

Legend of the name of St. Thaddeus p 29

L. Clarke.

Tradesmen's Tokens

ANTIQUARIAN COMMUNICATIONS:

Nonae Rolls.

Antiquities found at Corpe

BEING

Queens' Coll Plate 1642

Wm. Gillington

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS

Robt. Woodlark. 329.

Sirth Robt. Rede.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

Tokens p 16



VOL. I.

Cambridge:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; MACMILLAN & CO.

BELL AND DALDY, FLEET STREET; J. R. SMITH, SOHO SQUARE.

LONDON.

1859.

Price Eleven Shillings.

Musthead

March
55

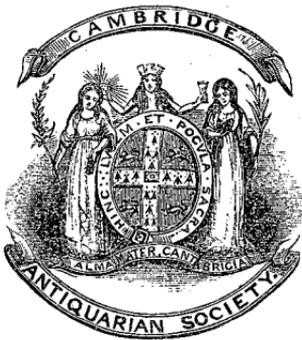
Catalogue
ANTIQUARIAN COMMUNICATIONS:

BEING

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS

OF THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.



VOL. I.

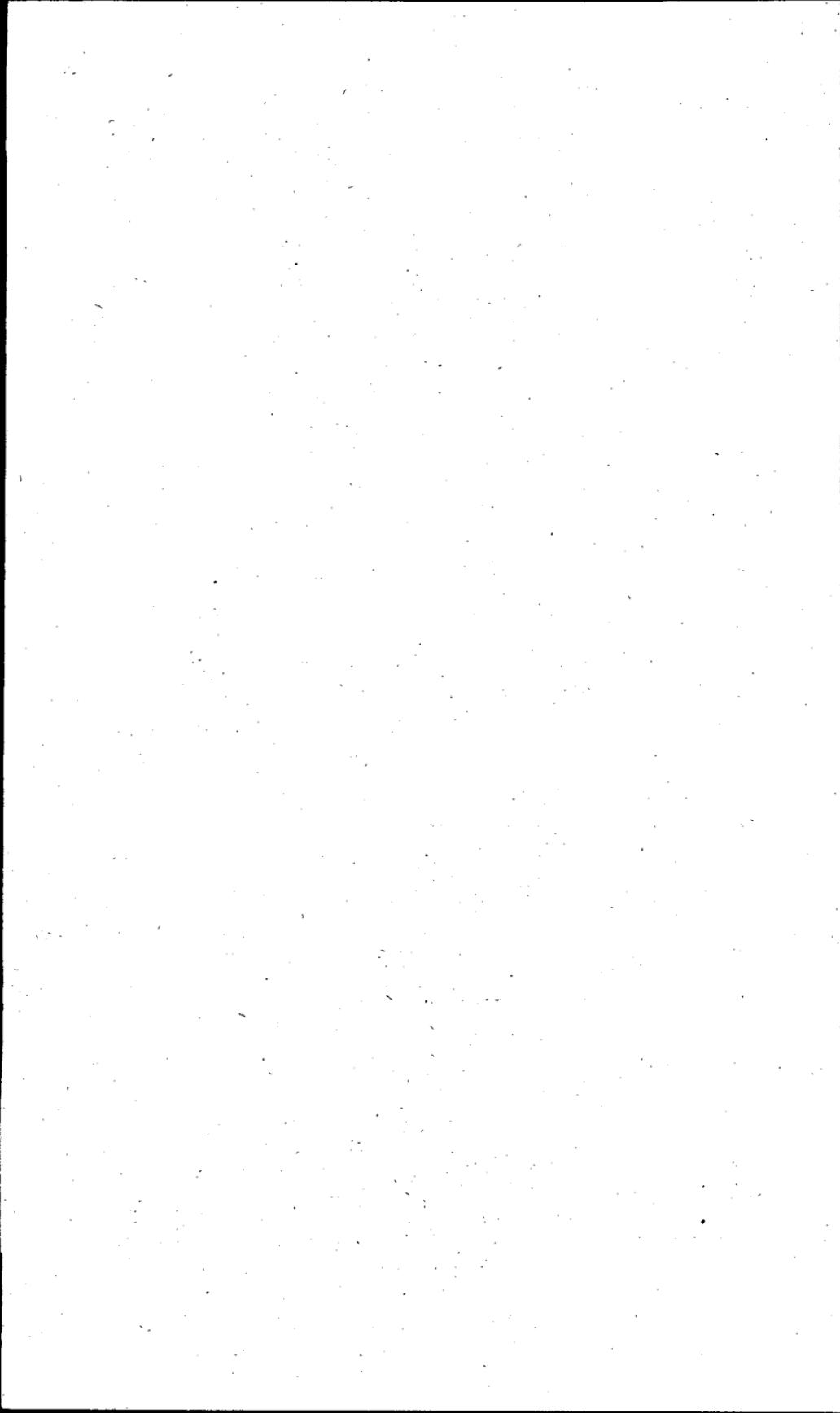
Cambridge:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; MACMILLAN & CO.

BELL AND DALDY, FLEET STREET; J. R. SMITH, SOHO SQUARE,
LONDON.

1859.



CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| I. AN Abstract of an Account of the Anglo-Saxon Legend of St Veronica. By C. W. GOODWIN, M.A. . . . | 3 |
| II. Notes on some Mediæval Seals in the collection of the Society. By A. WAY, M.A. | 5 |
| III. Results of an examination of the "Nonæ Rolls," as they relate to Cambridgeshire. By the Rev. E. VENABLES, M.A. | 7 |
| IV. A Catalogue of Tradesmen's Tokens known to have been issued in the County of Cambridge during the latter part of the 17th century. By C. C. BABINGTON, M.A. | 15 |
| V. Some Account of a very scarce "Lyfe of St Radegunde." By the Rev. C. HARDWICK, M.A. | 29 |
| VI. On Church and Parochial Libraries. By the Rev. J. J. SMITH, M.A. | 33 |
| VII. On a Græco-Egyptian Papyrus preserved in the British Museum. By C. W. GOODWIN, M.A. | 37 |
| VIII. On some Roman Pottery found near Foxton, Cambridgeshire, and presented to the Society by John Bendyshe, Esq. By C. C. BABINGTON, M.A. | 43 |
| IX. A Letter of the time of James I. addressed by St John's College to the Countess of Shrewsbury. Communicated by the Rev. JOHN RIGG, M.A. | 47 |
| X. Suggestions towards the production of an "Athenæ Cantabrigienses." By J. O. HALLIWELL, F.R.S. | 49 |
| XI. On some Antiquities found in Corpus Christi College in the year 1852. By C. C. BABINGTON, M.A. | 51 |
| XII. Notes on some Roman Buildings at Cirencester, the Roman Corinium. By C. H. NEWMARCH, Esq. | 55 |

