

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:

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Catalogue

ANTIQUARIAN COMMUNICATIONS:

BEING

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS

OF THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.



VOL. I.

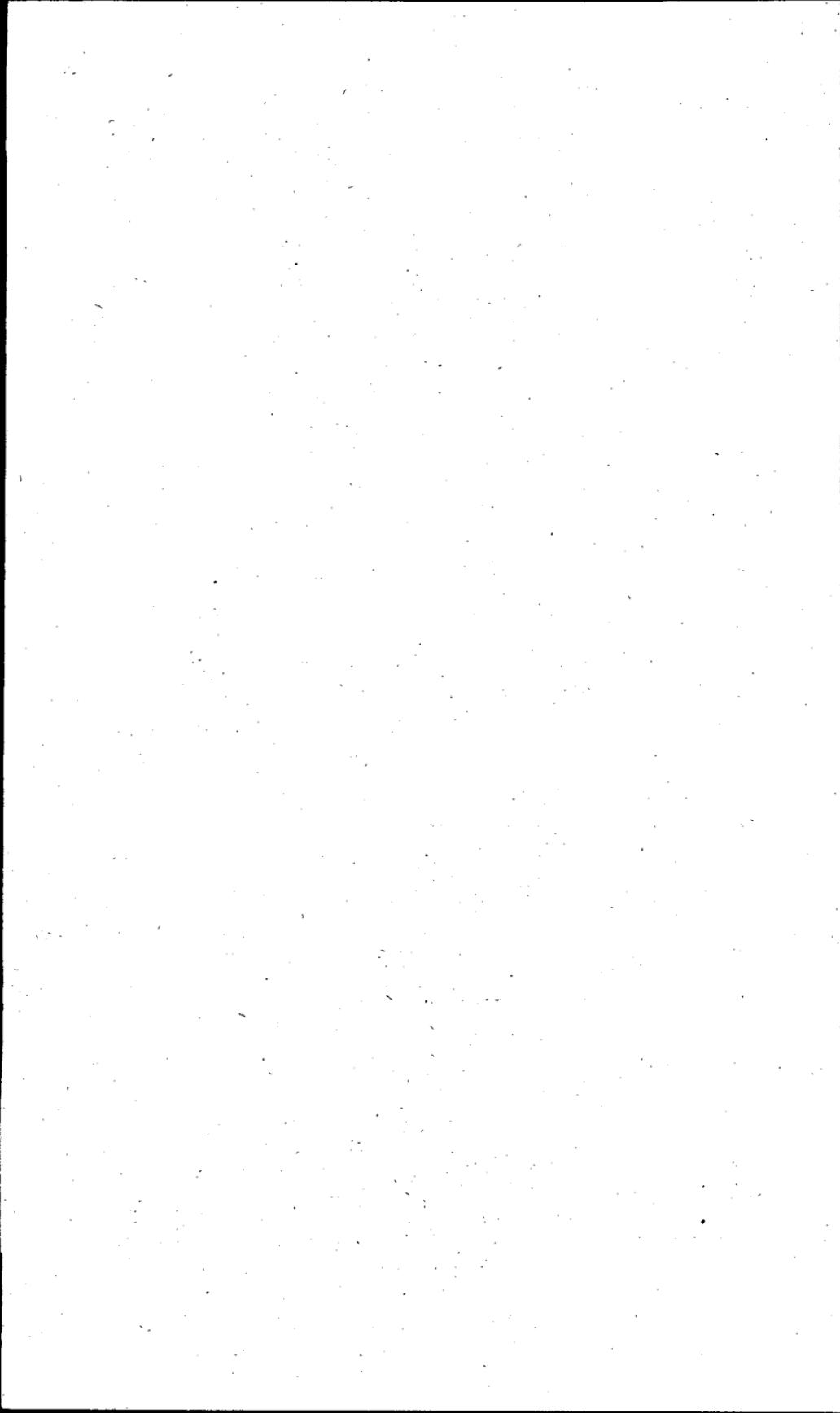
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CONTENTS.

	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

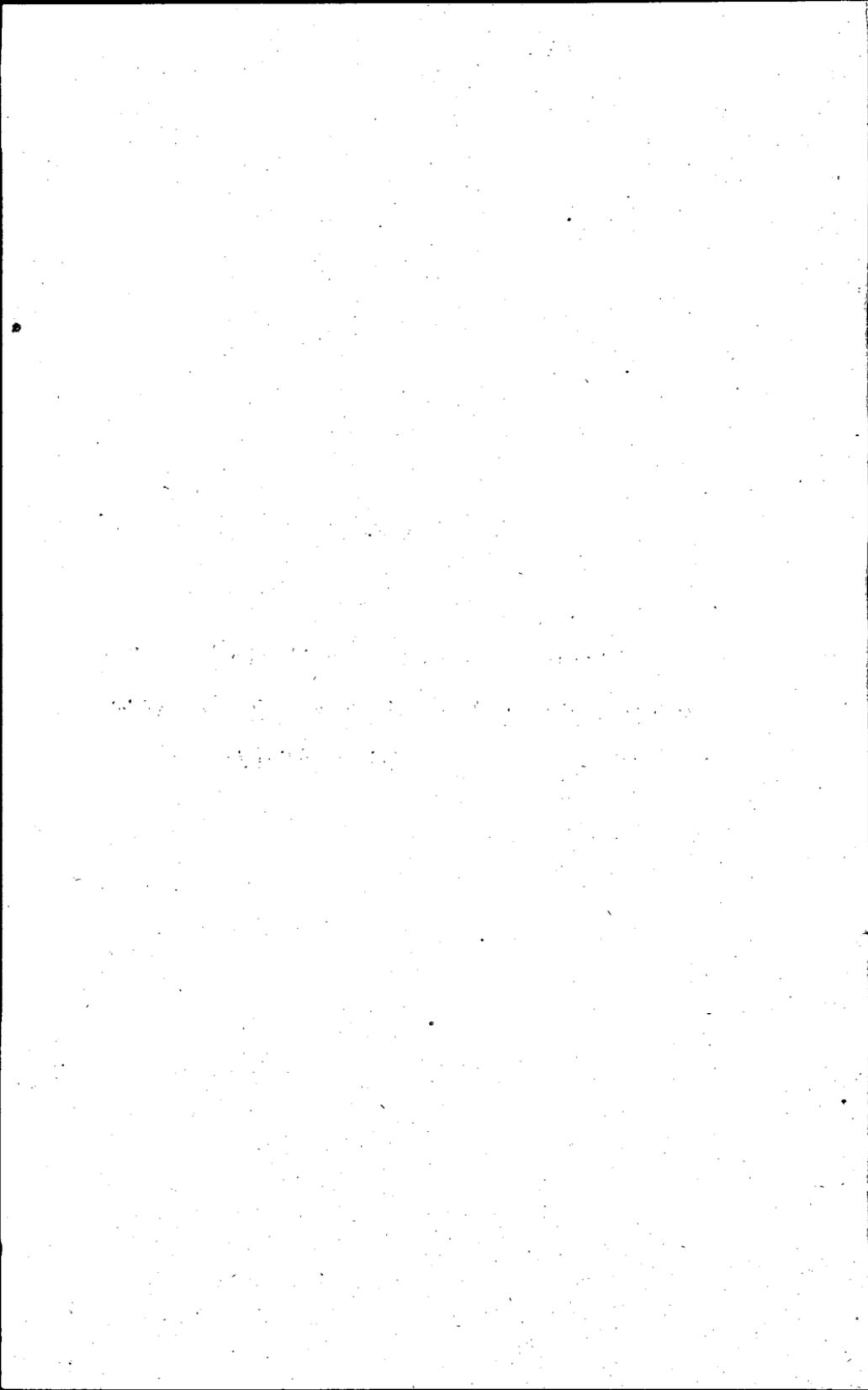
	PAGE
XIII.	On the Orientation of King's College Chapel. By J. RIGG, M.A. 59
XIV.	On the Origin of the name of Petty Cury, as applied to a street in Cambridge. By C. H. COOPER, F.S.A. 63
XV.	Abstract of some Suggestions towards an "Athenæ Cantabrigienses." By the Rev. J. J. SMITH, M.A. 65
XVI.	MS. Notes 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.

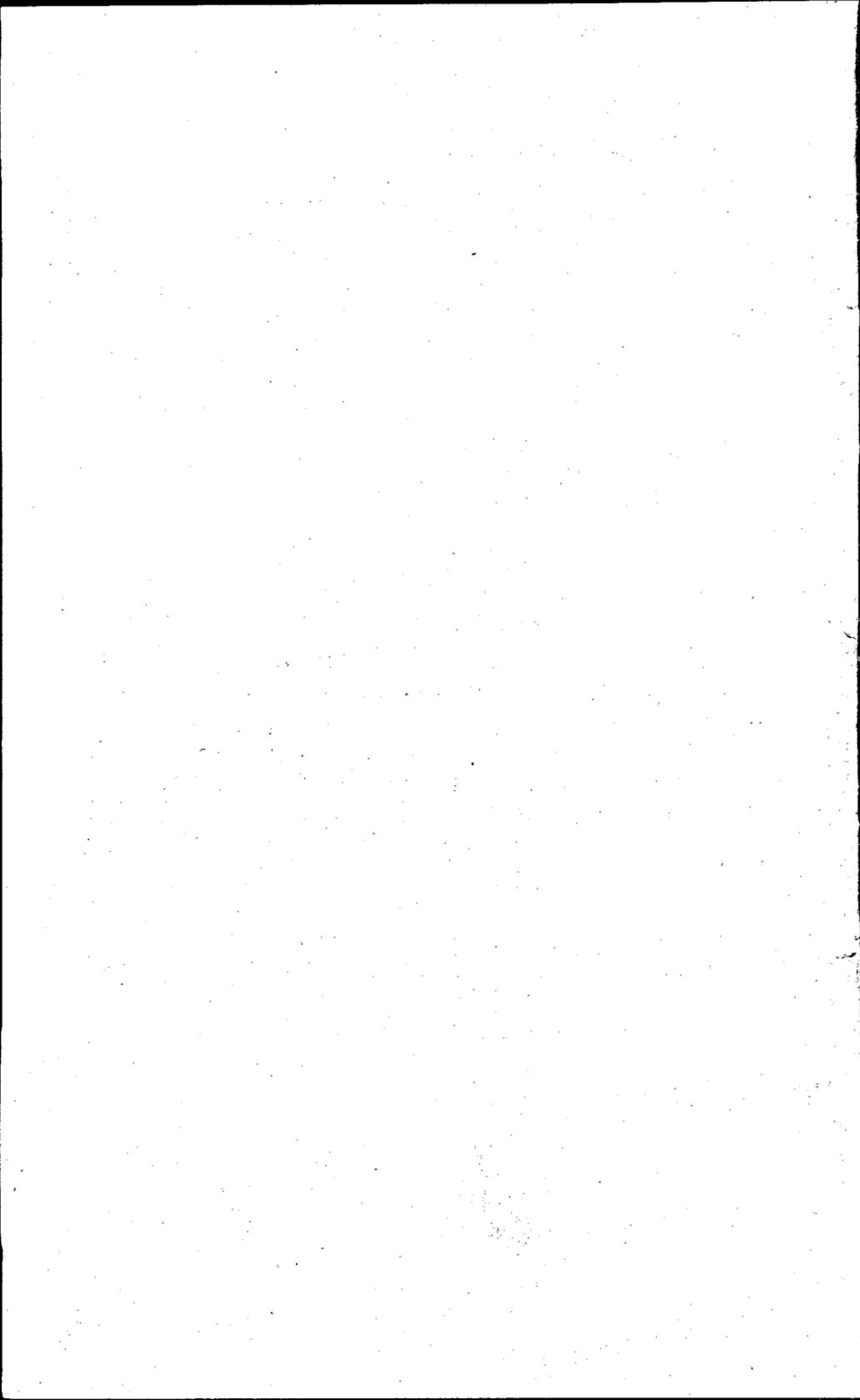
THE Society as a Body is not to be considered as responsible for any facts or opinions advanced in the several Papers, which must rest entirely on the credit of their respective Authors.



