

## Original Documents.

### THE WILL OF HENRY DENE, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, DECEASED 15 FEBRUARY, 1502—3.

Communicated by the Rev. JOHN BATHURST DEANE, M.A., F.S.A.

KING HENRY VII., as it has been observed by Lord Chancellor Bacon, "was not afraid of an able man, as Lewis the eleventh was; but contrariwise, he was served by the ablest men that were to be found, without which his affairs could not have prospered as they did. For war, Bedford, Oxford, Surrey, D'Aubigny, Brooke, Poynings; for other affairs, Morton, Fox, Bray, the Prior of Lanthony, Warham, Urswick, Hussey, Frowick, and others."

The Prior of Lanthony, thus commended by so distinguished an historian, was Henry Dene,<sup>1</sup> who successively became Chancellor and Justiciary of Ireland, Bishop of Bangor, from which see he was speedily translated to that of Salisbury, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Archbishop of Canterbury. The merit which caused his elevation to such high dignities, must have been, as recognised by Lord Bacon, of no ordinary character; we do not find that, either by birth or connections, he enjoyed the advantages of family interest. He was probably a native of Gloucestershire, born about 1430, and, according to tradition, as stated in the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, near Gloucester,<sup>2</sup> an obscure member, it may be supposed, of the ancient family of Dene, of Dene in the Forest of Dean, settled near St. Briavels' Castle as early as the reign of Henry I., or of that branch which, in the reign of Edward III., was seated at Yatton in Herefordshire.

He was educated at Oxford, as stated by M. Parker, Godwin and other writers;<sup>3</sup> it has been asserted that he was of New College,<sup>4</sup> and took his

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes written Deane, or Denny. In the sepulchral inscription given by Weever, the name is Dene, as likewise in Parl. Writs and other records. In Pat. Edw. IV. regarding the union of the two Lanthonys, it is written Deen.

<sup>2</sup> This tradition appears to be supported by numerous details connected with the history of Henry Dene, and which were brought before the Institute in the Memoirs communicated by the Rev. J. Bathurst Deane to the Historical Section at the Meeting in Gloucester, July, 1860. The collateral evidence tending to show that the Archbishop may confidently be numbered amongst Gloucestershire Worthies was then fully stated. We hope that Mr. Bathurst Deane may hereafter fulfil his purpose of

publishing, in more ample form, these contributions to the history of the ancient family of Dene, including the Biography of the Archbishop, and a Memoir of Sir Anthony Deane, Chief Commissioner of the Royal Navy in the reign of Charles II., whose Treatise on Naval Architecture, in the Pepysian Library, would form a desirable addition to such a volume of *Parentalia*.

<sup>3</sup> The Epistle to the University, cited by Anthony a Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.* ed. Bliss, vol. ii. p. 690, as from Archbishop Dene, and containing an allusion to Oxford as his "benignissima mater," will be found appended *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> This supposition appears to rest only on the statement of Godwin, *De Præs.* p. 132; "in Collegio Novo Oxoniæ edu-

doctor's degree there; his name has not been found, however, in the Registers of Winchester College. In 1 Edward IV., 1461, he became Prior of Lanthony near Gloucester, at that period designated *Lanthonia Secunda*, being a cell to the Priory of Canons of St. Austin at Lanthony in Monmouthshire; subsequently it became the principal house, the two Lanthonies having been united, 21 Edward IV., 1481. The reasons assigned by the king for that measure were the exposure of *Lanthonia Magna*, from its being in the Marches, to the incursions of the Welsh, by which it had become so wasted and ruined, that divine worship and the regular observance of the order had ceased; the accustomed hospitality and alms were altogether neglected: also, that John Adams, Prior of the said Lanthony in Monmouthshire, had wasted the revenues, and daily did more waste and destroy the same, having moreover in the said Priory not more than four canons—"minus religiose viventes." These facts having come to the king's knowledge, and also that by the prudent government of the Prior and Convent of Lanthony near Gloucester, divine worship and regular observances were there duly performed with great honor and decency, as far as their revenues sufficed, the right of patronage, advowson of the priory or conventual church, with all the possessions of Lanthony *prima*, in Wales, were granted by Edward IV. to Henry Dene, Prior, and to the Convent of Lanthony *secunda*, and to their successors, in consideration of three hundred marks paid into the king's hands.<sup>5</sup> It is probable that considerable works were carried out under the direction of Prior Dene at Lanthony near Gloucester; the gateway still existing, and on which an escutcheon of his arms, a chevron between three birds, may be seen, was doubtless built by him.<sup>6</sup> These birds, sometimes blazoned as Cornish choughs, may be regarded as the Danish ravens, in allusion to the name of Dene.<sup>7</sup> Such an allusion, it may be remembered, has been pointed out in a former volume of this Journal, in a valuable memoir on an heraldic window in York Cathedral, associated with the name of Peter de Dene, a canon of that church in the fourteenth century, as the donor.<sup>8</sup>

The abilities of the Prior of Lanthony, as Bishop Godwin remarks, were recognised by Henry VII., as we have seen that they had been by his predecessor Edward IV. The interest, through which his advance-

catum testatur in Ecclesiastica historia Harpfeldius, utcumque Cantabrigienses eum pro suo vendicent." No such circumstance is stated by Harpsfeld, who says that Warham (not Dene) was of New College. Archbishop Dene is admitted into Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, pp. 6, 520, but the researches of the compilers of that valuable work do not appear to have found any evidence in support of his supposed connection with Cambridge.