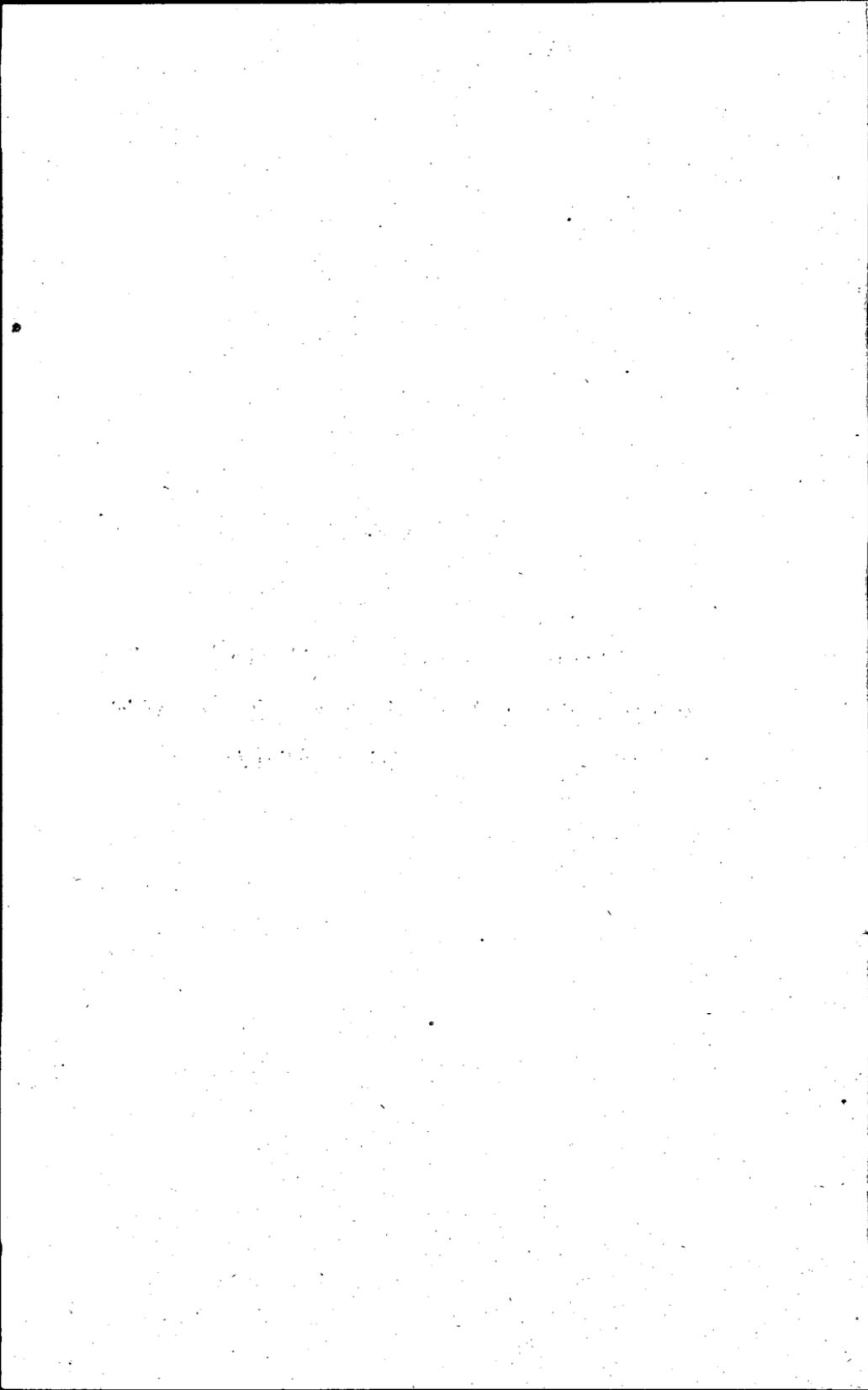
| | PAGE |
|--------|--|
| XIII. | On the Orientation of King's College Chapel. By J. RIGG, M.A. 59 |
| XIV. | On the Origin of the name of Petty Cury, as applied to a street in Cambridge. By C. H. COOPER, F.S.A. 63 |
| XV. | Abstract of some Suggestions towards an "Athenæ Cantabrigienses." By the Rev. J. J. SMITH, M.A. 65 |
| XVI. | MS. Notes inserted in a copy of King Edward VI. first Prayer-Book, in the Church Library at Beccles. 67 |
| XVII. | The Vow of Widowhood of Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby (Foundress of Christ's and St John's Colleges): with Notices of similar vows in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. By C. H. COOPER, F.S.A. 71 |
| XVIII. | A Letter from Oliver Cromwell to his sister Elizabeth Cromwell, with brief notes thereon. By C. H. COOPER, F.S.A. 81 |
| XIX. | "Articuli Universitatis Cantabrigiæ:" a form of petition addressed to King Henry V., about the year 1415, in vindication of some ancient usages. Edited, with a few notes, by the Rev. C. HARDWICK, M.A. 85 |
| XX. | On the Foss, or Devil's Ditch, near Brandon, and that near Swaffham, in the county of Norfolk. By C. C. BABINGTON, M.A. 95 |
| XXI. | Notice of two Catalogues of a Monastic Library. By the Rev. G. E. CORRIE, D.D. 97 |
| XXII. | Letters of Roger Ascham, communicated by the Rev. J. E. B. MAYOR, M.A. 99 |
| XXIII. | Mortuary Roll, sent forth by the Prior and Convent of Ely, on the death of John de Hothom, Bishop of Ely, deceased, January, A.D. 1336—7. By A. WAY, M.A. 125 |
| XXIV. | An Account of the Excavation of Tumuli, made by the Rev. J. J. Smith, near Bincombe, in Dorsetshire, in 1842, derived from his original notes in the possession of the Society. By C. C. BABINGTON, M.A. 141 |
| XXV. | An Ancient Calendar preserved in the Library of Jesus College. By the Rev. G. E. CORRIE, D.D. 147 |

| | PAGE |
|---------|--|
| XXVI. | Notices of the Gift or Render of a Sore Hawk, with special reference to a Fine levied in the Town Court of Cambridge, (21 Edw. III.) By C. H. COOPER, F.S.A. 169 |
| XXVII. | Lament of Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, when convicted of Sorcery. Edited by the Rev. C. HARDWICK, M.A. 177 |
| XXVIII. | On Two Fragments of the Acts of the Martyrs Chamoul and Justus, in the Sahidic dialect, on a papyrus in the British Museum. By C. W. GOODWIN, M.A. 191 |
| XXIX. | A Letter relating to the life of Cudworth, addressed to the University of Cambridge, by J. T. Mosheim; together with the Answer of the University. Extracted from Baker's Manuscripts, and communicated by the Rev. J. E. B. MAYOR, M.A. 195 |
| XXX. | Notes on Chantries and Free Chapels; with an account of those in the County of Cambridge; together with the foundation charter of Ansty's Chantry at Stowcum-Quy. By the Rev. E. VENTRIS, M.A. 201 |
| XXXI. | Inventory of the Plate sent to King Charles I. by Queens' College, Cambridge, and receipt for moneys advanced for his service by the President and Fellows, 1642. With Notes. By C. H. COOPER, F.S.A. 241 |
| XXXII. | Materials for a Life of Dr Richard Sibbes. Communicated by the Rev. J. E. B. MAYOR, M.A. 253 |
| XXXIII. | On the Parish Accounts of Boxford in-Suffolk, from A.D. 1529 to 1596. By the Rev. G. E. CORRIE, D.D. 265 |
| XXXIV. | On the earlier High Stewards of the University of Cambridge. By C. H. COOPER, F.S.A. 273 |
| XXXV. | Notices of the King's Seals for passes given to Labourers and Servants, in accordance with the Statute passed at the Parliament of Cambridge, Sept. 12 Ric. II. A.D. 1388. By A. WAY, M.A. 281 |
| XXXVI. | Notices of W. Millington, First Provost of King's College. By the Rev. G. WILLIAMS, B.D. 287 |
| XXXVII. | Robert Woodlark, Founder and First Master of St Catharine's Hall. By the Rev. C. HARDWICK, M.A. 329 |

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| XXXVIII. On the West Mere at Wretham, near Thetford, in Norfolk. By C. C. BABINGTON, M.A. | 339 |
| XXXIX. Letter from Rob. Booth of St John's College to Dr Claiton, Master, concerning the Second Court. By the Rev. J. E. B. MAYOR, M.A. | 343 |
| XL. The Actors in Dr Legge's Tragedy of Ricardus Tertius, performed at St John's College at the Bachelors' Commencement, 1579—80. By C. H. COOPER, F.S.A. | 347 |
| XLI. Manumissions of Serfs extracted from the records of King's College. By the Rev. G. WILLIAMS, B.D. | 359 |
| XLII. On a Bronze Falx found in the fens. By C. C. BABINGTON, M.A. | 361 |
| XLIII. Sir Robert Rede. By the Rev. T. BROCKLEBANK, M.A. | 365 |

NOTICE.

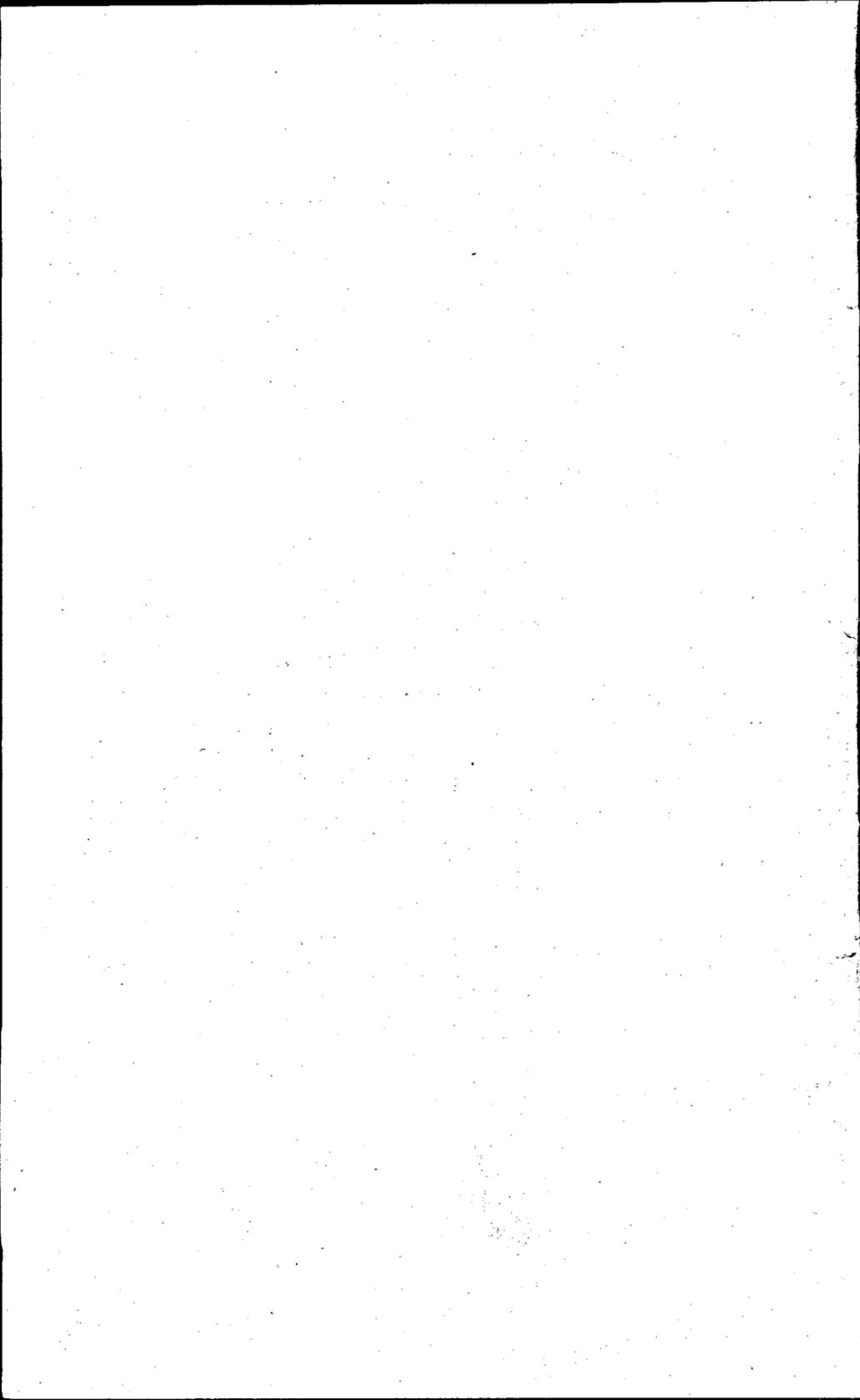
THE Society as a Body is not to be considered as responsible for any facts or opinions advanced in the several Papers, which must rest entirely on the credit of their respective Authors.