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.



XXXVI. NOTICES OF WILLIAM MILLINGTON, First
Provost of King's College. By GEORGE WILLIAMS,
B.D. Fellow of King's College.

[Read May 3, 1858.]

IN bringing together such notices as I have been able to collect, from various quarters, of *William Millington*, first Provost of King's, I shall commence with the latest and most accessible authorities, in order to show how much the statements which we are accustomed to regard as the most reliable stand in need of revision and correction, and how errors of the most glaring kind are handed down from one generation to another, and that by respectable antiquarians, until they seem to have accumulated a mass of evidence which it appears presumptuous to call in question, but which is, in fact, entirely delusive:—a phænomenon not certainly novel to the archæologist, but so strikingly illustrated in the case of William Millington, that I am not without hopes that the investigation of this case may set others upon the task of revising the received histories of our Colleges and their worthies.

The *Cambridge Calendar* represents *William Millington* as appointed first Provost of King's in 1443, and succeeded by *John Chedworth* in 1446: and this is in the main correct, as representing the term of his connection with the College as Provost. The same popular authority represents *William Millington* as Master of Clare Hall from 1441 to 1466, succeeding *William Wilfleet*, and succeeded by *Thomas Stoyle*. This will be proved to be altogether erroneous. Yet the *Cambridge Calendar* has high authority for some portion of the error (as will be evident from

the next authority which I shall adduce), viz. for the statement that William Millington was Master of Clare.

Mr Romilly, in his list of Heads, in the *Graduati*, correctly represents William Millington, S. T. P. as first Provost of King's, from 1443 to 1446, but adds to his name "Coll. Cla. Præf. 1465." and in a note (a) informs us, "In Archivis Coll. Clar. prænomen Johannis assignatur. In carta autem foundationis Coll. Regal. prænomen Gulielmi."

In the list of Masters of Clare the same statement is made *mutatis mutandis*, i. e. in 1465 we have "Johannes Millington, Jur. Can. Bac. Col. Regal. Præp. 1443," with the note, "Prænomen Gulielmi assignatur illi in Archivis Coll. Regal." Here, it will be observed, we have a date and a Christian name assigned to the Master of Clare different from those assigned him in the *Cambridge Calendar*, and also two points of difference between the *William Millington, S. T. P.*, Provost of King's, and *John Millington, Jur. Can. Bac.*, Master of Clare, which may well suggest doubts of their identity; for, whatever may be said for the confusion of the Christian names, it is quite evident that the S. T. P. of 1443 could not be described as Jur. Can. Bac. in 1465.

The *Alumni Etonenses*, edited by a Fellow of Eton, and published in 1847, states that William Millington, first Provost of King's, was "*Master of Clare Hall*," and adds, that "in three years he was remanded to Clare Hall, for unduly favouring natives of Yorkshire. He died in 1466." This modern *Alumni* is, for the most part, an abbreviation of Harwood's *Alumni* of 1797, which is a compilation from the MSS. of Hatcher of 1555, of Edward Hinde of 1594, of Goad of 1620, and of Allen of 1702¹.

Harwood's *Alumni* says nothing of William Millington being *Master of Clare*; but simply that he was elected from Clare Hall by the Founder, to be the first Provost. It states the fact of his "endeavouring to prefer the natives of Yorkshire before all others," and accounts for it by stating that "he was born at *Pocklington* in *Yorkshire*." It adds, that "he was appointed to join with the King's Council to make statutes," in which capacity he

¹ I give the years in which they came up from Eton as Scholars.

showed his preference for his own County-men ; which, as soon as the King heard, "he remanded him again to Clare Hall." It adds, moreover, that he died in 1466, and was buried in S. Edward's Church.

I trace this through Baker, Fuller, and others, to Hatcher, the probable original of which I have seen, through Mr Lamb's kindness, in Caius College Library, and a transcript of part of which I have since found among the muniments of King's. Fuller's notice is this : "William Millington, elected anno 1443 from Clare Hall, whither, after three years, he was remanded, for his factious endeavouring to prefer his countrymen of Yorkshire:"

Hatcher's words, which are almost literally copied in Harwood's *Alumni*, already cited, are as follows :

"William Millington. Borne at Pocklington in the County of Yorke, D^r of Divinitie, elected from Clare Hall by our Royall Founder King Henry VI. April the 10, 1443, to be the First Provost: Being appointed with the King's Counsell to make Statutes, endeavoured to preferre Yorkeshire men before all others. Upon intelligence whereof, the King our Founder removed him againe to Clare Hall, after he had been 3 yeares Provost. He dyed Anno 1466 and was buried in S. Edward's Church." (p. 119.)

Now, although there is nothing here of his being *Master* of Clare, yet this myth was already current, and indeed appears to have been brought in before the beginning of the last century. Thus, Baker inserts the following notice in his Catalogue of Masters of Clare (Vol. xxxviii. p. 254), between William Wilfete and Thomas Stoyale, whose appointment he dates (incorrectly, as I shall presently show) as about 1457. "John Millington, D^r of Divinitie was 9th Master and after Provost of King's;" and the following much fuller notice occurs in a catalogue of the Provosts and Fellows of Kings, cited in one of the volumes of Collections in our muniments, which was compiled from earlier documents, about the year 1715. "1443. Gulielmus Millington . . . Sacræ Theologiæ Professor, primus præpositus Collegii, per Fundatorem assignatus est: cujus honoris fastigio, oblitus illius suæ Clarensis casæ et tenuitatis, ita tandem ad pertinacem quandam arro-

gantiam turgescibat, ut cum regionum quorundam Consiliariorum numero aggregaretur, qui nascenti Collegio fructuosas leges et statuta conderent, solus, posthabitis et antiquatis decretis, sua anteponeret, quæ Eboracensibus suis commoda, cæteris ex æquo omnibus Angliæ comitatibus essent injuriosissimæ. Quæ cum Regi Henrico VI., ut acta sunt, innotescerent, ornatissimo Præpositi nomine et dignitate spoliatus Millingtonius, in Clarensen Aulam, unde irrepserat, post tres annos dejectus est. Receptus igitur a suis, ne mœrore contabesceret, et tanquam inglorius vitam traduceret, vacanti jam Præfecturæ illius aulæ suffectus est."

The fiction is repeated by the usually accurate Cole, whom I shall have occasion to cite presently: a fiction I do not hesitate to call it: for I have had access, through the kindness of the Master of Clare, to the oldest Register existing in that College, from which it appears distinctly that Wilfete was Master as late as March 5, 1455, and was succeeded by *John Millington*, *Juris Canonici Baccal.*, the very date of whose admission to the Mastership is thus fully given: "the morrow of S. Panrencius the Martyr, viz. the 13th day of August, A. D. 1455, the 33rd year of Henry VI." The only failure in this is, that I cannot find in the Roman Calendar any S. Panrencius the Martyr at all, and nothing like it on the 12th of August.

I dismiss then the statement of the identity of *William Millington*, Provost of King's, and *John Millington*, Master of Clare, as unauthentic; nor have I been able to discover any distinct proof that the former did ever belong to Clare. However this may be, for the data now extant will not allow us to determine this point, certainly nearly all the other statements relating to him in Hatcher, with the exception of the fact and the term of his Provostship, are equally apocryphal with the later invention; for he had

(1) Nothing whatever to do with the framing of the Statutes: and

(2) The cause assigned for his removal from the Provostship is not only not the true one, but directly opposed to the truth.

I proceed then to give a true relation of *William Millington's* connection with King's College, and the circumstances under

which that connection was terminated: the former, chiefly from public documents relating to the foundation of the College; the latter, entirely from a very interesting correspondence between him and Bishop Beckington of Bath and Wells, preserved in MS. in Lambeth Library—a rare specimen of mediæval Latinity and something besides, which is here printed for the first time.

I. The earliest design of the Royal Founder of King's College was on a much more limited scale than that subsequently developed. In 1441 (19 Hen. VI.), he founded a College of S. Nicholas for a Rector and twelve Fellows, more or fewer; which College was to be governed by Statutes to be drawn up by William Bp. of Lincoln, William Bp. of Sarum, William Lynwode Keeper of the Privy Seal, John Somerseth Chancellor of the Exchequer, and John Langton Chancellor of the University, or the more part of them. In the Charter of this Foundation, which is recited in the subsequent Charter of the existing College of S. Mary and S. Nicholas, *William Millington* is already created Rector of this College in these terms: "Magistrum Willmum Millington, S.T.P., Rectorem, et Johem Kirkby et Willmum Haclyffe, scolares ordinat et creat." It is essential to add that by this deed of foundation the jurisdiction and visitation of the College was vested in the Chancellor of the University. It must further be observed that here is no mention of Millington having anything to do with framing the Statutes.

In 1443 the College of S. Nicolas was enlarged into the College of S. Mary and S. Nicolas, and William Millington was raised from the dignity and title of Rector of S. Nicolas College to that of Provost of Blessed Mary and S. Nicolas—a sufficient proof, I think, that he had given satisfaction to the Royal Founder in his former office. And here I may cite a high testimony to his worth by one who was personally acquainted with him, written evidently during the time of his Provostship. It is Capgrave, who, in the lives of the Henries, preserved in Corpus Christi College Library, gives the following account of him, after narrating the foundation of the two Colleges of Eton and King's, by Henry VI., whose chaplain he was: "His autem Collegiis præfecit duo valentes propositos, (*sic*) quorum unum novi Magistrum

Willmum Millington. Ipse enim Cantabriggensi Collegio presidens in seolasticis inquisitionibus, et profunda literatura, ac maturis moribus, multos antecessores suos precellit." Such was William Millington in the judgment of his contemporaries, for this favourable testimony of Capgrave does not stand alone. I find the authority of a "Chronographia" of John Harrison, "in sacris Medicinis Doctor"—whatever that may mean—quoted in the collections already referred to, to the effect that this "Laudabilis et famosus Theologiæ Doctor per multos annos emineuit:" and it is quite right that these tributes to his learning and worth, which both explain and justify the selection of the Royal Founder, should be borne in mind while we consider what must be admitted to be the unfavourable aspect of his character.

Another amiable feature may be found in the only act of his Provostship of which we have any memorial. He was one of the contracting parties in what is called the "Amicabilis Concordia"—a kind of treaty of defensive alliance—between William Millington Provost of King's, William Wainfleet Provost of Eton, Nicolas Osulburg Warden of Winton College [i. e. New], Oxford, and Robert Thurborn Warden of Winchester College, binding themselves and their successors, on account of their common origin and objects, to render mutual support in maintaining their common interests.

In the Charter of the Foundation of King's College, the King releases the Bishops of Lincoln and Sarum, William Lyndewode now Bishop of S. David's, John Somerseth and John Langton from the task imposed upon them by the earlier charter, and takes upon himself the preparation of the Statutes for his new College: in consequence, no doubt, of a petition from these Commissioners (dated May 21, 1443,) which is still extant, praying to be discharged from this duty as being "quibusdam arduis negotiis et occupationibus impediti quominus," &c.

I have no historical evidence for the manner in which the Royal Founder settled the Statutes; but there is no particle of proof, so far as I know, that his Council had anything to do with them, as Hatcher affirms; while there is the strongest reason for believing that Millington was so far from being associated

with them in any such work, that he was not consulted in the matter.

My own belief is that the Provost of Eton was the framer of the existing code, or, I should rather say, that he it was who adapted the Statutes of the two foundations of William of Wykham to the two kindred foundations of Henry VI. William Wainfleet had been educated at Winchester, and on the first foundation of Eton (A.D. 1441) had been transferred, with half the Winchester scholars, to Eton College, as its first Head Master, and became (A.D. 1442) its second or third Provost. He is known to have enjoyed the confidence of the Founder in the fullest measure, and Capgrave's witness to this fact, and the cause of it, may be stated, from the passage following that which relates to Millington; "Alter autem dictus Magister Willielmus Wayne-flete non multum priori dissimilis, carus ut putatur domino Regi habetur, non tam propter scientiam salutarem quam vitam celi-bem." The verbal agreement of most of the Statutes of Eton and King's, with those of Winchester and New Colleges respectively, would be fully accounted for by the long and intimate connection of Wainfleet with the earlier foundations. This by the way. What concerns the subject of these notices is, that William Millington had no part in framing the Statutes, and that he disappeared of them when they were settled by Royal authority.