<sup>5</sup> Pat. 21 Edw. IV., 10 May, 1481. Monast. Angl. new edit. vol. vi. p. 139.

<sup>6</sup> This gateway forms the subject of a beautiful etching by Coney, in the *Monasticon*, *ut supra*.

<sup>7</sup> The arms attributed to Henry Dene, when Archbishop, and given by Willement

in his *Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral*, p. 157, as formerly existing in the Hall of the archiepiscopal palace, are—*Arg.* on a chevron *gu.* inter 3 birds *sa.* as many crossiers of the field. In MS. Lambeth, 555, cited by Mr. Riland, in the "*Blazon of Episcopacy*," p. 4, the crossiers are blazoned *or*, instead of *argent*. They may have been added in allusion to the Archbishop's triple preferment, Bangor, Salisbury, and Canterbury. The Archbishop's arms occurred "on painted bricks," probably paving tiles, at the Black Friars, Gloucester, to which he may have been a benefactor. Rudge, *Hist. Glouc.* p. 315. Such tiles were also in the Lady Chapel at Gloucester Cathedral.

<sup>8</sup> *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xvii. p. 28.

ment may have been promoted, has not been recorded. It has been stated that he was indebted to Cardinal Morton for preferment; in September, 1495, he was appointed Chancellor of Ireland, where the cause of Perkin Warbeck had from the first been espoused by numerous adherents to the House of York, and where under the nominal government of the young Prince Henry, Duke of York, with Sir Edward Poynings as Deputy, a conciliatory policy, fraught with difficulties, had been adopted. The return of the Pretender, who had been cordially received by Margaret, Dowager Duchess of Burgundy, was a serious cause of apprehension. Through the talents and energy of the Deputy and the Chancellor, who is designated by the chronicler Hall—"a man of great wyt and diligence," the disaffected nobles were brought to obedience, the Irish Parliament was prevailed upon to pass the memorable statute known as the Poynings Act, which established the authority of the English government in Ireland, and tranquillity was fully restored, so that when Warbeck appeared at Cork in the following year, the Irish refused to venture their lives in his cause. Henry was doubtless well pleased with the mission; the first mark of his favor occurred on the death of Richard Ednam, Bishop of Bangor, probably towards the close of 1495, when Prior Dene was preferred to that see;<sup>9</sup> on January 29 following, the king, fully confiding in the fidelity and prudent sagacity of Henry, Bishop of Bangor, constituted him, on the recall of Sir Edward Poynings, Deputy and Justiciary of Ireland.<sup>1</sup>

The see of Bangor was at that period in a very neglected condition, and its cathedral ruinous; Godwin relates the evils which had arisen from perpetual dissensions between the Welsh and the English, non-residence of previous bishops, and the cupidity of the neighbouring nobles who had possessed themselves of its property. Bishop Dene addressed himself with energy to remedy these evils. Amongst the ancient possessions of Bangor there was an Island, situated off the northern extremity of Anglesea, and called the "Isle of Seals," in Welsh,—Ynys y Moel Rhoniaid, now known as the Skerries. It is thus described by Matthew Parker, in his Life of Archbishop Dene:—"Est ad septentrionem insulæ Monæ, quam Angleseiam jam nuncupant, inter promontoria Corneti ejusque quod Caput Sanctum dicitur, interposita insula quam veteri Britannico vocabulo Ynys, sive Moyl, Rhoniad, i.e. phocarum seu alitum insulam, vocant, quia ea marina animalia magno ibidem numero verno et autumnali tempore singulis annis capiuntur." De Antiqu. Brit. Eccl. ed. Drake, p. 451. It appears by the Record of Caernarvon, which gives—"partem W. Gruffith in insula Focarum," that many persons had acquired rights in the island, and by a list of "Carte facte super Insulam Focarum per diversos," *ibid.* p. 253, we learn that great part of the shares, or "gwelys," had been bought up from various owners by William Griffith in the reign of Henry VI. It further appears by a document amongst the archives of Bangor Cathedral, printed by Browne Willis in the Survey of that church, Appendix, p. 244, that the ancient right of fishing in that isle, appertaining to the Bishop and the church of Bangor, having been some time disused, Bishop Dene in person went thither, by assent

<sup>9</sup> Pat. 12 Hen. VII. The temporalities of the see of Bangor do not appear to have been restored to him until Oct. 6, 1496; 12 Hen. VII. See Le Neve's

Fasti, ed. Hardy, vol. i. p. 103.

<sup>1</sup> 11 Hen. VII., "apud Westm. die Jan. 29." Lansd. MSS. vol. xlv. p. 31.

of all his tenants of the lordship of Cornewylan, Sir William Griffith, of Penrhyn, excepted, and that the bishop's servants took, on 7 October, 1498, "twenty-eight fishes called Grapas." Sir William Griffith sent his son with men in arms, and seized the fish by force. Bishop Dene, however, compelled him to make restitution, and established his right as lord of the fisheries of the island.<sup>2</sup> According to another account of this characteristic transaction, a number of Irish had effected a settlement there, and refused to recognise the superiority of the Bishop of Bangor, or to pay any rent. Bishop Dene took vigorous measures; having obtained a decision or formal declaration as to the legality of the claim, he proceeded in person with an armed force to the island, and speedily reduced the intruders to submission.<sup>3</sup> The cathedral and episcopal palace he found in a ruinous condition, never having been restored since their destruction by Owen Glendower, in the reign of Henry IV.: he rebuilt the choir, and was actively engaged in works of restoration, when, in 1499, he was translated to Salisbury.<sup>4</sup> On the death of Cardinal Morton, Lord Chancellor, 15 September, 1500, Henry VII. made choice of the Bishop of Salisbury as his successor; and on 13 October following he delivered the Great Seal to him at Woodstock, but with the title of Lord Keeper only.<sup>5</sup> It is remarkable that hitherto he had been permitted to retain his earliest preferment, that of Prior of Lanthony, *in commendam*.<sup>6</sup>