ERRATUM.

In the Catalogue of Tradesmen's Tokens at page 21, the date of No. 49, John Newton's token, ought to be 1652, not 1653.

Also may be added at page 21 a second type of the token (No. 54) issued by Thomas Powell, which bears the date of 1667, but is in other respects similar to No. 54.



XXII. LETTERS of ROGER ASCHAM, communicated by
JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College.

[Read May 8, 1854.]

THE following letters have never, it is believed, appeared in print. For the Latin epistle addressed to Pole (the only one of the series which is taken from the original) Osorius thus warmly thanks his friend: 'Exemplum literarum¹ quas olim ad Cardinalem Polum misisti, admodum libenter et cum magna admiratione legi. libenter quidem, quia ex illis quanti me faceres penitus intellexi; cum admiratione vero, partim quia nihil in eo genere uberius, nihil aptius, nihil magis omnibus luminibus illustratum fieri poterat: partim autem quod tam illustre scribendi genus ad me ornandum contuleris. Quo enim minus eas laudes agnosco, eo magis admiratus sum quid tibi venerit in mentem, illud nescio quid, quod adolescens elucubratus fueram, tam magnifice laudare.' Aschami *Epist.* Ox. 1703, p. 397. The English letters comprise all that are enumerated in an article in *Notes and Queries*, ix. 588, (cf. x. 75), with the exception of that 'written by R. A. for a gent to a gentlewoman in waie of marriage,' which is of no historical importance.

¹ On these words Baker (in his copy of Aschami *Epist.* now in St. John's Library) has a note ('Exemplum ep. quam ad Polum misit R. A. penes me est MS.') in which he mentions the original letter, here printed from the fly-leaves of a copy of Osorius's *De nobilitate civili*, in St John's Library, class-mark Dd. 9. 42. This letter is incorporated almost entire in one to Petre, printed in Aschami *Epist.* iii. 10. For the transcript I am indebted to the Secretary of the Society.

I.

To the B. of W[INCHESTER, GARDINER. MS. Moore. Camb.
Univ. Libr. Dd. IX. 14. fol. 45 seq.]

[Begs him to plead with Q. Mary for the continuance of grants made by Henry and Edward.]

YOUR L. beinge soe dailie used with importune sutes, will bear, I trust, sometyme a preesinge lettre. To sue importunlie I neither can by nature nor ought of dewtie, and yet though two men may with lesse blame be most importune, he that forceth a right, and he that withstandethe a wronge, nevertheles I even therefore am the more earnest because ther is neither right I can make clayme by, nor iniury done, I maye complayne on¹, but onliè a commoditie loked for to be receyved of your L. goodnes². For when your L. helpeth a man unto his right, or defendeth him from wronge, that dett is as dewe and³ the thanke which the matter so well deserveth, as to your L. who so well dothe, when I deserving nothinge, and receyveth⁴ muche must nedes thether owe the hole thanks, from whence wholie and onlie the benefitt dothe springe. And as I am unwillinge for fear of offendingè to be importune, yeaven so I am unable for charge in taryinge to be a longe suter. I served the kinge in themperor's court thre yeres under Mr. Morysone, who gave me more at my return then he might, yet not so muche as he wold, for what good could he doe to another, who was able to do himself none? At my comminge home I havinge more credite then monye, crept without care into debt, [by] the hope which I had bothe to be rewarded for my service, and also to receave my pension due by patent at Michaelmas last⁵,

¹ *On* or *upon* were formerly used where we say *of*, *concerning*. Thus in the *Schoolmaster*, ed. 1571, p. 17, 'to flatter or lie upon anie.'

² Ascham speaks of Gardiner in grateful terms in a letter to Elizabeth (Whitaker's *Richmondsh.* i. p. 277), and in another to Leicester (ib. p. 286).

³ The transcript must be incorrect. Perhaps we should read *unto* for *and*. The sense is plain. *If I came before you with any claim, I should be as much indebted to the goodness of my cause as to your favour.*

⁴ Read *receyving*.

⁵ i. e. 1553, the year of Mary's accession. See Grant's *Life of Ascham*,

if the paie of patents had not ben stoped, your L. should have sene me and hard me muche more seldome then you have, till the thronge of your busines had somewhat ben lessened. Nowe as I can never forget your goodnes, so am I afraid lest charges in tary-inge will so overcharge me, as I shall not be able to abide for that benefit which most assuredlie I loke for of your L., and therefore my earnest sute is, yf oportunitie do not yet serve your Lordship to place me as you do purpose, that in the meane while presentlie you will obtaine the renewinge of my patent as I have it here ready written out, and then I shalbe better able to wayt upon your L. further pleasure. What occasions King Henrie had to graunte it your Lordship knoweth¹, whose hand with my L. of Norff[olk] and my L. Pagett² for the same purpose I here presentlie have, which handes I kepe rather for a pleasant memorie of your goodnes, then for a record of that benefitt. And for what juste cause kinge Edward had not only to confirm it, but also to increase it,

(pp. 21, 22. Ed. 1703): 'Henricus octavus pro libro de *re Sagittaria*, quam ei dedicaverat, annua pensione opera ornatissimi viri Domini Pagetti locupletavit: sed cum Henricus diem obiret, Aschamus pensione privatus est. Nobilissimus Princeps Edvardus Sextus insigni bonitate, ejusdem Domini Pagetti erga Aschamum amore, illud stipendium a patre concessum, patrisque sublatum morte renovavit, liberalitate auxit, auctoritate confirmavit, et magno Angliæ sigillo, sed cum hac acerba clausula, *durante voluntate*, communivit. Mortuo rege Edvardo, nullum ei relictum stipendium. . . . Erat subito ab Academia, ad quam post reditum ex Germania se contulit, ad regium consilium, beneficio *Wintoniensis* et Domini Pagetti, qui ei valde favebant, accersitus: et sancto coram regio consilio, adhibito juramento, *Secretarius pro lingua Latina* designatus. Quod quidem munus antea ei, rogatu optimi et ornatissimi viri, Gulielmi Cecilli, regi Edvardo a secretis, concessum erat, cum absens in Germania peregrinaretur. . . . Literæ ut vocant patentes, pro *Toxophilo* ab Edvardo rege concessæ, nunc amissæ et irritæ, rursus *Wintoniensis* opera et Domini Pagetti studio redintegrantur: et annuum stipendium decem librarum aliarum decem accessione augetur.' As the grant to Ascham as Latin secretary bears date May 7, 1554, (Rymer, xv. 388, 389), and Ascham returned from Germany at the end of Sept. 1553, this letter must have been written late in 1553 or early in 1554.

¹ See Ascham to Gardiner (quoted below), and especially Ascham to Elizabeth, (Whitaker, p. 277).

² See the Dedication to *Toxophilus*.

your Lordshyp shall nowe here. I was sent for many times to teache the kinge to wryte¹, and brought him before a xi yeres old to wryte as fayre a hand, though I say yt, as any child in England, as a lettre of his owne hande dothe declare, which I kept as a treasure for a wytnes of my service, and will showe yt your L. whensoever you will. But what yll luck have I that can prove what paines I tooke with his highnes, and can showe not² profite that I had of his goodnes. Yea, I came up dyvers times by commaundment to teach him, when each jorney for my man and horses would stand me in 4 or 5 marks, a great charge for a poore student. And yet they that were aboute his Grace were so nigh to themselves, and so farr from doing good to others, that not onlie my paines were unrewarded, but my verie coaste and charges were unrecompensed, which thinge then I smallye regarded in his nonage, trustinge that he himself should one daie reward me for all. But nowe I may complaine on vaine hope and lament my yll luck, who am able to prove what good I did to a king's person, and cannot showe what profit I received of a king's goodnes³. And

¹ Compare Ascham to Elizabeth (Whitaker, p. 278).

² Read *noe*.

