settled, the University Musicians who stood upon the leads at the west end of the Library sounded a lesson on their wind music. Which being done the singing men of Christ Church, with others, sang a lesson, after which the Senior Proctor Mr. Herbert Pelham of Magdalen College
made

made an eloquent Oration : that being ended also the music sounded again, and continued playing till the Vicechancellor went to the bottom of the foundation to lay the first stone in one of the south angles. But no sooner he had deposited a piece of gold on the said stone, according to the usual manner in such ceremonies, but the earth fell in from one side of the foundation, and the scaffold that was thereon broke and fell with it, so that all those that were thereon to the number of an hundred at least, namely the Proctors, Principals of Halls, Masters, and some Bachelours fell down all together one upon another into the foundation, among whom the under Butler of Exeter College had his shoulder broken or put out of joint, and a Scholar's arm bruised, as I have been informed.

The solemnity being thus concluded, with such a sad catastrophe, the breach was soon after made up, and the work going cheerfully forward, was in four years space finished. The lower story was for the most part made into a comely and decent Convocation House, wainscoted and benched round about, having at the south end thereof a stately chair, with a canopy of Mosaic work over it, and seats for the Doctors on each hand. Which place being made fit for use the Vicechancellor and Masters entered therein Oct. 10, 1638, without any other solemnity than a speech of benediction by the Vicechancellor. At the lower end of the said story was made an Apodyterium, (wherein the University affairs are mostly handled and all matters that are to be passed in Convocation are taken into consideration,) finished, and made fit for use Oct. 30, an. 1640. The upper story of this fabric, of which we are now to speak, being also finished, wainscoted from the bottom to the top, and furnished with shelves, was therein in the first place reposed the noble gift of WILLIAM Earl of PEMBROKE (consisting of several hundreds of Greek MSS. which he before had got from the Library of Francis Baroccio in Italy, (1) set up on the right hand as the passenger enters from the old Library into this fabric, with this following inscription over them in golden letters :

' CODICES MSS. GRÆC. BIBLIOTHECÆ BAROCCIANÆ, EX DONO GUIL.
HERBERT COMITIS PEMBROCH. HONORATISS. ACAD. CANCELL. A. D. 1629.'

(1) Dr. *James Usher* in a letter saith they were 242 Greek MSS ; and that they belonged to *Francis Baroccio*, a Gent. of Venice. Sir *Henry Bourghier*, afterward Earl of *Bath*, in a letter to [said

James, Archb. of Armagh, saith that Mr. *Fetherstone*, a bookseller, brought them from Venice ; that the said MSS were in number 250 volumes, and that they cost the Earl of Pembroke 700l.

Next adjoining to the said books on the right hand, were those MSS placed that were given by the learned Sir KENELM DIGBY, Knt. consisting of the number of 233 volumes, the most part being fairly bound, with his Arms impressed on the covers. They have also an Inscription over them in golden letters running thus :

‘CODICES MSS. DIVERSI GENERIS EX DONO KENELMI DIGBY
EQUITIS AURATI A° D. 1633.’

[He also gave five very ancient Rolls of Parchment, containing various Antiquities. The following are his Arms :

- Quarterly, first, Azure, a Fleur de lis Argent: *Digby.*
 Second, Gules, a Chevron Arg. between three Crofs Crofs-
 lets fitchy: *-----*
 Third, Ermine, on a Bend Sable, three Goats heads erased *Mulsho.*
 Arg. armed Or :
 Fourth, Azure, semè of Croflets, three Leopards Heads jef-
 sant Fleur de lis, Argent: *-----*
 With an Escutcheon of Pretence :
 Quarterly, first, Argent, on a Bend Azure, three Bucks *Stanley.*
 heads cabossed ; a Crescent for difference :
 Second, Or, a Lion rampant Azure : *Percy.*
 Third, Gules, three Lucies hauriant Argent. *Lucy.*
 Fourth, Azure, five Lozenges in Fefs Or. *-----*
 Crest——An Ostrich Proper, in its beak an Horseshoe Or.]

On the left hand of the aforesaid entrance, in the upper division also, were these MSS set up, which the most Reverend WILLIAM LAUD, Archb. of Canterbury, [and Chanc. of the University] gave at several times, consisting of the number of a thousand and three hundred volumes, and above, of divers languages, with this Inscription over them in golden letters :

‘CODICES MSS. P. M. CIOCCC HEBRAICI ; SYRIACI ; CHALDA-
 ICI ; ÆGYPTIACI ; ÆTHIOPICI ; ARMENICI ; ARABICI ; PERSICI ;
 TURCICI ; RUSSIACI ; CHINENSES ; JAPONENSES ; GRÆCI ; LATINI ;
 ITALICI ; GALlici ; SAXONICI ; ANGLICI ; HIBERNICI. EX DONO

REVERENDISSIMI IN CHRISTO PATRIS D. GUIL. LAUD, CANTUAR. ARCHIEP. ACADEM. OXON. HONORATISSIMI CANCELLARII.

[The Bust also of K. CHARLES the First in the Library, mentioned before in p. 925, was given by Archb. LAUD. *]

For 24 years and above this western or new addition to the Library had only in it the said MSS of the Earl of PEMBROKE, Sir KENELM DIGBY, and Archb. LAUD, with some other MSS, that did before belong to the Library given by the FOUNDER, and several Benefactors, which filled almost the two upper divisions on the right and left side of the entrance. But at length the Library of the learned SELDEN, consisting of 8000 volumes and above, being given, quite filled all the remaining part of this addition, except the north west angle, which was reserved for those books that were either given, or due from Stationers, from the year 1642 to 1659. As for the said Library of Mr. SELDEN, it was once (as I have been informed) his intentions to bequeath it to BODLEY'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 distaste 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 Templars not accepting it upon that condition, certain persons of this University, especially Mr. Thomas Barlow, the Head Keeper, conferring with the executors about it, was obtained of them on certain conditions (1). So that soon

* [Given July 9, 1636, with several MSS, as appears from his Letter in the University Register (R. fol. 128. a.) in which are the following words, concerning the Head of K. Charles I.

— 'Mitto etiam effigiem sereniss. Regis Caroli ne fama ejus, ære perennior, suo ære destitueretur. Nullibi autem melius locari potest Rex, Musarum Patronus, quam apud vos et inter Musas. Volo autem, ut in claustris illis, ubi libri mei MSS siti sunt, collocetur caput hoc, nunquam satis venerandum, ut in memoriam vestram revocet, cujus dignatione (sub DEO) factum est, ut illa, qualia qualia sunt, quæ in vestram

gratiam facta sunt, præstare possem. Et ut veluti inspector ibi stet, ne quis libros, quasi sub intuitu Regis positos, ullo modo violare audeat:']

(1) [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 judgement 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 Rev. Mr. Price, Sir THOMAS BODLEY'S Librarian.

foon after, viz. an. 1659, 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

“ PROPOSALS by the Executors of JOHN SELDEN Esq. touching the settling of the Bookes of the sayd John Selden hereafter mentioned for publique use in the Univerſity of Oxon, and the honour and memory of the sayd John Selden in answer to a Letter formerly sent to them by the sayd Univerſity.

1. That as well the Manuscripts in Greeke and Hebrue, and other Orientall tongues, and the Talmudicall and Rabbinicall bookes, as alsoe such other bookes of the sayd John Selden as shall bee sent to the sayd Univerſity by the Executors of the sayd John Selden bee for ever hereafter kepte together in one distincte pile and body under the name of Mr. Selden's Library.

2. That they bee placed and for ever hereafter contynued together in the new built west end of the publique Library, or some such convenient parte thereof and in such manner and with such distinction from the other parte of the Library and with such inscription upon the place where they shall bee soe settled as the said Executors or the Survivor of them shall direct or approve for publique use in the sayd Univerſity and the perpetuall memory and honour of the sayd John Selden.

3. That the sayd Bookes bee perpetually preserved together under the charge of the publique Library Keeper for the publique use in the sayd Univerſity without any dissipation, sale, embezzeling, or removeall of them or any of them and without any delivery or lone 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 Bookes (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 be judged most meete, safe and convenient.

5. That the said Bookes may bee within the

space of twelve moneths next ensuing placed and chayned and a just Catalogue thereof made at the publique charges of the Univerſity and one parte of the said Catalogue delivered by the publique Act of Convocation to the sayd Executors or the survivors of them.

6. That the said Executors or such others as they shall nominate if they shall think fitt to nominate any or in default of such appoyntement the Visitors appoynted for the publique Library shall once every yeare have the search inspection and examination of the said Bookes to the end that any distraction, displacing, losse or injury of the said Bookes may bee prevented discovered and reformed and that discovery bee made thereof to the sayd Executors or the survivor of them or their assignees and that if any of the said Bookes bee lost or made useles the same bee supplied againe in the same place and roome at the charge of the sayd 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 persons of fidelity to the good likeing of the said Executors bee nominated by the sayd Univerſity within two moneths to take the present care, charge, and custody of the said Bookes and of the transportation of them to the sayd Univerſity at the publique charge of the Univerſity and that they may bee placed in the west end of the Library in safe custody till they shall bee digested and settled in the place soe appoynted as is above directed.

8. That if in the pile of Bookes nowe to be sente there shall appeare to bee duplicats of Bookes of the same binde and edition that then one of every such duplicats bee delivered backe to the said Executors for their owne use and disposall.

9. That before any delivery of any of the sayd Bookes the Univerſity doe by publique Act of the Convocation and under their common Seale declare their assent to the Proposals above expressed.

MATTHEW HALES,
ROW. JEWKES,

JOHN VAUGHAN.]

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 towards the west, performed (such as 'tis) by the then Library Keeper:

‘ BIBLIOTHECAM JOHANNIS SELDENI

NITORE INGENII, CANDORE MORUM, PRÆCELLENTIA DOCTRINÆ

IMPARILIS VIRI

HEIC REPOSITAM:

JOHANNES VAUGHAN, MATHÆUS HALE,

ROLANDUS JUCKS ARMIGERI (QUIBUS TESTAMENTI SUI FIDEM
MANDAVIT) IN DURATURAM TANTI VIRI MEMORIAM ET REI LITE-

RARIÆ BONUM AMPLISSIMÆ HUIC ACADEMIÆ SACRATAM

VOLUERE.’

[Near this Inscription is the Portrait of Mr. SELDEN, by Sir *P. Lely*, Oval. Also his Arms. See before, p. 806.]

But to return: among other Benefactors to the Library which should follow after MARGARET BROOK, must not be forgotten ROBERT BURTON, B. D. Student of Ch. Ch. (called Democritus Junior) who, besides every book in his copious Study, which this Library wanted, gave 100^l, with which was purchased an annual rent of 5^l to buy books for ever, an. 1639. After him none considerable was given till GRIFFIN HIGGS, D. D. sometime [Fellow of Merton, and] Dean of Lichfield, who dying 1659 bequeathed 100^l which was bestowed on books.

[JOHN ROUSE, M. A. Chief Keeper of the Library, bequeathed 20^l, an. 1652.]

And within few years after, viz. an. 1663, the executor of ALEXANDER ROSSE, a learned Scotchman, gave 50^l, which the said Rosse had bequeathed some years before.

[Sir THOMAS HERBERT, of York, Bt. sometime of Queen's Coll. gave in 1666, 20 MSS.

THOMAS FAIRFAX, Baron FAIRFAX of CAMERON, Generalissimo of the Parliament Forces, but who afterwards contributed greatly towards the Restoration of K. Ch. II, bequeathed 150 volumes of Roger Dodsworth's Collections of Antiquities, and 28 ancient MSS, 1671.

ROBERT HUNTINGTON, D. D. Fellow of Merton Coll. Chaplain to the English Merchants in the City of Aleppo; Provost of Trinity Coll. in Dublin, and afterward Bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland; gave a large Collection of MSS in Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, 1678, 1680, 1683.

ROGER STANLEY, D. C. L. Fellow of New Coll. who died at Ham in Wilts, 1678, bequeathed 20^l.

Sir W. DUGDALE, K^t. Garter K. of Arms, cr. M. A. gave editions of all his works.

FRANCIS JUNIUS, Jun. who had resided in Oxford some years, bequeathed at his death in 1677, 100 MSS in the Saxon, Frank, Gothic, Teutonic, and also his Gothic, Saxon and Latin Types, &c.

THOMAS MARSHALL, D. D. Rector of Lincoln Coll. and Dean of Gloucester, bequeathed all such of his books, whether MS or printed, that were not in the Library already.

In the year 1692 the University purchased from the Library of THOMAS HYDE, D. D. Regius Professor of Hebrew, &c. 39 Oriental MSS: and in 1693 a large collection of the same kind of MSS, being the Libraries of EDWARD POCOCKE, D. D. Canon of Ch. Ch. and Professor of Hebrew and Arabic; and also of ROBERT HUNTINGTON, before mentioned, Bishop of Raphoe in Ireland.

In 1696, and the two following years, and in 1705, 1707, and 1710, JOHN HUDSON, D. D. Fellow of University College, Chief Keeper of the Library, and Principal of St. Mary's Hall, gave several Books.

WILLIAM COWARD, D. M. Fellow of Merton College, gave MSS written by THOMAS LYDIATT.

HANS SLOANE, D. M. President of the College of Physicians and of the Royal Society, and a Baronet, gave many Books in 1704 and 1710, 1717, 1735, 1738. Also the following persons:

STEPHEN PENTON, M. A. Principal of Edmund Hall, 1692.

THOMAS FAIRFAX, M. A. of University College.

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bishop of Worcester, 1704.

JOHN LOCKE, B. M. sometime Student of Ch. Ch.

JOHN HALES, Esq. Fellow of the Inner Temple.

JOHN RADCLIFF, D. M. sometime Fellow of Lincoln Coll. and Fellow of the College of Physicians in London, 1700 and 1705.

GEORGE HICKES, D. D. sometime Fellow of Lincoln College, and afterward Preb. and Dean of Worcester, 1705.

MARY the wife of NICHOLAS NEWCOMEN, Gent. of Thedlethorpe, in the county of Lincoln, 1705.

JAMES TYRRELL, of Okeley, near Brill, Bucks (sometime of Queen's Coll. and cr. M. A. 1663) grandson of Archb. Usher, gave some MSS of the Archb. and other Books, 1707.

HUMPHREY HODY, D. D. Fellow of Wadham Coll. Regius Prof. of Greek, and Archd. of Oxford, bequeathed many Books in 1706.

Sir WILLIAM WHITLOCK, Kt. and one of the Burgessees in Parliament for the University.

HENRY JONES, M. A. of Ch. Ch. Rector of Sunningwell, Berks, bequeathed 63 MS volumes.

BERNARD MOULD, M. A. of Wadham College.

RICHARD MIDDLETON MASSEY, sometime Student in Brasenose College, gave MSS, and afterwards many Books, in 1726.

FRANCIS I, Duke of PARMA, gave Books, 1717.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Fellow of St. John's Coll. D. M. of Hereford, 1715.

ROBERT SOUTH, Student of Ch. Ch. D. D. Preb. of Westminster, and Canon of Ch. Ch. bequeathed 100^l, 1716.

NATHANIEL Lord CREWE, D. C. L. sometime Rector of Lincoln Coll. Bishop of Durham, gave 107^l. 10^s, in 1718; and after his death in 1721, out of the 200^l a year which he bequeathed to the University, 10^l was decreed to the Library for purchase of Books, and 60^l to augment the Chief Librarian's stipend.

CUTHBERT ELLISON, B. D. Fellow of C. C. bequeathed 20^l, 1720.

BROWNE WILLIS, Student of Christ Church, M. A. of Whaddon Hall, Bucks, Esq. gave MSS in 1720.

GEORGE CLARKE, D. C. L. Fellow of All Souls Coll. and one of the Burgessees for the Univ. gave Books, 1721.

JOHN ERNEST GRABE, a Prussian, and created D. D. in this University, bequeathed many Theological Tracts, mostly MSS in his own hand, 1724.

THOMAS PERROTT, D. C. L. Fellow of St. John's, 9 MSS on State Affairs under Q. Eliz. 1727.

FRANCIS CHERRY, Esq. of Shottesbroke, Berks, bequeathed many MSS, 1729.

RICHARD RAWLINSON, Esq. D. C. L. of St. John's Coll. gave Books, 1733, 1734, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1750; and bequeathed a large collection of MSS and printed Books at his death in 1756.

THOMAS TANNER, D. D. sometime Chaplain and Fellow of All Souls Coll. afterwards Canon of Chr. Ch. and Bishop of St. Asaph, bequeathed all his MSS, and also his printed Books that were wanting in the Library, 1735.

NATHANIEL CRYNES, M. A. Fellow of St. John's Coll. and Superior Bedel of Arts, gave MSS, 1736.

THOMAS SMITH, D. D. Fel. of Magd. Coll. bequeathed MSS in 1736.

BENJAMIN Swete, of Norfolk Street, London, Esq. gave Books, 1738.

ALEXANDER POPE, Esq. gave some of his own Works in 4to, and a Book of Portraits of the Indian Rajahs and Moguls, 1738.

JOHN KING, D. D. of Christ Church, Archd. of Colchester, and Master of the Charter House, Lond. bequeathed 200^l, 1739.

EDWARD HARLEY, Earl of OXFORD and MORTIMER, sometime of Ch. Ch. cr. D. C. L. Prints, &c. 1739.

JOHN PINE, Engraver, London, Prints, &c. 1739.

NATHANIEL CRYNES, before mentioned, bequeathed the greatest part of his Books that were not already in the Library, 1745.

DANIEL DUMARESQUE, B. D. Fellow of Exeter College, D. D. by Dipl. Chaplain to the British Factory at Petersburg, gave Books in 1751, 1755, 1759, 1760, and 1761.

JOSEPH SANFORD, B. D. Fell. of Balliol College, gave MSS and Books, 1750.

BROWNE WILLIS, Esq. D. C. L. before mentioned, bequeathed, 1760, a large collection of MSS.

THOMAS SHAW, D. D. Princ. of Edmund Hall, and Regius Prof. of Greek, bequeathed a Cabinet of various works of Nature and Art, and his MS Travels and Observations, 1751.