This mark of royal favor was only the preliminary to the highest distinction which could be conferred upon him. The see of Canterbury having shortly after become vacant, by the death of Thomas Langton, elected as successor of Cardinal Morton, but before his translation had been perfected, Henry Dene, Bishop of Salisbury, was elected 26 April, 1501; the temporalities were restored 7 August following;<sup>7</sup> and the pall was sent by the eloquent Hadrian Castellanus, the Pope's Secretary, and Legate to Scotland, but it was delivered by the Bishop of Coventry. The ceremonial on this occasion is given by Bishop Godwin. It is remarkable that, as has been recorded, he never was installed. In the same year he was constituted by Pope Alexander VI. Legate of the Apostolic See. Rymer, tom. xii. p. 791.

In the following year the Archbishop, feeling doubtless the increasing infirmities of age, resigned the Great Seal on 27 July, 1502, devoting himself wholly to the duties of his high station in the Church. No parliament had been held during the period that he had been Lord Keeper. He rebuilt

<sup>2</sup> Willis's Bangor, pp. 95, 244; Pennant's Wales, vol. ii. p. 274. See also Godwin, p. 132; Hist. of Anglesea, p. 39.

<sup>3</sup> Weever, Fun. Mon. p. 231, describes this island as situated between Holyhead and Anglesea, and called "*Moir homicit*," the Island of Seals; it is, however, the island about 7 miles N. of Holyhead, called *Ynys y Moel Rhoniad*, or commonly, the Skerries; the fishery, as it is said, still belongs to the church of Bangor. According to Browne Willis, one of Bishop Dene's successors, Bishop Robinson, in the reign of Elizabeth, alienated the island to his son. In the declaration regarding Seals-Island, B. Willis, p. 244,

it is called "Seynt Danyel's Isle," doubtless from Daniel, first bishop of Bangor.

<sup>4</sup> He succeeded John Blythe, who died 23 Aug., 1499; the custody of the temporalities was granted 7 Dec., and plenary restoration made 22 March following.

<sup>5</sup> Claus. 16 Hen. VII.

<sup>6</sup> "Henricus episcopus Sarum Prioratum Ecclesie B. Marie juxta Glocestriam in commendam tenuit." Reg. Sar. cited by Bishop Kennet, Coll. MS. Brit. Mus.

<sup>7</sup> Rymer, Fœd. tom. xii. p. 773. "Pat. 16 Hen. VII. Teste Rege apud Lanthony," 7 Aug. The king may have been on a visit to Henry Dene, possibly still Prior at that time.

great part of the archiepiscopal manor-house at Otford. It is also recorded that he repaired Rochester Bridge, and strengthened the coping or parapet with iron-work. His name appears only twice on great public occasions, but those were interesting and important, namely, the nuptials of Prince Arthur with Catherine of Aragon, solemnised in St. Paul's, 14 November, 1501, and the negotiations for the marriage of the Princess Margaret with James IV. King of Scots. At the first Archbishop Dene officiated with nineteen mitred bishops; a lively narrative of the sumptuous ceremonial is given by the chronicler Hall. The negotiations for the marriage of the princess occupied a considerable time, and required great diplomatic delicacy. Three commissioners of tried abilities were selected, namely, the Archbishop, Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and the Earl of Surrey; the matter was at length brought to a successful issue. The term of Henry Dene's long and busy life now drew towards a close, and in anticipation of death he made his will, remarkable for the omission of all allusion to his own origin and connexions, and for the singularly minute attention with which he gave directions regarding his obsequies, the place and manner of his interment, the services for the repose of his soul, the alms to be dispensed on the occasion. The most urgent entreaties were addressed to his executors, Sir Reginald Bray, the Archdeacon of Canterbury, and two others, that they would faithfully carry out his last wishes. He died at Lambeth, 15 February,<sup>8</sup> 1502—3; the instructions regarding the transport of his remains to Canterbury and their interment in the Martyrdom with solemn obsequies, to which he had appropriated in his lifetime no less a sum than 500*l.*, were carried out under the superintendence of his chaplains, Thomas Wolsey and Richard Gardiner, appointed to that duty by his executors. The corpse was transported by the Thames to Faversham in a barge, attended by thirty-three mariners in black attire, with candles burning; and thence conveyed by the same attendants to Canterbury in a funeral car (*feretro*).<sup>9</sup> Upon the coffin was placed an effigy (*ad similitudinem*), sumptuously vested in pontificals; sixty gentlemen accompanied the procession on horseback; fifty torches blazed around the corpse; it was interred on the feast of St. Mathias the Apostle (February 24), near the resting-place of Archbishop Stafford in the Martyrdom at Canterbury Cathedral, in accordance with the directions in his will. A fair marble stone inlaid with brass was there placed as his memorial. This existed when Weever compiled his "Funerall Monuments:"<sup>1</sup> he has recorded the inscription which may also be seen in Somner's Canterbury, Appendix, p. 4. The monumental brass was preserved as late as 1644, when it was seen by Joseph Edmonson, as stated in Hasted's MS. Collections in the British Museum; it probably was destroyed in the Civil Wars, when according to tradition so large a number of fine memorials were despoiled in Canterbury Cathedral, and the metal was sold to the brass-founder.<sup>2</sup>

The pious and benevolent purposes so minutely set forth in the following

<sup>8</sup> In the Obituary of the Monks of Canterbury the date is given as 16 Feb. Ang. Sac. t. i. p. 124. The inscription on the tomb (Weever) and MS. records of the church of Canterbury give 15 Feb. See also the authorities cited by Godwin, de Præs. p. 133.