And here I must do our laborious antiquarian Cole the justice to say that he alone, of all whom I have consulted, seems to have had any knowledge of the real facts of the case; though he too is guilty of the error of making William Millington Master of Clare. After repeating the hacknied account of his ejection, which, as he truly says, "is inserted in all the historiettes," he thus corrects it: "But the true reason of his removal seems to proceed from himself and a point of conscience, he having taken the oaths to the Chancellor of the University before he was made Provost, and which the new drawn Statutes exempted him from; besides he was not thoroughly satisfied that the Scholars should all come from Eton School. Upon which accounts, however, he left the government of this College, and retired to Clare Hall in 1446, where he was chosen Master, and where he presided twenty

years; dying in 1466 in May, and was buried in S. Edward's Church in Cambridge."

II. The correspondence, to which I now proceed, will prove that the writer of this notice was at least on the right tack.

Unfortunately there is no date to any one of the four letters composing this curious correspondence, which is found at the end of a quarto volume of valuable documents in MS. in the Archbishopal Library at Lambeth Palace [No. ccxi], in a transcript of the fifteenth century¹.

The correspondence commences with a letter from William Millington to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the very distinguished Prelate Thomas Beckington, who was advanced to that See in 1443, immediately after his return from his diplomatic mission to the Court of Armagnac, in company with Sir Robert Roos and Sir Edward Hull, the curious journal of which has been edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, to whose Memoir, prefixed to the Journal, I may refer for further particulars of Bishop Beckington, who appears to have been nearly sixty years of age at the time of his promotion, and occupied the See till 1465. His advanced age must be borne in mind in reading the correspondence, as well as the fact that in 1452, the 30th of Henry VI., and again in 1461, the 1st of Edward IV., he was excused from attending parliament, by reason of his age and infirmities.

The correspondence would suffer from abridgement, but is too long to be translated throughout; and as it is given *in extenso* in the original, I shall only adduce, in translation, from the first letters on both sides, specimens of its peculiarly racy style. It begins, somewhat abruptly, on the part of William Millington.

1. "Many do many good things, but what they are bound to do, they do not. This brief preface touches you, venerable father in Christ. I hear, and rejoice to hear, that you daily give many and large alms, and that the poor reap the fruit of your works, so that

¹ The general title is: "Opusculum ex Missivis Literis Serenissimi Principis Henrici VI. Angliæ et Franciæ Regis, tempore Venerabilis Viri Thomæ de Bekyntona, Legum Doctoris, ejusdem Regis Secretarii, per eundem Regem missis, una cum quibusdam aliis Literis ejusdem Secretarii ac aliorum, ad utilitatem Simplicium in unum collectum et compilatum."

you are famed, even in the most remote parts, as a distinguished alms-giver, and are believed by many to be laying up treasure in a most safe place, where no thief stealeth. I cannot deny then that you are of the number of those who do many good things. But that you have part with those who omit what they are bound to do, I grieve not a little. If you delight to give alms, do it out of your own property. Read Solomon, that you may learn to feed Christ in His members from your own, and not another's. If you rob me and give large alms to others, you may indeed be able to say to the most high Judge, Lord, have I not in thy name fed the poor, clothed the naked, done large alms? But I, on the contrary, will say how you have most unjustly robbed me by expelling me from my benefice, which was of the value of a hundred pounds a year. I say nothing of the honour and other consequents of the said benefice, in all which I have been injured by you, and seek satisfaction, which if you deny me, I accuse you before the most high Judge, whom you cannot deceive; since all things are naked and open to His eyes. Indeed, Father, I often wonder in myself by what art you defend yourself so as not to be burdened in conscience by so enormous a crime. For our most Christian King, though he had no part in my deposition, yet is deeply sorry for it. The Bishop of Norwich constantly affirms, and confirms with an oath, that he never gave his consent to my deposition. How is it that you alone endeavour to justify so detestable an act? Bring me a man who supports you in this act, and I will bring you a thousand who shall speak against it. Why do you glory in your large alms, which knowing men charge you with doing out of the spoils of others? Your paternity understands, I believe, how I might trouble your old age. But I prefer to conquer by patience than by violence. If you show pity to others, pity your own soul, I pray you; the salvation of which I desire more than the money which you owe me, God knows. May He enlighten your conscience, that, aged as you are, you may see, and seeing may remove, what hinders to you the way of salvation.

“Per tuæ paternitatis humillimum oratorem,

“W. MILLINGTON.”

2. To this first philippic the Bishop replies with sufficient dignity: "My good man, In order that your letter which I have received may have a fitting and true reply, the naked and plain truth relative to the matters of your complaint must be written and brought to light. This is true; that the Royal condescension set you as Provost over the Royal College at Cambridge, and then, when his ordinances and Statutes by which the College was to be governed were published, the Lord Duke of Suffolk, that Alnwyk of Lincoln, Ascough of Sarum, the new Norwich, Richard Andrew, then Secretary, and I the least among the others, by the King's command and ordinance, turning aside [*"declinantes,"*—a critical word,] to the said Royal College with such Statutes and by the said Royal commandment, ordinance, and authority, admonished, required, charged you the then Provost, and all the others then Fellows and Scholars of the College, to admit the said Statutes according to your Founder's wishes, and bind yourselves by oath to the faithful observance of them. In this all the Fellows and Scholars there, except you, my good man, obeyed the King's wishes without any contradiction whatever. You alone, as a man of your own head, were unwilling to admit them, or rather, utterly refused to do so. However, the Duke and Prelates afore-named, still hoping that you might be led by a spirit of sounder advice to comply with the King's wishes, as you ought, earnestly pleaded with you two whole days, if I remember right; using all possible endeavours to bend your mind, and incline you to accept the Statutes. But you, showing yourself inexorable to all, became more and more hardened and inflexible; and to confess the truth, I don't remember ever to have seen such a stiffnecked man. Then, despairing of your repentance, the Duke aforesaid, acting on the Royal authority, as was worthy and just, and seemed right to all there, without one dissentient, pronounced sentence of deprivation against you in writing. But this was a long time ago, and two venerable men have already succeeded you¹, freely and quietly accepting these Statutes without

¹ As Chedworth, Millington's immediate successor, was Provost from 1446 to 1452, when Woodlarke succeeded, it is clear that this correspondence was later than this last date.

any contradiction or murmur whatsoever. Now I wish you would review your letter, and see how far you have erred from all truth, reason, and civility."

He then corrects Millington's description of the Provostship, which he ought rather to have called an *office* than a *benefice*, inasmuch as he had never had ecclesiastical institution. His reply to the mere personal charges, which is sufficiently spirited and dignified, I omit, as well as one or two smart retorts. He gives him plainly to understand that he owes him nothing, and that Millington shall have nothing of his. The conclusion is as follows: "Vale, Magister, utinam tam tui justus censor et discussor quam nunc mei fueris injustus reprehensor."

"THOMAS, the unworthy servant of the
Churches of Bath and Wells."

3. To this W. Millington rejoins in a more violent tone than before, and in a very long letter; I shall be sparing of my citations. The opening, however, must not be omitted: "Your letter, venerable father in Christ, reminds me," he begins, "of a truth perfectly well known to the prophets; that of all the powers of mind memory is that which most quickly grows old in the aged."

Then, after citing half the Bishop's letter; he comments on it in this wise: "Observe, father, observe and see if your pen has run in the path of truth when it writes that such an one came to us, as did not then exist in the nature of things. You say that the Duke of Suffolk, with others, turned aside to us; and yet neither then, nor before, was there anywhere in England such a Duke as you, turning aside from the truth, assert to have turned as Duke, to the Royal College. If you ask a proof of this assertion, I adduce it in the sentence which you unjustly passed against me, which, erroneous as it is, and contrariant to the sacred Canons, you at any rate cannot find fault with. Hear then, if you please, the sentence which you say was passed by the Duke. These were its terms. [This is cited in English below, pp. 309, 310].

"This is certainly the complete sentence which you say the Duke passed; and I, among all others who you say were

consenting to its passing, find no Duke. Either show me a Duke, or acknowledge that you have written—I do not say faultily, as you charge me, but contrary to the truth.” The critical point of this puerile objection is, that the Earl of Suffolk, who had been created Marquis in 1444, was not created to the title and dignity of Duke till 1447, the year following these proceedings. The next point of objection has greater show of reason, viz. that as, according to the Bishop’s own showing, the Commissioners were six in number, and only three were consenting to the sentence, it ought not to have had effect. As to the Bishop of Norwich, he was still alive¹, and would testify whether he was consenting to the deprivation. The Bishop of Lincoln had refused to sit in judgment, lest he should be partaker of such an unjust sentence. Indeed, Millington had done nothing in all this matter without the advice of the Bishop of Lincoln, with the unimportant exception, as he seems to think, that “the Bishop wished me to resign the Provostship, to which I did not consent.”

He had also consulted the Senior Fellows, who unanimously desired him to persist in his opposition to the Statutes; which, however, we learn from the postscript to the Bishop’s rejoinder, they all accepted for themselves and swore to observe.

But to proceed to the true cause of Millington’s refusal of the oath,—the conscientious difficulties referred to by Cole; as the statement which he put in at the time is cited by him in English, (below, pp. 312—314), I shall not adduce it here, but remark on two questions which it suggests, viz.

How did the Statutes involve perjury?

How countenance acceptance of Persons?

With regard to his first scruple, it is, doubtless, grounded on the first Clause of the 65th Statute of our Code, “De Visitatione Episcopi Lincolnensis, &c.” in which the Founder declares that, on account of his singular confidence in that Bishop, “idem nostrum Regale Collegium autoritate sedis Apostolicæ a juris-

¹ As Bishop Hart sat at Norwich until 1472, nothing can be determined from the notice, “Vivit adhuc,” concerning the date of this correspondence.

dictione Eliensis Episcopi et aliorum eximi, et subjici eidem procuravimus." I have not been able to discover among the College archives the identical Bull of Exemption here alluded to; but there is a Bull of Pope Nicolas V. (who succeeded to the tiara on March 6th, 1447) in the second year of his Pontificate, in which he recites in full the Bull of his predecessor, Eugenius IV., granting, on the request of the Royal Founder, precisely the privileges and exemptions contained in the Statute under review, making distinct mention of the Chancellor¹. Now as Pope Eugenius died 23rd February, 1447, his Bull of Exemption may be dated some time in the preceding year, and is unquestionably the same which is referred to in the original Composition between the University and King's College, entitled "Concessio Universitatis super agnitione exemptionis Collegii Regalis²." For this Act of the University was executed in full Convocation, January 31, 1448; and is itself recited together with Pope Eugenius's Bull in the confirmatory Bull of Pope Nicolas, which is dated S. Peter's, Rome, July 11, A.D. 1448.

From this comparison of dates it follows, that the concession of the Papal exemptions in favour of King's by the University was subsequent to Provost Millington's ejection; and it is further worthy of remark, that there is a saving clause introduced at the end of the University Deed subjecting the concession to these modifications: viz. that the letter should be shown to the Bishops of Salisbury, Lincoln, and Carlisle, to judge and determine whether

¹ "Idem Predecessor [i.e. Eugenius] . . . præfati regis supplicationibus inclinatus, per quasdam suas literas Collegium, necnon præsentibus et futuros præpositum, scolares, servitores et ministros hujusmodi, cum omnibus suis bonis ab omnibus jurisdictione, dominio et potestate venerabilium fratrum nostrorum archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, loci metropolitani, necnon Episcopi et pro tempore existentium archidiaconi Eliensis ac Cancellarii Universitatis, et quorumlibet aliorum judicum ordinariorum, auctoritate apostolica eximit et totaliter liberavit, ita quod Archiepiscopus, Episcopus, Cancellarius, archidiaconus et judices prædicti . . . in prædictos scolares &c. non possent auctoritate ordinaria jurisdictionem potestatem aut quodcumque dominium exercere, &c. &c."