THOMAS CARTE, M. A. bequeathed all his MSS, 1753.

RICHARD FURNEY, M. A. of Oriel Coll. Archd. of Gloucester, bequeathed Books, MSS, ancient Deeds and Charters, 1755.

JAMES ST. AMAND, Esq. sometime a Member of Linc. Coll. bequeathed the choice of his study of Books, 1755.

GEORGE BALLARD of Camden, Gloc. Gent. sometime a Member of Magd. Coll. and B. A. bequeathed 73 MSS, 1755.

CHARLES III King of SPAIN, gave Books published under his royal patronage, from 1752 to 1774.

HENRY DAWKINS, Esq. of Standlynch, Wilts, cr. D. C. L. gave in 1759 above 40 MSS, Syriac, Greek and Arabic, and 2 vol. of Prints. See before p. 812.

JOSEPH PARSONS, M. A. sometime Fell. of Mert. Coll. bequeathed 70^l. to purchase an Orrery in 1760.

ROGER HUGGETT, M. A. of Chr. Ch. Rect. of Hartley Westpail Hants, and Vicar of the King's Free Chapel of Windsor, bequeathed 20^l and some MSS, 1769.

JOSEPH GULSTON, Esq. gave a set of the French Encyclopedie, 28 vol. fol. 1769.

CHARLES GODWYN, B. D. Fell. of Ball. Coll. bequeathed a choice collection of Books, 1770.

His present Majesty King GEO. III gave the Rolls and Reports, Journals, &c. of the Houses of Parliament, elegantly bound; Doomsday Book, Capt. Cooke's Voyages, &c.

CHRISTIAN VII, the present King of DENMARK, cr. D. C. L. by Dipl. presented his fine edition of Shells.

Works and Translations of JOHN REINHOLD FORSTER, D. C. L. and his Father, GEORGE FORSTER, F. R. S. presented by them.

Sir ROGER NEWDIGATE, Bt. of Univ. Coll. D. C. L. one of the Burgeses for the Univ. the Works of J. R. Piranesi.

GEORGE Duke of MARLBOROUGH, cr. D. C. L. an elegant copy of his Antique Gems, in 2 vol. folio.

RICHARD GOUGH, of Enfield, Middlesex, Esq. Director of the Society of Antiquaries, his Edition of Camden's Britannia, 3 vol. folio, &c.

TURNER CAMAC, of Green Mount Lodge, Down, Ireland, Esq. cr. D. C. L. eleven Oriental MSS Perfic and Arabic.

The ROYAL SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES, their various Publications, viz. Monumenta Vetusta, Archæologia, Military Antiquities, &c.

ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, Esq. a Collection of Maps, Sea Charts, &c. with Memoirs, Remarks, and Explanations; published for the East India Company.

Since the year 1780, by a small addition to the Fees at the Matriculation of every Member of the University, except Servitors; and also, by means of a moderate contribution of an annual sum after their admission to the use of the Library, or taking their first Degree, a Fund has been established of more than 400^l a year for the purchase of Books, &c. Also, for the purchasing the more scarce and early Editions, wanting in the Bodleian Library, from the Pinelli and Crevenna Sales, in the years 1789, 1790, and 1791, were the following gifts :

JOHN MOORE, D. D. of Pembroke College, Canon of Christ Church, Bishop of Bangor, and Archbishop of Canterbury, 50^l.

WILLIAM MARKHAM, D. C. L. Student, Canon, and Dean of Christ Church, Bishop of Chester, and Archb. of York, 50^l.

GEORGE SPENCER, Duke of MARLBOROUGH, cr. D. C. L. 50^l.

SHUTE BARRINGTON, D. C. L. Fellow of Merton Coll. Canon of Christ Church, Bishop of Landaff, Salisbury, and Durham, 40^l.

EDWARD SMALLWELL, D. D. Student and Canon of Christ Church, Bishop of St. David's and Oxford, 20^l.

WILLIAM CLEAVER, D. D. Principal of Brasenose Coll. Bishop of Chester, 10^l.

Sir JOHN SKYNNER, K^t M. A. Student of Christ Church, Recorder of Oxford, and sometime Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 10^l 10^s.

CYRILL JACKSON, D. D. Student, Canon and Dean of Christ Church, 10^l 10^s.

WILLIAM HEMINGTON, D. D. Student and Canon of Christ Church, 10^l.

FRANCIS BURTON, Esq. Student and M. A. of Christ Church, and one of his Majesty's Justices in Wales, 10^l.

JOHN THOMAS BATT, Esq. Stud. of Christ Church, M. A. and Bar. at Law, 10^l.

CLAYTON MORDAUNT CRACHERODE, M. A. Stud. of Christ Church, 10^l 10^s.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, 21^l.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE, 20^l.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, 20^l.

The Masters of Arts of CHRIST CHURCH, 63^l.

For the same purpose the following sums were lent without interest :

The DEAN and CHAPTER of CHRIST CHURCH, 315^l.

MAGDALEN College, 100^l.

ALL SOULS College, 200^l.

PEMBROKE College, 100^l.

The VISITORS or TRUSTEES of MITCHELL'S Foundation at QUEEN'S College, 100^l.

The Bishop of SALISBURY, afterwards of DURHAM, (BARRINGTON) 100^l.

Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, D. C. L. his Majesty's Advocate General, sometime Fellow of University Coll. and Camden's Professor of Ancient History, 100^l.

MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR, Esq. sometime of Corpus Christi Coll. and B. A. afterwards M. A. of St. John's Coll. 300^l.

JOHN RANDOLPH, D. D. Regius Prof. of Div. 50^l.

BENJ. BLAYNEY, D. D. Reg. Prof. of Hebr. 50^l.

WILLIAM VIVIAN, D. M. Reg. Prof. of Med. 50^l.

Hon. THOMAS FRANCIS WENMAN, D. C. L. Reg. Prof. of Civil Law, 50^l.

WILLIAM JACKSON, B. D. Reg. Prof. of Greek, 50^l.

PHINEAS PETT, B. D. Stud. of Christ Church, 50^l.

CHARLES ABBOTT, Esq. Stud. of Christ Church, Vinerian Fellow of the Common Law, Barrister at Law, D. C. L. 50^l.

In 1788 the Anatomy School adjoining the South Staircase of the Library, was fitted up with Cases, &c. for the reception of the many additions to the Books since the Year 1780; and also of many choice and valuable MSS removed from the Library. About 500^l was expended on this New Room, exclusive of the Sum paid by the University for necessary repairs. Over the entrance is the following inscription :

‘ BIBLIOTHECÆ BODLEIANÆ AUCTARIUM MDCCLXXXVIII.’

Over the Cases :

‘ Codd. Mss. Gr. Barocciani: ex dono GULIEL. Comitis de PEMBROKE Academiæ Cancellarii.’

‘ Codd. Mss. et Impress. Gr. et Lat. FOL. MAX.’

‘ Codd.

- Codd. Mff. Gr. et Lat. ex LAUDIANIS select.'
- Codd. Mff. Gr. et Lat. CROMWELL, ROE, DIGBY.'
- Codd. Mff. Gr. et Lat. S. S. Script. et Interpretes.'
- Codd. Mff. Gr. S. S. Patr. et Script. Ecclesiastici.'
- Codd. Mff. Gr. et. Lat. Libri Classici.'
- Codd. Mff. Gr. et Lat. RAWLINSON.
- Hiflor. NATURAL. Libri selectiores.'
- S. S. Biblia et Script. Eccles. Editt. PRINC. et SÆCULI XV.'
- Libri Classici Gr. et Lat. Editt. Principes.'
- Libri Classici Gr. et Lat. Editt. SÆCULI XV.'
- Libri Theologici et Miscellanei Editt. SÆCULI XV.'
- Libri Græci Lat. et Ital. Editt. ALDINÆ.'
- Artis TYPOGRAPH. et Editt. VETUST. Notitia. '&c.]

As for those that have been Chief Keepers of the Library, their names are these :

I. THOMAS JAMES, M. A. Fellow of New College, appointed by Sir THOMAS BODLEY the first Keeper, an. 1598; confirmed by the University an. 1602, which office, after he had enjoyed about 20 years, he resigned (1).

II. JOHN RUSSE or ROUSE, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College, elected May 9, 1620. He died about the beginning of April 1652, and was buried in Oriel College Chapel.

III. THOMAS BARLOW, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College, elected April 6, 1652. He resigned (2).

IV. THOMAS LOCKEY, Bach. of Div. and Student of Christ Church, elected Sept. 28, 1660. He resigned. (3).

[(1) *T. James* was D. D. Rector of Mongesham in Kent, and Sub-Dean of Wells Cathedral in 1614: He died in Holiwell parish, Oxford, Aug. 1629, and was buried towards the upper end of New College Chapel. ATH. OXON. V. i. 1629.]

[(2) *T. Barlow* became Provost of Queen's College 1657; D. D. 1660; Archd. of Oxford

about the same time; Bishop of Lincoln 1675; and died 1691, aged, 85. See more among the Provosts of Queen's Coll.]

[(3) *T. Lockey* proceeded D. D. 1660; became Canon of Ch. Church in June 1665; died in 1679 in 78th year of his age; and was buried in his Cathedral. See the Inscript. at Ch. Ch. p. 494.]

V. THOMAS HYDE, M. A. of Queen's College, elected Dec. 2, 1665. [He resigned.] (1.)

[VI. JOHN HUDSON, D. D. sometime of Queen's College, afterwards Fellow of University College, elected Apr. 11, 1701.

He became Principal of St. Mary's Hall in 1712; died Nov. 26, 1719, aged 57, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in Oxford.

VII. JOSEPH BOWLES, M. A. Fellow of Oriel College, elected Nov. 1719. He died Nov. 24, 1729, at Shaftsbury, Dorset, the place of his nativity, and was buried there Nov. 25 following.

VIII. ROBERT FYSHER, sometime of Christ Church, where he proceeded M. A. afterward Fellow of Oriel College, and B. M. elected Dec. 2, 1729.

He died Nov. 4, 1747, aged 49, and was buried in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in Oxford, in Adam Brome's Chapel.

IX. HUMPHREY OWEN, B. D. Fellow of Jesus College, elected Nov. 10, 1747. He became Principal of his College in 1763, D. D. and died Mar. 26, 1768.

X. JOHN PRICE, B. D. of Jesus College, now of Trinity College, elected March 29, 1768. He is the present chief Keeper of the Library 1795.]

[In the east end of the Library are the following Portraits :

The FOUNDER, in his last years, half length.

' D. THOMAS BODLEY, Eques auratus, hujus Bibliothecæ Fundator.'

NATHANIEL Lord CREW, Bishop of Durham: three quarters length, in his episcopal habit: (2) given by himself in 1718.

[(1) *T. Hyde* was afterwards Preb. of Sarum; Archd. of Gloucester; D. D. Archb. Laud's Professor of Arabic; Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church. See before, p. 851.]

[(2) *Nath. Lord Crew* was Rector of Lincoln Coll. where see more of him, vol. iii. p. 242: App. 143, 264. He was also a benefactor to the Library. See before, p. 946.]

Also Portraits of the chief Keepers of the Library.

I. ' D. THOMAS JAMES, S. T. D. Protobibliothecarius primus, post 20 annos officium sponte deposuit mense Maio MDCXX.'

Three quarter length, in a clerical habit.

II. ' D. JOHANNES ROUSE, A. M. Protobibliothecarius electus mense Maio MDCXX: obiit mense Aprile MDCLII.' Three quarters, in a clerical dress.

III. ' D'us THOMAS BARLOW in comitatu Westmorlandiæ natus anno MDCVII. In Coll. Reginæ Oxon. admissus MDCXXIV. Artium Magister MDCXXXIII. Coll. Reginæ Socius MDCXXXIII. Metaphys. Prælector publicus MDCXXXV. Protobibliothecarius Bodlejanus MDCLIII. Coll. Reginæ Præpositus MDCLVII. SS. Theologiæ pro D'na Margaræta Prælector publicus MDCLX. Oxoniæ Archidiaconus MDCLXII. Lincolnienfis Episcopus MDCLXXV.'

Three quarter length, in a clerical habit.

IV. ' D'us THOMAS LOCKEY, S. T. D. Ædis Christi Canonicus, Protobibliothecarius a xxviii Septembris MDCLX, ad ix Decembris MDCLXV, officium sponte deposuit.'

Three quarter length, in a clerical habit.

V. ' THOMAS HYDE, S. T. D. Protobibliothecarius xi Dec. MDCLXV officium sponte deposuit ix Apr. MDCCI.'

Three quarter length, in a clerical dress.

VI. ' JOANNES HUDSON, S. T. D. Protobibliothecarius electus xi die Aprilis, A. D. MDCCI: obiit xxvii die Novembris, A. D. MDCCXIX.'

W. Sonmans, p.'

Three quarter length, in a clerical habit. Given by his Widow, 1722.

VII. ' JOSEPHUS BOWLES, A. M.

Bib. el. Nov. , 1719.

Obiit Nov. 24, 1729.

D. D. Thomas Wright, Pictor Londinensis.'

Three quarters, in a clerical dress.]

PICTURE GALLERY.

Having now done with the Library, we must next take a walk into the Gallery, both ends of which join to the ends of the Arts Library. This Gallery, which is the third story of the School, was all built (except the roof) with the monies of Sir THOMAS BODLEY, that he bequeathed in his will, purposely that in future time it may serve as a place of stowage for books, after all the parts of his Library were full. Wherein though there be [few] books as yet to entertain you, yet are there pictures and rarities. Those painted on the top of the wall (quite round the Gallery) next under the roof, which are in number 222 or thereabouts, were, with the device on the roof painted with the money partly of Sir THOMAS BODLEY, and partly with that of the UNIVERSITY. The said pictures contain the faces of ancient Philosophers, Historians, Orators, Poets, Fathers, Schoolmen, Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, &c. Among those of the Poets are the faces of Sir PHILIP SIDNEY and CHAUCER in the north Gallery; among the Philosophers ROGER BACON, JOH. de S. BOSCO, &c. in the said Gallery: Among the Physicians, Dr. JOHN CASE, within the ambit of the Tower; and among the reformed Divines in the E. and S. Galleries are these of our own, viz. JOHN RAINOLDS [D. D. Dean of Lincoln, and afterward President of Corpus College:] LAURENCE HUMPHREY [D. D. Regius Professor of Divinity, President of Magdalen College, and Dean of Winchester:] JOHN BALE [Bishop of Ofsory, the Historian] JOHN FOX [the Church Historian:] ROBERT ABBOT [D. D. Master of Balliol College, Regius Professor of Divinity, and Bishop of Salisbury:] THOMAS BILSON [Fellow of New College, and Bishop of Winchester:] JOHN JEWELL [Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and Bishop of Salisbury:] JOHN WHITGIFT, [D. D. Master of Trin. Coll. Camb. Lady Marg. Prof. of Div. there, and Archb. of Canterbury:] ALEXANDER NOWELL [D. D. Principal of Brasenose College, and Dean of St. Paul's:] THOMAS CRANMER [D. D. of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Archb. of Canterbury:] HERBERT WESTPHALING, D. D. Student and Canon of Christ Church, and Bishop of Hereford:] THOMAS SPARKS, [D. D. Fell. of Magd. Coll. and sometime Archd. of Stow in Linc. Dioc.] JOHN SPENSER [D. D. Prof. of Corpus Christi College:] THOMAS HOLLAND [D. D. Fell. of Balliol College,

College, Regius Professor of Divinity, and Rector of Exeter College:]
 RICHARD EEDES [D. D. Student and Canon of Christ Church, and Dean
 of Worcester, &c.]

On the walls also of the south and east Galleries are hanging the Pictures of many others: as the Pictures of every FOUNDER of each College, depicted and hung up an. 1670; but none of them are at length, but that of K. HEN. VIII, FOUNDER of Christ Church. (1)

[EDWARD BUTLER, D. C. L. sometime President of Magdalen College, and

(1) [This was removed in 1769, when another was given by the *Dean and Canons*: three quarter length, which is about the length of the whole set.

The following Inscriptions are under the FOUNDERS Portraits:

1. 'ALFREDUS Saxonum Rex, *Aulæ Magnæ in Universitate Oxoniensî* Fundator, circa annum Christi DCCCLXXII.

2. 'JOHANNES BALLIOL, Johannis Balliol Scotorum Regis, Fundator *Collegii Balliolensî* Anno Domini MCCLXIII.'

3. 'DERVORGUILLA, Mater Johannis Balliol, Scotorum Regis, Fundatrix *Collegii Balliolensî* Anno Domini MCCLXVI.'

4. 'WALTERUS DE MERTON, summus Angliæ Cancellarius sub Henrico III. et Episc. Roffensis sub Edvardo I, *Collegium Mertonensê Oxoniæ* fundavit A. D. MCCLXVII; quam Fundationem postea stabilivit et confirmavit, A. D. MCCLXX et A. D. MCCLXXIV. Obiit A. D. MCCLXXVII.

5. 'GUALTERUS STAPLEDONUS Episc. Exon. et Magnus Angliæ Thesaurarius, *Collegii Oxoniensî et Aulæ Cervinæ* Fundator, A. D. MCCCXVI.'

6. 'EDVARDUS Rex Angliæ, ejusdem nominis secundus, *Collegii Oriensî* necnon *Aulæ Beatæ Mariæ* Fundator, A. D. MCCCXVIII.'

7. 'ROBERTUS EGLESFELD, Reginæ Philippæ (Edoardi III Regis Angliæ Conjugi) a sacris Confessionibus, *Collegium Reginensê* fundavit, Anno Dom. MCCCXI.'

8. 'GUILILMUS de WYREHAM Episc. Winton. et totius Angliæ Cancellarius bis, (natus A. D. MCCCXXIV, denatus anno MCCCIV.) A. D. MCCCLXXIII, fundavit *Collegium B. Mariæ Winton in Oxon.* (vulgo vocat. *New College*) et paulo post, *Collegium B. Mariæ Winton* prope Winton.'