³ See Ascham to Gardiner (Whitaker, i. 274, written, as appears from the contents, in 1554): 'In writeing out my patent I have left a vacant place for your wisdom to value the su'me, wherein I trust to find further favour; for I have both good cause to aske itt, and better hope to obtayne itt, partly in considerac'on of my unrewarded paynes and undischarged costes in teaching king Edward's person, partly for my three yeares service in the Emperor's cort, but chiefly of all when king Henry first gave itt me at Greenwiche; your lo'pp in the gallorye there asking me what the king had given me, and knoweing the truth, your lo'pp said it was too litle, and most gently offred me to speake to the kinge for more. But then I most happilye desired your lo'pp to reserve that goodnes to another tyme, which tyme God hath graunted even to these dayes, when your lo'pp may now performe by favour as much as then you wished by good will, being as easie to obteyne the one as aske the other. And I beseech your lo'pp see what good is offred me in writeing the patent, the space w'ch is left by chance doth seeme to crave by good lucke some wordes of lengthe, as *viginti* or *triginta*, yea with the helpe of a litle dashe *quadraginta* would serve best of all. But sure as for *decem* it is somewhat of the shortest.' Ascham tells Elizabeth with great

thus I, who have hetherto ben alwaies poore, because I was never gredie to get, am nowe also unluckye to kepe, and that suche things which I have most honestlie gotten. For yf I do not obtaine my patent I cannot onlie not tarie here, but I must be compelled also to leave such livings as I have nowe elsewhere. For though I am bothe Orator in the Universitie, and Greke Lector in St John's, yet without any patent that livinge will not serve me. No, I will never so retorn thither againe, to spend my age there in nede and care, where I led my youthe in plenty and hope, but will follow rather Isocrates counsail¹, to gett me thether where I am lesse knowen, there to live, thoughe not with lesse care, at least, with lesse shame. And thus if I were my owne enemye, I would telle your L. howe you myght easelie undoe me, and that were even at this present to doe nothing for me. But your L. gentlenes, I am sure, will smile at this my more thoughtfull then nedefull wrytinge. And therefore I will end thys care even with thys lettre, as one that hopeth for a newe comfort at the next answeere of your good L., trusting that Q. Marie as she ys iust heire of hir father's and brother's dominions, so by your Lordshyp's advyce she will also be heir of her father's and brother's goodwill, which they bothe bare towards me. And I likewise at your L. commandment, shalbe alwaies most redye to anie service wherin it shall please her Majestie to use me, for thoffice of writing the Latin lettres did [*? king*] E. did assigne unto it not to remove Mr. Vannes² or Mr. Challinor from a right, glee the success of his trick. *Viginti* was inserted in the vacant space 'left by chance' (Whitaker, p. 277).

¹ Πολὺ γὰρ ἀθλιώτερον παρὰ τοῖς αὐτοῦ πολίταις ἡτιμωμένον οἰκεῖν, ἢ παρ' ἐτέρους μεταικεῖν (*De Bigis*. § 47).

² See Ascham's letter to Petre (*Epist.* p. 266. Ed. 1703), and another to Gardiner (Whitaker, p. 271, seq. dated Jan. 18, [1553—4]), which must have been written after this. 'Since the time that your lo'pp did co'mend me vnto the queene's ma'tie, Mr. Peters . . . hath conceyued such goodwill towards me, that he hath many times said vnto me that he wold staye me in this court, and wold therfore speake to the queene ma'tie, and alsoe to your lo'pp, concerning what fee I shold have for myne office, warranting me in hand halfe Mr Vane's fee, w'ch Mr Challoner had . . . My request is not great in itselfe, nor injuryous to any other; and yett very necessarye to me. First, I wold take my oathe; secondlye, I wold enioye

but to joyne with Mr. Vannes in a benefitt: from [*for*] what wronge hath eyther of them to enioye their ould commoditie with a new quietnes, yf anie other do take the whole paines wyth some advantage when they shall not be removed from their place, but another ioyned with them in office? But thys with the rest of my sute I commit holie to your L. wysdom to weighe it, and onlie to your L. goodnes to performe it, prayinge that the Lord may prosper you in all your affaires.

[*No signature.*]

II.

Baker's MSS, xxxii. 502 seq.—[Note on p. 495: "Letters to or from Mr. Roger Ascham, not originals, nor indeed correct copies, and yet valuable, as giving some account of so noted a man, especially for Letters. MS. Jo.¹ Epi Elien."]

To Mr. SECRETARIE PETRE, 25 Decembr. 1553. [Baker, p. 502. Dd. ix. 14. fol. 41—42 *verso*.]

[To Secretary Petre, petitioning for some means of support. We learn from a subsequent letter to Cecil, that Petre procured Ascham the lease of Salisbury Hall farm at Walthamstow. Compare Ascham to Gardiner in Whitaker's *Richm.* i. 274, 275.]

Sr,

You gentlie declared in Mr. Cicel's presence, howe well you toke it, that I put so muche trust in your freindship and goodnes, and said also that I should well perceave, my hope was not amisse placed: which gentlenes then dothe make me bould

that little stipend w^{ch} Mr Chaloner had and hath given now for doeing Mr Vane's dutye; thirdly, I wold haue, by writing, some assurance both of my office and of my fee due vnto itt, for seeing I shall doo the whole dutye presentlye, itt were reason I shold haue though nott the whole profitt, yett at least the assurance thereof.' On Sir T. Chaloner see Wood's *Athen.* i. col. 346. ed. Bliss, on Peter Vannes, *ibid.* i. col. 400 seq.

¹ i.e. Bp. Moore. Now in the University Library, Dd. ix. 14.

nowe not onlie to trouble you with newe lettres, but also to venture to lyve in the court, which life otherwise I should much feare. You told me that after this Christmas you would take some oportunitie for to place me in my service, bothe when I should receive my othe, and what order I might loke for, for myne office. But seinge care for comon affaires dothe not geve you leave almost once to loke at your owne busines, I neither mervell muche, nor thinke muche, though you forget both me and mine. Yet lest I might seme also to forget myself, I will leave wyth you a suter to me, which shall rather put you in remembrance rather of time, then trouble you with importunitie of talke, and that ys thys lyttle clocke¹, which I desire you to take in worthe², as a thing offered of him, who wythall dothe offer himself to serve alwaies your purpose and pleasure; it being an instrument of time, shall fittlie, I trust, put you in remembrance of time. And yet I have suche hope of your good remembraunce³, as neyther I, nor anie clocke, I trust, nede be importune to you, lest you myght mislike, and rebuke us bothe wyth that sentence of Plautus⁴,

¹ See a letter sent by Sandys to Cecil, with a new-year's gift of a clock (Ellis, Ser. i. No. 181.)

² To take in worthe: i.e. to take in good part. So again at the end of the letter, and in Surrey, *The sight of his mistress* (quoted by Richardson):

'Force made me take my grief in worth.'

So too in the dedication to *Towophilus* (Ascham's *Works*, ed. 1815, p. 50): 'I most humbly beseech your grace to take in good worth this little treatise.' Compare Hooker, *E. P.* Book v. Dedic. § 1. Skelton, *The Boke of Philip Sparow* (a few lines before *the Commendacions*):

'Though it be refused,
In worth I shall it take.'

³ See a letter of Ascham's to lord chancellor Gardiner, where he speaks of 'a litle gold coyne' which he had sent him, and begs him to second Petre's efforts in his behalf. He there relates that 'I mett him [Petre], he saith vnto me, "I lacke not remembraunce but oportunitie for your matter;"' which reminds one of this passage. The letter, with others, is printed by Whitaker (*Hist. of Richmondsh.* i. 271 seq.) In Whitaker, i. 272 (l. 9. from ft.) for *showing* read *owing*.

⁴ Pseudol. iv. i. 36: Memorem immemorem facit, qui monet, quod memor meminit.

Memor qui memorem meminit, is memorem immemorem facit. I offer this clock unto you as my derest jewell that I have, to my best patrone, that I trust in, w^{ch} hathe ben dere to me, not for the value of the thinge, but for the remembrance of my dear friend *Johannes Sturmius*, whò sent it unto me from Argenten, when we thys last yere laye at Spires¹.

S^r, if my service must be muche present in the court, reason semeth to require some place, not so muche where I maie lyve and lie necessarilie², as where I maie bothe doe my dutie fitlie and quietlie, and also kepe my charge secretlie and safelie; and because you knowe, that this purpose dothe not rise of pleasure, but is sought for of necessitie, I doubt not but you weigh it accordinglie. Yf I should be driven to find but one³ man at bord and wages, that one charge would dryve me from the corte. And therefore yf I had some allowance or some sufferance of allowance in some place for a time for one man, my greatest care were past. And because the trade of livinge which was ever most pleasant for my studie in Cambridge, nowe shalbe most fitt for my dutie in court, my desire shalbe after my dutie dewlie done in my service, to course over with some man the histories, orators, and philosophers of bothe the tongues, wherein if my head or my hand can do your Mastership anie service or yours anie pleasure, I shall be most ready to waite on your will and purpose⁴. And this the more gladlie I nowe remember, because I was then glad to here you saie in your chamber, that when greater affaires shold lesse trouble you, you would use me some time in redinge, as you had

¹ Ascham when attending Sir Richard Morysine, ambassador to Charles V., wrote (*Epist.* i. 10, ed. 1703,) to Sturm from Spires, Oct. 20, A.D. 1552. Sturm was rector of the Gymnasium at Strasburgh (*Argentoratium* or *Argentina*). See also two letters to Cecil from Spires, Sept. 27 and Nov. 28, 1552, in Ascham's *English Works*, ed. 1815, p. 380 seq.

² i. e. ἀναγκαίως; have necessary living and lodging.

³ Compare Ascham to Gardiner (Whitaker, i. 272): 'It is my great grieffe and some shame that I these tenn yeares was not able to keepe a mann, being a scholler, and now am not able to keepe myselfe, being a courtier.' Compare Asch. *Epist.* (ed. 1703), p. 260.