² Published by Heywood, *Ancient Laws for King's College, &c.* p. 193.

“it contained anything offensive to the consciences of the gremials, or contrary to the Statutes, privileges, and laudable customs of the said University:” in which case the letter aforesaid was to be wholly void. There can, I think, be little doubt that this regard for the consciences of the gremials was suggested by the hard fate of William Millington, who was so far from having lost caste by his deprivation that he continued to exercise a very considerable influence in the University, for many years, as we shall presently see. And it must be noticed, before I quit the first ground of his objection to the Statute of exemptions, that his scruples were so far justified, and the original exemption was found to work so ill, that in a subsequent Composition, viz. that still in force, dated February 14, A. D. 1456, and confirmed by the King, in letters patent, on the 18th of the same month, the provisions of the Papal Bulls were modified and explained¹.

With regard to the second scruple of William Millington less need be said. It obviously relates to a requirement of the Statutes of the two Foundations, which has been practically disregarded for many years, though never formally repealed up to this time: viz. the preference to be given in the Election to Eton, to poor and indigent Scholars of those places and parishes in which the spiritual and temporal possessions of the two Colleges are situated; then to the natives of Bucks and Cambridgeshire, and, in particular, to the Choristers of the two foundations; and, in the Election to King’s, to the Scholars of Eton and the Choristers of both Colleges².

One other allusion, towards the close of Millington’s second Letter, requires notice, as promising an explanation of the motives which led him to commence this correspondence, so long after the commission of the alleged grievances: and possibly a fuller insight into the public history of the times, compared with the private history of Beckington, may hereafter elucidate the mysterious lan-

¹ This composition is printed by Heywood, ut sup. pp. 197, seq. The King’s Letter to the College, accompanying it, is given in the appendix to this paper.

² Statute III. of Eton, “Qui et quales sunt eligendi &c.” In Heywood, p. 479.

guage. Millington had reminded him, in his first Letter, that "he had it in his power to trouble his old age, *in these modern days,*" which is doubtless emphatic; to which the Bishop had simply replied, "that any wretch might do the same to any old man, however innocent; but that he should have nothing of his, however he went to work." It is in reply to this remark of the Bishop that Millington utters his dark insinuation and covert threat, perhaps the very worst passage in either of his two violent letters. "I wonder," he writes, "that you should constantly affirm that none of your goods shall pertain to me. Truly I am grieved at the blindness of your conscience: God knows I desire rather you than yours. But yet I would have you know that I am not so dull as not to know how to devise a means by which I may obtain some of your goods, even within three months, and that you yourself should voluntarily surrender them." Millington evidently thought he had the Bishop in his power, and the allusion was understood by Beckington, who replies, after citing the above words: "Much good may that device do you, Master, if it be according to God's will; of which if you choose to avail yourself, you will soon become rich and have little cause to complain of poverty, as you now do." I at one time thought that this might indicate that the Letters were written after the fall of Henry VI., but the references to the Founder in the correspondence preclude this solution. Possibly the disgrace and death of the Duke of Suffolk (A.D. 1450) may have deprived Beckington of the protection of a powerful friend, or his fortune may have waned from some other cause, which exposed him to this unscrupulous attack.

Or, again, the appointment of Woodlarke to succeed Chedworth, promoted to the see of Lincoln (A.D. 1452) may have given occasion to his first letter, which was certainly written during Woodlarke's Provostship, as is clear both from the Bishop's statement in his first letter and from the postscript of the second: and it must be admitted that Millington had just ground of complaint, if, as he alleges, he had been encouraged in his opposition to the Statutes by Woodlarke as a Fellow, who did not scruple, as Beckington affirms, to accept the Statutes in order to secure the Provostship.

I need take no further notice of the Bishop's answer to Millington's second letter, except to call attention to the very apt illustration by which he disposes of the Doctor's quibble concerning the Duke of Suffolk, and his very peculiar punctuation and reading of the passage which he quotes from Juvenal.

A few subsequent notices which I have been enabled, through the kindness of friends, to collect concerning William Millington may be here recorded; partly in further illustration of this correspondence, and partly as throwing light on the character of the man.

His declaration in his first letter, that the Founder had nothing to do with his ejection, and was extremely sorry for it, is confirmed by a fact which Mr Searle has brought to my notice, viz. that in 1448, only two years after his removal, he was appointed, in conjunction with others, to draw up Statutes for Queens' College; and that this appointment was twice renewed¹.

If he had forfeited the Royal Founder's favour by his refusal of the Statutes, it is possible that he may have recovered it in the following year, by his vigorous opposition to Reginald Pecock: for it is under the year 1447 that Antony Wood, on the contemporaneous authority of Gascoigne, reckons him among the opponents of the Bishop of Coventry, at Paul's Crosse. Wood correctly describes him as "Guliel. Myllyngton ex agro Eboracensi, Doctor Cantabrigiensis²," but a later biographer of Bishop Pecock has added to this description, "Master of Clare Hall and Provost of King's College in Cambridge³,"—which we have seen to be erroneous.

¹ First in a charter of March 30, 26 Henry VI. [A. D. 1448], then in a charter of Queen Margaret, April 15, of the same year, and lastly in Letters Patent of the Queen, A. D. 1457. The first of these charters is contained in the *Documents relating to the University, &c. of Cambridge*, Vol. III. p. 4, where it will be seen that Mr Gorham's description of Wm Millington, as "Aulæ Clarensis Magister," in his Latin preface to the Statutes (l. c. p. 11), has no warrant in the charter.

² *Hist. et Antiqu. Univ. Oxon.* B. I. p. 221 a.

³ Lewis' *Life of Reginald Pecock*, p. 142, ed. 1820. He adds, "Who in a sermon preached at S. Paul's the next course after our Bishop, is said to have openly declared that the kingdom of England would never suffer those who patronized or favoured our Bishop to prosper."

It would be a matter of some interest to discover the date of this error, the origin of which I have already assigned to the identity of his surname with that of the Master of Clare, who succeeded Wilfeet in 1457. It is certainly much later than the charge of partiality, an early authority for which is William Dillingham, the Master of Emmanuel during the Commonwealth (A.D. 1653, ejected in 1662), who has embodied in a small volume of *Poemata*, published in 1678, three Eclogues, which he supposes to have been written by a Fellow of King's in the preceding century. The second Eclogue is entitled by its author "*Querela Collegii Regalis*;" and the subject Dillingham has conjectured to be the preference of Millington for Yorkshire men, on account of which, he adds, "*ab Rege Fundatore ad Aulam de Clare relegatus est.*" This Eclogue, I am able to prove, has nothing whatever to do with Millington¹, so that Dillingham's conjecture can only be taken to prove that the story was current in his time, but does not attest the belief of a former century.

I am indebted to Mr Romilly for a further notice of Millington, who is said by Stokys (Fellow of King's, A.B. 1535-6, Registry and Esquire Bedell,) to have been Vice-Chancellor in A.D. 1457; whereas the Grace-book states Dr Gay to have been then Vice-Chancellor. But in the same page of the Grace-book there is the following entry touching William Myllyngton, a line having been drawn through the part which I have inserted in brackets: "*In expensis Magⁱ Warburton (he was Proctor) equitantis London^m [contra mag^m Will^m Hawke qui tunc laborabat contra Univ^m propter adquisitionem inhibitionis cujusdam in curia de arcubus quod non est visum prius ab hominibus nostræ ætatis bis] ad mandatum et avisamentum Magⁱ Will^m Myllyngton et omnium quasi aliorum doctorum theologiæ et aliarum facultatum totius Univ^{titis}."*

Stokys is also the earliest authority I have yet found for the date of William Millington's death, which he assigns to May, 1466, in his list of Chancellors, under the head of Lawrence

¹ See additional illustrations in the Appendix, at the end of this paper, for the true subject and the author of the *Querela*.

Booth, 1456. I still cite Mr Romilly. This date is followed by all subsequent writers: but I have my suspicions that this statement is no more authentic than most of those already noticed. However, the error, if it be one, is very circumstantial.

The last authentic notice which I find of William Millington is in one of the volumes of collections in our Muniments, extracted from documents of the College [Box Camb. No. 2] which I have not had an opportunity of verifying, but quote as I find it: "In a solemn declaration made by William Millington, our first Provost, 5th of Edward IVth, A. D. 1465, he affirms that John Langton, late Chancellor of Cambridge, did never give us any Bells, Vestments, or Ornaments, &c. of the Chapel, but bought all those things at the cost and command of our Founder." The meaning of which declaration is explained by what follows. "There is also in the same Box a very large Roll of Parchment containing the price of each particular bought by Dr Langton, who was Master of Pembroke Hall, and rewarded by our Founder for his pains about our and Eton College, with the Bishoprick of S. David's, and several good Benefactions to Pembroke Hall. It seems Bp. Langton's executors would have had his soul prayed for in our Chapel, as being a Benefactor to us; when indeed, as appears by a paper [in Camb. Box, No. 3], writ after his death, he having had the supervising of all the building of our College and Chapel to the 25th of our Founder, and received all our Revenues, died above £300 in our debt."

This declaration appears to have been made the year before his death, which is said to have happened in May 1466, on which "In templo Edwardi, juxta macellum, sub lapide marmoreo cum hac inscriptione tumulatus est. Hic jacet Mr Willielmus Millington. Sacrae Paginae Professor." I may be allowed to conclude in the words of the authority which I cite; "Atque hæc sunt quæ de Millingtonio, Catalogi [hujus] nostri Coryphæo, et Regionum alumnorum antesignano, perquirendo intelleximus."

[LETTER I. *William Millington to Bishop Beckington.*]

Multi multa bona faciunt, sed que facere obligantur non faciunt. f. 155^a.
 Hec te, pater in Christo venerabilis, prefaciuncula tangit. Audio enim, et in hoc congaudeo, quod plurimas largissimasque cotidie elemosinas facis, fructum operum tuorum pauperes sentiunt, quorum vocibus eciam in remotis partibus famaris elemosinator egregius, tua sufficiencia aliorum medetur inopie, et, ut a non nullis creditur, in loco tutissimo, quo nec fur appropiet, thesaurisas. Unde quod de numero sis eorum qui multa faciunt bona negare nequeo. Sed quod ipsis communicaris qui omittunt que facere tenentur non parum doleo. Si elemosinari te delectet, de propriis facito. Salamonem legito, ut discas de tuis, et non de alienis, Christum in suis pascere membris. Si me spoliaveris, et largas aliis elemosinas feceris, poteris quidem coram Summo Iudice dicere, “Domine, nonne in nomine tuo pauperes pavi, nudos vestivi, et elemosinas largas feci?” Sed ego, ex adverso, dicam qualiter me injustissime spoliaveris, expellendo me de beneficio meo quod erat valoris c librarum per annum. Taceo de honore et aliis memoratum beneficium consequentibus, que longum foret enumerare per singula. In his tamen omnibus per te me lesum video et emendam peto; quam si facere recusaveris, coram Summo Iudice te accuso, quem fallere non potes, quoniam “omnia nuda et aperta sunt oculis Ejus.” Sane, pater, in me multociens admiror, qua te arte defendis, ut non graveris in consciencia super tam enormi malo. Nam rex noster Christianissimus, licet in mea deposicione non interfuerit, tamen ipsius vehementer penitet; Norwycensis episcopus constanter affirmat, et juramento confirmat, se nunquam in deposicionem meam dedisse consensum. Quid est quod tu solus justificare conaris tam detestabile factum? Da mihi unum tui in hoc facto fautorem, et ego mille tibi contradicentes inducam. Quid gloriaris in largis elemosinis, quas viri prudentes criminantur te facere ex aliorum spoliis? Intelligit credo tua paternitas qualiter senectutem tuam turbare poterim diebus modernis: sed preelegi paciencia vincere, quam

155^b.

pugna. Si misericordiam facis in alios, miserere anime tue, consulo; cujus ego salutem magis tibi cupio, quam opes, quibus mihi indebitaris, recipere, novit Deus; qui conscienciam tuam illuminet, ut senex videas, et visa tollas, que tibi viam salutis precludunt. Amen.