On his right hand is *New*, on his left *Wincchester College*; and under the latter this distich:

'Qui condis dextrâ, condis Collegia lævâ.

Nemo tuarum unam vicit utraque manu.'

9. 'RICHARDUS FLEMMING, Episcopus Lin-

colniensîs *Collegium B. Mariæ et omnium Sanctorum Lincoln.* fundavit Anno Dom. MCCCCXXVII, et obiit MCCCCXXXI.'

10. 'THOMAS de ROTHERHAM, alias SCOT, Episc. Lincolnensîs, deinde Archiep. Eboracensîs et totius Angliæ Cancellarius, *Collegii B. Mariæ et omnium Sanctorum Lincoln.* Fundator secundus Anno Dom. MCCCCLXXVIII, obiit MCCCC.'

11. 'HENRICUS CHICHELE, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensîs, fundavit *Collegium Animarum omnium fidelium defunctorum de Oxon.* Anno Domini MCCCCXXVII.'

12. 'GULIELMUS PATTEN, alias WAYNFLETE, totius Angliæ Cancellarius, Episc. Winton. *Collegium B. Mariæ Magdalenæ, Oxon.* et *Aulæ adjunctæ* Fundator, A. D. MCCCCLVII, obiit A. D. MCCCCLXXXVI.'

13. GULIELMUS SMITH, Lincolnîæ Episcopus, primus Walliæ Præses, atque hujus Academiæ Cancellarius, *Aulæ Regiæ et Collegii Ænei-Nasî,* vulgo *Brafenose* nuncupati, Fundatorum unus, Anno Dom. MDXIII.'

14. 'RICHARDUS SUTTON Eques Auratus, *Aulæ Regiæ et Collegii Ænei Nasî,* vulgo *Brafenose* nuncupati, Fundatorum alter, An. Dom. MDXII.'

15. 'RICHARDUS FOXE, Episcopus Winton. Henricis VII^{mo} et VIII^{mo} a Secretioribus Consiliis, et Privati Sigilli Custos, *Collegium Corporis Christi* condidit A. D. MDXVI, et obiit Anno MDXXVIII.'

16. 'HENRICUS VIII. Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Christi Fundator Anno Domini MDXLVI.'

17. 'THOMAS POPE, Miles, *Collegii Trinitatis* (olim Dunelmensîs) Fundator, A. D. MDLV.' 'Decessit 29 Januarii An. ætatis 50, A. D. 1558.' Motto—'Quod tacitum velis nemini dixeris.'

18. 'THOMAS WHITE, Miles, Prætor Civitatis London. Fundator *Collegii Divi Johannis Baptistæ,* et *Aulæ Glocestrensis Oxon.* Cum 24 hujus Regni Urbes suis opibus ditasset, annis et honore plenus obiit Febr. XI^o A. D. MDLXVI, et ætatis suæ LXXII.'

and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the University, 1737—1745, gave 200^l towards the carrying on the Wainscoting of the Gallery: and CHARLES NOEL, Duke of Beaufort, D.C.L. a Benefactor to Oriel Coll. and one of Dr. Radcliffe's Trustees, in the year 1749, was at the expence of completely finishing the remainder.]

At the west end also of the S. Gallery is the Picture of Sir THOMAS BODLEY, drawn to the life, in his middle age, at what time he was Embassador beyond the seas [1597: three quarter length, standing, by Cornelius Janfen.]

Over his head is this inscription :

‘ Posteris et Æternitati
Sacrum.

THOMÆ BODLÆI quicquid mortale
Tabella
Ingentemque animam Bibliotheca
Refert.’

And under him is this :

‘ Hospes rogatus siste,
Bodlæumque loci genium et Musarum
Mæcenatem, ultra Cæsares Augustum
Qui Bibliothecam, molemque hanc stupendam
Condidit, intuere.
Hoc volebam nescius ne essem, vale.’

[Arms—Sir THOMAS BODLEY'S quartered, and the Arms of the UNIVERSITY.]

19. ‘ ELIZABETHA Angliæ, Franciæ, at Hiberniæ Regina, Collegium Jeshu fundavit Anno Dom. MDLXXI.’

20. ‘ NICOLAUS WADHAM, Somersætenfis Armiger, Collegii Wadhamensis foundationem a se designatam DOROTHEÆ conjugii perficiendam relinquens, obiit A. D. MDCIX.’

21. ‘ DOROTHEA WADHAM NICOLAI conjux, Domini Gulielmi Petræi (qui Henrico VIII, Edwardo VI et Mariæ ac Elizabethæ Reginis quondam a Secretis fuit) filia, mandatam sibi a marito Collegii Wadhamensis Foundationem incunctanter perfecit, munificeque sumptibus suis auxit Anno Dom. MDCXIII, obiitque MDCXVII.’

22. ‘ THOMAS TESDALE Armiger, unus Fundatorum Collegii Pembrochiæ, Anno Domini MDCXXXIII.’

23. ‘ RICHARDUS WIGHTWICK Theologiæ Baccalaureus, alter Fundatorum Collegii Pembrochiæ, A. D. MDCXXXIII.’

24. ‘ THOMAS COOKESIUS Baronettus, de Bentley in agro Vigorniensis, Collegium Vigornienfis fundavit A. D. MDCCXIV.’

25. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D. Principal of Hart Hall, the FOUNDER and first Principal of Hertford College, 1740: ob. 1753, æt 77. Given in 1762: Kit Kat.]

On the sides of the three Galleries are these Pictures.

[The following CHANCELLORS of the University.

I. 'ROB. DUDLEY Comes LEICESTRIÆ Academiae Cancellarius ab anno 1564 ad 1588,' in quo ob.

'Ex dono Petri Venables Baronis de *Kynderston*.' Half length.

II. 'THO. SACKVILLE Earl of DORSET, Baron of BUCKHURST, Lord High Treasurer of England, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, &c. Chancellor of the University of Oxford from the year 1591 to the time of his death, which happened in the year 1608.'

Three quarter length, standing, in the Chancellor's Gown, with George, blue Ribbon and Treasurer's Wand. Given by *Lionel Sackville*, Duke of *Dorset*, &c. 1735.

III. 'D'us THOMAS EGERTON Baro de ELLESMERE totius Angliæ et Academiae Oxoniensis Cancellarius:' ab an. 1610 ad 1616—ob. 1617.

'Ex dono Honoratissimi D'ni *Johannis* Comitis de *Bridgwater*, ejusdem Academiae Seneschalli.'

Three quarter length in the Lord Chancellor's Robes, sitting.

IV. WILLIAM HERBERT, Earl of PEMBROKE, &c. Chancellor of the University Jan. 29, 1616 to the time of his death Apr. 10, 1630 æt. 50.

Whole length, standing, in a black dress, with George, and Garter, and white Wand. By *V. Dyck*.

Also a Statue in brass of the same Chancellor: cast by *Hubert le Soeur*, a Frenchman, from a design by *Peter Paul Rubens*; about 1600^{lb} weight.

On the Pedestal is the following Inscription, &c.

'GULIELMUS PEMBROCHIAE Comes regnantibus JACOBO et CAROLO primis Hospitii Regii Camerarius et Seneschallus Academiae Oxoniensis Cancellarius munificentissimus.'

'Hanc PATRUI sui MAGNI effigiem ad formam quam finxit *Petrus Paulus Rubens* Aere fuso expressam Academiae Oxoniensi D D. THOMAS PEMBROCHIAE et MONTGOM.

Comes Honorum et Virtutum Haeres.

A. D. MDCCXXIII.'

Arms—Sixteen Quarterings, as in the Area of the Schools: Encircled with the Garter, and ensigned with an Earl's Coronet. Also the Arms of the UNIVERSITY. See before, p. 794.

Also the following Portraits of Chancellors.

V. 'GUL. LAUD Archiep'us Cantuariensis hujus Academiae Cancellarius,' ab an. 1630 ad resign. 1641: decap. 1645, æt. 71. 'Ex dono Nepotis sui D. Job'is Robinson Equitis et Baronetti et Turris Regalis Londinensis Locum tenen. 1674.'

Three quarter length, in the Episcopal habit, standing. By *A. v. Dyck*.
Another is in the Library, on board, in the same dress, Kit Kat.

VI. 'EDWARDUS Comes de CLARENDON, Magnus Angliæ Cancellarius et Cancel. Acad. Oxon, A.D. MDCLX,' ad resign. 1667: ob. 1674, æt. 66. Three quarter length, sitting, in the Lord Chancellor's Gown. By Sir *P. Lely*.

VII. GILBERT SHELDON, Archbishop of Canterbury; Chancellor of the University 20 Dec. 1667: resigned Jul. 31, 1669: ob. 1677, æt. 80.

Three quarter length, in the Episcopal habit, standing.]

VIII. JAMES Duke of ORMOND, Chancellor of the University, drawn by the curious hand of *Edm. Ashfield*. (1)

[Mr. Hearne says,

'The old Duke of ORMOND's Picture in the School Gallery was done by one Ashfield, from the original drawn by Sir *Peter Lely*. Mr. Ashfield had a great genius for painting, especially for craons. He lived in Holborn Rowe in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He was a sober person, and suspected to be a Roman Catholick. Hearne's Otterbourn and Whethamstede, v. ii. p. 793.]

'JAC. DUX ORMONDIÆ Acad. Canc.' 1669. 'Nat. Oct. 19, 1610; Ob. Jul. 21, 1688. Ex dono *Jac. Thornhill*, Eq. aur. Pict. Reg. 1728.' Kit Kat length; painted by *Ryley*.

IX. JAMES BUTLER Duke of ORMOND, &c. Chancellor July 23, 1688: resigned Sept. 10, 1715: ob. 1745, æt. 81.

Whole length, by Sir *Godfr. Kneller*, in the Robes of a Duke, with the Order of the Garter, &c. standing.

X. CHARLES BUTLER, Earl of ARRAN, &c. Chancellor Sept. 10, 1715 to the time of his death Dec. 16, 1758. Whole length, by Sir *James Thornhill* 1727: in the Robes of an Earl, standing.

XI. 'HENRICUS, Comes de LITCHFIELD, Academiae Oxoniensis Cancellarius et Prælectionum Clinicarum in Nosocomio Radcliffiano Fundator.' Canc. 1762—1772. '*G. Huddesford*,' Coll. Nov. Soc. A. B. 'pinxit 1777.'

Whole length, in the Chancellor's Robes, standing.

[(1) This is not at present in the Gallery, but is supposed to have been removed into the Theatre.]

HIGH STEWARDS of the University.

I. 'THOMAS MORE, Miles,' (Academiae Seneschallus 1524—1532) 'summus Angliæ Cancellarius,' 1530, decap. 1535, æt. 53.
In the Library, half length, a Bequest of R. Rawlinson, D. C. L. 1755.
'Maria More pinxit 1574']

A smaller one of the same is also in the Library, supposed to have been painted by H. Holbein.

II. LAURENCE HYDE, Earl of ROCHESTER, Lord President of the Council, Knight of the Garter, and High Steward of the University, 1709: three quarter length, standing, in the Robes of an Earl, with the Order of the Garter, white Wand, &c. ob. 1711.

Painted by Sir Peter Lely. Given by Geo. Clarke, D. C. L. 1735.

LANCELOT ANDREWS, [incorp. M. A. 1581, sometime Bishop of Winchester [and Visitor of several Colleges in this University; many times resident in the University, for the sake of studying in the Library: ob. 1626, æt. 71. 'JONATH. ANDREWS, Com. Wigorn. D. D.'

In an Episcopal Habit; Kit Kat, in the Library.

Another of the same in the same dress, &c.]

JAMES USHER, sometime Archb. of Armagh [and Bp. of Carlisle, in Commend. 'ætatis suæ 64, An. 1644:' ob. 1656. Half length, in the Library.]

'JOH. DUNS SCOTUS [DOCTOR SUBTILIS' Fellow of Merton College] taken from a Copy in Lambeth Library, [ob. 1308, æt. 35. By Spagnolette. Three quarter length.] (1)

Sir HENRY SAVILE, Kt. from head to foot, [Warden of Merton Coll. Provost of Eton Coll. and Founder of the Geometry and Astronomy Lectures: ob. 1622. Painted by Marcus Garrett.]

GALILEO GALILEI [Principal Philosopher and Mathematician to Cosmo II, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Inventor of the Telescope: ob. 1642. Half length, in the Library.]

(1) [Mr. Hearne says, it was painted by Ashfield from his own invention.]

JOH. HEVELIUS DANTISCANUS, [Astronom. Painted by *Andr. Steeb*. Three quarters.]

‘PAULUS SARPIUS VENETUS, Concilii Tridentini Eviscerator.’ Half length, in the Library.

‘HUGO GROTIUS [SYNDICUS ROTHEROD MENSIS:’ ob. 1645. Kit Kat: in the Library: painted, at his command, when he was Ambassador to K. Ch. I, by *Rembrant*, for Sir *Theodore Turquetus Mayerne*, incorp. D. M. 1606, and Physf. to K. Ja. I, and Ch. I. Given by *Walter Charlton*, D. M. 1674. See another in p. 965.]

JOSEPH SCALIGER, in his middle age [ob. 1609. Half length, in the Library.]

ISAAC CASAUBON [entered a Student in Bodley’s Library, as a member of Ch. Ch. 1613: a great Linguist: Prebend. of Cant. and Westm. ob. 1614, æt. 55. Kit Kat.]

MERIC CASAUBON [Student of Christ Church (the son of Isaac) D. D. Preb. of Canterbury: ob. 1671, æt. 72. Half length.]

[The two last are in the Staircase.]

All three given in 1674 by *Will. Jacob*, D. M. of Canterbury, sometime a member of Christ Church.]

Sir KENLEM DIGBIE, Knight: [a Benefactor to the Library: ob. 1665: æt. 62: by *A. v. Dyke*, in the Library, half length. The gift of *William Pate*, of London, Woollendrapery, 1692. See p. 972.]

JOHN BAINBRIDGE, D. of Physf. [Savilian Professor of Astronomy, ob. 1643, æt. 62. Half length.]

JOSEPH SCALIGER, in his old age, [ob. 1609. Half length, in the staircase.]

Dr. WILLIAM GILBERT, a Physician, sometime of Colchester, who wrote de Magnete: [educated in both the Universities; one of the Coll. of Physf. Lond. and Physf. in Ordinary to Q. Elizabeth, ob. 1603. In his right hand a globe, inscribed, ‘Terella.’ Over his head: ‘1591: ætatis 48.’ A little below on his left shoulder: ‘Magneticarum virtutum primus indagator GILBERTUS.’ Half length, on board: decayed, and removed.]

[‘JACOBUS ZABARELLA, Patavinus Comes.’ Half length, in the Staircase.]

JOHN SPEED, the Chronologer, taken from the mold of his dead face, [ob. 1629, æt. 76.]

MARC. TULL, CICERO: [in the Library. Half length.]

JAMES SHIRLEY, the Poet: [sometime of St. John's College, ob. 1666, æt. 72. Three quarter length, sitting.]

Sir JOHN HAWKYNs, Kt. the Traveller, temp. Eliz. [and naval Commander: ob. 1595: three quarter length.]

JOHN TAYLOR the Water-Poet: [ob. 1654, æt. 74: half length. Painted and given by his Nephew John Taylor of Oxford, 1655, whose Portrait also by himself is in the staircase.]

BEN. JOHNSON, the Comedian: [created M. A. 1619: ob. 1637, æt. 63. Kit Kat.]

EDWARD BENLOWS, (Benevolus) Esq. [a Poet, ob. 1676, æt. 73.]

[ROBERT] WALKER, a Painter: [ob. 1658: half length.] done by himself.

Sir MARTIN FROBISER, Kt. at length: [a noted Commander at Sea in Q. Elizabeth's time. 'A. D. 1577: æt. suæ. C. K. F.' ob. 1594: given in 1674 by *Walter Charleton*, D. M. Fellow of the Coll. of Phys. Lond. and Phys. in Ordinary to K. Ch. II. and Pres. of the Royal Society.]

[The following Portraits, &c. have also been presented to the University to be deposited in these Galleries, since our Author's time.

JOHN HARMER, D. M.

Painted by *Goddard Dunning*, 1660: given by *Pet. Pett*, Esq. 1695, Kit Kat length.

RICHARD ALLESTREY, D. D. Stud. of Christ Church, Regius Prof. of Div. Can. of Chr. Ch. and Prov. of Eton Coll. ob. 1681, æt. 61. Kit Kat, in a Clerical Habit.

ROBERT SOUTH, D. D. Public Orator, Canon of Christ Church, &c. ob. 1716. Kit Kat, in a Clerical Habit.

Both given by *Ralph Bathurst*, D. M. Pres. of Trin. Coll. and Dean of Wells, about 1700.

'Effigiem hanc honoratissimi Domini JACOBI BERTIE, Comitis de ABINGDON, Baronis NORREYS de Rycott: qui de Regno et Ecclesiâ Anglicanâ sub tribus Regibus optime meruit; fuitque diu Forrestarum Regiarum cis Trentam Justitiarius Capitalis, Oxoniensis Comitatus Præfectus fortissimus; Urbis Seneschallus fidelissimus; Academiæ Fautor amicissimus; eidem Academiæ *Montagu*, Filius natu-maximus, Honorum et Virtutum Hæres dono dedit,' 1700. Ob. 1697. By *Dabl.* Whole length standing in his robes.

' Hanc

‘Hanc magni WALLISII Oxoniensis (1) effigiem celeberrimæ Academix Oxoniensi D. D. D. *Samuel Pepys* Car. et Jac. Angl. Regib. a Secretis Admirallix.’

Whole length, in the robes of D. D. standing. Given in 1702. ‘*G. Kneller* Eques faciebat a° 1701.’

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, ob. 1526: half length, pointing to a Globe; a Ship in the back ground. Given by *Bernard Mould*, M. A. of Wadham Coll. 1707.

SAMUEL BUTLER, Poet: ob. 1680, æt. 68. By Sir *P. Lely*. Three quarter length.