⁴ So Ascham had advised Leicester to practise Latin composition. Apud Whitaker, i. 281. He also read Greek authors with Morysine in Germany, (Grant, p. 19).

done heretofore Mr. Cicell. Yf I shall not alwaies nede to followe the court, then I beseech your Maistership, let me receive a benefitt at your goodnes hand, and that ys to have your good word or lettre to my Lord of London [*Bonner*], or to the Dean of Paules [*Feckenham*] or Westminster [*Weston*], or to some other that kepeth comonlie resydence at London, that I maie be with him in his houses, till God and your goodnes shall help me to mainteyne some little house of myne owne. This benefitt you shall obtain without great sute, and they shall susteyne without great charge, and I shall receive with great pleasure and quietnes to myself, and more thanke bothe you that shall get it, and also to him that shall grant yt, I would not be an idle geste in his house, but yf my poore learning could do him pleasure, I trust he should not be werye of me. And seing my service shalbe in cyvile jurisdiction and not in ecclesiasticall, therefore for prebend¹, why should I seke the profite, yf I either cannot or shall not do the

¹ See Ascham to Gardiner (Whitaker's *Richm.* i. 272), where he gives an account of this his reply: 'Mr. Peter said, alsoe, he wold find the meane the queene's ma'tie shold bestowe such prebends on me as I shold be well able to liue, mine answere was, *seeing my service shalbe in civili jurisdictione and not in ecclesiastica*, and seeing prebends were rewards for th'one life and not for the other, surely *I wold not there craue the profit where I shold nott doe the dutye*; and as *I wold not be busye to condemne other menn that tooke them, soe wold I not be greedye in this kind of life to receive them, but had rather live by dvtie under order in any poore estate then with catching of both sydes enriche myselfe with disorder . . . not doubting but that faith and diligence in doeing my duety shalbe to me sufficient warrants for sufficient liveing in the queene's service, w'ch I wold either obtain by honest meanes, or els misse of itt with honest conscience. . . . If I durst be soe bolde in a private letter privately to saye my fantasie to your wisdom, I beleve in these late yeares all [sic, read ill] menn have had soe much licence to disorder good service in this cort they cared not how they crept into office, neither what stipend they received, nay, what money they gaue themselves, because their mind was to raise their gaine otherwise then onely by doeing their duty. But yf, &c. — to that place, nearly as above. A line or two below Whitaker has printed: 'But seeing your lo'pp of your goodness in your barge did chuse me this life,' &c. which can scarcely be right. Probably we should read *charge*. Compare Asch. *Epist.* iii. 20, p. 266, (also to Petre); and Ascham's *Works*, ed. 1815, p. 384 fin. (Ascham to Cecil from Spire, Nov. 28, 1552.)*

dutie therof? And as I will not be buysie to condemne other men, that take them, so will I not be greddie in thys kind of lyve to receve them, but had rather lyve by dutie under order in a poore estate, then with catching on bothe sides inriche myself by misorder and injurie; not doubtinge but that faith, diligence in service shalbe sufficient warrants for sufficient lvinge in the court, which I will either obteyne by honest meanes or els mysse of it with honest conscience. And if I durst be so bolde in a pryvate lettre pryvely to saie my fancie to your wisdom, I beleve in those late yeres, yll men have had to muche licence to misorder good service in this courte; who cared not howe they crept into office, neyther what monie they gave themselves, nor what small stipend they receaved for their service, because their minde was to raise their gaine otherwaies, then onlie by office and dutie. But yf a man come with a conscience, to lyve onlie by hys office, that man will also come with some care to live honestlie by his service: which thinge hath made me bothe carefull in my self, and troublesome to you, for some quiet staie, yf I shall serve in thys court; or els surelie it were better even nowe to refuse myne office with some reprove, then after to forsake it with more shame, if I shall not be able to beare the charge therof accordinge unto the place. But I trust your goodnes shall sone take awaie this my care, seing you be so willinge to doe it, and so able to perform it, when there be so manie offices and commodities besyds prebendes, wherin your authorytie and favor I knowe maie, and I am assured, will do me good; as oportunitie shall serve you therunto; and namelie one waie, that when I shall purpose to marie¹, I maie have your Mastership's lettres, or by your meanes, the Queenes Maj^{ties}; wherin may appere good will in you, and some testimonie of towardnes in me to come forward by dutie or diligence in this court. Thus under the hope of your goödn, I shape myself to be a courtyer, desiringe you to take in worth²

¹ So also in Whitaker, p. 273; as is the case elsewhere (*Asch. Epist.* pp. 259 and 269), several clauses are common to the two letters. That in Whitaker is dated the 18th of Jan. (add 1553—4). Ascham was married June 1, 1554, (*Epist.* i. 11, p. 52).

² See above.

thys my mysordred wrytinge, not doubting but you will so here me in these my requests, as hereafter I shalbe more carefull to thanke you with my service, then busie to troble you with my sutes. And thus the Lord prosper your purposes in all your procedinges. London, 25 Decemb. 1553.

[No signature.]

III.

To CARDINAL POLE. [St John's College Libr. Dd. 9. 42, sent with a copy of Osorius *De nobilitate civili*. Apr. 7, 1555.]

AMPLISSIMO CARDINALI POLO.

PRÆCLARA res est, Clarissime Cardinalis Pole, uel Nobilibus nasci Parentibus, uel vetustis inseri Familijs: Qui vero vna cum istis bonis, rerum abundantiam, et præstantem animi indolem secum attulerit, vt non Fortunæ solùm communiatur præsidij, sed Naturæ etiam exornetur muneribus, habet hic quidem ad excelsum dignitatis locum, insignem sibi patefactum aditum. Sed cum hæ commoditates omnes, ad Maiorum plerùmque referantur, uel laudem, si erant nobiles, uel laborem si erant diuites: faciunt illi certè multò prudentiùs, qui non istis alienis solum nituntur gradibus, sed doctrina crescere ad laudem, et virtute surgere ad gloriam, ac suis pedibus, non suorum vestigijs, ad dignitatis fastigium peruenire elaborant.

Hanc verò rectissimam ueræ Nobilitatis viam, cum tu Nobilissime vir, ducibus quidem virtute ac doctrina, comitibus etiam natura et fortuna, cum prudenter ingressus, tum foeliciter secutus sis, hunc librum tibi, de Nobilitate Ciuili et Christiana, offerendum esse duxi. Authorem huius Operis, tibi, propter materiem, ualde gratum, propter tractationem, periuicundum esse existimo. Ea enim scribit, quæ tu facis: et eo modo scribit, quem tuipse sequeris: vt idem vtriusque vestrum consilium atque iudicium, illius, in scribendo hoc opere, tuum, in instituenda vita, fuisse videatur. Nam hic liber, non cogitationes solum et mentis tuæ consilia, sed actiones etiam et vitæ instituta, adeoque teipsum tibi tanquam

aliquod illustre Speculum, ostendet et declarabit. Docet enim quam commodum semper fuerit omni populo, ut uel Principis sese subijciant imperio, uel Prudentum tradant sese gubernationi atque consilio. Contrà, quam, non formidinem solum atque periculum, sed uastitatem etiam et exitium, vulgi furores et Catilinarum libidines, omnibus cum Regnis tum Rebuspublicis important prudenter, fusè, partitè et disertè narrat. Præterea, Regnorum ac Rerumpublicarum, et crebras confusiones propter iniusticiam, et subitas conuersiones propter impietatem, et lætas ac longas felicitates propter humani diuinique Juris conseruationem, infinitasque alias memorabiles res, in quibus, Prudentiæ tuæ cogitationes, consilia, et curæ quotidianæ excubant et exercentur, in hoc opere persequitur, ut hic iam liber tibi, non iucundus solum ad legendum, sed optatus etiam ad vsum, spero, futurus sit.

In tractanda uero hac tam præclara materia, eam eloquentiæ facultatem adhibet, qua, pauci quidem, mea certè opinione, post illa Augusti Cæsaris tempora, aut puriore, aut præstantiore uisunt¹. Est enim, in uerbis deligendis, tam peritus: in sententijs concinnandis, tam politus: ita proprietate castus: ita perspicuitate illustris: ita aptus et uerecundus in translatis: ita frequens et foelix in contrarijs: Suauis ubique sine fastidio: Grauis semper sine molestia: Sic fluens, ut nunquam redundet: Sic sonans, ut nunquam perstrepat: Sic plenus, ut nunquam turgescat: Sic omnibus perfectus numeris, ut nec addi aliquid, nec demi ei quicquam, mea opinione, possit. Imò, tam præstans artifex est, ut, nec Italia in Sadoletto, nec Gallia in Longolio, nec Germania in Joanne Sturmio, plus, quam nunc Hispania in Osorio, gloriari debeat.

Quod eloquentiæ flumen, eo salubrius existit, quia illud totum, non ad inanes rerum leuitates, et vagantes hominum opiniones redundat et excurrit, sed uniuersum ad ueram Christi gloriam et prædicandam et propugnandam, emanat ac placidè fluit.

Et hæc Authoris Eloquentiæ consilijque uera laus, quanquam per singulos libros æquabiliter fusa sit, in extremo tamen, quem contra Nicolaum Machiauelum Florentinum seorsim scripsit,

¹ 'usus est,' erased and corrected by Ascham.

maxime quidem abundat. Machiauelus enim magno semper, ut scis, ingenio, sed non sano sæpe consilio, Christi Optimi Maximi Religionem et improbè eleuare, et impie etiam irridere, multis bonis viris visus est.