<sup>9</sup> Antiqu. Rot. cited by Bishop Kennet,

MS. Brit. Mus. The particulars regarding the convoy to Canterbury Cathedral are extracted from a MS. Register of that church.

<sup>1</sup> Ancient Funerall Monuments, p. 232; published in 1631.

<sup>2</sup> Archbishop Dene's tomb in the Martyrdom is thus noticed by Leland:

document appear to have been in great part frustrated. In an Obituary amongst the archives of the church of Canterbury, a remarkable monition may be found how vain are the most careful testamentary provisions. It is there recorded of Archbishop Dene,—“*Iste Archiepiscopus non habuit memoriam xxx. dierum, ut mos est Archiepiscoporum, propter paupertatem. Erat valde deceptus per executores suos; multa bona reliquit post se, sed executores sui sceleratissimi furabantur, ut dictum est.*”<sup>3</sup> The onerous avocations of the Archbishop’s friend and principal executor, Sir Reginald Bray, and probably his declining health, prevented doubtless his giving the supervision and personal direction so earnestly solicited in the will. Sir Reginald died in the following year. His character stood too high to admit of a suspicion that he participated with the “*executores sceleratissimi*” in the spoils. Thomas Wolsey, destined so speedily to occupy a prominent position in public affairs, had been taken from his rectory of Limington near Ilchester, where he had incurred some disgrace, and became chaplain to the Archbishop, in whose will his name does not occur, although, as it chanced, the charge of carrying out the last wishes of his patron was confided to him.

A remarkable tribute to the character and public services of the prelate, of whose career a brief sketch has been thus submitted to our readers, was thus expressed by the Bishop of Rochester, in his sermon at the funeral of Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII., Feb. 23, 1502—3, when, taking as his text Job, xix. 21,—“*Miserimini mei saltem vos amici mei, quia manus Domini tetigit me,*” he said—“These words I speak in the name of England, on account of the great loss the country has sustained of that virtuous Queen, of her noble son the Prince Arthur, and of the Archbishop of Canterbury.”

#### THE WILL OF ARCHBISHOP DENE.

EXTRACTED FROM THE PRINCIPAL REGISTRY OF HER MAJESTY’S COURT OF PROBATE IN THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

(Register Blamyr, fo. 181 vo.).<sup>4</sup>

In nomine summe et individue trinitatis, patris, et filii, et spiritus sancti. Amen. Inevitabilis mortis sententia nulli omnino hominum parcens, ymmo omnem hominem cujuscumque preeminencie, dignitatis, sexus aut conditionis tremenda sua lance concludens et vulnerans, humane creature et rationali acerba nimis et amara redderetur, nisi, post cursum hujus mundi ac vite humane continuo fluctuantis, vita beatorum in celesti patria speraretur. Et proinde humane providencie sagacitas considerans nature legibus nil morte certius, ejus hora nichil incertius, solebat hujusmodi dissolutionis terminum non solum operibus virtuosius et meritoriis, sed etiam bonorum suorum temporalium provida dispensacione, provenire, ut sic ipsa inopinata mortis

“In the cross isle betwixt the body of the chirche and the quire northward ly buried Pechem and Wareham. Also, under flate stones of marble, Deane, afore priour of Lanthony, and another bishop.” Itin. vol. vi. p. 5. The slabs, stripped of the brasses, are mentioned by Hasted as existing when his history of Kent, published in 1778, was compiled.

<sup>3</sup> Anglia Sac. vol. i. p. 124.

<sup>4</sup> A transcript of the Will of Archbishop Dene is preserved at Canterbury, Somner, Antiqu. of Cant. part ii. p. 73. states that it is found there in Reg. D. The following copy is preserved in the Register of Thomas Goldstone, Prior of Canterbury, amongst wills proved, *sede vacante*, before Roger Church, doctor of decrees, deputed as keeper of the Prerogative.