THOMAS PHILIP HOWARD (Brother to Henry Duke of Norfolk) the last English Cardinal, 1675: ob. 1694, æt. 65. Kit Kat, in a Cardinal’s Habit.

‘D. M. LUTERUS Eislebiæ natus anno 1483, 10 Novembris: Erfudix in Magistrum promotus 1505, ætatis suæ 22: Wittembergam venit 1508, ætatis suæ 25: in Doctorem renunciatus 1512, ætatis 29: maritus factus 1525, ætatis 41: Eislebiæ placide mortuus 1546, 18 Februarii: Hinc Wittembergam, deductus, ibique sepultus est ætatis suæ 63.’ Half length.

‘Effigies PATRICII RUTHVENI Equitis Scoto-Britanni, viri spectatissima in utrumque Carolum fide, alteri in bellicis Strategii, alteri a Domesticis Camerarii; apud Anglos de BRAINFORD; apud Scotos de FORTH Comitibus merito facti; utpote qui in utroque Regno contra Rebelles eam rei militaris scientiam exercuit, quam sub augustissimo Principe Gustavo Adolpho acquisivit.’ Ob. 1651. Kit Kat, on board.

PETER GRIFFINFIELD, Chancellor of Denmark. (2) Kit Kat, oval; on a blue ribbon is pendent the Badge of the Order of the Elephant, in Denmark.

EDMUND HALLEY, D. C. L. of Queen’s Coll. Savilian Professor of Geometry; Fellow and Secretary to the Royal Society, Royal Astronomer at Greenwich: ob. 1742. æt. 82. See p. 866. ‘Inclytæ Oxoniensi Academix Thomas Murray Pictor, D. D. C.’ 1712. Three quarter length.

(1) [*John Wallis*, D. D. Savilian Professor of Geometry and Keeper of the Records: ob. 1703, æt. 80. See before, p. 866.]

(2) [Concerning *P. Griffenfield*, Bishop Barlow has prefixed the following memorandum to a copy of Wandalin’s book (*De Jure Regio*) presented to him by the Chancellor, and now repositèd in the Bodleian Library, amongst other books bequeathed by the Bishop to that place, viz. ‘Hoc *John Wandalini* opus *De Jure Regio*, pro amicitia et bene-

volentia sua singulari (ea qua par est gratitudine æterno recolenda) Tho. Lincolnienfi dono dedit, XII cal. Decem. anno CIODCLXXIX. Petrus nuper (quam nollem infaustum illud nuper!) Griffenfeldix Comes illustrissimus, magnusque et meritissimus Daniæ Cancellarius, et (æmulis factoque nequicquam reluctantibus) Vir optimus et doctissimus, Daniæ suæ prius ornamentum, nunc triste desiderium, (quod nullus dubito) a posteritate sero venerandus.’ Hearne.]

GEOFFREY CHAUCER, Poet: ob. 1400, æt. 72. On a small board, half length.

HUMPHRY HODY, D. D. Fellow of Wadham Coll. Regius Professor of Greek, and Archd. of the Diocese of Oxford: ob. 1706, æt. 47. Kit Kat, in a Clerical Habit.

JOHN SELDEN, Esq. sometime of Hart Hall; Bencher of the Inner Temple, and Antiquary: ob. 1654, æt. 70. See before in the Library, p. 945. Oval, Kit Kat.

SAMUEL BOCHART, a Sojourner in the University, and Student in the public Library, 1622; Minister of the reformed Church at Caen in Normandy; Orientalist, Philologist, and Critic: ob. 1667, æt. 68. '*P. Du Bose*, 1663.'

‘ Neustria se tanti matrem miratur alumni,
 Quem stupet ut rarum Numinis orbis opus.
 Quicquid Arabs, Phœnix, Graius, docuitque Latinus
 Inclusum vasto pectore solus habet.’

Half length, in a black dress, in the Library. Given by Mr. *James Gambier* of Gloc. Hall, 1712.

King CHARLES II: 1649: ob. 1685, æt. 55.

His Queen Consort, CATHERINE of Portugal, 1662: ob. 1705, æt. 67.

King JAMES II, 1685: abdicated 1688: ob. 1701, æt. 68.

His Queen Consort, MARY BEATRIX of Este, 1685: ob. 1718, æt. 60. All four three quarter length. By Sir *P. Lely*. Given by *Nathaniel Lord Crew* Bishop of Durham 1718.

Sir GODFREY KNELLER, Knt. of the Roman Empire, cr. D. C. L. Knt. and Bart. Royal Painter: ob. 1723, æt. 78. Painted and given by himself 1721: three quarter length standing; with a gold Chain and Medallion of K. Will. III.

JOHN SHEFFIELD, Duke of NORMANBY and BUCKINGHAMSHIRE; Kt. of the Garter; of the Privy Council to K. Ch. II, James II, Will. III, and Q. Anne: ob. 1721, æt. 75: given by his Widow the Dutchess, *Catherine*, daughter of K. James II, 1722: whole length, by *Richardson*.

CHARLES SACKVILLE Earl of DORSET and MIDDLESEX, Knt. of the Garter, Lord Chamberlain of the Household to K. WILL. III: ob. 1706: æt. 68. In his Robes, Order, &c. Half length.

MATTHEW PRIOR, Esq. the Poet: Ambassador, Secretary of State for Ireland, and Lord Com. of Trade: ob. 1721, æt. 56. Three quarters.

Both

Both painted by *Richardson*, and given by *Edward Lord Harley*, eldest son of Robert Earl of Oxford, 1723.

‘ALEXANDER POPE Armiger: Et quod eximio apud eruditos nomini invidendam attulit dignitatis accessionem; effigiem dedit et virum honestavit, A. D. 1723, Hon^{simus} *Edvardus Comes Oxon et Mortimer.*’ ob. 1744, æt. 56. Half length.

ROBERT CONNY, D. M. sometime of Magd. Coll. ob. 1722: the gift of his Widow 1723. By *V. Haecken*. Three quarter length, sitting.

MICHAEL SEIGNEUR de MONTAIGNE, a French Writer, ob. 1592, æt. 60: given by *Geo. Clarke*, D. C. L. 1725. Kit Kat.

‘Sic ferebat ora

Vir egregius HENRICUS ALDRICH, S. T. P.

Dignissimus Ædis. Christi Decanus;

Quod, ut posteris innotescat,

Hanc ejus Effigiem Acad. Oxon.

(Cujus ingens fuit decus et ornamentum)

D. D. *Georgius Clarke*,

Qui virum diu coluit et amavit,

MDCCXXV.’

Ob. 1710, æt. 64. In a Clerical Habit, Kit Kat. By Sir *Godfrey Kneller*.

‘Reverend. admodum et Honoratiff. D. D. NAT. BARO CREW de Stein, Episc. Dunelm. Legatum *Gul. Lupton*, S. T. P. 1726:’ Soc. Coll. Linc. et Preb. Dunelm. three quarter length, in the Robes of a Baron. By Sir *G. Kneller*.

‘RIC. TOMLYNS, Armig. (1) Anno Dom. 1628: ætatis suæ 64. Pii Fundatoris effigies viva. Domine cognovisti me. Psal. 139.’

Three quarter length, standing.

‘Viro cl. SAMUELI CLARKE Linguarum Orientalium post Pocockium peritissimo (2) posuit Alicia D’Anvers F.’ Half length, with a pen in his left hand, writing.

‘Effigies TICHONIS BRAHE, Ottoni D. Ætatis suæ anno 50 completo.

(1) *R. Tomlyns*, of Westminster, Esq. was Founder of the Anatomy Lecture, 1624. See before, p. 883.

(2) *Samuel Clarke* was a Member of Merton College, and M. A. He was also elected the first

Architypographer of the University, and Superior Bedel of the Civil Law; died Dec. 27, 1669, and was buried in Halywell Church in the suburbs of Oxford. ATH. OXON. v. ii. an. 1669.

Qui post divinum in Patria Exilium libertati desideratæ, divino provisu restitutus est.' Ob. 1601, æt. 55. Half length, (1) with a gold Chain, and the Badge of the Order of the Elephant in Denmark.

MARGARET, Countess of RICHMOND and DERBY, Mother to K. Hen. VII, and Foundress of the Margaret Lecture of Divinity, 1496: ob. 1509. See before, p. 825. A Head, with a Book in her hands.

HUGO GROTIUS: ob. 1645, æt. 62: by ——— *Miereveld*: given by Dr. *Clarke*, aforesaid, 1727. A Head, oval.

JOHN FREDERIC WEICHMAN, a Counsellor of the Law at Hamburgh, S. R. L. S. painted and given by himself 1728. Three quarters.

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS Roterodam: Resident in St. Mary's Coll. 1498, and at times for several years: ob. 1536, æt. 70. Three quarters, on board. Given by Sir *James Thornhill*, Knt. Painter, 1728. In the Library.

'FRANCISCUS CHERRY, cl. DODWELLI alter ego:' (2) given by his daughter *Anne*, 1729. A Head.

NICHOLAS HARPSFIELD, D. C. L. Regius Prof. of Greek, and Archd. of Canterbury: ob. 1583. On board. A Head. The gift of R. M. *Mafsey*, D. M.

WILLIAM JANE, Student of Ch. Ch. D. D. Regius Prof. of Div. and Dean of Gloucester: ob. 1706. Given by *Peter Foulkes*, D. D. Sub-Dean of Chr. Ch. and Can. of Exeter, 1730. q. Removed.

Sir HANS SLOANE, D. M. by Dipl. 1701; Bart. President of the Coll. of Phys. and of the Royal Society: ob. 1753, æt. 91.

'Appof. Rad. *Palmer*, Arm. 1731. *Richardson* pinxit 1730.'

'Ὁν δ' αὐτὴ πολύμητις ἀνεπλασε χερσιν Ἀθήνη.'

In the robes of D. M. sitting; whole length.

'BALDUINUS HAMEY, M. D. 1638. B. F. Seculi decus.' Oval: a Head. Given by his nephew the said *Ralph Palmer* of Chelsea, Middlesex, Esq. 1732.

(1) [In p. 955 and 956 the Portraits of the FOUNDERS of the Colleges and of Sir THOMAS BODLEY are half lengths. Also in the next eight pages, or Sheet 6H, the three quarters should be

half lengths, and the half lengths and Kit Kat should be three quarters.

(2) *Fr. Cherry* of Shottesbrook, Berks, Esq. ob. 1713, æt. 48.

A Bust in Marble of JOHN CHURCHILL, Duke of MARLBOROUGH :
with the following Inscription underneath:

“ JOHANNES
Dux MARLBURIENSIS
S. R. Imperii Princeps, &c.
Angliæ et Bataviæ Libertatum periclitantium Assertor
Galliæ triumphantis
Domitor et Flagellum
Germaniæ ruentis Liberator ac Tutamen.
Qui per acerrimum decenne Bellum
Hostium copias sæpius aggressus, nunquam non fudit;
eorumque Oppida oppugnans nunquam non expugnavit.
Illustrissima Vidua, digna tali tantoque Viro
D. D. Academiæ Oxoniensi. A. D. MDCCXXX.”

“ JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH
Prince of the Roman Empire, &c.
the Rescuer of the Liberties of
ENGLAND and HOLLAND
when in the most imminent Danger;
The Subduer and Scourge
of FRANCE when in its
Height of Power.
The Deliverer and Protector
of GERMANY
When at the Point of Ruin.
Who throughout the whole Course
of a ten years vigorous War
upon the Enemies Armies and continual
Assaults upon their strong Towns,
never once failed of Success.

Battles gained	-	-	-	-	5
Strong Towns that surrendered without Siege	-	-	-	-	16
Strong Towns besieged and taken	-	-	-	-	24.”

Ob. 1722, æt. 72.

GEORGE

GEORGE BUCHANAN, Poet, Historian, and Tutor to K. JAMES VI of Scotland, afterwards James I of England, ob. 1582, æt. 76. A Head, on board.

JOHN DRYDEN, Poet Laureat, 1655: ob. 1701, æt. 70. A Head, oval.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON, Poet Laureat: cr. M.A. Jul. 19, 1619. ob. 1638, æt. 63. A Head, oval.

Three last given by *George Clarke*, D. C. L. Fellow of All Souls Coll. and Burgeſs in Parliament for the University, 1731.

‘GULIELMUS BROMLEY, Arm. de Baginton in com. War. decies ab hac Academia Delegatus ad Parliamentum: in quo, regnante Anna, per triennium Orator; poſtea uſque ad exceſſum optimæ Regiſſe Principaliſ Secretariuſ: ob. 13 Febr. 1732.’ In the Speaker’s robes, half length. Painted by *Dabl* 1712. Bequeathed by himſelf.

‘JOANNES RADCLIFFE, M. D. Univerſitati Oxoniſſi munificentiffimuſ, ob. Nov. 1714,’ æt. 65.

‘Legavit *Gulielmuſ Bromley*, Arm. de Baginton, in com. War. unus e Curatoribuſ Teſtamenti et Ac. Oxon. pluſ triginta annos Burgenſiſ.’ Half length, ſitting; by *Sir G. Kneller*.

JOHN LOCKE, Student of Chriſt Church, B. M. ob. 1704, æt. 72. Painted and given by *Tho. Gibſon*, Painter, 1733. Half length, ſitting.

THOMAS CREECH, M. A. of Wadham Coll. Fellow of All Souls Coll. 1683, B. D. Poet: ob. 1701, æt. 42. Given by *Humphrey Bartholomew*, M. A. of Univ. Coll. 1733. Three quarters, oval, in a clerical habit.

AXELIUS OXENSTIERN, Count, and High Chancellor of Sweden; Chief Miniſter of State to the great Guſtavuſ Adolphuſ, King of Sweden. Three quarters.

LUCIUS CAREY, Viſcount FALKLAND, in Scotland, 1633, of the Privy Council, and Secretary of State to K. Ch. I; killed at the battle of Newbury 1643, æt. 43. Three quarter length. In the Library. (1)

ISAAC FULLER, Painter, by himſelf, ob. 1676. Half length, ſitting.

The three laſt given by *Richard Rawlinſon*, D. C. L. 1734.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, Earl of Strafford, 1640; Lord Deputy of Ireland, moſt unjuſtly beheaded in 1641, æt. 48. Given by *Sir Henry Cheere*, the Statuary, 1734. Painted by *V. Dyck*. Half length.

(1) Lord *Falkland* reſided at Burford and Great Tew, near Oxford, and often retired to the Univerſity ‘for the company of, and converſation with, learned and witty men.’ ATH. OXON. v. i. an. 1633.

The eight following hung sometime in the Anatomy School. Painted by *J. Wollaston*, 1734. Three quarters :

'THEODORUS TURQUETUS MAYERNE, M. D. Reg. Eques Auratus.' He was also Baron of Aubon in France ; incorp. D. M. 1606 : Physician to K. James I, and Charles I: ob. 1655, æt. 82.

WILLIAM HARVEY, D. M. of Gonville and Caius Coll. in Camb. incorp. 1642 ; Warden of Merton Coll. ob. 1657, æt. 80. See p. II, v. iii.

THOMAS WHARTON, D. M. of Pembroke Hall, Cambr. and resident in Trinity Coll. in this University ; cr. D. M. 1647 ; Fellow and Censor of the Coll. of Phys. ob. 1673.

THOMAS WILLIS of Christ Church, B. M. Prof. of Natural Philosophy ; cr. D. M. 1660 ; Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Coll. of Phys. ob. 1675, æt. 54. See before, p. 870.

FRANCIS GLISSON, D. M. of Gonville and Caius Coll. and Reg. Prof. of Medicine, Camb. incorp. D. M. 1627 : Prof. of the Coll. of Phys. ob. 1677, æt. 80.

THOMAS BROWN, M. A. of Pembroke Coll. 1623, and Stud. in Med. D. M. at Leyden, and incorp. 1637, Hon. Fel. of the Coll. of Phys. and a Knt. ob. 1682, æt. 77.

THOMAS SYDENHAM, cr. B. M. 1648, Fel. of All Souls Coll. ob. 1689, æt. 65. (1)

WALTER CHARLTON, M. A. of Magd. Hall, cr. D. M. 1642 : Phys. in ordinary to K. Ch. I and II : F. R. S. and Prof. of the Coll. of Phys. ob. 1707, æt. 88.

ROBERT RAYMOND, Baron RAYMOND, and Chief Justice of England 1724, ob. 1733 : whole length, standing, in his robes. By *Vanderbank*. Given by *Uriah Shudall*, 1735.

JAMES HYDE, D. M. Regius Prof. of Medicine, and Principal of St. Mary Magdalen Hall : ob. 1681. See before, p. 861. Half length, in the robes of D. M.

JOSIAH PULLEN, M. A. Vice Principal of St. Mary Magdalen Hall : ob. 1715, æt. 90. Three quarters, in a clerical habit.

Both given by *Matthew Frampton*, D. M. Fellow of Magdalen College, 1736.

(1) *T. Sydenham* was famous for his cool regimen in the small pox, which his greatest adversaries were forced to take up and follow. He was

also famous for his method of giving the bark after the paroxysm in agues, and for his laudanum.

‘HIERONYMUS WESTON, Comes Portland (1634) et Angliæ Archi-
Thesaur. regnante Carolo 1^{mo} ob. 1662. Ex dono *Job. Piers* de Denton,
com. Oxon.’ 1736. A Head.

WILLIAM HENRY NASSAU, Prince of ORANGE, cr. D. C. L. 1670,
William III, King of England, 1689: ob. 1702, æt. 52.

His Queen Consort, MARY II, 1689: ob. 1694, æt. 33.

Both whole length, in their coronation robes. By Sir *G. Kneller*. Be-
queathed by *George Clarke*, D. C. L. before mentioned, 1736.

A marble Bust, with the following Inscription:

“CHRISTOPHER WREN, Eq. Aurat.
Ex dono *Christ. Wren* Arm.”

Fil. 1737. (1)

A Bust in marble of Sir ISAAC NEWTON, Knt. Astronomer and Mathe-
mat. ob. 1727, æt. 85.

‘JONATHAN SWIFT, S. T. P. Decanus Patr. Dubl.