Hic igitur Osorius tibi, propter libri istius materiem gratus, propter eloquentiam iucundus, propter institutum etiam valde pius videbitur: Qui sese, ipsa re, grauem Philosophum, tractatione, disertum Oratorem, Religionis studio, verum Christianum esse declarat. Et hæc de Osorio: Quem iussi, vt sese in conspectum tuum, nunquam quidem importunè intruderet, sed pudenter aliquando offerret: vbique esset apud te, meo nomine, meaque absentia, non auceps commodi et vtilitatis, sed testis studij atque voluntatis, qua tuam R. D. et nunc colo, et perpetuò obseruaturus sum.

DEVS T. R. D. semper seruet incolumem. Londini. 7^o Aprilis.

M^o D^o L^o V^o,

D. tuæ studiosissimus,

R. ASCHAMUS.

IV.

[Camb. Univ. Libr. MS. Ee. 5. 23. pp. 457—459.]

To Mr. RICHARD GOODRICH¹, *being sicke as was supposed with unkindnes, because his service was not excepted² to the common wealth.*

S^r, being this other daie with you, I did, as I thoughte, both see in your face the state of your body, and alsoe perceive in your talke the case of your minde. I was glad to see in your eye and colour a sure returne, in mine owne opinion, of your health againe: I was sorrie to heare by your talke, that you made the faultes of

¹ See Ascham's *Scholemaster*, ed. 1571, Præf. Sign. B. ii. verso. He was a lawyer, and often employed in commissions under king Edward. See the index to Strype. He was buried May 25, 1562, with great state (Machyn's *Diary*, Camd. Soc. p. 283).

² Accepted.

others your owne harme. I am rather sorrie with you soe doeing, then blame you for your soe thinkeing. I knowe well you doe it neither for lacke of wisdom, nor for want of honestie. For I never heard tell, that greate thoughte did greatly trouble anie man, excepte he weare both wise and honeste; and that fooles and ill men be never hartilie touched with any kinde of care or thoughte. You willed me the other day, if God should take you, to write an Epitaphe upon you; that requeste of yours then doth emboulden me to wriete now; and¹ because I had rather, if I can, ease your minde with a letter, then please other mens ears with an Epitaphe; and because I had rather have you still live with us, then say well of you when you be gone, I will prove if the same medecine which healed me in the like sicknesse can likewise cure you the same way. But I say not well that my sicknes was like to yours: for though it weare dangerous for the lief, yet was not so painefull for the body; and for the minde, folly in me did wisely stay, wheare too deepe judgmente in you doth unwisely lett suffer to passe to farr the course of this sicknes. And this praise of follie in exceeding wisdom itselfe is as praiseworthy as anie comendacion, which Erasmus in his *Moria*² doth give unto it. My medicine is of such efficacie that whosoe doth receive it muste needs bee straightway perfectly made whole. And because I am persuaded that you have already received the same medicine that I would give you, I will rather tell you then how it did come forte me, then to declare it for any need at all to counsell you. Whensoever we begin to be throughlie sorry for our unkindnes towards God, for then muste needs end all sorrowe for any man's unkindnes towards us. For these two sorrowes be so contrary that they cannot by any possibilitie remaine in our bodye. The joy that cometh to the harte by sorroweing for our sines will not suffer any sorrow to remaine in the harte for the injuries of men. And therfor if wee say that wee be in quiet and at one with God for our owne former unkindnes don unto him, and yet still feed our greife for the unkindnes of men done unto us, I knowe wee worke with God and deceive ourselves because wee be not yet come to say as

¹ Seems to be used for *both*.

² *Moriae Encomium.*

David: *Detesti¹ lætitiã in corde meo*, and in another place², *meo das gaudium et exultante ossa humilitata*. God with his ffatherly rodd of sicknes doth chasetize us, and with his staffe of grace doth stay us, and make us walke againe. But if the rodd of his correction and staffe of his goodnes do not drive away all sorrowe from our hartes, we cannot say truly with David: *Virga tua et baculus tuus ipsa me consolata sunt³*. If wee bee at one with God indeede, then our sorrowe and our care doth remaine onely in our hartes, sorrowe for sines paste, and hatred for sines to come are to [two] cares indeed which bringe a marvelous joy to y^e harte, which is sweetly called in the scripture *Lætitiã salutaris⁴ lumen vultus domini⁵ et oleum spiritus sancti⁶*. For if another sorrow but sorrow for sinnes doe greive us, then it may be said iustly unto us: *Illic trepidaverunt ubi non fuit timor⁷*. There is one sweete verse in David, mine owne good Mr. Goodrich, which is a playster once layed to a man's harte is able to heale al feares and sorrowes in the worlde; which did, I thanke my God, quite heale me: yt is this: *Qui timent dominum⁸*. Ffor whate worldly misserie hee heareth or feeleth in-himselfe, bee it losse of goods, sicknes of bodie; be it the injury of his enemye, or unkindnes of his frindes, which is the greatest that can come to a man: yet a harte firmly fixed on the feare of God shalle contemne as trifles all such fond worldly cares and troubles. But leaste I should seeme rather to purpose a sermon then a lettre unto you, I will leave of my Devinitie which is very smalle, and studdy of me rather to comeforte myselfe then to counsell others, and I will dessende⁹ unto mine owne philosophie, whereof a meane knowledge at all, and some fewe lessons in this case I have gathered out of Plato and Tullie, which as they be medicine of the minde not comparable with those of Scripture, yet

¹ *Dedisti*, Psalm iv. 7.

² A blank space before *meo*. *Auditui meo dabis gaudium et lætitiã et exultabunt ossa humiliata*. Ps. l. 10.

³ Ps. xxii. 4.

⁴ *Redde mihi lætitiã salutaris tui*. Ps. l. 14.

⁵ Ps. lxxxviii. 16.

⁶ Is the allusion to Ps. lxxxviii. 21, (*Oleo sancto meo unxi eum*)?

⁷ Ps. lii. 6.

⁸ Ps. cxiii. 11, 13; cxxvii. 1.

⁹ *Descend*.

seing they weare able to heale heathen men in like troubles, it weare shame it should not heale us Christians in like manner. A question was asked in Platoes bookes of lawes, why lawes were provided for all other faults and no law at all to punish unkindnes. Saith another, it is soe greate a faulte as it doth passe man's order justly to punish it, and is lefte only to God's judgemente to revenge it; and when it doth chance unto myselfe I never seeke to requite it, leaste I should presume upon God's office and order, who by his divine power is moste able justly to punish so huge a faulte. It is Platoes praise to say this, being a heathen; and our shame not to doe this, being Christians. Plato and Tully left both one lesson unto us, not only wittily expreste in their bookes, but alsoe wisely followed in their owne lives. For they both lived to se their country troubled with factious headds; which by their wisdome they studded to stay, whearby they purchased to there country neyther good nor quietness, to themselves at firste greate envy and at the laste greate dangers; but when they sawe their country would not be holpen by good advice, nor oughte to be compelled by any vyolence (for to Prince Parent or Country at any time violence is not to bee offered): they wisely withdrewe themselves from dealing with the commonwealth, and wholye gave themselves to a private liefe and quiett studdie, and after that wrott, the one in Greeke, the other in Lattam [*sic*], such bookes and of such elloquence and wisdome, as, Scripture excepted, God never declared the like by witt of man. But to my purpose, and to that whearof I take moste proffitt. This is notable, that Tullie writeth in that case. My country, saith he, for all her unkindnesse shall be bounde unto mee, and give me thanks: for I neyther will consume myselfe with care as Lentulus hath done¹; nor kill myselfe with thoughte as Cato hath done; but seinge with speaking and councell I cannot help my country presentlye, I will prove if by studdye and wrighteing I can proffitt my country hereafter. All which he did so fully performe, as the glory of Rome is even to this day further spred by Tullie's witt then ever it was in those daies by Cæsar's warres. Therefore, my good Mr. Goodrich,

¹ Cf. *ad Fam.* ix. 18.

seing Plato and Tullie have by other men's unkindnes wonn so greate prayse to themselves, broughte soe greate comforte to their countrye, and left soe great proffitt to all others, as neither distance of place can containe nor length of time shall ever consume, let it never be saide that philosophie hath persuaded more with them that weare heathen men, then David's Psalter and God's holy worde can doe to us that be Christians; seeing their intente coulede [be] furthered only with an earthly prayse, when all our deeds, words, and thoughtes may bee so holpen with a sure love and a lively faith of an heavenly lief. Sir, I knowe you both thinke as I doe, and have done as I wrighte, and therefore this letre is written rather to wittnes my good will, then to give any counsell unto you, which I knowe you can take of yourselfe better then I can give it. But you must thinke that I doe it only as that poet¹ thoughte, who wrott to his frinde adviseing him thuse:

Qui monet ut facias, quod jam facis ipse monendo
Laudat, et hortatu comprobat acta suo.

And to writt thus is to much to you, yet surly not enough for my goodwill, which to say or do anything that may doe you good is and shall be ever most readie, as God is my wittnes; whome I will beseech to keepe you many yeares in health of sowle and body.

Westminster. 17. November. 1559.