Per tue paternitatis humillimum
oratorem W. Millington.

[LETTER II. *Bishop Beckington to William Millington.*]

Ut tuis, vir bone, que mihi nunc reddite sunt literis, congruum verumque responsum accipias, prescribenda est et deducenda in lucem nuda prorsus planaue veritas eorum de quibus querimoniam facere videris. Certum hoc est, quod regia dignacio in sui regalis Collegii Cantabrigie prepositum te prefecit. Et ex inde editis ordinationibus et statutis suis, quibus voluit Collegium ipsum dirigi ac conduci, jussu mandatoque regiis, Dominus dux Suffolchie, ac Lincolnensis ille Alnwyk, Saresburiensis Ascough, Norwicensis modernus, Ricardus Andrew, tunc secretarius, et ego inter ceteros minimus, cum statutis et ordinationibus hujusmodi ad dictum usque regale Collegium declinantes, eisdem, jussu, mandato et auctoritate regiis, te tunc prepositum ceterosque tunc ejusdem Collegii socios et scholares admonuimus, requisivimus, interpellavimusque ut dicta ordinationes et statuta regia, quæ ut fundator omnino vester fieri fecit, et admitti per vos voluit, admitteretis, et de ipsis per vos fideliter observandis, juxta vota regia in ea parte et exigenciam statutorum hujusmodi, ac prout justum erat, juramento vos astringeretis. In hiis preter te, vir bone, socii et scolares inibi omnes votis regiis, sine contradictione quacunque, paruere. Tu vero solus, tanquam vir tui capitis, ea admittere noluisti, imo penitus recusasti. Sperantes nicholominus dominus ipse dux antistitesque predicti te posse adhuc duci spiritu consilii sanioris, et votis regiis, uti par esset, inclinari, integro biduo, si bene recorder, solícite tecum egerunt consiliis, rogatibus, hortamentis, omnem eis possibilem operam impendentes, ut animum tuum flecterent, et ut ipsa statuta sic admitteres inclinarent. Tu

vero, semper omnibus inexorabilem te exhibens, magis magisque induratum te et inflexibilem reddidisti. Ut verum fatear, non memini unquam tam dure cervicis virum ullibi me vidisse. Jam igitur, desperata prorsus respiscencia tua, dominus dux predictus, auctoritate regia in hoc fretus, prout dignum et justum erat et equum ibidem omnibus videbatur, nemine reclamante seu contradicente, sententiam contra te privacionis tulit in scriptis. ^{156^a} que diu est: in auctoritatem rei transit iudicate: duoque venerabiles viri successerunt jam tibi, gratis ac placide statuta hujusmodi sine contradictione quacunq; seu murmure admittentis. Jam scripta tua recenseas velim, et quantum ab omni veritate, racione, ac humanitate quavis aberraveris recognosce. Scribis quidem, quod te beneficio tuo, quod erat valoris c librarum per annum, injustissime spoliavi. De honore et ceteris ipsum beneficium consequentibus tacendum dicis. Beneficium vocas, quod rectius officium appellasses. Nunquam enim institutionem in eo canonicam habuisti. Miror admodum, cum doctus vir sis, quomodo non erubescis tam mendose literis tuis inserere quod te beneficio spoliavi, cum verissime scire debeas, si sane sis mentis, nil michi ex ullo beneficio tuo, aut ceteris rebus tuis, unquam pervenisse. Sed et scire te volo, et pro constanti tenere, quod ex meis rebus hiis paribus nichil ad te pertinet, quacunq; via duxeris gradiendum. Adicis senectutem meam turbare te posse. Scilicet hoc cuicumq; misero facile est; ceteros, eciam justissimos viros, posse turbare. Verum, si id faciendum decreveris, scio id quod scribit Seneca tibi eventurum fore: quod, scilicet, dicere possim: Tibi nocuisti, non mihi, quamquam nocendi mihi animum habuisti. Ad cetera mendosa tua et conviciosa que interseris, quod, videlicet, gloriol in largis elemosinis, quas, ut verbis tuis utar, viri prudentes criminantur me facere ex aliorum spoliis: Miror unde tibi sit animus tam impudenter ea, que sunt notorie non vera, affirmandi: norunt enim omnes, qui sunt conscii vite mee, quod neque ex alienis vivo, neque ex raptu quicquam dono. Scribis, insuper, quod rex noster Christianissimus ipsius deposicionis tue vehementer penitet. Satis credere possem pietatem regiam super inobediencia, contumaciaque, et obstinacione tuis vehementer dolere posse. Super justissima vero deposicione tua, uti justum principem, gau-

dendi magis quam penitendi materiam habuisse. Ubi emendam petis, ostensum est me debere tibi nichil. Si coram Summo Judice me accusas, non timeo; sciens quod "Justus Deus et justicias dilexit, equitatemque videt vultus ejus." Vale, magister, utinam tam tui justus censor et discussor, quam nunc mei fueris injustus reprehensor.

Thomas Bathon. et Wellen.
Ecclesiarum minister indignus.

[LETTER III. *William Millington to Bishop Beckington.*]

156^b.

Apices tui, pater in Christo venerabilis, mihi in memoriam venire faciunt illam prophetis notissimam veritatem, viz. quod in senibus, inter ceteras anime potencias, citissime senescit memoria. Scio enim quod veterum texturam historiarum etas tibi major ademit. Nescio sane qualiter antiquissima aliorum gesta recte describeris, qui propria, licet recentissima, narrando in veritatem offendis. Literarum quippe tuarum premissis in capite, te nudam planamque veritatem eorum, de quibus querimoniam videbar, facere perscripturum. "Certum est," asseris "quod regia dignacio in sui Regalis Collegii Cantabrigie prepositum te prefecit, et ex inde, editis ordinationibus et statutis suis, quibus voluit ipsum collegium dirigi ac conduci, jussu mandatoque regis dominus dux Suffolchie, ac Lincolnensis ille Awnwyk, Saresburiensis Ascough, Norwicensis modernus, Ricardus Androw, et ego inter ceteros minimus, cum statutis et ordinationibus hujusmodi ad dictum usque regale Collegium declinantes, eisdem, jussu, mandato, et auctoritate regis, te tunc prepositum ceterosque tunc ejusdem Collegii socios et scholares admonuimus, requisivimus, interpellavimusque ut dicta ordinationes et statuta regia, quæ ut fundator omnino vester fieri fecit, et admitti per vos voluit, admitteretis, et de ipsis per vos fideliter observandis, juxta vota regia in ea parte et exigenciam statutorum hujusmodi, ac prout justum erat, juramento vos astringeretis. In hiis preter te, vir bone, socii et scolares inibi omnes votis regis, sine contradictione

quacunque, paruere. Sperantes nicholominus dominus dux an-
tistitesque predicti te posse duci spiritu consilii sanioris, et votis
regiis, uti par esset, inclinari, integro biduo, si bene recorder, soli-
cite tecum egerunt consiliis, rogatibus, hortamentis, omnem eis
possibilem operam impendentes, ut animum tuum flecterent, et ut
ipsa statuta sic admitteres inclinarent. Tu vero, semper omnibus
inexorabilem te exhibens, magis magisque induratum et inflexi-
bilem reddidisti. Ut verum fatear, non memini unquam tam dure
cervicis virum ullibi me vidisse. Jam igitur, desperata prorsus
recipiscencia tua, dominus dux predictus, auctoritate regia in hoc
fretus, prout dignum erat et justum, et equum omnibus videbatur,
nemine reclamante seu contradicente, sentenciam contra te priva-
tionis tulit in scriptis.”

Sic in tui defensionem erroris, pater venerabilis, texit historiam,
cujus nudam planamque veritatem te scripturum promiseras: in
qua tamen textura quociens contra veritatem erraveris, te iudice,
palam fiet. Scribis enim qualiter dux Suffolch, ac Lincoln, ille Awn-
wick, Saresburiensis Ascough, Norwicensis modernus, Ricardus
Androw, et tu, cum statutis regiis, ad regale Collegium declinavistis ^{157^a}
ad eum finem, ut prepositus, socii et scolares omnes dicta statuta
admitterent, et se ad eorum observacionem juramento astringerent,
etc. Attende, pater, attende queso, et vide si penna tua per viam
veritatis cucurrerit, que talem ad nos venisse scribit, qualis tunc
rerum natura non fuit. Ducem Suffolch. ad nos, cum aliis, de-
clinantem dicis; et tamen nec tunc, nec in antea, ullibi in Anglia
fuit dux talis: tunc talis nequicquam creatus fuit in ducem, quem
tu, a veritate declinans, asseris ad regale Collegium ducem decli-
nantem. Probacionem fortassis assercionis istius a me requiris.
Et ego sentenciam tuam contra me, licet injuste latam, michi
in testimonium adduco, quam, licet erroneam, et sacris canonibus
inimicam, tu accusare non potes. Audi, domine, si placet, sen-
tentiam quam dicis latam per ducem. Hec erat in terminis:

“In the name of God, we Thomas of Bath and Wellys and
Wauter of Norwic Bysshopse, and William Merquas Erle of
Soffolch and Pembrok, grett chamberlayn of Inglond, after the
tenour of commission and hygh commaundement made unto us by
our alther sovren lord, moost gracyus Fonder of this his Colledge,

yow, Maister William Myllynton, required be us to make your solempne oth to the observance of the statutes and ordynance of the same, as the tenour of the said statutes and observances requirith, and refusyng be the space of an holl day so to make it, denounce and declare amovyd and pryved perpetually frome provestre of the same collage Royall, and so we amove and prive yow, Maister William, royally frome the same."

Hec est, certe, completa sententia, quam duces tulisse affirmas, et ego, inter omnes quos in illius lacionem consensisse affirmas, nullum duces invenio. Aut duces ostende, vel te, non dico mendose, prout criminaris me, scripsisse, sed te contra veritatem scripsisse fatere. Te, quod potens es, fortassis decet ipsa retorica, qua me astruis, aliquid litterulis meis mendose inseruisse. Miser tamen ego, quamvis post prandia scripserim, hujuscemodi passionabilibus terminis statui abstinere. Addis insuper Lincoln. Awnwick, et Saresburiensem Ascough, et Ricardum Androw, ad finem prececi-tatum, ad dictum Collegium declinasse: quod si verum fuerit, dicito, precor, quam ob causam ipsorum nomina ipsi sentencie nequaquam inseruisti. Si tunc presentes ut iudices affuere, aut pro me, vel contra me, sententiam tulere. Si pro me; ergo, una medietas iudicum contra altram divisa fuit: et tunc dicito qualiter rata foret sententia, cui medietas iudicantium contradixit. Scito quia non parve auctoritatis fuere ipsi tres. Cum igitur ipsos non nominasti, majore certe multitudine armata fuisset sententia nequam communicatis illis. Certus sum quod, qui Norwicensem nullatenus concencientem iudicibus annumeravit, ipsos tres, si faventes fuissent sentencie, non pretermisisset. Vivit adhuc Norvicensis, de se loquatur, si particeps in illa sententia fuerit. Quid immoror ut errasse convincam, quem in recitatione historie certissimus sum quasi in toto a veritatis semitis deviasse. Audi igitur, bone pater, si placet, et veritatem, cujus in oblivionem abieras, explanabo. Firmissime crede, et nullatenus dubites, quin Saresburiensis ibi non fuit; immo, ut suppono, de numero commissariorum in hoc negocio non fuit. Lincoln. ut nosti, in iudicio sedere noluit, ne tam sinistre sentencie particeps diceretur aut fieret. Scias, pater, quod preter ipsius Lincoln. consilium penitus in hoc negocio nihil egi, isto duntaxat excepto, quod prepositure renun-