Effigiem viri Musis amicissimi,

Ingenio prorsus sibi proprio celeberrimi

Ut ipsum suis Oxoniensibus aliquatenus redonaret,

Parietem habere voluit Bodleianum, 1739,

Johannes Barber, Armiger, Aldermannus,

nec ita pridem Prætor Londinensis.’

Painted by *Fervas*. Three quarters, in a clerical habit. (2)

JOHN KING, D. D. of Christ Church, Master of the Charter House,
and Archd. of Colchester: ob. 1739. Whole length, in a canonical habit,
standing: Given by will, (dated July 28, 1736) with thirteen other Pic-
tures, viz.

I. Our SAVIOUR appearing after his Resurrection to his ten Disciples.

II. MOSES striking the rock.

Two large pieces on board, companions, by *Jordan*.

III. A Flanders Boor, with a basket on his arm, and two boys stealing
fruit: by *Frank Hall*.

IV. A calm Sea, with ships and Gallies, and with a fine Landscape
and Fish Market: by *Vilnart*: on board.

V. A Storm in Haerlem Meer: by *Porcellus*: on board.

(1) *Christopher Wren*, D. C. L. was Fellow of All Souls Coll. Savilian Prof. of Astronomy, &c. ob. 1723, æt. 91. See before, p. 868.

(2) *J. Swift*, proceeded M. A. of Hart Hall, ob. 1692, æt. 78.

VI. A large still Life, with Musical Instruments.

VII. Another large still Life, viz. several Mathematical Instruments, and Books of Navigation, with a pair of Globes.

VIII. IX. Two Portraits of Saints, ANDREW and PAUL: Half length, on board.

X. Another of St. PETER: A Head, on board.

XI. A large Sea Piece. The Fleet of England under sail, anno 1673, commanded by James Duke of York; 17 feet long: by *Phillips*.

XII. A Dutch Sea piece, with the prospect of a Town.

XIII. THEODORE HAAK, of New Hausen, near Worms, in the Palatinate, resident in the University above three years, as a Commoner of Gloucester Hall; Translator of the Dutch Annotations, &c. into English; F. R. S. ob. 1690. Three quarter length.

A Prospect of OXFORD from the North West: painted by *Summers*: 12 feet long.

Three Paintings: viz. Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Lady BETTY POWLETT of the Marquis of Winchester's Family, in K. James the First's time, whole length, standing, in a dress of her own work.

The five last are on the Staircase, leading to the Library.

EDWARD POCOKE, D. D. Fellow of Corpus Christi College; Archb. Laud's Prof. of Arabic, Regius Prof. of Hebrew, Canon of Christ Church, &c. ob. 1691, æt. 87. See p. 851, 895. Oval, Three quarters length.

Another of the same is in the Library. Three quarter.

A Draught of Venice: and a Map of Battles fought in England. (1)

The Rev. WILLIAM DERHAM, D. D. sometime of Trinity College, and Canon of Windsor, 1716: ob. 1735, æt. 78. Three quarters, in a clerical habit.

A Prospect of ANTWERP.

ABRAHAM COWLEY, Poet: Scholar of Trin. Coll. Camb. and M. A. sometime of St. John's Coll. in this University, and created D. M. ob. 1667, æt. 49. Three quarters.

(1) 'A most noble Draught of Venice, printed from a wooden cut, which is much admired by all curious persons, who deservedly look upon it as a very great rarity; the whole being done in several sheets, cut on wooden blocks. Both the cutting and the drawing are very masterly. It seems to have been done about the year 1500. The mention of this Draught puts me in mind of a still greater rarity (which I have often heard spoken of) that hung formerly in the Gallery, and that is a Map or Draught of all the battles fought in England, from the landing of William the Conqueror to the reign of Q. Elizabeth; in 16 sheets, done with a pen, by *John Norden*.' (Hearne.)

Another

Another when older, by Sir *G. Kneller*. Oval: a Head.

SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and of the Privy Council; admitted a Student in the Library 1690: Historian: ob. 1691, æt. 55. Three quarters, oval. By Sir *G. Kneller*.

FREDERIC ZUCCHERO, a Painter, by himself. He came to England in 1574, but did not stay long. Ob. 1609, æt. 66. Half length, sitting, with Compasses in his hand.

The Seven Vices, painted on Copper, by *Godfrey Schalken*: viz. Pride, Lust, Envy, Sloth, Avarice, Drunkenness, and Revenge.

HADRIAN BEVERLAND, Dominus Zelandiæ; Doctor of the Law; a Dutch Writer; a sojourner in Oxford about 1672, for the sake of the Library. Ob. soon after 1712. By Sir *G. Kneller*, '1689,' Half length.

HENRY IV, King of FRANCE, on horseback, 1589: Knt. of the Garter 1590: ob. 1610, æt. 57. Painted on copper.

WILLIAM PRYNNE, Esq. some time of Oriel Coll. and admitted B. A. Bencher and Reader at Lincoln's Inn, and after the Restoration Keeper of the Records in the Tower: ob. 1669, æt. 69. On board: a Head.

JOHN LOUVOIS GUEZ Sieur de BALZAC, a French Writer: ob. 1654. A Head.

'GEORGE CLIFFORD, Earl of CUMBERLAND 1588:' Knt. of the Garter: cr. M. A. 1592: Mathematician and Navigator: ob. 1605, æt. 47. Three quarters, on board.

'MARGARET, Countess of CUMBERLAND, 1588:' ob. 1616. Three quarter length, on board.

JOHN OGILVIE, Cosmographer to K. Ch. II. and Poet: ob. 1676, æt. 76. Three quarters.

JOHN FLAMSTEED, Royal Astronomer at Greenwich: ob. 1719, æt. 74. '*T. Gibson, fec' 1712.*' Half length, sitting.

HENRY DODWELL, M. A. Camden's Professor of Ancient History, 1688: ob. 1711, æt. 70. See p. 881. Half length, with a pen in his hand, writing at a table.

'D^{ns} FRANCISCUS JUNIUS Francisci filius: operâ *Antonii van Dyck.*'
A Sketch (1).

(1) *Francis Junius*, Son of *Francis J.* Prof. of Div. at Leyden, was born at Heidelberg in Germany 1589. He came into England 1620, left it about 1659, returned 1675, died 1677, at the house of his Nephew Gerard Vossius, near Wind-

for, aged 89, and was buried in St. George's Chapel in Windsor; where the University erected a handsome Monument to his memory. He had resided in Oxford many years, and was a Benefactor to the Library. See before, p. 945.

STEPHEN GARDINER, L.L.D. Mast. of Trinity Hall, Cambr. Bishop of Winchester 1531, Chanc. of Camb. and Lord Chanc. of England: ob. 1555, æt. 72. A Head, on board.

JOSHUA LASHER, D. M. of St. John's Coll. Regius Prof. of Medicine: ob. 1729, æt. 82. Half length, in the Robes of D. M. See p. 861.

Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE, Knt. Garter Principal King of Arms; Antiquary and Historian; cr. M. A. 1642. ob. 1686, æt. 80. Three quarters, oval, with his Badge of the Garter pendent to a gold Chain.

Sir KENELME DIGBY, Knight, Philosopher and Benefactor to the Library: ob. 1665; æt. 62. Half length, by *A. v. Dyck*.

Copy of the same, by *Gerard Zouft*.

Another of the same is in the Library.

A Bust of HOMER in marble.

SAMUEL CLARKE, D. D. Critic and Divine: Rector of St. James's, London: ob. 1729, æt. 54. Three quarters, in a clerical habit.

RICHARD VAUGHAN, of St. John's Coll. Camb. incorp. M. A. 1584: Bishop of London, 1604: ob. 1607. Three quarters, in a Bishop's habit.

WILLIAM PATTEN de WAINFLEET, Bishop of Winchester, Lord Chancellor of England, 1456, and Founder of Magdalen College: ob. 1486. A small Portrait, on board. Arms and Motto. A Head, in an Episcopal habit.

LANCELOT ANDREWS, Bishop of Chichester 1605; Ely 1609; Winchester 1618; Visitor of several Colleges in Oxford: ob. 1626, æt. 71. A Head, in a Bishop's habit. See p. 959.

FRANCIS COTTINGTON, Baron COTTINGTON, Master of the Court of Wards about 1641: ob. 1653. A Head.

WILLIAM CECIL, Baron of BULEIGH, 1571: Secretary of State in the reigns of K. Edw. VI. and Q. Eliz. and afterwards Lord High Treasurer of England: cr. M. A. 1566: ob. 1598, æt. 77. Three quarters, on board.

Lady JANE GREY, eldest daughter of the Duke of Suffolk, by Frances daughter of Mary second sister to K. Hen. VIII; married to Lord Clifford Dudley, fourth son of the Duke of Northumberland; proclaimed Queen 1553; beheaded 1554, æt. 17. A Head, on board.

St. JEROME: one of the Latin Fathers: ob. 420, æt. 80. In the Library. Three quarters.

‘HUMPHREDUS WANLEY, Coventriensis, 1717: natus 21 die Martis A. D. 1672 (1).’

‘*Tb^s. Hill* pinxit.’ Given by *Edward Harley* Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, 1740. In the Library: Three quarter length.

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY, Knt. Poet: of Queen’s Coll. admitted B. A. 1598: poisoned in the Tower 1613, æt. 32. By *Cornelius Jansen*. Three quarter. Bequeathed by *Tbo. Overbury*, of Barton, Warwickshire, Esq. 1740.

King JAMES the First: ob. 1625, æt. 59: in a broad hat with a high crown, and the Order of the Garter.

HENRY, Prince of WALES, eldest son of K. James I, matriculated of Magdalen Coll. 1605: ob. 1612, æt. 18: with the Order of the Garter’.

King CHARLES the First: matriculated a Member of the University 1616: beheaded 1649, æt. 48.

His Queen Consort, HENRIETTA MARIA of France: ob. 1669, æt. 60.

The four last given in 1741 by *Humphrey Bartholomew*, Esq. of University Coll. cr. M. A.

CHARLES Prince of WALES, when a Boy; afterwards K. Charles II. All five are in the Library. Three quarters.

A Jesuit, unknown: ‘1607:’ Three quarters, oval, on board.

SIR THOMAS WYAT, Knt. sometime a Student in the University; Ambassador and Poet: ob. 1541, æt. 38. A Head, on board. Given by *Rich. Rawlinson*, Esq. D. C. L. 1743.

WILLIAM JANE, D. D. Regius Prof. of Div. &c. ob: 1706. See p. 965, and 979.

Given by the Archb. of York (*T. Herring*) 1744. Painted by *W. Gandy* 1706. Three quarters, in a Clerical Habit.

JOHN BAGFORD, Antiquary, and Collector of Books for Robert Harley, the first Earl of Oxford: ob. 1716, æt. 65. Three quarters.

THOMAS BAKER, B. D. sometime Fellow of St. John’s Coll. Cambridge, Antiquary: ob. 1740, æt. 84. Three quarters, in a Clerical Habit.

(1) *H. Wanley* was sometime Member of St. Edmund Hall, (matric. Pasch. 1695, fil. Nath. W. de Coventry) afterward of University Coll. Author of ‘*Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis Liber alter: seu Humphredi Wanleii Librorum*

Vett. Septentrionalium, quæ in Angliæ Bibliothecis extant, &c. Catalogus Hist. Crit. &c. He was also Librarian to Robert and Edward Earls of Oxford. Ob. 1726, æt. 54.

The two last given by *R. Rawlinson*, D. C. L. before mentioned, 1745.

GEORGE HICKES, D. D. Fell. of Lincoln Coll. and Dean of Worcester, eminent in Gothic Antiquities: ob. 1715, æt. 73. Given by *Euseby Isham*, D. D. Rector of Lincoln Coll. 1746. In the Library. Three quarter length, in a Clerical Habit.

Sir JOHN CHARDIN, Knt. Traveller: ob. 1713, æt. 70. By *Dandridge* 'anno 1711, ætatis 68.' Half length, sitting, with a black servant holding a Map.

'Ex dono filii natu maximi *Johannis Chardin* de Kempton Park, in comitatu Middlesex, Baronetti, anno 1746.'

WILLIAM of NASSAU, the first Prince of ORANGE, assassinated 1584. A Head, on board.

MAURICE de NASSAU, Prince of ORANGE, Knt. of the Garter: ob. 1625, æt. 58. A Head, on board.

ELIZABETH, eldest Daughter of K. James I, Wife of Frederick V, of Simmerin, Elector Palat. and titular K. of Bohemia: ob. 1662, æt. 66. Three quarters, with a Plume of Feathers in her hair, and a spear in her hand. In the Library.

THOMAS CRANMER, Archb. of Canterbury; burnt 1557, æt. 67. A Head, on pannel. By *Johnson*.

GERALD FITZGERALD, Earl of KILDARE, Lord Deputy of Ireland. A Head, on board: ob. 1536.

The five last given by *R. Rawlinson*, D. C. L. before mentioned, 1750.

JOHN POTTER, D. D. sometime of Univ. Coll. and Fellow of Lincoln Coll. Regius Prof. of Div. Bishop of Oxford and Archbishop of Canterbury: ob. 1747, æt. 73. Whole length, standing; in an Episcopal Habit. 'Thomas Hudson, pinxit.'

Given by his son *John Potter*, D. D. of Christ Church, Archd. of Oxford, and Dean of Canterbury, 1750.

JOHN ANSTIS, Esq. Garter King at Arms; sometime of Exeter Coll. and Fell. of the Middle Temple: ob. 1744, æt. 75. Whole length, decayed, and removed. Given by *Lewis Stephens*, D. D. Canon of Exeter, 1750.

JOSEPH ADDISON, Esq. M. A. Fellow of Magdalen Coll. Principal Secretary of State, &c. ob. 1719, æt. 47. By Sir *G. Kneller*. Given by *Charlotte Addison*, his daughter, 1750. Kit Kat.

THOMAS WOLSEY, Fellow of Magdalen Coll. Archb. of York; Cardinal; Lord Chancellor of England, and Founder of Cardinal College, now Christ Church: ob. 1530, æt. 59. A Head. Painted on board in the habit of a Cardinal, with his Arms. Given by *Charles Godwyn*, B. D. Fellow of Balliol Coll. 1750.

JOHN JAMES DILLENIUS, D. M. of St. John's Coll. Professor of Botany: ob. 1747, æt. 60. Three quarters.

Given by *George Sydal*, M. A. 1750.

THOMAS WHITE, D. D. Founder of the Moral Philosophy Lecture: ob. 1623. A Copy by *Green*, Jun. Three quarters. Given by *William Derham*, D. D. Prof. of St. John Bapt. Coll. 1750.

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, D. D. Student and Dean of Christ Church; Bishop of Rochester: ob. 1732, æt. 69. By Sir *G. Kneller*. Three quarters, in an episcopal habit. Given by *Barth. Piesley*, D. D. Fellow of Trinity Coll. 1750.

'Hon. Dom. JOSEPHUS WILLIAMSON, Eques Auratus, Regi Car. II. Secretarius Principalis: Deinde ad Tractatum Pacis Coloniae et Ryfwici Legatus Extraord. D^o. dedit *Josephus Smith*, S. T. P. Collegii Reginae Præpositus:' 1754. (1)

Painted by Sir *P. Lely*. Half length, standing.

'Mag. JOH. FOX insignis sui temporis Martyriologus.' Ob. 1587, æt. 70. A Head.

Given by *Joseph Smith*, D. C. L. of Queen's Coll. 1754.

JOHN WILKINS, D. D. Warden of Wadham Coll. and Bishop of Chester: ob. 1672, æt. 58.

Half length, sitting, in an episcopal habit. By *M. Beale*.

Sir HENRY SPELMAN, Knt. Antiquary: ob. 1641, æt. 81.

HENRY HOWARD, Earl of SURREY, General and Poet, eldest Son of Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk: beheaded 1547, æt. 27: A Head on board. By *Holbein*.

PETER GASSENDUS of Provence, in Italy, Royal Professor of Mathematics: ob. 1655. A small Head, on copper, in the Library.

'FREDERICUS DUX Sax. Elector.'

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS Roterodam: ob. 1536, æt. 70.

(1) Sir *J. Williamson* was sometime Fellow of D.C.L. 1674; a benefactor also to Queen's Coll. Queen's Coll. M. A. by Dipl. 1657, and cr. ob. 1701, æt. 70.

OLIVER PLUNKET, Pop. Bp. of Armagh, murdered 2d July 1681, æt. 65.

The three last on board, small Heads, are in the library.

MARTIN HERP. VAN TROMP, Dutch Admiral, knighted in England, killed in an Engagement with the English fleet, commanded by General Monk and V. Adm. Penn and Lawfon, Sunday July 31, 1653, æt. 55. Small portrait, on board, whole length, in boots.

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, Fel. Com. of Exeter Coll. Earl of Shaftsbury, Lord High Chancellor of England 1662: ob. 1682, æt. 62. Three quarters, in the Chancellor's Robes.

‘SALOMON NEGRI Damascenus 1718.’

Admitted to the Library July 20, 1721. Painted by *Hill*. Three quarters.

NATHANIEL WANLEY, M. A. of Trin. Coll. Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry. Three quarters, in a clerical habit.

The eleven last bequeathed by *R. Rawlinson*, D. C. L. 1755.

RICHARD RAWLINSON, Esq. D. C. L. of St. John's Coll. a Benefactor to the Library, &c. ob. 1755.

Three quarters, in the Robes of D. C. L.

JOSEPH TRAPP, D. D. Fellow of Wadham Coll. Professor of Poetry: ob. 1747, æt. 67. Three quarters.

Given by his Son *Joseph Trapp*, M. A. of New College, 1755.

JAMES GIBBS, Architect of Dr. Radcliffe's Library; cr. M. A. ob. 1754, æt. 71.

Three quarters; with Compasses, pointing to a ground plan of the Library. By *Williams*.

Two fine Casts in Plaster of APOLLO, and VENUS.

Given in 1756 by *John Bosworth*, M. A. Fellow of Oriel Coll. afterwards D. D. and Rector of Tortworth, Gloucestershire.