hora diligenti ordinatione proventa queat securius, et valeat expectari. Quod ego, Henricus, permissione divina Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus, totius Anglie primas, et apostolice sedis legatus, mee interiori mentis oculo pie revolvens, laus sit summo Deo, compos mentis et sane memorie, adversa tamen corporis valetudine commotus et perturbatus, timensque michi periculum mortis imminere, condo testamentum meum ultimam meam voluntatem in se continens, in hunc modum. In primis siquidem in sinceritate fidei catholice integer et indubius existens, commendo animam meam Deo omnipotenti creatori meo,<sup>5</sup> beatissime virgini Marie matri sue, totique celesti curie triumphanti. Et, cum naturale sit ut cinis in cinerem revertatur, ut ubi sumpsit originem ibi finem sorciatur, volo et ordino corpus meum humandum et sepeliendum in ecclesia mea Cathedrali Cantuariensi, Ecclesia Christi nuncupata, in illo videlicet loco quo beatus martir Thomas olim dicte ecclesie Archiepiscopus gladii impiorum occubuit, ubi inibi conveniencius fieri possit; et, si apud Lamehithe me diem meum claudere extremum contingat, tunc volo quod corpus meum deferatur et transvehatur per terram ad dictam ecclesiam meam Cathedralem Cantuariensem, si id decenter et convenienter fieri poterit, alioquin per aquam in mea barga vel alia usque ad Manerium meum de Ford,<sup>6</sup> vel monasterium de Faversham Cantuariensis diocesis, eo decencius et conveniencius quo fieri possit, et ab illo loco usque ad ecclesiam meam Cathedralem Cantuariensem predictam in charioto honesto ad hoc apto et ordinato deportetur, cum capellanis, domesticis, et servitoribus meis, equitibus concomitantibus et assistentibus. Et volo quod quilibet eorum habeat unam robam seu togam de panno nigro de tribus virgatis, aut magis vel minus, secundum qualitatem et quantitatem personarum, et discrecionem executorum meorum inferius nominatorum, cum capuciis et tipetes convenientibus. Item volo quod conducentur duodecim honesti pauperes assistentes corpori meo in itinere versus Cantuariam, vel in barga, ad tenendum faces et torceos ardentis circa corpus meum usque ad loca predicta, et deinde ad ecclesiam meam predictam Cantuariensem, et quod etiam ordinentur et preparentur viginti et octo alii pauperes in Civitate et diocesi Cantuariensi, ad associandum corpus meum a prefato loco in quo me applicare contigerit, vel in itinere ad dictam ecclesiam Cantuariensem, et ad portandum faces et torchios in introitu Civitatis Cantuarie, et ad tenendum eosdem tempore exequiarum mearum, misse et sepulture mee; et volo quod quilibet eorundem pauperum habeat pro suo labore unam togam nigram cum capucio, et quod quilibet dictorum duodecim habeat *iiij s. iiij d.* vel plus, si videatur executoribus meis, quilibet dictorum viginti et octo habeat in pecunia *xij d.* Item volo quod ordinentur centum torchii et cerei, ac cetera luminaria sufficientia ad hujusmodi mea funeralia perficienda, et quod exponantur secundum quod opus fuerit, et quod hujusmodi torchiorum et cereorum remanentium aliqui reserventur in diem trigesimalem, reliqui vero disponantur ad ecclesias et pia loca, juxta discretionem executorum meorum inferius nominatorum. Item volo quod preparetur quoddam funus, Anglice, — a herse, — in choro ecclesie mee antedictae, cum cereis et luminaribus, insigniis et armis, ac alio apparatu in hujusmodi funere requisito. Item volo quod dilectus michi confrater,

<sup>5</sup> Some phrase may have been here omitted in the Register, such as "filio suo Jesu Christo, redemptori meo."

<sup>6</sup> Ford place, a residence of the arch-

bishops of Canterbury, distant about two miles from the coast, on the road from Reculver to Canterbury. Hasted, vol. iii. p. 624.

Prior dicte ecclesie mee Cathedralis Cantuariensis, funeralibus et exequiis meis interessens ad orandum pro anima mea, habeat et recipiat xx.s., Supprior vero confrater meus x.s., quilibet enim alius confrater meus et dicti Monasterii monachus in ordine sacerdotali constitutus, vj.s. viij.d., et quilibet non sacerdos iij.s. iiij.d. In die vero trigintali seu tricenali habeat Prior iij.s. iiij.d., Supprior xx.d., quilibet sacerdos xij.d., et quilibet non sacerdos vj.d.; rogans et orans omnes et singulos confratres meos supradictos quatenus infra mensem a die sepulture mee, si fieri possit, quilibet eorum in ordine sacerdotali constitutus dicat et celebret pro anima mea et animabus parentum, benefactorum, et amicorum meorum, ac omnium fidelium defunctorum, unam missam, et quilibet non presbiter dicat officium mortuorum, cum commendacionibus et suffragiis consuets. Item volo quod pulsantes classicum et ceteri ministri dicte ecclesie pro laboribus suis allocentur juxta antiquum morem et discretionem executorum meorum. Item do et lego prefate ecclesie mee Christi Cantuariensi, et tumulo Sancti Thome Martiris in eadem, unam ymaginem Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de argento deaurato, ponder. clj. unc. Item do et lego fratribus mendicantibus commorantibus in Civitate Cantuariensi exequiis meis interessentibus, cuilibet domui seu ordini eorundem xij.s. iiij.d. ad orandum pro anima mea. Item lego Abbati et Conventui Sancti Augustini Cantuariensi ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea lxxvj.s. viij.d. distribuendum inter eos juxta voluntatem et discrecionem dicti Abbatis, ita quod celebrent exequias et missam defunctorum pro anima mea et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum. Item do et lego priori et Conventui Sancti Gregorii Cantuariensi simili modo faciendum xij.s. iiij.d. Item Monasterio monialium Sancti Sepulcri Cantuariensi ad similiter faciendum xij.s. iiij.d. Item do et lego cuilibet sacerdoti seculari exequiis meis die sepulture mee in ecclesia Cathedrali predicta interessenti, ac missam pro anima mea eodem die in eadem ecclesia seu alia dicte civitatis celebranti, viij.d., et cuilibet clerico parochiali iiij.d., cuilibet vero alteri clerico superpelicio induto ij.d. Item volo quod die sepulture mee aut sequenti distribuuntur inter pauperes cujuscunque sexus, ad dictam civitatem et ecclesiam Cantuariensem confluentes ad orandum pro anima mea, xx. li., inter eos distribuendum secundum numerum eorum et discretionem executorum meorum. Item volo quod supponatur loco sepulcri mei tempore conveniente per executores meos nominatos unius lapidis marmorius sculptus cum imagine enea insignisque pontificalibus, cum aliquo conveniente epitaphio seu memoriali, unde possit dari occasio transeuntibus ad orandum pro anima mea. Item volo, dispono et ordino quod unus de confratribus meis, ecclesie mee Christi Cantuariensis commonachus, celebret et dicat quotidie et immediate post sepulturam meam, durante termino viginti annorum tunc proximo et immediate sequentium, unam missam apud altare martirii Sancti Thome martiris, et quod oret pro salute anime mee, parentum, benefactorum et amicorum meorum; et quod in die dominica celebret missam de ipsa dominica, aut de festo tunc occurrente, vel de Trinitate, ad suum beneplacitum; in secunda vero feria missam de Spiritu Sancto; tertia feria de Sancto Thoma; quarta feria de Requiem; quinta de corpore Christi; sexta feria de nomine Jesu, et in sabbato de Sancta Maria; et quod in omnibus hujusmodi missis dicat collectam—Deus cui proprium—cum hac clausula—Propiciare anime famuli tui Henrici, animabusque parentum, benefactorum, et amicorum suorum, etc. et quod hujusmodi confrater sic celebrans in singulis predictis missis post