ciare me voluit: et in hoc assensum non dedi. Addis, insuper, in tuis literis, quod omnes socii et scolares dicti regalis Collegii, preter me, votis regiis sine contradictione quacunque paruere, et se ad observanda statuta ejusdem Collegii juramento astrinxere. Quid scribis? pater, quid scribis? certe vel vehemens oblivio surripuit tibi memoriam, vel aliquid sompniabas quod modo literis demandasti. Si socii omnes, ut asseris, juramento se astrinxere, unum de juratis adducito. Vivit magister Wodlark, tunc socius; vivit magister Johannes Holand, tunc viceprepositus: vivit magister Willelmus Towne, et plures alii, quorum si quispiam in ipso tempore de observando statuta juramentum prestiterit, me non prudenter egisse fatebor. Credit ne paternitas tua quod in tam ardua materia tractatum cum senioribus Collegii non habuerim? Habui, ne dubites, qui omnes unanimiter saluberrimum mihi dedere consilium, ut in defensionem veritatis, prout ceperam, perseverarem in finem. Cur non confunderis, egregie domine, ipsos asserere sine contradictione jurasse, quos certus sum potius reliquisse Collegium quam tale prestitisse juramentum, quod tam manifeste in se claudebat perjurium. Scito quia pennam pontificis nequaquam decet esse precipitem. Consequenter, postquam me sic singularem in mea opinione dixeras, subinfers, quod dominus dux antistitesque predicti, sperantes me posse duci spiritu consilii sanioris, biduo solícite mecum egerunt, rogatibus et hortamentis, ut animum meum flecterent. Sed ego, ut asseris, semper in omnibus, inexorabilem me exhibens, me magis ac magis induratum et inflexibilem reddidi, ad tantum quod tam dure cervicis virum non memineras ullibi te vidisse. Scripsisti ut tibi placuit; sed amplius honori tuo crevisset, si a scribenda hac clausula digitorum cohibuisses. Scribis me inexorabilem, dure cervicis virum. Si causam te moventem sic scribere interrogarem, aliam prorsus respondere non potes nisi quia publicum nolui committere perjurium, vel quia in acceptione personarum peccare abhorruí in Deum. Habes penes te, ut suppono, responsionem meam in scriptis, vobis in judicio traditam, quam nec emendare valeo. Illam legito; et per illam invenies me paratum obedientissimumque ad prestandum juramentum, de observando omnia et singula statuta super quibus fui per vos in judicio requisitus, duobus duntaxat exceptis, quorum alterum erat

ne recognoscerem potestatem, jurisdictionem, vel dominium Cancellarii Universitatis Cantabrigie, ejus in oppositum, prout allegavi, per plures preeuntes annos juratus extiteram, et nullam super hoc dispensacionem tulistis. Reliquum vero, prout vobis in quodam scripto per me edito planissime conclusi, personarum acceptionem et, per consequens, peccatum in se claudebat mortale. Tuum fuisset, famosissime doctor, prius motiva per me facta absolvere, et tunc demum si parere noluerim capitosum, vel dure cervicis virum, seu induratum vocare multum licencius potuisses. Preter hec, venerabilis pater, retines credo qualiter tibi dixi in presencia duorum superius dictorum, pro tanto quod te scivi in sacris canonibus eruditissimum, quod si tu asserere volueris me posse sine offensa Dei exactum prestare juramentum, quod libenter id facerem vel officio cederem. Cur non confunderis, vir prudentissime, eum inexorabilem vel inflexibilem dicere, qui se tam obtemperanter subdidit judicio consciencie tue? Sed quoniam istud, pro tanto quod extremum judicium dictum erat, ad parum ponderas, idcirco responsionem meam, in judicio in scriptis vobis traditam, hiis meis litterulis de verbo ad verbum inserere decrevi, ut discas quod, per nullam ejus particulam, me possis cervicositatis arguere. Hec enim fuit series responsionis mee. "For as much as I am som dele labored in my spretes, wherethrough som wordes myght askape me, and so be reported otherwyse than I intende, therefore I write myn answeare as shortely as I can, such as I will abide by, with Goddis grace. First; where as ye dissire me to swere absolutely to al the statutes made and send be yow frome oure alther Soverayn Lord and moost gracious Founder: I sade yow than and ever shall say, with the grace of God, that I was redi at that tyme, and now am redy, and ever shall be redy, as long as God sendith me lyff, whan so ever I be required, to swere and to obey al the statutes and ordinaunces made or to be made by oure moost gracysus Founder, acordyng to the law of God, nother includyng perjury sinne, ne hurt of the Collage that I am sworne to; to the whych I wot wele that the hyghe discrecyon and the greet holynes of oure moost gracious Founder wold never assent, if he myght be informed therof. And how be it that mony of the statutes to the whiche I shuld swere be not made after grett policye,

ne for grett avail of the Collage, as me semys, yitt I made difficulte but at ii: the first of eleccion of such persones as shuld be chosyn in to this Collage and in to the Collage of our Lady of Eton, to the replenyssyng of both Collages, the whiche, as I declared yow, includid acception of persones and dedyly synne agaynes Goddys lawe. The secunde statute was of exemptione from the Chanseler of the Universite of Cambryge, of the whiche folowith opyn periury: but if it were remidid and holpyn, like as oure moost gracios Founder promised me it shuld be holpyn, how be it that ye wyll not assent thereto, as far as I consayve, of the whyche I mervell gretly. Afterward, where as ye dissyred me to resyng my lyvelod, not withstandyng that I had no counsaell nor such wele consyenced persones as I commund with before in this maters, yitt, be cause I wold not be onorous to youre lordships ne tedyus, I sad than, and I say now, and ever purpose to sey, by the mercy of God, as long as I liff; that, for as mucche as oure moost gracious Founder hath at al tymes gyffen me this cheld of trust, that if there were any thing in the statutes agaynes consciens or Goddis law it shuld be reformed; if I, having this trust in oure sovrayn lord and moost gracyus Founder, shuld resyng my lyvelod, and so suffir that synne to be contynoyd evermore that yit may be remedid, it schuld more grevosly offend God than and I had lettyn it passe in the beginnyng. I put yow ensample of a man that feightys under his sovrayn lordys baner, ye whych offendith his lord as grevosly if he fle as long as the baner stonidith, as and he fiede in the beginnyng; and therefore I wold not resyng my lyvelod, the which is both of grett value and of grett worship for mony causes that I have rehersed yow at that tyme: and I say in lik wise now, I purpose not to resyne; and, if ever I shal resyng, it shal be in to his hond that gracyously gaff it me; lik as the holy fader and confessor Synt Wolstan did his lyvelod unto Synt Edward: for I truste to the mercy of God that my titill is as gud, and my cause that I stond upon, as was his: and therefore I trust to God that he shall soker me: and I pray yow, my lordys al, as hertly as I canne, and exhorte yow at the reverence of God, that ye will accepte this myne answer, and ye beseche our moost gracyus Founder of respite and space to I may speke with his 159^a.

highnes, and that ye will report to hym and else where that I set my selfe nother on hedynes ne on self will, but as fayn wold fynd a way how I myght applye me to his entent as any creature, so that I shuld not offend the Kynge of al kynges Crist Jesu. Amen.”

Dicito, vir doctissime, ex quo termino hujus responsionis me arguis induratum: aut locum signes, vel me virum dure cervicis invenisse negato. Criminaris, insuper, quod preposituram illam beneficium dixerim, pro tanto quod in ipsa institutionem canonicam per episcopum nullatenus habui. Ista tua instantia, vir literatissime, vetus testamentum te ad plenum non legisse convincit: in quo multa enumerantur beneficia, et tamen episcopum vix semel, sed institutionem per episcopum factam nusquam, reperies. Dicis etiam me mendose scripsisse, pro tanto quod dixeram te injuste me beneficio spoliasse; et te justificando in hunc modum subinfers: “Miror admodum, cum doctus vir sis, quomodo non erubescis tam mendose literis tuis inserere quod te beneficio spoliavi, cum verissime scire debeas, si sane sis mentis, nil michi ex ullo beneficio tuo, aut ceteris rebus tuis, unquam pervenisse.” O bone pastor, melius tecum consule et quod scribis attende. Diffendis te nequam spoliasse, pro tanto quod nulla de bonis spoliati ad te pervenere. Certe si simplicissimus in tua diocece curatus tali modo suos instrueret subditos, quod neminem spoliarent si non de ipsis bonis aliquid participarent, merito ut hereticus plecteretur, nec aliter tibi, si in hoc errore persisteris, eventurum crede. Addis insuper quod de tuis bonis nihil ad me perveniet. Ne dubites, bone pater, quin tibi multo amplius salutem anime cupio, quam tuis ditari divitiis: miror tamen quod tam constanter affirmas quod nihil de bonis tuis ad me perveniet. Doleo certe super cecitate consciencie tue: te magis cupio, novit Deus, quam tua. Sed unum intelligas volo, quod tam hebes non sum quin medium excogitare scio per quod de bonis tuis mihi, etiam infra tres menses, aliquid accresceret, et tu ultronius ipsum dares. Scribis Christianissimum Regem nostrum, super justissima deprecacione mea, materiam habuisse gaudendi. Sufficiat tibi, domine, ut in malo errorem tuum justificare, studeas licet alios tecum ducere in interitum non contendas. Cur non confunderis justam dicere deprecacionem ejus, qui in omnibus semper paruit, nisi in quibus lex Domini immaculata ipsum prohibuit? Habes responsionem meam:

dicito, si nosti, in quo verbo offendi; quod si non egeris, innocentem dampnasse convinceris, quod impudenter et justificare contendis: Det tibi Deus spiritum consilii sanioris; quod virum minus appreciantem salutem anime sue vix aliquem audivi. Dedit tibi Deus ^{159^b}. spacium penitendi; utaris, precor, in bono; ut, errori moriens, veritati, qui est Christus, vivas in eternum. Amen.

Per paternitatis tue humilimum oratorem Willelmum Myllyngton, quondam regalis Collegii Prepositum, sed per te injuste depositum.

[LETTER IV. *Bishop Beckington to William Millington.*]

Vidi, magister, revidique longam hanc, quam multo inani labore orditus es, telam. Visumque michi est sacius esse quiescere ab homine cujus spiritus in naribus ejus, qui que libenter jurgiis pascitur, quam ultra cum tali contendere: si non me ratio veritasque urgerent¹ errores quos scripsisti, et plurima in eis omnino non vera, silentio comprobare. Nempe sacris canonibus cautum est, quod error, cui non resistitur, approbatur. Scribis, magister, ubi de te loqueris, et verba tua ordiris, in hunc modum: "Attende, pater, attende queso, et vide si penna tua per viam veritatis cucurrerit, que talem ad nos venisse scribit qualis tunc in rerum natura non fuit. Ducem Suffolch. ad nos, cum aliis, declinantem dicis; et tamen nec tunc, nec in antea, ullibi in Anglia fuit dux talis; tunc talis nequicquam creatus fuit in ducem, quem tu, a veritate declinans, asseris ad regale Collegium ducem declinantem. Probacionem fortassis assercionis istius a me requiris. Et ego sententiam tuam contra me, licet injuste latam, michi in testimonium adduco, quam, licet erroneam et sacris canonibus inimicam, tu accusare non potes. Audi, domine, si placet, sententiam quam dicis latam per ducem. Hoc erat in terminis:

'In the name of God, we Thomas of Bath and Wellys and Waute of Norwic Bishope, and William Merquas Erle of

¹ [arguerent? Or perhaps we should read urgerent *ne*—comprobarem.]

160^a.

Soffolch and Pembrok, grett chamberlayn of Ingland, after the tenour of a commission and hygh commaundement made unto us by our alther sovren lord, moost gracyus fonder of this his Colledge, you, Maister William Myllynton, required be us to make your solemyne oth to the observance of the statutes and ordynance of the same, as the tenure of the said statutes and observances requirith, and refusyng to by the space of an hole day so to make it, denounce and declare amoved and pryved perpetually frome provestrie of the same colledge Royal, and so we amove yow and prive yow, Maister William, rially frome the same.'