THOMAS FERMOR, Earl of Pomfret, of Christ Church, cr. M. A. Knt. of the Bath, Master of the Horse to Queen Caroline: ob. 1753. æt. 55.

His Countess's Consort HENRIETTA LOUISA: ob. 1761.

Both in one Piece, whole length, standing, in their Robes: ‘*T. Bardwell*, f.’ Given by the Countess when a widow, 1759.

God's Covenant with Noah after the Flood.

Given by Mr. *Cornish*, Painter, 1759. In the staircase. Five feet by four.

'CAROLUS XII, REX SUECICÆ: natus d. 11. Jun. A° 1682: occub. d. 30 Nov. A° 1718.' 'G. *Schroeder*, pinxit.'

FREDERIC WILLIAM II, King of PRUSSIA: ob. 1740, æt. 52.

Both whole length, standing, in boots. Given by *Angel Carmey*, F. S. A. 1762.

WILLIAM KING, D. C. L. Principal of St. Mary's Hall: 'æt. 65:' ob. 1763, æt. 78. By *Williams*.

The gift of his Executors 1764. Half length, sitting, with a pen in his hand.

His present Majesty King GEORGE III: whole length, standing, in his Coronation Robes. By *Ramsay*. Given by *George Henry Lee*, Earl of Litchfield, Chancellor of the University, 1765.

'PET. FRANC. LE COURAYER, S. Genovefæ Paris. Canonicus Regul. et Bibliot. Natus Rothomagi, 17 Nov. an. 1681:' cr. D. D. 1727: ob. 1776, æt. 95.

'Quemcumque duxit veritas ausus sequi.' In the Library. Three quarters, in an Albe, and his own hair. Given by himself 1769.

JAMES BRADLEY, D. D. of Balliol Coll. Savilian Professor of Astronomy, and Astronomer Royal at Greenwich: ob. 1762, æt. 70: by *Hudson*. Given by *Susanna* his Daughter 1769. Half length, in a clerical habit.

ROBERT NELSON, Esq. ob. 1715, æt. 59: whole length, sitting, with his hand on his 'Companion to the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England.' By Sir *G Kneller*. Given by the Rev. *J. Craven*, 1769.

'P. PALMER, L. L. D. Coll. Omn. Anim. Socius: ex Academia in Parlamento Burgens. D. D. D. *Cust. et. Coll. Omn. Anim.*' 1769. Ob. 1762. Half length, in the Robes of D. C. L.

'Hanc effigiem cel. RICHARDI MEAD, M. D.' (per Dipl. 1707) 'Acad. Oxon. D. D. *Switbinus Adee*, M. D. Coll. Med. Lond. et R. S. Soc.' Ob. 1754, æt. 81. Three quarters.

WILLIAM BROMLEY, of Baggington, in the county of Warwick, Esq. D. C. L. one of the Burgeſſes in Parliament for the University: ob. 1737. Legacy of *Thomas Burgh*, D. M. sometime of Christ Church, who practised and died at Coventry, Warw. 1771. Three quarters.

‘ THOMAS BOUCHIER, L. L. D. Regius Professor per quadraginta annos :’ ob. 1723, æt. 80. See before, p. 859. Given in 1774. A Head.

HENRY, Prince of WALES, &c. See before, p. 973.

JOHN DRYDEN, Poet Laureat, when old : ob. 1701, æt. 70. By Sir G. Kneller.

Both given by *Philip Hayes*, D. Mus. and Professor, 1777. Three quarters.

‘ GEO. FRED. HANDEL,’ Mus. ob. 1759, æt. 75.

‘ Universitati Oxon. D. D. *Samuel Howard*, Mus. D. A. D. 1778.’

Half length, sitting.

THOMAS ALLEN, M. A. Fellow of Trinity Coll. afterward a resident in Gloucester Hall ; Mathematician and Antiquary : ob. 1632. A Head. Copied in Crayons from a Portrait in Trinity Coll. by *George Huddesford*, M. A. Fellow of New Coll. 1779.

‘ DESIDERIUS ERASMUS Rotterdamus qui Patriæ lumen, qui nostri gloria seculi, ad eætypum *Johannis Holbenii* pictoris artificiosissimi, quod ipse Erasmus testimonio ad Thomam Morum Angliæ Cancellarium per scripto, longe sibi similis fuit, quam ab Alberto Durero ante depictum fuerat. Obiit Basiliæ ætatis suæ anno 70, 30 die Julii an. Dom. 1536.’

‘ *H. Holbein.*’ A Head, on board, with a book in his hands, open. See p. 965.

Sir HENRY WOTTON, Knt. Provost of Eton College, ‘ ætatis suæ 52, A° 1620.’ Statesman and Poet. Ob. 1639, æt. 72.

By *Cornelius Jansen*. Half length, standing.

The three last given by *Edward Stanley*, Esq. 1780.

ROBERT PLOTT, L. L. D. sometime of Magdalen Hall and of University Coll. Fellow and Secretary of the Royal Society ; the first Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and the first Reader in Chemistry : ob. 1696, æt. 55. Half length, sitting, in the Robes of D. C. L. ‘ D. D. *Edw. Jacob*, Arm. S. A. S. 1781.’

‘ This Portrait of Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Knt. the first Vinerian Professor of Law, and one of the Justices of his Majesty’s Court of Common Pleas, is with respect and gratitude presented to the University of Oxford by *R. Woodeson*, D. C. L. Professor, *T. Milles*, B. C. L. *T. Plumer*, A. M. and *H. Addington*, A. M. Scholars upon Mr. Viner’s foundation, 1781.’ Ob. 1780, æt. 56. See vol. iii, p. 682. By *Hill*. Given in 1785.

‘ This

‘ This Portrait of the Rev^d. JOSEPH WHITE, B. D. Archbishop Laud’s Professor of Arabic, is painted and presented by the Rev^d. *Wm. Peters*, R. A. as a mark of his respect to the University, and of the singular regard he has for so great and able an Advocate for Christianity, 1785.’ Three quarters.

Two Historical Paintings, viz.

The Death of General JAMES WOLFE, who gloriously fell in the victorious action, which gave to Great Britain Quebec and all Canada, 1759, æt. 33. ‘ *E. Penny*, pinx. 1763.’

JOHN MANNERS Marquis of GRANBY, on horseback, bestowing charity on a sick Soldier, and his family: ob. 1770, æt. 49. ‘ *E. Penny*, pinx. 1764.’ Both given by him, 1787. Four Feet by three.

Cardinal GUY BENTIVOGLIO: ob. 1644, æt. 65. Whole length, sitting, in a Cardinal’s habit. ‘ *E. Penny*, pinx. 1741.’

A Copy given by the same 1787.

JOHN FREIND, Stud. of Christ Church, D. M. Reader in Chemistry, &c. ob. 1728, æt. 52. Given by *John Smith*, D. M. sometime of New Coll. 1787. Half length, sitting at a table, over which is a Bust of Hippocrates.

LANCELOT BLACKBURNE, Stud. of Christ Church; Archb. of York: ob. 1743, æt. 85. In a canonical Habit. Half length, sitting.

WILLIAM JANE, D. D. Regius Prof. of Divinity, &c. ob. 1706. In the Robes of D. D. Half length, sitting. See p. 965, 973.

Both given by *John Foulkes*, D. M. of Christ Church, 1787.

WILLIAM CAMDEN, Esq. Clarencieux King at Arms, the Founder of the Lecture on Ancient History: ob. 1623, æt. 73. See before, p. 878.

AUR’. PHIL. THE. PARACELUS: Physician: ob. 1541, æt. 48. Given by the Executors of *Samuel Malbon*, Apothecary, in Oxford, 1791. Three quarters, on board, with a book in his hand.

‘ Effigiem hanc viri admodum Reverendi GULIELMI BEVERIDGE, S. T. P. nec non Asaphensis Episcopi, D. D. *Edmundus Ferrers*, ex Æde Christi, A. M. 1793.’ ‘ Ætat. 71.’

‘ Taken from his Corpse soon after his death (1708) by his kinsman Mr. *Benjamin Ferrers*, who was born deaf and dumb; the Bishop ever refusing to sit for his picture during his life time.’

Three quarters, in an episcopal habit.

‘ PHILIPPUS

‘PHILIPPUS Rex.’ (1) A small Portrait on board.

EDMUND GIBSON, Fellow of Queen’s Coll. Bishop of London: ob. 1748, æt. 79. Three quarters, in an episcopal habit, with his ‘Pastoral Letters’ in his hand.

The two last given by J. G. M. A. 1795.]

Within the Walls of the Tower, which are in the east Gallery, are two repositories or cupboards of choice workmanship, containing Coins, Medals, various Monies, and other rarities. Over the first of them is this written in golden letters on the wall:

‘ Archiva
Nummaria Reverendiff.
GUL. LAUD Cantuariensis
Archiepiscopi
An. Dom. CIOICXXXVI.’

Over the other is this in the like letters:

‘ Archiva
Nummaria a RADULPHO & GULIELMO FREKE
de Hannington in agro Wilton
(D. Thomæ, Equitis Aurati, filiis)
Nativitate et in Academiam charitate
Fratribus Germanis
condita
An. D’ni CIOICLVII.’

Near this Inscription hangs the Picture of WILLIAM FREKE, [sometime Gent. Com. of Wadham Coll. afterward a Barrister of the — Temple, London.]

[The following also are the principal that have since bestowed Coins, &c.

TIMOTHY NOURSE, M. A. Fellow of University College: ob. 1699.

WILLIAM RAY, Esq. British Consul at Smyrna, cr. D. C. L. 1704.

RICHARD RAWLINSON, Esq. of St. John’s Coll. D. C. L. by Dipl. ob. 1755.

BROWNE WILLIS, Esq. of Whaddon Hall, Bucks, sometime Student of Christ Church, D. C. L. by Dipl. ob. 1760.

CHARLES GODWYN, B. D. Fellow of Baliol College: ob. 1770.

THOMAS KNIGHT, Esq. of Godmersham Park, Kent, sometime of Magdalen Coll. cr. D. C. L. ob. 1794.]

(1) From the likeness to several Medals, it is probably PHILIP II, K. of Spain, Consort of Q. Mary: ob. 1505, æt. 74.

 ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

ANNALS, &c. Volume the Second.

PAGE 283, line 11, *for* 1704, *read* 1604.
796, l. 25, *add*,

In the Bodleian Library is a particular account of the whole money expended in building the Theatre, by Abraham Tucker, Esq. The sum total was 12,470l. 11s. 11d.; besides the 2,000l. for the support of the fabric, and the encouragement of the learned Prefs, mentioned in p. 800.

831, *last line but two, add*,

SEBASTIAN BENEFIELD resigned the Divinity Chair in 1626, and retired to Meysey-Hampton in Gloucestershire, to which Rectory he had been presented some years before by his Society, Corpus Christi College. He died in the Parsonage House there Aug. 24, 1630, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church 29th of the same month. Ath. Oxon. v. i, 1630.

854, l. 26, *read* LEVINZ.

859, l. 22, *add*, Dr. WENMAN, Professor, died April 8, 1796, in the 51st year of his age, and was buried in All Souls College Chapel.

XVII. FRENCH LAURENCE, lately Fellow of Corpus Christi College, D. C. L. an Advocate in the College of Doctors of Law, and Judge of the Cinque Ports, was appointed Regius Professor of the Civil Law in April 1796.

861, l. 15, *after* Mar. 29, *add* 1729.

868, l. 2, *from the bottom, and last line, for* 1741, *read* 1721.

- P. 876, and App. 171, *at the bottom*, for JOHN FOWELL, &c. read,
 JOHN COULSON, M. A. Fellow of University College, and Senior
 Proctor, was elected Reader in Moral Philosophy in 1757. He was
 afterward Rector of Chakendon, Oxfordsh. and died in 1788.
- 882, l. 2, Dr. FREWIN, *add*,
 and was buried in the Church of St. Peter in the East, Oxford,
 where there is a Monument to his memory.
- 885, l. 27, *add*, Dr. NICHOLS, ob. 1778, æt. 80.
- 889, l. 18, 21, *read*, Three Quarters.
- 890, l. 16, *read*, Dr. CROFT, ob. æt. 50.
- , l. 24, *read*, Sir J. HAWKINS, ob. 1789, æt. 71.
- , *last line but two*, *read*, B. GATES, ob. 1773, Nov. 15, at
 N. Aston, Oxfordshire, æt. 87.
- 891, l. 14, *add*, N. LANIERE, ob. 1646, æt. 78.
- , *last line*, *add*, B. SMITH, ob. 1709.
- 892, l. 12, *add*, J. C. PEPUSCH, ob. 1752, æt. 85.
- , *last line*, *add*, A. CORELLI, ob. 1713, æt. 60.
- 899, *at the bottom*, *add*, Dr. JOHN SIBTHORPE, Professor, died at Bath
 Feb. 12, 1796, and was buried in the Abbey Church there.
- VII. GEORGE WILLIAMS, D. M. Fellow of Corpus Christi
 College, was elected Professor by the College of Physicians Mar. 4,
 1796. He has also been appointed Regius Professor of Botany.
- 909, *at the bottom*, *add*, Dr. WENMAN, Keeper of the Records, died
 April 8, 1796.
- IX. WHITTINGTON LANDON, D. D. Provost of Worcester Col-
 lege, elected April 21, 1796.
- 959, l. 4. *from the bottom*, *add*,
 ‘Memoriæ chariffimi
 Mariti Margareta Savilia
 Uxor ejus consecravit
 Ætatis suæ 72
 Anno D° 1621.’
 ‘Marcus Garret, fecit.’
- 962, l. 10. *add*,
 ‘SAMUEL BUTLER, Author of Hudibras. Presented to the Uni-
 versity of Oxon, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.’

P. 965, l. 9, *add*, 'Vera effigies R^{mi} P. JOANNIS NEYEN Antverpiani, Ordinis sancti Francisci Commissarii Generalis, Serenissimorum Archiducum Austriae, apud illustrissimos ac potentes Ordines Provinciarum confæderatarum Legati: Ætat. XXXIIX: MDCIIX.'

'M. a Miervelt pinxit, 1607.'

—, l. 2; *from the bottom, add*,

"Hic BALDUINUS HAMEY,

fuit Balduini Filius

In Acad. Lugd. Batava

M^{ac} D^{ris} et

In Aula Imperatoriâ Muscovitica

Archiatri insignis.

Hic autem Filius Doctoratûs Lauream Anglus

Academia tam Oxoniensi (A. D. 1629) quàm

Lugduno-Batava (A. D. 1626) reportavit.

Et Collegii deinde Londino-Medici Socius

celeberrimus, omniumque beneficentissimus

(ut Prædia ejusdem testentur)

Ab anno supradicto ad annum 1666 floruit ibidem.

Hunc, cui extat in pictura in illo Collegio
capitis reverentia cani,

Habes hic, spectator, flore ætatis vigentem

(An^o ætatis 38 viz.)

ab *Antonio Van Dyck*.

In temporibus nefariis Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,

Monarchiæ et Legum,

strenuus erat fautor et fidus.

Nihil fere publicum, nihil sumptuosum,

sine sua impensa inolevit,

quod tante et viriliter Patriæ inserviret.

Lingux Græcæ et Latinæ callens Appollinis

et Musarum deliciae audiit,

Nec solum Facultatis lumen

sed Literarum Mæcenas emicuit.

Nemini

Pro modulo suo secundus.

Obiit 14^o die Maii An^o 1667, ætatis suæ 76 et in Ecclesiâ divo Lucae dicatâ in agro Chelseano juxta Thamesim in Comit. Midd. sepultus erat.

Hoc quaecunque munus Almæ suæ Matri gratissimus D. D. D. que
Radolphus Palmer, Arm' aliquando Collegio Trinitatis Socius Commen-
 falis, et deinde Societate Medii Templi Lond. J' P^s et hujus Baldⁱ Hamei
 Pronepos, 1732."

P. 968, l. 3, *from the bottom, read*, J. PULLEN, ob. 1714, æt. 83.

980, l. 6, *add*, Three Historical Pictures, painted and presented by Mr.
William Martin, 1796: viz.

I. Cardinal LANGTON, Archb. of Cant. producing to the Barons,
 and the rest of the Assembly, at St. Edmundsbury (13th of King
 John, 1214) the Charter of K. HENRY I; the foundation of the
 Liberty of the British Constitution: 12 feet by 10.

II. A companion to the above; a subject selected from a memo-
 rable era in the life of K. ALFRED the Great.

III. BRITOMART triumphs over the Enchanter *Busyrane*, and re-
 leases AMORET: 10 feet by 10.

Spenser's FAIRY QUEEN, B. iii. Canto xii.

ADDITIONS

 ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

HIST. and ANTIQ. of COLL. and HALLS. Volume the Third.

MERTON COLLEGE.

PAGE 12, *after* line 20, *add,*

Dr. BARTON, Warden, died July 13, 1790, aged 72, and was buried in the College Chapel, under the Tower, between the Wardens, HOLLAND and ROBINSON; to whose memory are the following Inscriptions:

On a white Marble Tablet against the north-west Pillar under the Tower:

“ Inter Mertonensium lacrymas
Orbitatem suam deflentium

H. S. E. HENRICUS BARTON, S. T. P.

Annos plus XXXI Custos integerrimus,

Et Majestati Regiæ a Sacris;

Qui hâc præfectura, his titulis ornatus

Demissionem animi nativam et modestiam retinuit:

Disciplinarum quot-quot sunt cultor ingenuus,

Nullius ostentator.

Leni atque benigno usus moderamine,

Socios, quos fratrum loco habuit,

Alumnos, qui eum tanquam parentem suspexerunt,

Quantum ope, gratia, consilio, poterat,

Tueri et proferre semper studiosus.