evangelium, antequam transierit ad lavatorium, dicat psalmum—De profundis, etc., et roget omnes astantes quod singuli eorum dicat Pater noster et Ave Maria pro anima mea et animabus parentum, benefactorum, et amicorum meorum, etc.; et quod singulis septimanis dicat bis exequias et commendaciones mortuorum pro salute anime mee et animarum predictarum; et quod quilibet confrater meus commonachus sic celebrans habeat et percipiat singulis septimanis, durante termino predicto, viginti denarios in pecunia. Et volo, si hoc confratri meo dilectissimo Priori dicte ecclesie mee et ejusdem ecclesie confratribus videatur honestum et conveniens, quod hujusmodi confrater, sic ut premititur, pro anima mea celebraturus septimanatim et cursorie, juxta ordinem senectutis et professionis eorundem, assignetur et intabuletur per precentorem dicte ecclesie pro tempore existente. Et, si forte confrater sic intabulatus infirmitate aliqua aut alio impedimento legitimo detentus missam sic, ut premititur, celebrare non possit, tunc loco ejus sic impediti pro septimana illa, vel tempore quo impeditus fuerit, alius confrater subrogetur, ita quod nulla pretereat dies conveniens, durante termino dictorum viginti annorum, quin ibidem in dicto altari celebretur missa, ut premititur, in memoriam salutis anime mee et animarum predictarum, cum oracione et collecta supradictis. Item si corpus meum post obitum meum per aliquos dies apud Lamehithe seu alibi, ubi me mori contigerit, morari contingat, tunc per idem tempus volo quod celebrentur exequie et misse pro anima mea in capella mea, et in ecclesia parochiali de Lamehithe antedicta, seu alia ecclesia parochiali infra cujus parochiam me mori contigerit, et quod presbiteri, clerici, et alii ministri confluentes et exequiis hujusmodi interessentes habeant pro suis laboribus ad discretionem executorum meorum, et eodem modo fiant elemosine pauperibus advenientibus. Item volo quod post obitum meum, tam in permanendo apud Lamehithe seu alibi, quam in eundo versus Cantuariam, stando ibidem, et reddeundo (*sic*) domum, supportentur onera et expense familie mee et aliorum causa mei confluentium in victualibus et aliis necessariis ad hospicium meum pertinentibus, ita quod immediate post duos aut tres dies post redditum eorundem quilibet capellanorum, familiarium et servitorum meorum de seipso disponat prout ei Deus melius dederit. Item volo quod omnia et singula premissa, et alia necessaria et oportuna onera circa sepulturam meam et vhecturam (*sic*) corporis mei ad ecclesias meam Cathedrallem predictam, sustentationemque familie ac funeralia mea perimplenda et perficienda, perimpleantur et perficiantur de et cum summa quingintarum librarum, quas ob eandem causam dedi et deliberavi in vita mea ad manus dilectorum michi in Christo magistrorum Hugonis Payntewyne<sup>7</sup> legum doctoris, Archidiaconi Cantuariensis, Willelmi Wiltone decretorum doctoris, Ricardi Mynours generosi, et domini Roberti Coofe capellani, quatenus ipsi eandem summam vel majorem, si major summa facultatum mearum haberi poterit, in et circa funeralia mea et onera predicta bene, fideliter, et plene, absque tamen magna voluptuositate, exponant et expendant prout coram altissimo in die Judicii respondere superinde voluerint. Item volo quod quilibet servientum meorum generosus impresenciarum (*sic*) michi deserviens habeat et recipiat pro labore suo illius termini in quo me ab hac luce migrare contingat xij. s. iiij. d., et etiam alios xij. s. iiij. d. ex dono. Et ultra hoc do et lego Thome Dudley xl. s.,

<sup>7</sup> Hugh Pentwin was collated to the archdeaconry of Canterbury 26 Nov.

1495, and died 6 Aug. 1504. Le Neve, edit. Hardy, vol. i. p. 43.