Hec est, certe, completa sententia, quam ducem tulisse affirmas, et ego, inter omnes quos in illius lacionem consensisse affirmas nullum ducem invenio. Aut ducem ostende, vel te, non dico mendose, prout criminaris me, scripsisse, sed te contra veritatem scripsisse fatere." Magister, video cum veritas rerum tibi suffragari non possit, curris, licet delirans, ad aucupium terminorum, quod tamen intencioni tue opem prestare nequit. Didici quidem in scolis olim, nec dum id michi lapsum est, quod magna insurgit diversitas ex proposicione et postposicione terminorum accidentalium. Exemplum, Sacerdotem vulneravi, et tamen nunquam vulneravi sacerdotem. Pariformiter; dominus dux Suffolch., declinans ad Collegium Regale, te admonuit ut statuta admitteres etc.; qui tamen, non tunc, sed postea dux erat. Magister, non negabis mihi, ut credo, si sane scencias, quin dominus Henricus Rex Anglie quintus fuit in bello Salopie, et ibi lesus: et tamen non tunc Rex erat, sed princeps Wallie. Hii qui in diebus meis nudi sophiste fuerunt scientes prima ipsius scientie rudimenta, et proposiciones resolvere, statim conciperent dictas jam proposiciones veras esse: quas tu, in hoc senio et magno magisterio tuo, veritatem continere refragari videris. Si urbane et comiter edoctus esses, postea quam accesserit cuiquam dignitas major, non amodo jam, omissa ea, ipsum inferioris dignitatis nomine appellares. In hoc ergo negare nequis quin penna mea per viam veritatis cucurrit, et tua in veram logicam palam deliquit. Scribis insuper, ut verba recitem tua, "et tamen nec tunc, nec in antea, in Anglia fuit dux talis, etc."

Hic manifeste in grammaticam peccas, cum si nec tunc, nec in antea, talis dux fuerit, evidenter sequatur quod nunquam talis dux

fuit: quod quam alienum sit a veritate patenter videre possunt etiam oculi lippientes. Quod istud sic sequatur ex significacione hujus termini satis ostendunt tibi scripta majorum, si ea recensere dignacioni tibi sit. Scribis insuper in hec verba "Addis, insuper, in tuis literis, quod omnes socii et scolares dicti regalis Collegii, preter me, votis regiis sine contradictione quacunquē paruere, et se ad observanda statuta ejusdem Collegii juramento astrinxere." Magister, adjeccio hec "et se ad observandum statuta," et "cum juramento astrinxere," tua, non mea est; nec eam tu in meis literis invenisti. Qui vero ad tunc se sic astrinxerunt, docet cedula hic inclusa. Ubi igitur scribis ^{160^b} me scripsisse quod non scripsi, multo evidencius conjici potest te sensum amississe vel sompniasse quod scripseris, quam talia mihi contigisse, ut turgido sermone insimulas. In justificacionem ejus quod pridem scripseras, preposituram illam aliquam tuam beneficium extitisse, convolas ad suffragium Veteris Testamenti, quod me ad plenum non legisse subinfers. Pulcre, edepol. jam arasti, et consulte te acturum existimo, si per legem Veteris Testamenti beneficium hujusmodi duxeris repetendum. Ad cujus repeticionem aliud jus nullum tibi poterit suffragari. Ubi demum scribis quod medium excogitare scis per quod de bonis meis tibi, etiam infra tres menses, aliquid accessceret etc.; proficiat tibi, magister, ars ista, si secundum Deum sit, qua si uti malis, cito dives fies, et improbe de paupertate, ut nunc, queri videberis. Quod autem cecitatem consciencie michi ascribis, et quod virum minus appreciantem salutem anime sue vix aliquando audieris, equanimiter fero. Michi vero pro minimo est ut a te judicer. Utinam te bene judices, et de sacculo, quem memorat Juvenalis, aliqua pars tibi crescat. "Sacculus e celo descendit nochis olitos¹." Magister, multum sibi consulas, si duo hec animo bene impresseris. Primum, quod dicunt jura: "Plus est facto facere quam verbo dicere." Secundum, quod Seneca: "Semper inniti et frustra inniti, est quod-

¹ Juvenal, Lib. iv. Sat. xi. ver. 27. The error of punctuation, which ignores the full stop after "Sacculus," is too palpable to admit of a defence: the substitution of the unmeaning jargon "nochis olitos" for γνάθι σκαυρόν is probably due to an ignorant copyist.

dam genus demencie.” Ad cetera que nimis multiplicas, et inani verbositate texis, ac in omnibus litus aras; indignum juste reor cuiquam sensato gravique viro amplius tecum responsis contendere. Ipsa enim omnia oculatis viris satis te produunt, animumque tuum; que qui viderunt, et aliquociens vident periti, compaciuntur condolentque: cum quibus et ego commisereor. Judicant quippe ex eisdem, ne mirum, quod sensu alienatus sis: propicietur tibi Deus. Amen.

Thomas Bathon, et Wellen.
ecclesiarum minister indignus.

161^a.

Memorandum: quod infra scripte persone erant admissæ in socios perpetuos Collegii regalis Beate Marie et Sti. Nicholai de Cantabrigia, eodem die quo depositus fuit M. Willelmus Myllyngton a prepositura predicti Collegii, que persone erant jurate ad omnia statuta edita et edenda per serenissimum principem Henricum sextum fundatorem ejusdem collegii: Ricardus Roche, Johannes Goldsmyth, Willelmus Stocke, Johannes Plenteth, Ricardus Fawley, Edwardus Hancock et Johannes Browne. Et sub eodem juramento persteterunt in Collegio magister Willelmus Close, M. Johannes Holand, et M. Willelmus Hatclyffe; quamdiu fuerunt socii ejusdem Collegii: et sub eodem juramento adhuc permanent in eodem collegio M. Robertus Wodelarke, nunc prepositus, M. Willelmus Towne, Johannes Langport, Thomas Rotherham et Ricardus Cove, qui ante depositionem M. Willelmi Millyngton fuerant admissi in socios perpetuos predicti Collegii. Vide, magister, hos terminos scriptis tuis insertos, *quam licet erroneam, ne tam senestre sentencie, ultronius* etc. et sis tuus iudex an penna tua preceps fuerit, que vocabula tam incongrue scripta, antequam adderetur correccio, in publicum abire permisit.

APPENDIX

Of additional Notes and Illustrations.

P. 289. Since reading this Paper I have seen a copy of a "Catalogue of all the Provosts, Fellows, and Scholars of King's College," in the Bodleian Library, the first few pages of which appear to be earlier than the date assigned to Hatcher, who is commonly regarded as the original compiler of the Catalogue. In the Tanner Collection (No. 381) the Notices from A.D. 1443 to 1510, are written in a hand which, Mr Coxe agrees with me in thinking, cannot be later than the last-named date, viz. 1510. Now, as Hatcher did not come from Eton until 1555, and brought down the Catalogue to 1572; and as the earlier notices in the Tanner MS. agree substantially with those of Hatcher's Catalogue, we must conclude that Hatcher simply continued the compilation of some earlier Fellow of the College. Thus, then, the notice of William Millington in p. 289, cited as from Hatcher, but which agrees, almost *verbatim*, with the entry in the Tanner Manuscript, must be assigned to an earlier date; which will bring it within half a century of some of the events which it records. This, it must be admitted, is a strong argument in favour of the substantial accuracy of the allegations against W. Millington, and yet it is scarcely credible that Bishop Beckington, who evidently had no disposition to spare him, should not have alluded to the true cause of his disgrace and deprivation, if it were that assigned in the Catalogue.

With regard to his having had any connexion with Clare Hall, (of which I have intimated a doubt in p. 290), I have further

investigated that point, as also the date of his death, which I am disposed to believe is not more authentic than other statements relating to him. I find from the earliest Register of Clare Hall, that John Millington ceased to be Master in 1466, for "on the 3rd of May [in that year] viz. on the Feast of the Invention of the Cross, Thomas Stoyle, S. T. P. was admitted Master," (fol. 39), and it is highly probable that this fact was tortured into the statement, that William Millington, who is so often confounded with John, died in that year. However, on the same leaf of the Register which records the admission of Stoyle, is a notice which may serve to connect William with John, and with the Hall of which John was Master, as he is there recorded as a benefactor to the College, and a list of Books and Vestments presented by him to Clare is there preserved.

P. 292. This *Amicabilis Concordia* has been lately published for the first time, by Mr Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A. in his interesting work entitled *William of Wykeham and his Colleges*, London, 1852.

P. 293, I have spoken of Wainfleet as "second or third Provost" of Eton, from deference to Bale who is followed by Twyne. The former in his *Life of John Stanley*, *Script. Brit. Catalogus*, cent. viii. pp. 611, 612,) the latter in his *Antiquitatis Acad. Oxon. Apologia* (Ib. 3, § 174, p. 317) state positively that Henry VI. first placed the celebrated Carmelite, John Stambery, over his College of Eton, who was succeeded by Henry Seaver, afterwards Warder of Merton College, Oxford, and he by William Wainflete of New College. The received Catalogues ignore the first of these three, and commence with Seaver, or Sever, A.D. 1441.

P. 300, note 1. "Henry, by the Grace of God, King of Englande, Fraunce, and Lord of Irland, to our trusty and wel-beloved in God, the Provost and Scholars of oure Collegerial of oure Lady and St Nicholas, within oure Universite of Cambrigge, greting. Forasmuch as we call to oure remembrance, that in your primer fundation by us ordayned and stablished amounge our Statutes made to be observed, obeid, and kept by you, in caas any ambiguite or doubtfullness amounge you in theym

or any part of theym be founde. We have at all tymes, during our lyf reserved the interpretacion, declaracion, immutacion, dispensacion, addicion, subtraction, exposition and redress thereof unto our selve, and where as it is so, that of long tyme there hath be a grete variance and controversie hanging between you and oure University of Cambrigge by the meane of a Composition and agreement taken and made hertofore betwen you and oure University, whiche the now Chancellor and scholars surmitte to have be taken with violence and not by due ordre of antique usual ordinaunce of the same Universitie. Whereupon diverse complaints and suggestions have be made unto us for the reformation therof. For the whiche we have take a direction, by wey of newe agreement for you imperpetuite to be observed and had as ye shall enowe understande by a Copie thereof which we send you to the whiche we be fully agreed and for as much by oure authority fundatory al ambiguitus interpretacions of youre Statutes laied apart for the perpetual tranquillite, paix, love and amicable restfull ende to be had betwen you and oure saide Universite. We wool and charge you that ye condescende fulfill and in al wise obeie to this oure said agrement and ordinaunce, and also ordre youre common seel interchaungably to do enseel your wrytyngs in al substantiall manner and wyse as by you for the perpetuite therof can be thought. and over this by oure said authority we charge to delivere to our said Universite the premier composicion whereupon the said controversie and variance hath grown, and that ye in no wise leve this undone. any Statute, Ordinaunce, othe, or any other matier or cause before this by you made after thordinaunce of oure said Statute notwithstanding, and this oure wrytyng shall be unto you suffisant and cler discharge ayenst us for evermore. and for your more suffisant discharge, We have commaunded our Chancellor of Englande to do make hereupon oure Lettres of exemplification undre our great seel to remaigne with you imperpetuite. Given under our signet at oure Castel of Kenellworth, the xxviii day of January, the year of our Reigne xxxv." [A.D. 1456.]

P. 302. As Gascoigne, a contemporary, several times mentions William Millington in his dictionary, it may be worth while

to collect the passages in which he alludes to him, always as an opponent of Reginald Pecock.

Tom. I. p. 403. "Doctor Millington de Cantabrigia, fuit Doctor Sacræ Theologiæ de Comitatu Eboraci, egregie determinans contra Reg. Pecock."

Tom. I. p. 409. "Doctor Willelmus Millyngton Eboracensis Diocesis, de Clara Aula Cantabrigiæ."