Yours &c. Rō. Ascham. p.

¹ The last verses of Ovid's *Tristia* (v. 14. 45, 46). They are often quoted in Ascham's Latin letters (pp. 2, 33, 105, 109, 268, 286, 328, ed. 1703).

V.

[Baker, p. 505. from Dd. ix. 14. fol. 39 *verso*—40 *verso*.]

TO MR. SECRETARIE CECILL. [Ascham's father-in-law, Howe, died in Lent 1559, leaving a widow deep in debt; to relieve her Ascham mortgaged to Antony Hussey the lease of Salisbury Hall (see next letter), a farm at Walthamstow, which Sir W. Petre had procured for him from Mary. He begs Cecil to enable him by some grant to redeem the lease.]

S^r;

MAIE it please you of your gentlenes to read, and of your goodnes to consider this my short lettre, w^{ch} present necessitie compelleth me to write presentlie unto you. My father in lawe died in Lent two yeres agoe, levinge my mother in lawe his executor, leving her small goodes to order, and great debts to answeere, thone surmounting thother a great deale, as the inventorie yet dothe record. He left her in that dead tyme of the yere an house without monye, barns without corne, feldes unsowen, rents to paie, wages to answeere, Chyldren to fynd, houshold to kepe, sore wages and small relief, withiin present care, and hope onlie of next yeres store, and that as yet not growing on the feildes. The lesse she was knowen to have, the more earnest were her creditors to be answered their owne. I being then at the Court, was sent for, what tyme, yf you remember, you gave me of your courtesie divers peces of gold to carie, when by just authoritie, you might have well comanded me not to departe from doing my dutie. When I came to her, I found her so carefull; her case so lamentable, her necessitie so present, her help so farr of, that I was moved, I doubt¹, by God to do that for her, whiche no nede could have dryven me to have done for myself. I said unto her, "Good Mother, be of good comfort, your case and care shalbe myne, and all my goodes shalbe yours, to doe you good, and comfort you withall;" and forthewith I provided seed to sowe her ground, corne and Malt to find her house, present monye

¹ Baker inserts here *not*; but it is needless; 'I doubt,' is 'I think.'

to answeere all present charges, as rents, wages, debts and necessarie furniture of housekepinge for many monthes and monthes to come, and to doe her all the comfort I could, became also suretie by my owne hand, for all her former debts, that anie creditors could aske, without requiringe of her script or scrol, hand suertie or bond, to answeere me or myne againe. Peradventure your wisdomes will mervaile, howe I was able, and why I was so bould to venture so great a matter, having so small a livinge, as I had; for as then I had not my prebend, w^{ch} God and your goodnes onlie afterward provided for me. Verilie Queene Marie by good Mr. Petrosse [*Petre's*] meanes had given me this lease of a farme lying at Walthamstowe¹, the w^{ch} I was purposed never to put

¹ Queen Mary continued to Ascham a grant of £20 a year for his Toxophilus; and allowed him a little more than that sum as Latin Secretary. He paid to the Queen £20 per ann. for a farm (Salisbury Hall, at Walthamstow), and £18 per ann. for a little parsonage (that of Wicklyfourd, see below) left him by his *mother-in-law*. (Ascham to Eliz. Whitaker, p. 279). As to the prebend, see Ascham to Leicester (April 16, 1566. *Ibid.* p. 285): 'For did her Ma'tie give me that prebend by her onely goodnes and Mr. Secretaries motion, without any suite, without my knowledge, that another man shold reape the best fruite of that her good will? or when Mr. Bourne wold needes entitle the queene to the fee simple of that prebend, did her Ma'tie give out her com'ission, write her letters, send speciall tokens, talke earnestly w'th her officers, give straite com'andement to the whole Cort of Exchequer, that without delay I shold have right in a matter against herselfe? Was this prerogative, I saye, of her goodnes soe speciallye declared, soe openlye testified, that my Lord of Yorke might prevayle and disappoint all her ma'ties meanings therein? I trust all good and wise menn will both thinke and saye naye. &c.' See a full account of the difficulties which prevented Ascham's enjoying the prebend (*ibid.* p. 287). Elizabeth ordered Archbp. Young (see his character in Wood's *Athenae*, ii. col. 800) to restore him to this 'prebend called Wetwange, in our Cathedrall church of Yorke' (*ibid.* p. 288, where Ascham, who died in 1568, is spoken of as still living. The date should probably be 1566, certainly not 1580, as Whitaker gives it. For in it Cecil is called Sir W. Cecil; but he was raised to the peerage in Feb. 1571. Sandys was not (as Whitaker supposes) the prelate concerned). 'Wetwang [Prebend] takes its name from *Wetwang* parish, in *Bucross* Deanary, the Impropriation and Advowson of which this Prebendary has, and also the Advowsons of the Vicaridges of *Fridaythorpe*, *Eloughton*, and *Kirkby upon Wharf*; rated all together for First-

awiae for anie nede, for being sicklie and not like to live longe, I was fully mynded to leave thys lease to my wief, when God should call me, to help me to marye her againe, neither havinge then, nor havinge as yet anie other thinge, that I can anie wyse leave unto her¹. But findinge my mother in lawe in suche a case, and thinking that I myght get againe suche a lease, but never againe suche a mother, whose vertue, womanhood and wisdom was suche, as I loved her as much by judgment as ever I did myne owne mother by nature, I layd my said lease to gage to Antonie Hussey², for a hundred poundes to be paiad at the font in Poules³ on Christmas Even, 1561, or els to forfeit yt for ever. This lease is nowe in Mr. Loge⁴ and Grimstones handes, executors unto Mr. Huze[*Hussey*]. This is my present case and care, in the which noe cause for myself, but dutie done to my good mother in

fruits, 8*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Tho' it was leased by Archbishop *Sandys* his son to his Family, who still [1727] retain it, being *Anno* 1693 renewed, at 86*l.* per *Ann.* to *Henry Sandys*, Esq; of *Down in Kent*.' *Browne Willis's Cathedrals*, i. p. 174. Among the prebendaries are named, 'ROGER de *Askham*, *March* 11, 1559, on the Deprivation of *Palmes*. ROBERT DUDLEY, *Jan.* 28, 1568, on the death of *Askham*, on the Presentation of *Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, for this turn. EDWIN SANDYS, on the Deprivation of *Robert Dudley*, *March* 17, 1581. He was son to Archbishop *Sandys*, and made a Lease to his Family of this Prebend yet in being.' *Ibid.* p. 176. See the grant of the Prebend, Oct. 9, 1559, in *Rymer*, xv. 544; and compare *Ascham's Works*, ed. 1815, p. 178, and his allusion to his suit in *Westm. Hall* (*Scholem*. Præf. sign. B. iii. vers.) In *Baker's MSS.* Vol. xxxiv. p. 203 is a dispensation granted by Whitgift to James Evelegh a layman, to hold this same prebend of *Wetwang* (A.D. 1601-2). *Cromwell* was Dean of *Wells*, Cecil in *Edward's* days Rector of *Wimbledon*. *Elizabeth*, when princess, begged for a parsonage for her yeoman of the robes (see *Parry* to *Cecil*, Sept. 22, 1550, in *Tytler's England under Edw. VI. and Mary*, i. 322). In a MS. volume (Dd. 9. 16. Art. 1) in *Camb. Univ. Libr.* is an anonymous treatise upon the question, 'how far forth such alienations may be adjudged valid *in foro interno*.'

¹ See *Ascham* to *Sir W. Pawlett* (in *Whitaker*, i. 275).

² *Anthony Hussey*, notary public and *Russia* merchant, died *June* 1, 1560, (*Index* to *Strype*, *Machyn's Diary*, pp. 236, 237, 380).

³ See *Nares's Glossary*, under *Paul's, St.*

⁴ *Sir Thomas Lodge*, alderman, was a mourner at *Hussey's* funeral, (*Machyn*, p. 237, see *index*).

lawe, hath so wrapped me, as I knowe not howe to help it, except God, who moved me to doe it, move your goodnes also somewhat to be moved with yt. And good hope I have, you wilbe so: for when I consider howe ix yeres agoe, without my sute, beinge out of the countrie, and not once thinking on suche a benefit, you onlie of your goodnes obteyned me that office, in which nowe I serve, and when also wythin these two yeres, I beinge syck in my bedd, not suting nor knowinge anie suche mater, you got me likewise my prebend, I think it is God's will I shall enioy no livinge, which you shall not either onlie fyrst obteyne for me, or at last onlie preserve for me. For nowe Mr. Petres benefit for the lease of my farm ys quite gone, except you nowe be as good to help me to kepe it, as he was then to help me to gett it, which yf you doe then must I nedes saie and truly saie as *Œdipus* saithe in *Sophocles* unto worthe *Theseus*¹:

Ἐχω ἂ ἐχω διά σε κοῦκ ἄλλον βροτόν.

[*Œd. Col. 1129, ἐχω γὰρ ἂχω διά σε κοῦκ ἄλλον βροτόν.*]

And then shall I praie and wishe as he dothe; w^{ch} verse is so swete in Greke, that yet for all my sorowe, I could not but make it as well as I could in an Englishe Iambus:

I have that I have only by you and by no mo.