Mylo Knollys xij.s. iij.d., Willelmo Briggys xxvj.s. viij.d., Thome Segar xxvj.s. viij.d. Willelmo Ryce xxvj.s. viij.d., Ricardo Walshe xij.s. iij.d., et Willelmo Philippys xl.s. et unum equum. Item volo quod quilibet servitorum meorum valectus, Anglice—A yomanne—ut supra, habeat pro suo salario termini supradicti x.s., et etiam alios decem solidos ex dono. Et ultra id do et lego Ricardo Chapmanne xl.s. et unum equum, Ricardo Spenser xl.s. et unum equum, Johanni Test coco meo xl.s., Johanni Salmon xx.s., Hugoni Porter xl.s., Rees xx.s., Johanni Golde xx.s., Willelmo Jones xx.s., et Willelmo Garwalle xij.s. iij.d., et Ricardo Baker xx.s., Thome Clifforde xx.s. Item volo quod quilibet servitorum meorum, Anglice—A grome—habeat, ut supra, pro suo salario vj.s. viij.d., et alios vj.s. viij.d., ex dono. Et ultra id do et lego Johanni Favelle, xl.s. Item volo quod quilibet servitorum meorum, Anglice—A page—habeat, ut supra, pro suo salario iij.s. iij.d. et alios iij.s. iij.d. ex dono. Item do et lego Magistris Ricardo Wagh'n, et Hugoni Elys, ac domino Roberto Clerke, capellanis, ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea, cuilibet eorum c. s. Item do et lego confratri meo, domini Johanni Bell episcopo Mayonensi, suffraganeo meo,<sup>s</sup> ita quod intersit exequiis et sepulture meis ad officium ibidem, si opus fuerit, unum craterem stantem cum coopertorio deaurat' cum armis et insigniis meis, vel sex libras in pecunia pro eodem. Item volo, ordino, et per hanc meam ultimam voluntatem dispono, quod omnes et singule elargitiones, ordinationes, dispositiones, concessiones, donationes, et soluciones quecumque bonorum, catallorum, jocalium et rerum meorum quorumcumque in vita mea per meipsum, seu de mandato meo per alios quibuscumque domibus, monasteriis, prioratibus, aut aliis piis locis, aut alicui persone pro salute anime mee, seu intuitu caritatis vel benemeritorum suorum, aut alia ratione quacumque ordinate, disposite, donate, solute, et concesse, firme illibateque permaneant cum omni suo robore et effectu, quamvis in hujusmodi meo testamento et ultima voluntate de eisdem mentio specialis aliqua non habetur. Residuum vero omnium et singulorum bonorum meorum superius specialiter non legatorum, vel non donatorum seu dispositorum, funeralibus meis, ut premittitur, prius peractis et impletis, debitis meis persolutis, et hoc meo testamento adimpleto, do et lego executoribus meis inferius nominatis, et fidei eorum ea committo ut ipsi eadem bona mea disponent pro salute anime mee in operibus caritativis et aliis, prout eisdem melius videbitur expedire. Et, ad veram hujusmodi testamenti mei et ultime voluntatis executionem, ordino, facio, et constituo meos executores, videlicet, venerabilem virum meique amantissimum Reginaldum Bray militem, serenissime domini Regis nostri Anglie majestatis consiliarium

<sup>s</sup> John Bell, a Franciscan friar, who was acting as a Suffragan of the Archbishop of Canterbury, succeeded Odo, Bishop of Mayo in Ireland, on Nov. 5, 1493. Dr. Cotton's *Fasti Eccl. Hib.* vol. iv. p. 50. See also Bateley's *Cant. Sacra*, p. 602. This John Bell, Bishop of Mayo, is the same whom Harris, *Hist. of Kent*, p. 491, erroneously calls "Monyonensis." His name does not occur in Wharton's list of Chorepiscopi of the diocese of Canterbury; amongst those of the diocese of London is found—"Johannes Episcopus Majonensis, 1499;"—in the

diocese of Lichfield—"Johannes Bell, Episcopus Majorensis, 1503;"—and in that of Salisbury,— "Johannes Bell, Episcopus Mironensis, 1501." See Wharton's lists of Suffragan Bishops, *Bibl. Top. Brit.*, pp. 40, 42, 43, and Pegge's Letter to Dr. Ducarel on the same subject, p. 33. It has been supposed that this person, in whom the Archbishop appears to have placed much confidence, may have been known to him and employed in some official capacity, during the period of his residence in Ireland as Chancellor and as Lord Deputy.

fidelissimum, Magistros Hugonem Payntwyne, Archidiaconum Cantuariensem, legum, et Willelmum Wiltone Curie mee prerogative commissarium, decretorum, doctores, Ricardum Mynours generosum, et dominum Robertum Coofe capellanum, exorans et deprecans eosdem executores meos in visceribus Jesu Christi, et sicut proinde respondere voluerint coram summo iudice, ut hanc meam ultimam voluntatem bene et fideliter exequantur exequi ve faciant, sicuti pro eis et eorum singulis pro posse meo facerem et in consimili casu facere vellem. Et, quum sepenumero contingit quod dictus dominus Reginaldus Bray adeo multipliciter circa negocia domini nostri regis Anglie impeditus sit, et de verisimili erit, ita quod hujusmodi mei testamenti executioni attendere non valeat, eundem vehementer oro atque rogo ut saltem ceteris executoribus meis supranominatis suis favore, concilio, auxilio et advisamento assistat supervideatque, foreat et auxilietur eosdem. Et lego eidem domino Reginaldo Bray pro hujusmodi suis laboribus, auxilio, et consilio in premissis, *xx. li.*, reliquis vero executoribus meis supranominatis, cuilibet eorum *x. li.*, si executionem hujusmodi mei testamenti in se assumere voluerit et assumat: revocans et annullans per hoc testamentum meum omnes voluntates, omnia que alia testamenta mea dispositionem bonorum meorum mobilium quoquo modo concernentia, huic testamento meo contraria seu repugnancia, aut ante hoc testamentum meum seu hanc meam voluntatem ultimam condita et facta, exceptis superius in hoc hujusmodi meo testamento declaratis et mencionatis. In cujus rei testimonium.