Ingenio rebus gerendis nato,

Ideoque par maximis,

Quia

Quia nec minimarum contemptor,
 Honori Sodalitii et commodis
 Sedulitate summa et fide consuluit.
 Idem in sermone et convictu quotidiano
 Remissus, hilaris, festivus, facetus:
 Amicis et necessariis jucundissimus,
 Illud in otio, in negotio,
 Quod maxime voluit, feliciter consecutus,
 Ne quam a se tristem dimitteret.
 In Collegio confenescens habitator indivulfus,
 De munere suo obeundo
 Sollicite cavit
 Præcipue in re divina assidue celebranda
 Laudabilis exempli monitu Academicis præivit.
 Itaque, quamvis improvisa morte oppressus,
 Ad nullum tamen Domini occursum imparatus
 In Christo abdormiit,
 Anno Ætatis LXXIII°,
 Die Julii XIII°. A. C. MDCLXXX°."

Arms—Argent, three Boars Heads erased Gules.

Crest—a Boar's Head erased Gules.

Barton.

On a Gravestone,

“ H. B.

Custos,

1790.”

XXXVIII. SCROPE BERDMORE, D. D. Fellow, was admitted Warden, Aug. 12, 1790. He is also Prebendary of Southwell, and the present Warden, 1796.

P. 16, *last line but one*, (BARRINGTON) *add*, Bishop of DURHAM, 1791.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

54, l. 6, T. BENNETT, Master, was Rector of Winwick, Lancashire.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.

85, l. 15, J. BARON, Master, was Prebendary of Bristol.

86, *after* l. 21, *add*, XVII. JOHN DOUGLAS, Bishop of Salisbury, 1791.

EXETER COLLEGE.

P. 108, l. 26, J. CONYBEARE was Rector of St. Clements, near Oxford, from 1722 to 1750.

109, l. 9, *for* Vicar, *read*, Rector.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

129, *last line*, (EGERTON Bp. of Durham) *add*, ob. 1787.

XVII. WILLIAM BULLER, Bishop of EXETER, 1792.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

144, n. 55, *add*, The Churches given by K. Charles I. were the following: the Rectory of Hedeleggh, or Hedley; the Rectory of Nighton; the Rectory of Way, or Wayhill; the Vicarage of Milford, with the Chapels of Hordell and Melton; the Vicarage of Godshill, or Goddishill, with the Chapel of Whitwell; and the Vicarage of Carisbrooke, with the Chapels of Newport and Northwood; all in the County of Southampton.

149, l. 11, J. GIBSON, Provost, was Preb. of Lincoln, and Rector of Farthingston, Northamptonshire.

150, l. 25, *read*, JOHN THOMAS, Bp. of ROCHESTER and Dean of Westminster, died 1793.

152, l. 2, *add*,

The following is Provost Smith's Entry of Queen *Caroline's* Benefaction to this College, as it is there registered, among the rest of their Benefactors:

“ Porticûs Australis Fundatrix

CAROLINA Regina Anno Domini 1733.

Ne Nova hujusce Collegii Mœnia (quod ex Chartis Regiis Edvardi Tertii Nomen ipsum æque ac Patronatum *Reginis Angliæ Consortibus* acceptum refert) diutius hærent aliquâ ex parte imperfecta, et rudibus involuta; ne Ædificiis tam pulchris, tam feliciter provectis Splendoris aliquid aut magnificentiæ in ipsa fronte ad introitum deesset; CAROLINA Serenissima Georgii 2^{di} Confors, Antecessorum ejus erga Reginenses Munificentia æmula, ad extruendam *Augustam Porticum*, quæ Latus Collegii Australe Plateam versus claudit, mille Libras per Cancellarium suum dignissimum *Arthurum Onslow Armigerum* (virum multis Honorum Titulis merito insignitum) ex proprio penu numerandas curavit.

Quo

Quo quidem Opere, tam spectabilem illius innatæ erga Literas et Literatos Benevolentia Arrham posuit, illustre Pietatis non minus, quam munificentia Exemplum præbuit, ut non laudare nobis ingratitude, non imitari *Posteris* Opprobrium esset.

Ipsa Fabricæ magnificentia, tam eleganti Operâ Artificioque consummata *Benefactricem* vere *regiam* abunde satis testatur; nec alio opus esset monumento quod illius Memoriam futuris Seculis commendaret, nisi in Honorem tanti nominis, Officii nostri ratio ipsa postularet, ut *Marmorcam Statuam* immortalis suæ Famæ Sacram erigendo, feræ Posteritati testatum etiam faceremus quantum Honoris, quantum Venarationis, quantum Gratitude, a Reginensibus suis, sibi merito debetur.

Eadem Serenissima Regina pulcherrimâ hujus Porticus Australis Fabricâ quam plurimum oblectata et Reginensibus suis benefacendo quasi indefessâ; *mille itidem Libras* ad Ædificia nova Orientem versus promovenda ex inopinatâ ejus Munificentia ulterius largita est, Anno Dom. 1736.

N. B. Quod postera hæc Donatio ter licet a Regina nobis promissa, et Jussu suo Regali specialiter itidem ordinata fuerit, ut intra septem deinde menses ex Ærario Publico solveretur; ob præmaturam tamen et infelicem ejus Mortem, paucis diebus ante tempus definitum; adhuc nobis insoluta, sed non insperata manet."

NEW COLLEGE.

P. 190, l. 32, and App^x 254, l. 19, *read*,

J. NICHOLAS, Warden, was Preb. of Sarum; died Feb. 27, 1711-12, and was interred in Winchester Cathedral. (Dr. R. Rawlinson's MS. Notes to *A. Wood's Ath. Oxon.* & *Fasti* in Bodl. Lib.)

191, l. 19. *add*, J. OGLANDER, Warden, died Jan. 13, 1794, aged 56, and was buried in the outer Chapel, where is the following Inscription on a white Marble Tablet, near the South door:

“ M. S.

JOHANNIS OGLANDER, S. T. P.

Johannis Oglander, Baronetti Filii natu secundi:

Qui ex antiquissimâ Stirpe oriundus,

Multis

Multis illam Virtutibus,
 Et Morum integritate prope singulari, cohonestavit.
 Collegii hujus,
 Cui per annos viginti et quinque Custos præfuit,
 Existimationem, et Disciplinam,
 Ita uti par erat,
 Strenue semper tuebatur.
 In exteris quoque Negotiis obeundis,
 Agilis, gnavus, providus.
 Prædiorum Reditus adauxit,
 Sed ita tamen, ut erga omnes
 Et æquus effet, et liberalis,
 Et in exigendo non acerbus.
 Erat autem in univèrsùm Amicitiarum apprime tenax,
 Ita in nullam unquam Occasionem prætermitteret,
 Nullum non suspiceret Laborem,
 Quo amicorum utilitati & Commodis inferviret.
 Bonarum Litterarum Studia
 Negotiis suis lubens interposuit,
 In sacris præsertim Litteris multum et feliciter versatus,
 Eas sibi habuit unice
 Tum Vitæ suæ Duces,
 Tum etiã infirmæ Valetudinis,
 Quâcum diutius conflictatus est,
 Solatium et Levamen.
 Vigeabant in eo, spectata erga Deum Pietas,
 Benevolentia erga Homines vere Christiana
 Erga egenos effusa Liberalitas,
 Et accedebat insuper Morum pristina Severitas,
 Quam liberali tamen Comitæ temperabat,
 Fucatum interea Sæculi Obsequium
 Ingenuo Fastidio respuens.
 Obiit decimo tertio die Januarii
 A. D. 1794, Ætat. 57."

XXXV. SAMUEL GAUNTLET, M. A. Fellow of Winchester College; Vicar of Hursley and Portissay, Hants, was elected Warden Feb. 10, and admitted Feb. 20, 1794. He proceeded D. D. Feb. 27 following, and is the present Warden 1796.

P. 191, l. 29, (J. RUSSELL, *add*, Bishop of Rochester, 1476.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

242, *last line, add*,

Dr. HORNER, Rector, died in his lodgings Feb. 19, 1792, and was buried at Combe, near Woodstock.

XXVI. EDWARD TATHAM, sometime of Queen's College, where he proceeded M. A. July 9, 1776, afterward Fellow of this College, and D. D. May 24, 1787, was elected Rector Mar. 15, admitted the 28th of the same month 1792, and is the present Rector 1796.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

273, l. 9, *add*,

Hon. Dr. TRACY, Warden, resigned the Rectory of Didbroke, Gloucestershire, May 10, 1788, became Viscount TRACY, in Ireland, on the death of his elder Brother in 1792, died at Bath Feb. 2, 1793, aged 70, and was buried at Toddington, Gloucestershire.

XXVI. EDMUND ISHAM, D. D. Fellow, was elected Warden Mar. 6, 1793, and is the present Warden, 1796.

274, *after last line, add*,

XXI. Hon. EDWARD VENABLES VERNON, Bishop of CARLISLE 1791. He was first a Student of Christ Church, afterward Fellow of All Souls College, and Canon of Christ Church.

276, *line 2 from the bottom, read*, the South Tower.

278, *at the top, add*, The Building of the South Tower Staircase and the Rooms between the Towers were erected chiefly by the benefactions of the Earl of CARNARVON, and Dean GODOLPHIN. See their Arms in p. 279.

—, l. 1, *read*, the North Tower.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

320, l. 6, J. HARWAR, President, was Rector of St. Clements, near Oxford, 1697.

—, l. 15, *add*, Dr. HORNE, Pref. was promoted to the See of Norwich in

in 1791, and soon after resigned his Headship of the College. He died Jan. 17, 1792, and was buried at Eltham in Kent.

XXXI. MARTIN JOSEPH ROUTH, B. D. Fellow, was elected April 28, and admitted May 11, 1791. He proceeded D. D. July 5, in the same year, and is the present President 1796.

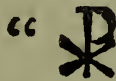
P. 321, *last line*, and App^x 269, l. 23, and 329, l. 33, *read*,

XXXVI. THOMAS THURLOW, Bishop of Durham, died 1791.

XXXVIII. GEORGE HORNE, Bishop of NORWICH 1791, died 1792.

327, l. 25, and App^x 270, l. 17, *for* There is also a Representation, &c. *read*, There is also the History of St. Mary Magdalen carved on the wainscot in six compartments, viz. 1. St. Mary anointing our LORD'S Feet. 2. CHRIST sitting at a Table, with Martha and Mary on either side: above them, on a Scroll, 'Martha sollicita es, turbaris erga plurima, Maria optimam partem elegit;' underneath, the date 1541. 3. St. Mary pouring ointment on our SAVIOUR'S Head. 4. Our LORD appearing to her after his Resurrection, inscribed 'Noli me tangere,' and 'Rabboni,' on Scrolls. 5. St. Mary relating to the Disciples his appearance, with the words 'Vide DOMINUM,' inscribed on a Scroll. 6. St. John Baptist and St. Mary standing by him, with the same date. Besides these Carvings, there are several Heads and various grotesque decorations, which are curious.

343, *after* l. 23, *add*,



CORPVS. HIC. SITVM. EST.
 IOANNIS. OLIVARII. S. T. P.
 PRAESIDIS. OPTIMI. ET. DOCTISSIMI.
 SVA. SPONTE. PAVPERIS.
 VIX. ANN. LXI. QVI. CVM. AD. DOMUM.
 FORTVNASQ. SVAS.
 CAROLI. CAVSA. AMISSAS. REDIISET.
 POST. PAVLO. HOMINIBVS. EXEMPTVS. EST.
 HAVE. ANIMA. EGREGIA. FORSITAN. ET.
 HVIC. SAECVLO. EXEMPLO. FVTVRA.”

P. 348, l. 18, *add*, ' GUL. LAWSON, A. M.

SOCIUS OBIIT

MENS. JANUAR. MDCCXCII.'

350, l. 4, *add*,

ROBERT PAGET, D. C. L. Fellow and Superior Bedell of Law, died Aug. 10, 1793, and was buried in the outer Chapel, near the North door.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

400, and App^x 278, l. 20, *read*,

Ermines, on a Crofs quarter pierced, Argent,
Four fer de Moulins, Sable :

Turnor.

Impaling :

Or, on a Crofs Azure five Pheons of the field: *Harrison.*

Sir EDMUND TURNOR, Knt. of Stoke Rochford, Lincolnshire: He was not a Member of Corpus Christi College, but held Lands in Lincolnshire under the same, and contributed 40l. to the ornamenting the College Hall. (From the information of a descendant, by favour of Dr. Isham, Warden of All Souls Coll.)

CHRIST CHURCH.

441, n. 117, *add*, Dr. ALDRICH, Dean, was Rector of St. Andrew Underhaft, London.

446, l. 27, *add* (Abp. ROBINSON) ob. 1794.

447, and App^x 283 and 330, *read*, S. HORSLEY, Bishop of St. Davids, translated to Rochester and the Deanry of Westminster 1793.

LXXVIII. Hon. EDWARD VENABLES VERNON, Bishop of CARLISLE, 1791. He was first a Student of this House, afterward Fellow of All Souls, and Canon of this Church.

LXXIX. HENRY COURTENAY, Bishop of BRISTOL, 1794.

454, l. 2, and App^x p. 288; l. 25, *add*, Lord Charles Somerfet was created M. A. Nov. 7, 1707.

472, l. 10, *add*,

' I. F. MEYRICK,

Hujus Ædis Commensalis

Obit 11 Aug. 1790

Æt. 19.'

P. 473, instead of the two last lines *read*,

“ EDV^{us} BENTHAM

S. T. P. Reg.

Hujusce Ædis Canonicus

Ob. A. D. 1776.

Apr. 26, A. D. 1790,

Accessit ELIZABETHA Conjux

Mater familias

Defideratiffima.”

475, l. 28, *add*, On another white Marble Gravestone,

“ GEORGE BERKELEY, LL. D.

Prebendary of Canterbury,

Died 6 Jan. 1795,

Aged 61.”

476, l. 13, *add*,

On a white Marble Gravestone :

‘ JANA EMILIA BLAYNEY,

BENJAMINI Filia eheu ! unica

Obiit Januarii die VII^o. MDCCXCVI.’

505, *at the bottom add*,

On the same South Side on a white Marble Tablet :

‘ Juxta conditur in tumulo

HENRICUS HARRISON, A. M. hujusce Ædis alumnus,

Qui obiit Martii XXIX, A. D. MDCCXCII, æt. 27.

Dignus profecto qui aliis exemplo fiet,

Quid in ipsis vitæ initiis possit

Virtus et verus labor.

Adolescentiam in hâc Æde gnaviter & honeste peregit,

Et post justum tyrocinium in studio Juris haud segniter positum

Praxi ejus capeffendæ sedulo se accinxit :

Idem moribus comis atque facilis, benignus animi,

Ingenii fælîx, Judicii sanus atque rectus,

Fidei integerrimus.

Itaque suis plaudentibus, nullo invidente,

Ingrediebatur quod sibi destinaverat curriculum

Jam certus viæ et merito sibi fidens.

Sed eheu ! dum instabat proposito valetudinis suæ inmemor,
 Inter ipsa negotia et sollicitudines Fori,
 Morbi eum raptim ingravescentis vis oppressit.
 Sperent alii sibi vitæ cursum longiorem dari,
 Et studiorum exitum auspiciorem ;
 Sin minus, ex ævo vel angusto
 Ad suum terminum integre peracto,
 Ampliora futuræ vitæ spatia,
 Haud illa humanis vicissitudinibus obnoxia,
 Suspiciant fidentius.

Arms—Az. on a Cross Or, 5 Pheons of the field.

Crest—A dexter arm grasping an arrow Proper.

Harrison.

P. 514, *after l. 22, add,*

1698, RICHARD MORTON, D. M. was buried in the Cloister. He was first of Magdalen Hall; afterward of New College, and admitted B. A. Jan. 30, 1656; Chaplain of the same; proceeded M. A. July 8, 1659; and created D. M. Dec. 20, 1670.

(Rawlinson, ut supra.)

St. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

542, *last line, add,*

WILLIAM BREWSTER, D. M. Fellow, and who afterward practised in the City of Hereford, gave to his College 2000l. with which money and interest were purchased Tackley Rectory, Oxfordshire, Aston Rectory, Northamptonshire, and Leckford Preb. with the Vicarage, Hants, about the year 1718: Trustees Francis Brydges, his son William, and William Brome. He died 1716.

546, l. 18. *read,* Dr. FRY, President, died Nov. 22, 1772, aged 56 years, according to the Inscription over his vault at Clifton, near Bristol.

—, l. 20, *add,* Dr. DENNIS, President, died Mar. 4, 1795, and was buried in the Chapel of the College.

XXII. MICHAEL MARLOW, B. D. Fellow, was elected Mar. 14, proceeded D. D. Mar. 24, 1795, and is the present President 1796.

JESUS COLLEGE.

579, l. 10, *add,* Dr. PARDO, Principal, was Chancellor of St. Davids.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

P. 621, *at the bottom*, and App^x 319, l. 11, *add*, Dr. SERGROVE, Master, held also the Vicarage of Penmark, with Llantwit and Llifwarney, in the County of Glamorgan and Diocese of Landaff, and in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. He died in London April 16, 1796, aged 49.

X. JOHN SMITH, M. A. Fellow, and Rector of St. Aldates, in the Patronage of the College, was elected Master, Apr. 28, 1796, and becomes Prebendary of Gloucester.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

636, *last line but one, for Oxfordshire read Berks.*

637, l. 4, *add*, Dr. BLECHYNDEN, Provost, was also Rector of Newenham Courtney, Oxfordshire.

—, l. 14, *add*, Dr. SHEFFIELD, Provost, died June 23, 1795, at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, and was buried there.

VI. WHITTINGTON LONDON, B. D. Fellow, being appointed Provost by the Chancellor of the University, was admitted July 3, 1795, proceeded D. D. the same day, became Rector of Whitfield, Northamptonshire, and is the present Provost, 1796. He is also Vicar of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, and was elected Keeper of the Records of the University Apr. 21, 1796.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

648, l. 9, *add*, (Bishop NEWCOME) Archbishop of ARMAGH 1795.

St. ALBANS HALL.

659, l. 6, *add*,

VIII. JOHN TYLER, Bp. of LANDAFF, 1706: ob. 1724. He proceeded M. A. from this Hall 1698.

St. EDMUND HALL.

665, l. 28, *add*, Dr. CROSTHWAITE, Principal, after he had been ejected, died a Nonjuror at Oxford, Feb. 4, 1710, where he was buried.