Tom. II. p. 591: "diversi Doctores Oxonienses et Cantabrigienses multa fecerunt contra eundem Episcopum Pecoce, prædicando, scribendo, legendo et determinando publice Londiniis... inter quos Doctores præcipui in causa Dei fuerunt... Mr Gulielmus Myllington Eboracensis Diocesis, &c." N.B. these passages are given in the "Collectanea Historica" from Gascoigne's Dictionary, published by Hearne at the end of Walter de Hemingford's Chronicle, Part II. pp. 524, 525, 542. He also gives (pp. 482, 485) the passages from Wood's Hist. et Antiq., referred to in p. 302, n. 2, from which extracts Lewis has obviously borrowed all his knowledge of Gascoigne and Wood, whom he misrepresents as making William Millington Master of Clare Hall.

P. 303. I have shewn in the first of these supplementary notes that the libel is as old as the first decad of the 16th Century, and therefore Dillingham may be excused for accepting the story without question. But still it is strange that he should have gone so wide of the mark in assigning the subject of the Querela, the subject and author of which I hope to be able to determine, beyond dispute, from internal evidence, (1) and first for the subject. The Volume is entitled "Poemata varii Argumenti, partim e Georgio Herberto Latine (utcumque) reddita, partim conscripta a Wilh. Dillingham, S.T.D. Cantabrigiensi. Adscitis etiam aliis aliorum." The Eclogues, as has been said, are three in number, with a general heading (p. 185), "Æclogæ tres Incerti Authoris." The first is entitled, I presume by its author, "Contra prædicatorum Contemptum;" the second, "Querela Collegii Regalis" (p. 192); the third, "De morte Boneri" (p. 201). Dillingham's note under the title of the second is as follows ["*In Daphnide videtur Poëta perstringere Millingtonum, primum hujus Collegii præpositum; qui, quod a*

re Collegii alienior esset, ac Eboracensibus suis totus favens, ab Rege Fundatore ad Aulam de Clare relegatus est."] These Eclogues are evidently all by one hand; they are dialogues, after the manner of Theocritus and Virgil; and the Latinity and versification both of a high order of merit, so as, on this account alone, to justify Dillingham's criticism, who pronounces them, "ejusmodi esse, quæ cum blattis (quod aiunt) ac tineis rixari minime mereantur" (Præf. ad fin.). Now the date of these three poems may be approximately fixed by two allusions; and Dillingham was correct in his conjecture that they were "*superiore seculo conscriptas.*" The first contains a distinct allusion to the Papal visitation of the University in the last year of Queen Mary's reign (1558, 9) as a comparatively recent event (p. 188, *Nam modo cum nostros latrans invaserat agros, &c. &c.*); the subject of the last is the miserable death of Bishop Bonner in 1569. Thus then we are led to give their date between 1560 and 1570. Now had King's College any subject of "*Querela,*" during this period, less remote in time than its first Provost's supposed preference for Yorkshire men? It is the precise period occupied by the Provostship of Philip Baker, S.T.P., who succeeded Brassie in 1558, and was ejected on complaint of the Fellows in 1569, when Roger Good was substituted in his place. There can be no question that the Daphnis of the second Eclogue, who is the subject of the complaint of Telethusa (the daughter of Polymetis), under which fanciful name the Royal College is described, is this identical Philip Baker, of whom the Fellows complained "that so long hath he waltered in idleness and wholie served Mammon, that these words were pronounced of him in an open commencement, '*pistori quam pastori similior,*' to the great disgraceing of our noble foundation, which by express words of Statute cutteth of so unworthy a head" (Heywood, *Ancient Laws*, &c., p. 216). Indeed a comparison of the "*Querela*" of Telethusa against her husband, in the Eclogue, with the "*Complaints of the Fellows*" against their Provost, as contained in the volume just cited, can leave no doubt of the identity of the individuals, as the burden of Telethusa's incantation certainly had its accomplishment in the deprivation of Philip Baker. "*Solvite*

conjugii nova vincula, solvite Daphnin" (p. 199, &c.). There are of course many allusions in the poem which must be perfectly enigmatical without a more intimate knowledge than we now have of the parties engaged in these disputes; and I have sought in vain for an explanation of such passages as the following spell, which may be given as a fair sample of the spirit and rhythm of the Eclogues. It is Telethusa that speaks:

"Carpe, soror, ferrum manibus; quercumque sinistra
 Quam cernis, radios frangentem et lumina cœli,
 Concute ter ferro. (Quercus et robora *Daphnis*
 Semper amat, semper lauros et flumina temnit,
 Et Dryadum turpes sequitur lascivus amores.)
 Hanc age cum foliis, et duro cortice nudam,
 Sterne solo, viridesque seca cum stipite ramos,
 Calcibus usque premens, pressæque hæc insuper addas.
 'Quercus ut hæc foliis atque ipso cortice scissa
 Sternitur, et viridi frondis nudatur honore;
 Stipite nec ramos, nec ramis proferet umbras:
 Sic etiam cuncto *Daphnis* spoliatur honore,
 Solvite conjugii nova vincula, solvite Daphnin.'" (p. 199.)

The most obvious explanation of these allusions was, that there was an Oaks among the partisans of the Provost, and Bays and Rivers among his most active assailants. Unfortunately the *Registrum Regale* offers no confirmation of this reasonable hypothesis. I look for Oaks, and find only Noake (Ann. 1549) or Elmes (Ann. 1556); I search for Rivers, and discover nothing but Welles (Ann. 1547), Fitz-Waters (Ann. 1548), Lakes (Ann. 1562 and 1565); nor can I find that any of these took an active part in the proceedings on either side. Future research may elucidate these and other allusions in this curious poem.

It remains to add a few words about the writer of these Eclogues; and happily there is no more difficulty in assigning them an author than in discovering the subject. Giles Fletcher, the distinguished father of the more distinguished Phineas Fletcher, came up from Eton to King's in 1565, and was consequently a Scholar during the period of Provost Baker's unpopularity, and a Junior Fellow at the time when the complaints were

presented against him which led to his removal. Giles Fletcher was, moreover, an elegant scholar, and not less eminent as a Latin versifier than his son after him. In proof of this it might be sufficient to cite his poem, *De Literis Antiquæ Britannicæ, Regibus presertim qui doctrina claruerunt, quique Collegia Cantabrigiæ fundarunt* (Cantab. 1633), edited by his eldest son Phineas, and by him dedicated to the two Royal Colleges of Eton and King's, of which he also was a member, having come to King's in the year 1600. But the poem of Giles Fletcher which most resembles the Eclogue under review, both in its title and in other respects, is an Eclogue on the death of Dr Nicolas Carr, Master of Magdalen College and Regius Professor of Greek. This poem was inserted in an edition of the *Olynthiacs and Philippics of Demosthenes*, edited in a Latin translation by Nicolas Carr, but published after his death (London, 1571), with several poetical tributes to his memory in Greek and Latin. The contribution of Giles Fletcher (p. 79 seqq.) is entitled *Ecloga Daphnis inscripta, sive Querela Cantabrigiæ, in obitum doctissimi viri D. Nicolai Carri per Ægidium Fletcherum*, where it may be observed that Daphnis is again the name assigned to the Head of the College, here the object of eulogy, as before, in the person of Baker, of vituperation. The whole conceit and style of this poem can leave no doubt on a critical mind that it is by the same author as the three Eclogues in Dillingham; and it is perhaps somewhat remarkable that Dillingham did not suspect the authorship, particularly as these Eclogues are immediately followed in his volume by a Latin poem of *Phineas Fletcher*, Cantabrig. entitled *Locustæ, vel Pietas Jesuitica*; which, however, does not bear so close a resemblance to his father's productions as the Eclogues contained in the *Sylva Poetica*, Autore P. F. 1633.

If I have been successful, as I trust, in assigning the true authorship to the "Querela Collegii Regalis," I seem to be well nigh necessitated to refer it to a somewhat later date, and to a dispute which arose in the College during the Provostship of Roger Good, Philip Baker's immediate successor, in which Giles Fletcher took a most prominent part against the Provost. But, after careful consideration of the whole case, I am disposed to maintain the

opinion already expressed, viz. that the *Querela* relates to Baker, as the author is unquestionably Giles Fletcher.

The *Poemata* of Walter Haddon, edited by Thomas Hatcher, and published in London in 1592, of which there are two books, are followed by poems, elegiacs, chiefly by various hands, relating for the most part to the death of Haddon and his son. Three of these are by *our* Giles Fletcher. The first of them—an elegiac, “de obitu clarissimi Viri, D. Guæleri Haddoni Elegia per Ægidium Fletcherum”—is obviously by the same hand as the Eclogues, and contains an allusion to them, particularly to the second. The interlocutors in the first of the three Eclogues in Dillingham are “Celadon” and “Myrtilus,” and the scene is by the Cam. In the Elegy he (G. F.) thus addresses Haddon :

“Non ego te (Celadon) ultra sub tegmine fagi,
Teve canam placidas (Myrtil) propter aquas.”

Presently afterwards:

“Quid juvat aut reliquas coluisse laboribus artes?
Jurave vesani litigiosa fori?
Armaque Barbariem contra, Satyrosque rebelles
Ferre, nec e vulgi pars rudis esse choro?”

The allusions here, I think there can be no doubt, relate to this identical Satire, “*Querela Collegii Regalis*,” and to the disputes in which he had taken so active a part, against Provost Baker: for the dates tally precisely; Walter Haddon having died in January 1571.

P. 304. Parker also, in his *History of the University of Cambridge* (p. 85), says that Millington was Vice-Chancellor in 1457; deputy to Lawrence Boothe, then Chancellor. He probably took this from Matthew Stokys’s book.

P.S. Since the above notes were written, I have had access, through the kindness of Mr Hardy and Mr Brewer, to some documents in the Rolls Court which throw additional light on two subjects referred to in the paper.

1. Under date November 29, Ann. 24 Henry VI. [A.D. 1445], there occurs in the Account Roll an allowance to William Millington, Provost of King’s, through the hands of Richard Andrew, Secretary, of the sum of about £64 for the expenses of

procuring a Bull from Rome; doubtless that first Bull of Exemption alluded to in this paper.

2. It appears from the second document that John Langton, the Chancellor of the University, not only defrauded the College of the moneys entrusted to him for building purposes, but that the vestments and ornaments which he was supposed to have presented to the College were never paid for by him. This is a petition to the King from the London mercer who had supplied the two Royal Foundations with vestments, &c. to the amount of £250, by order of John Langton, here described as "late Bishop of St David's." The petition is accompanied by the bill, which had never been paid, and is dated 1447. It is endorsed, as ordered to be paid by the King.

[I am indebted to Mr Searle for the following notices of Millington.

"Anno 1420, in prima Septimana Quadragesime Willms Mylyngton de Poklyngton Ebor: Dioc: ordinatus Diaconus ad Tit: Prioris et Conv: Domus de Ellerton.

.....

An. 1420. (Mar. 8). Will̄s Mylyngton de Pocklington Ebor: Dioc: ordinatus Presbiter ad Tit: Prioris et Conv: de Ellerton."

Extract from the register of John de Fordham (bp. Ely 1382—1419) in Baker's MS. xxxi. 238.

Baker's MS. xxvi. p. 32.

"Expense facte tempore M. Boleyn et Bolton an. 1455.

Inprimis expense facte p M^{rum} Myllyngton in negotiis universitatis erga Novum Collegium. Pro equis, pro Hospitio apud Waltham, Waar, Berkwey &c: 4^d: 10^d: 12^d: &c: It: pro navigatione ad Regem 9^d: &c:"

Ibidem, p. 33.

"Registrum M: M: Will̄mi: Dunthorn et Riçi: Warburton Procur: an: 1457.

.....

Expense facte per predict : Procuratores.
.....

It: in expensis Mri: Ricardi Warburton equitantis London:
ad mandatum et avisamentum Magri Willi Myllyngton et omnium
quasi aliorum Doctorum Theologie & aliarum facultatum totius
universitatis. 24^s."]

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