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SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICES RELATING TO THE OBSEQUIES OF  
ARCHBISHOP DENE.

Obiit Lambethæ; inde cadaver ejus per Thamesim fluvium a triginta tribus nautis nigro panno vestitis Favershamiam in cimba funebri more ornata cum cereis accensis ductum est. Quo etiam iidem nautæ idem cadaver simili funebri ritu in feretro Cantuariam duxerunt. . . . Funeribus illis sumptibus *vc. li.* destinavit; ideo funus ejus magnifice et sumptuose peractum est. In eo funere exequendo Thomas Wolseus, qui capellanus fuit, cum Ricardo Gardiuer altero capellano, ab executoribus testamenti hujus Archiepiscopi impendendis funeribus sumptibus præfectus est.—Antiqu. Rot., extract in Bishop Kennet's MS. Coll. Brit. Mus.

A.D. MDij. die xvj. Feb. obiit Henricus Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus in manerio de Lambeth, cujus corpus delatum erat per mare ad Faversham, et exinde usque ad Cantuariam, cum sexaginta equitibus generosorum, &c., et quinquaginta torticiis circa corpus ejus ardentibus, imagine in carrecto ad ejus similitudinem pontificalibus insignissime preparata, super cistam in qua corpus ejus claudebatur in cursu publico deportata: die S. Mathei Apostoli sepultus est in Martyrio S. Thome juxta Johannem Archiepiscopum.—Regist. Cant., extract in Bishop Kennet's MS. Coll. Brit. Mus.

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Whilst the foregoing pages were in the press we have received, through the kindness of the Librarian of the Bodleian, a transcript of the Epistle which has been cited as corroborative of the supposition that Archbishop Dene was educated at Oxford. Anthony à Wood states that "Henry Deane was educated in this University, where he took the degrees

in Arts and Divinity, but in what College or Hall, it appears not. However, some are pleased to say that he was educated in New College; yet whether he was perpetual fellow thereof, the Registers of that house tell us not." He proceeds to relate that about the time of his translation to Canterbury the members of the University received an epistle of favour from him, wherein among other things he styles the said University his *benignissima mater* (Athenæ Oxon. edit. Bliss, vol. ii. p. 690). It may here be observed that Henry Dene was not a Fellow of New College, nor is there any evidence of his having been educated there. The error has originated in Godwin, who by a singular oversight represents Harpsfeld as having stated that Henry Dene was of New College, whereas the statement in question relates, not to that prelate, but to his successor, Warham (Godwin, de Præs. p. 132; Harpsfeld, p. 630). The Epistle, of which Mr. Coxe has found a copy entered in the Register F. (not FF. as cited in the Athenæ Oxon.) has never, we believe, been published; we have thankfully availed ourselves of his friendly courtesy, in enabling us to append to these notices of Archbishop Dene a document not without interest, although we may in vain seek in it evidence to establish his supposed connection with Oxford. The obscure passage, to which special reference has been made, seems by no means conclusive in regard to this point, whilst, as we apprehend, the tone and general bearing of the expressions are not such as might be expected from the sympathy of an ancient *alumnus*.

EPISTLE FROM ARCHBISHOP DENE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Reg. Epist. Oxon. F. ep. 518. (Under the year 1502.)

Henricus, permissione divina, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, tocius Anglie primas, et Apostolice sedis legatus, venerabili confratri nostro Universitatis Oxon. Cancellario, necnon regentium et non regentium celeberrimo Collegio, salutem. Accepimus, clarissimi viri, literas publici gymnasii vestri ex quibus voluntatem et studium vestrum in tuendis privilegiis vestris, et, simul, quam spem de nobis ad propugnandam libertatem vestram concepistis, facile intelleximus. Quorum alterum magnopere laudamus, in altero non commitemus, ut frustra quicquam de nobis sperasse videamini, presertim in ea re, qua nihil possit esse nobis antiquius; quid enim vel gratius cuiquam sit, vel antiquius, quam de ea quam benignissimam olim matrem senseris, pietatis etiam laude, velle querere. Quanquam itaque libere quedam inhibitorie quorundam suasu a Cancellario nostro eximie emanarunt, nihil est quod vos magnopere sollicitet, tanquam ita convelli a vobis libertatem vestram putetis. Quod profecto tantum abest, ut minuisse quippiam velimus, ut etiam facile neminem majorum nostrorum fuisse arbitremur, qui eam magis augere studuerit. Id quod in hac ipsa causa facile intelligetis, si quis eam prosequi ulterius voluerit. Vestre vicissim equitatis fuerit, nil omnino tentare quod in nostre Cantuariensis ecclesie cedat injuriam, quam nobis certe non minus sanctum fuerit propulsare, quam vestra jura defendere. Nam, quod ad pauperem viduam spectat, frustra profecto vobis vel viduitatem ejus vel paupertatem commendando. Qui, cum omnis divini humanique juris sitis peritissimi, miseros non ignoratis omni legum favore esse commendatos. Datum in manerio nostro de Lamehithe, 5<sup>o</sup> idus Octobris. [Oct. 11, 1502.]