(Rawlinson, *ut supra*.)

NEW INN HALL.

P. 682, l. 32, *read*,

III. RICHARD DAVYES, Bishop of ASAPH, 1560; St. DAVIDS
1561: ob. 1581.

MAGDALEN HALL.

685, l. 10, *add*, Dr. LUCY was Rector also of Hampton Lucy in War-
wickshire.

688, n. 11, *read*, 1715.

APPENDIX.

154, l. 22, *add*, Roger *Altham*, of Christ Church, Senior Proctor; 1693,
was elected Moral Philosophy Reader. See vol. II. p. 875.

162, *last line but one*. Charles *Holt*, of Magdalen College, Proctor,
became a Baronet.

179, *at the bottom*, and App^x 328, l. 10, *add*,

1790 Vicechanc. JOHN COOKE, D. D. President of Corpus Christi
College, Oct. 8.

—, l. 12, *add*,

1791 Chanc. the same, FREDERIC, now Earl of GUILDFORD.

Vice-Chanc. the same, Dr. COOKE, Oct. 7.

Proctors, } Francis *Whitcombe*, of Magd. Coll. } May 4.
Mr. } Thomas *Boys*, of New Coll. }

1792 Chanc. the same, FREDERIC, Earl of GUILDFORD, who
died August 5 this year at his House in Lower Grosvenor Str. Lon-
don; and on the 15th of the same month, when his Lordship's
remains were carried through Oxford to be interred in the Family
vault at Banbury, Oxfordshire, all the resident Members of the
Univerfity attended in folemn order the funeral proceffion, in re-
fpect to the memory of their deceased Chancellor.

WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH BENTINCK, Baron of CIREN-
CESTER, Vifcount WOODSTOCK, Earl of PORTLAND, Marquis of
TICHFIELD, and Duke of PORTLAND, Knight of the Order of
the Garter, and one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State;
fometime a Nobleman of Christ Church; created M. A. Feb. 1,
1757; was elected Chancellor of this Univerfity Sept. 27; and
admitted Oct. 3, at his Grace's Seat at Bulftrode in Buckingham-
fhire;

shire ; where at the same time his Grace was created D. C. L. by Diploma, and the Delegacy on the occasion, and other company, were splendidly entertained.

Vice-Chanc. JOHN WILLS, D. D. Warden of Wadham College, October 8.

Proctors, { *Thomas Wright*, of Brasenose Coll. }
 Mr. { *Robert Wall*, of Merton Coll. } Apr. 18.

1793 Chanc. the same, WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH, Duke of PORTLAND.

Vice-Chanc. the same, Dr. WILLS, October 8.

Proctors, { *Clement Cartwright*, of All Souls Coll. }
 Mr. { *Charles Henry Hall*, of Christ Church, } Apr. 10.

1794 Chanc. the same, WIL. H. CAVENDISH, D. of PORTLAND.

Vice-Chanc. the same, Dr, WILLS, October 7.

Proctors, { *William Filmer*, of Corpus Christi Coll. }
 Mr. { *John Cole*, of Exeter College } Apr. 30.

1795 Chanc. the same, WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH, Duke of PORTLAND.

Vice-Chanc. the same, Dr. WILLS, October 8.

Proctors, { *Henry Davis*, of Wadham Coll. }
 Mr. { *George Hutton*, of Magd. Coll. } Apr. 15.

1796 Chanc. the same, WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH, Duke of PORTLAND.

Proctors, { *William Benson*, of Queen's Coll. }
 Mr. { *Thomas Whitfield*, of St. John's Coll. } Apr. 6.

P. 187, l. 5 *from the bottom, add*, Hon. Dr. WENMAN, Deputy High Steward, died April 8, 1796.

201, *at the bottom, add*, On the dissolution of this fourth Parliament, June 12, 1790 (an. reg. 30.) a new one was summoned for Aug. 10 following, and the University chose again

1790 { Sir WILLIAM DOLBEN, Bart. D. C. L. }
 { FRANCIS PAGE, Esq. D. C. L. } June 21.

This fifth Parliament being dissolved May 20, 1796 (an. reg. 36.) another was summoned to meet July 12 following, and the members of Convocation re-elected

1796 { Sir WILLIAM DOLBEN, Bart. D. C. L. }
 { FRANCIS PAGE, Esq. D. C. L. } May 28.

232, l. 6 *from the bottom, read*, Hon. GEORGE WIL. COVENTRY.
 VOL. II.

TO
THE MEMORY
OF THE
REV. JOSEPH KILNER, M. A.
FORMERLY FELLOW OF MERTON COLLEGE,
OXFORD,
AND LATE RECTOR OF
GAMLINGAY, IN THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE,
(AS A TESTIMONY
OF
GRATITUDE AND RESPECT)
THE CONCLUSION
OF THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,
IS INSCRIBED.

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Exhibitions, and on account of a miserable Plague, *ibid.* All Scholastical Acts to be performed in the Coll. of K. H. VIII. Trinity Term deferred, &c. 67. When it was proposed to K. H. VIII. the year after to alienate the College lands, he answered he would not impair the revenues of any one House by a penny, &c. 68. The Univ. fell into ruin and decay, in the latter end of K. H. VIII. and its causes, 68, 75. Colleges and their benefices, &c. exempted from paying a subsidy in 1540 and 1541, 70, 71. K. H. VIII. 1541, appointed that the Proctors should be 8 years standing complete in the Degree of M. A. and should be elected by the Chanc. or his Commissary, all Doctors not married, and the Masters, or Heads of Coll. 71. Also that Latin Sermons should be observed, *ibid.* The Pope's name not to be used in Sermons, Mass books, &c. 72. No Saints names, but those mentioned in Scripture, to be in calendars, &c. *ibid.* The Liberties of the Univ. confirmed 1543, 35 Hen. VIII. 73. A recognition taken the same year that the Univ. would not claim benefit by K. H. VIII. his Charter procured by Cardinal Wolfey 1528, and not 1523, which last was confirmed by Act 13 of Eliz. *ib.* Note, that though the K. would not have the Pope's authority obtruded any more in his kingdom, yet he would have the benefit and effect of the papal Liberties and Privileges remain still to the Univ. *ibid.* The Congregation House, or University Chapel at St. Mary's robbed of Plate, &c. 1543. Great Plague broke out in 1544, 74. The Greek tongue made a good progress in the Univ. in the reign of K. H. VIII. with its causes, 75, 76. They were the first who received the new or rather the ancient and true pronunciation, *ibid.*, 71, 79. Learning in general increased and decayed, in the same King's reign, 79. Colleges, Chantries, &c. given to the said King by Act of Parliament 1545, but the K. acted moderately, *ibid.* Both Univ. wrote to the King to protect them from the greedy and covetous, *ibid.* Ordered by the same Parliament, that Drs. of the Civ. Law, though Laymen, whether married or unmarried, might exercise all manner of spiritual jurisdiction to which they shall be deputed, 80. Instances of the decline of learning at the end of K. H. VIII. reign both here, and at Camb. *ibid.* Dr. Cox's letter to Sec. Paget to intercede with the K. in behalf of learning, and the Universities, 81. Popery preached against 1547, 1 K. Edw. VI. 82. All Colleges, &c. that had been given to the King, restored by Act of Parliament 1547, 83. Miserable state of the Universities, about that time, *ibid.* and

85. Ordered by K. E. VI. and his Council that every beneficed Clergyman of 100l a year and upwards, should maintain a Scholar, 86. A Letter from the King's Council (1549) recommending a reverent manner of speaking and preaching on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, v. ii. 94, 95. A visitation also ordered the same year, and begun, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 106. New Statutes made by the Visitors, called Edw. VI. or Edwardine Statutes, 90, 100. Popish Religion began to be abolished (1549) 105. Libraries rifled and many valuable books destroyed, 106, 107, 108, 109. The number of Scholars diminished, many exhibitions being taken away, 110. Popish Relics, such as Images, Missals, &c. removed out of Colleges and Churches (1551) 112. Some of the Schools being unfrequented, were sold to the Citizens, 113. Much plate, &c. of the Coll. lost, 114. The Liberties and Privileges of the Univ. entrenched on by certain Citizens, 115. Q. Mary (1553) ordered all things to be as anciently before any thing of Reformation began, 117. The Univ. and City, both forward in obeying this Order, 118. The Schools restored, and the ancient Statutes recalled and settled, *ibid.* Three Rectories bestowed on the Univ. by Q. Mary, *ib.* A Gratulatory Epistle sent to the said Queen, 119. A Visitation of some of the Coll. began the same year, 120. An Epistle read in Conv. from the Univ. of Camb. relating to Disp. with Cranmer, &c. 124. Certain Doctors also came to dispute, *ibid.* Some Doctors also of this Univ. deputed for the same purpose, *ibid.*

An answer sent to the Cambridge Epistle, 126. Obtained a Decree against the Bailives of the City, for shutting the door of the Guildhall, against the High Steward of the Univ. 129. Q. Mary 1555 confirmed the Privileges of the Univ. *ibid.* Also made the Decree above mentioned, 130. An Act of Parliament made against Purveyors, or Takers, bargaining, or taking of Provision within 5 miles of Oxford, *ibid.* Exempted from 2 subsidies this same year, *ibid.* Great Scarcity of Wheat this year, *ibid.* Card. Pole gave a Com. by the Legatine authority to the Chanc. and other persons to reconcile persons to the Church of Rome, and to absolve Heretics, *ibid.* In 1556 decreed that B. A. might proceed M. A. at 2 years complete, on account of a scarcity of Masters, 133. Scarcity also of D. C. L. and D. D. *ibid.* Learning at a low ebb, all Q. Mary's reign, and in the beginning of Q. Eliz. 135. Few degrees taken, *ibid.* A pestilential disease in

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1557, proceeding from eating green fruit, which was forbidden by the Commissary to be sold, 138. A Gratulatory Epistle presented (1558) to Q. Eliz. 139. An act of Parliament to confirm the restitution of first fruits, and the Univ. exempted from a subsidy, *ibid.* Custom began (1558) to ring Bells, on the accession day of a crowned head, *ibid.* Act passed that Bishops, Chanc. and Commissaries should be Bach. of Laws at least, 151. Plague broke forth 1563, *ibid.* In 1560 the English Liturgy, being translated into Latin by Walt. Haddon, was commended by Q. Eliz. to be used in all Coll. and Halls, &c. 147, N. 1. 151. Among other Injunctions of Q. Eliz. (about 1562) are the following; Ministers were enjoined to peruse Chapters and Homilies several times, to the end that they might read to the better understanding of the people, 151. That Priests and Deacons should not take to their wives any manner of women without advice or allowance first had, upon good examination by the Bp. of the Diocese, and 2 Justices of the peace, *ibid.*

At that time only 2 Preachers to the Academians on the Lord's day, and that not constantly, 152. Several Statutes made, 1564, against excess of apparel, 153. Also that a Matriculation book should be provided, *ibid.* There being a pestilential disease 1564, the Act was intermitted, 154. The public Statutes explained, amended and confirmed, 1565, *ibid.* That Masters of Arts should continue 2 years Regents, *ibid.* That the Acts were to be the Monday next after the 7th of July, *ibid.* Q. Eliz. visited the Univ. 1566, 154 — 163. In 1569 the great or black Congregation ordered to be abolished, and all matters were to be consulted in a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, before they could pass in Convocations, 167, 168. And all Suffrages which before passed publicly, were now to be done by scrutiny, or private whispering in the ears of the Proctors, *ibid.* A controversy when the necessary Regency ended, *ibid.* In the same year a Counsellor for the Univ. chosen at a certain salary, *ibid.* No College or Cath. Ch. may put out Land in lease longer than for 21 years, or 3 lives, 169. Leave was obtained 1570 to choose 2 Burgeses out of their Body to sit in Parliament, but not effected till the beginning of K. J. I. *ibid.* In the beginning of 1571 a Plague which lasted a full year, 170. The Statutes ordered to be corrected and transcribed, and the Privileges examined, 171. The Univ. incorporated by act of Parliament, the same year, *ibid.* An Act made against Purveyors, &c.

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tin Tongue, 186. And that the decree concerning the incorporation of the Cantab. be rectified, 187. Controversy (1577) whether a Master of Arts be superior to one, only admitted to the reading of any book of Institutions, determined in favour of the M. A. 192. It had also been determined in 1369, *ibid.* In 1513 the Students in Civil Law were not to be admitted to the Bach. degree of that Faculty, unless they would promise to give place to the Masters, *ibid.*

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ADDITIONS

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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MARG. PROF. of DIV.

PAGE 830. line 1. *Christoph. Goodman* was deprived on the accession of Q. Mary and died at Chester about 1601.
 832, l. 1. See the King's Patent for annexing a Prebend of Worcester to his Professorship in Rymer, v. 8, p. 915.
 — *Hen. Maurice* was Preb. of Chichester 1681.

843, *Rich. Smyth*, sometime Reg. Prof. of Divinity, afterward became Dean at Doway, where he died Jul. 9, 1563, and was buried in St. Mary's Chapel.

REG. PROF. of GREEK.

853, *Giles Laurence* became Archd. of St. Albans in 1580.
 854, *John South* had the Royal Grant Apr. 9, 1622, (quamdiu se bene gesseret) Rymer, v. 17, 364. He resigned.
 — *Henry Siringer* had a Grant Oct. 31, 1625. He was deprived by the Parl. Sept. 14, 1648.
 — *Joseph Crowther* had a grant in reversion Mar. 18, 1637. (Rymer, v. 20, 200.)
 — *Humphry Hody* was appointed Mar. 6, 1697, 8.
 855, *Tho. Sharw* had a Grant in Nov. 1741.
 — *Sam Dickens* was appointed Nov. 30, 1751.

871, *Tho. Millington*, Reader in Natural Philosophy, was buried at Gosfield, Essex, of which Church he was Patron.

899, *Gilbert Trowe*, Prof. of Botany, resigned in 1728, and died in Merton Coll. Feb. 10, 1756.

944, l. 6, from the bottom, add,
Oliver Cromwell, Protector, about 1654 presented to the Bodleian Library twenty-five ancient MSS: ten of which were in folio, and fourteen in quarto, all of the Greek language except two or three.

972, l. 8. read Burleigh.

990, l. 9, from the bottom, add,

Towards the Building in the new Court at All Souls were the following contributors in 1718 — 1733, besides those mentioned in p. 277, &c. The Earl of *Carnarvon*, 200l. Also the following, who had been Fellows. Sir *John Shadwell*, Knight and King's Physician, 20 gs. *Thomas Tanner*, D. D. Bp. of St. Asaph, 50l. *Robert Wood*, D. C. L. Official at Colchester, 100l. *John Aldworth*, M. A. Rector of Lockinge, Berks, 100l. *Henry Godolphin*, D. D. Prov. of Eton and Dean of St. Paul's, 100l. *Roger Williams*, Esq. M. A. 30gs. *Marshall Brydges*, M. A. Chanc. of the Ch. of Wells, 10gs. *Francis Offley*, M. A. Rector of Welwyn, Herts, 10gs. *Robert Lloyd*, Gen. M. A. 20l. *Philip Code*, D. M. 50l. and *Peter Waldo*, M. A. Chaplain, afterward D. D. 20l.

Towards building the Hall, Kitchen and Buttery, the following whose Arms are mentioned in p. 281, gave as follows:

Pierce Dod, D. M. Fel. of the Coll. of Physicians, 200l. *Lord Talbot*, 100l. Bp. *Willis*, 100l. Hon. *Dod. Greville*, 100l. Bp. *Tanner*, 50l. Hon. *Wrioth. Digby*, D. C. L. 50l. *Tim. Geers*, M. A. 5gs. all sometime Fellows: also *Thomas Lord Trevor*, 100l. Hon. *William Lord Digby*, D. C. L. 50l. and *C. Delafaye* Esq. 50gs.

HISTORY

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

HISTORY of the COLLEGES.

- Page 18, Note, col. 2. l. 19. MERTON COLLEGE Chapel, *add*,
 Under the east window of the Chancel, is a Picture of the CRUCIFIXION, supposed to be an original by *Tintoret*; given a few years since by JOHN SKIP, Esq. sometime Gent. Com. of the College.
- 149, at the bottom, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, *add*,
Thomas Fothergill, D. D. Provost of Queen's Coll. and Preb. of Durham, died Aug. 30, 1796, early in the morning, in his 81st year.
- 166, l. 18. *add*,
 In 1791, Mr. ROBSON of Bond Street, London, presented to the Society for the ornament of their Chapel a Picture of the NATIVITY, called La Notte, and copied by Mr. *Cranke* from *Corregio's* admired Picture in the *Dresden* Gallery.
- 304, l. 4. from the bottom, *add*,
James Aiton, B. C. L. Fellow of All Souls Coll. died suddenly Nov. 30, 1721, and was buried in the Chapel Dec. 2. *Hearne's Diary*, v. 92. p. 202.
- 401, l. 11. CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, *add*,
 The Altar-piece in the Chapel is about to be decorated with a Painting by *Pompeio Battoni*, as is supposed, from *Guido's* celebrated Picture of the ANNUNCIATION, in the Chapel of the *Monte Cavallo* Palace at *Rome*; lately presented to the Society by the President.
- 443, l. 3. *add* D. D.
- 531, N. col. 1, l. 9. TRINITY COLLEGE, *add*,
 The altar has also lately received an additional ornament by a beautiful piece of Needle-work executed in worsteds, 1793, by Miss ALTHEA FANSHAWE of Henley, Oxfordshire, from a Painting in 1791 by Sir BENJAMIN WEST, Knight, now President of the Royal Academy of Painting. It was presented to the College by the same Lady, and represents our SAVIOUR immediately after his RESURRECTION, attended by an Angel.

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DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

The second Volume of the ANNALS may be conveniently divided into two at p. 500, for which purpose two Title pages, &c. are given. An additional Label is also printed for the HIST. of the COLLEGES; which part of the Work may be bound with the Appendix, making it the third and last Volume, being the last part in the Author's Manuscript.

T H E E N D.