The remedie I seke for my care, I am loth to utter, as the sick man is to drink a bitter medicine: but what will not necessitàie force, which compelleth me to doe, what I never yet approved in other, nor do not like presentlye in my self. My iudgment hath ever led me to mislike private gaine, gotten by comon misorder, I meane privat licenses granted against publick Statutes. And therefore I chose rather by lettre then by talke to make this shamfast sute unto you, the liking or misliking wherof, only your countenance maie be a sufficient answere to me, in theis your so many and weightie affaires. May it please your goodnes, Sir, to obteyne for me of the Q. Maj^{tie} a licence for some quantitie of bear, or some number of unwrought clothes, or some lease of farm,

¹ This verse is quoted in the next letter, where see the note, and in the preface to the *Scholemaster*, ed. 1571, sig. Biii. verso.

some forfeit, or some other thinge, which maie be [*by*] your iudgment seme lest to trouble any stablished good order. I have knowen manie of smale service and lesse necessitie bold to aske, and happie to obtaine as great a matter as this, yet I wyll thinke my sute no more reasonable, then your wisdome shall judge yt, nor farther to be profitable for me, then your goodnes shall will me, but will onlie praie to him who hathe onlie put me in hope to labor unto you, to put you likewise in mynd to do this for me, which shall be suche a comfort and staie for me, my wief and my children, as we shall all think ourselves most bounden to praie for you and yours for ever. 6 Octobris 1561.

Your Honours at commandment bounden,

R. A.

VI.

[Baker, pp. 507 seq. Dd. ix. 14. fol 42 *verso*, 43.]

TO MR SECRETARIE CECILL. [Still in difficulties; begs for assistance, as his health is failing, and he cannot expect to live long. He died Dec. 30. 1568, in his 53rd year. Grant, p. 29].

Sr,

I AM not afraid to desire that of you, which you never yet said me naye of, and that is to be my freind, in necessarie, just, and I trust a verie easie matter. For the thinge ys so farr forward, that it is graunted before yt be asked. I aske nothing now to be geven, but to enjoye that which is alrede geven. Sir, you knowe best, that by your onlie motion, and the Q. goodnes, her Maj^{tie} at Windsore did help me to redeme my lease of Salisbury Hall, which laye in pawn for certen debt, that I entred in, for my good Mother in lawe¹, and God in Heaven knoweth that that monye was not then craftelie borrowed, that after I might more craftelie begg. But I mynding nothing more, then fullie to

¹ See the last letter. Salisbury Hall was the farm at Walthamstow. It took its name from Margaret Plantagenet, countess of Salisbury. Q. Mary granted it to Sir Tho. White. In 1590 Elizabeth granted it to R. Symons (Morant's *Essex*, i. 2, pp. 35, 36).

answere yt and spedelie to repaie it, for a sure sign of my true meaning therin, I brought my lease to Sir Richard Sackvile, not to be a suretie, but to be a wytnes of my debt; which thing to doe, neither to [*Baker has justly omitted this word*] the Queene, nor you, nor he required at my hand, but onlie two or three lynes in writinge to specyfie the some that I have received. I never opened my mouthe my self, I never made sute by others, neyther by you, nor by my L.[*ord*] of L.[*icester*]¹ to have the Q. forgeve one peny therof: but out of hand I sent my man into Cambshire to Henrie Colton, sometime S^r John Cheke's Man, to sell unto him my lease of Wicklyfourd (?)² Parsonage, left unto me by my g. m. in lawe, therby to repaie the Q. monye againe. My man and Calton entred termes of price, order, place, and time for the receipt of mony for me, and assurance for him a certen daie, at a certen place was appointed at London. I asked licence fyrst of you and after of the Q. to goe. Her Highnes³ asked me why I would goe to London, the heate of the Plague⁴ beinge then not fullie quenched. I said to sell a little livinge, to paie her monye. She most graciously smylinge saide unto me, A Foole, Foole, I did not let you have that monie to take it againe; kepe your livinge still, sell it not, for livinges be not easie to come by, I will take order with Sacvile⁵ for it. My L. of L. hard yt, and most curteoslie of his owne good wyll dyd write a lettre to Mr. Ouslye, requiringe him that by his good advise and counsell, as farr as

¹ See a letter of Ascham's to Leicester, who promised to be 'gossip' to one of his children (Whitaker, I. 281).

² Query Wiceford or Wichford in the Isle of Ely.

³ Compare with what follows Ascham's letter to Elizabeth in Whitaker, I. pp. 276—280.

⁴ 'When the great plage was at London, the yeare 1563, the Queenes Maiestie Queene *Elizabeth* lay at her castle of Windsor.' *Scholemaster*, Præf. init.

⁵ Compare Ascham to Leicester, April 14, 1566: "I owe . . . £200 and more, in wittnes of w'ch debt S^r Richard Sackuile hath my lease, given me by Queene Mary, w'ch is the whole and onely livinge that I have to leave to my wife and children, who may truly say when I am gone, we may goe all a begging for anythinge that ever S^r Askam cold ever gett vnto vs by all his service done to Queene Elizabeth.' (From Whitaker, I. 286.)

right, equitie and conscience would afford, I should not be compelled to sell awaie my lyvinge. And so Mr. Ouslie by lawe offered suche a band for me, as Calton and his counsell would not venture to paie their monie for it. They thought, that I, as common sellers of lyvinges comonlie doe, to receave present monye, would have offered my bandes. But the Q. goodnes, and Mr. Ouslies wisdomes had quite altered the case, for the nedie seller was nowe more unwilling to receive than the greedie byer to paie anie present monye. And by thys meanes, and this order, doe I enjoye that poore Livinge still. Since that time Sir Richard Sacvile hath at tymes put her Maj.^{tie} in remembrance for some speciall discharge of that debt. She hath alwaies most gentlie saide, "I will discharge yt, Let no man troble him for it, I am sure Askame hath noe mistrust of yt;" and beinge verie, and lothe to signe manie things at once, hath ever deferred it to another time. For Sir Richard Sacvile caused Fanshaw¹ of th' exchequer to make an orderlie pardon for the release of that monie, and when he was in most sure hope to have it signed, God toke him awaie², and so at thys daie, my lease and that pardon together be in Mr. Thomas Sacvilles keepinge. My sute therefore ys to your goodnes, First to call into your handes the lease and the pardon, for it is no reason, that Mr. Thomas Sackvile, beinge no common officer of the prince, should have my lease in keepinge. And also he of himself is verie willinge to deliver it unto you, or to whome it shall please you, thenas your wisdomes shall think good, or oportunitie shall serve you, and your wonted good will towardes me shall move you, to doe as you have done, alwaies so do for me with the Q. that some order maye be taken in this matter as I maye have my lease in myne owne hand, and that I maye have, either some speciall pardon and discharge of that monye, as her Maj.^{tie} herself of her meré goodwill hath many tymes promysed me, or els some speciall order, that I maye paie yt myself, so as no one

¹ See Index to Strype.

² Sir R. Sackvile, under secretary of the treasury, died (not April 21, 1565, Murden's *State Papers*, p. 745; *ib.* p. 761 we find the true date) April 21, 1566. See Ascham's *Scholemaster*, Præf.

payment at once be over heavye for my small lyving to bear. The matter as it nowe lieth, greveth me many times and ofte, and surelie a certeyne paine were more easie, then a feared mischance. I must die, and cannot live longe, and even this last weke, I was in some danger. And if I were gone, howe thys monye would troble my poore wief and children, my fear and care is now great. I staye and comfort myself by the Q. goodnes, as a good man in Sophocles doth counsell Electra to doe by her brother Orestes ayde¹. And although Electra, whom sorrowe and long driving of, had made bothe doubtfull and desperatt, answered with more fear then hope: yet do I misliking Electraes womanishe fear and followinge the wise man's counsell in y^e next verse, think plainlie thus². But to conclude shortlie, and as I think and hope, and loke for. In the end, you are he, to whom I must saie, as Œdipus in Sophocles also doth gladlie, and with a thankfull mynd saie to noble Theseus:

*Ἐχω ἂ ἔχω διά σε κοῦκ ἄλλον βροτόν.

[Read: ἔχω γὰρ ἄχω διά σε κοῦκ ἄλλον βροτόν.—*Œd. Col.* 1129.]

And in this verse saieinge all I neither can or nede saie more, but

¹ Prob. *Electr.* vv. 160, seq. should follow here.

² *Electra*, 173, seq. The same verses ought plainly to have been supplied by Whitaker (*Hist. of Richmondshire*, i. p. 271) in the blank spaces left in the transcript, from which he has printed Ascham's letter to Gardiner.

'Peradventure I shold enioye the whole, but hitherto I may saie with Electra in Sophocles—

And yett I comforte myselfe much with the next verse of the chorus, and although I answere them, and content my selfe with Electra, yett seeing I find allthings still in the former condic'ion, I runne to that sweete verse of Sophocles in another tragedye, w^{ch} Œdipus cold not saie to Theseus soe well as I may saie and doe most gladly vnto your lo'pp'—

In the same letter, p. 272, instead of "I shoue (as saith Sophocles) mine all and me whole onely to your lo'pp," read "I owe," and understand the same place of the *Œd. Col.* Sophocles was a favourite author with Ascham, who translated the *Philoctetes* into Latin verse (*Epist.* II. 3, p. 67, ed. 1703).

leave me and myne wholie to staie ourselves upon your goodnes
and wisdom. And God send you and yours that comfort, that
I and myne do wyshe, and hope by God's motions to have at
your hand. 8 Junii 1567.

Your Honors at commandment, R. A.