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REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

REPORT

PRESENTED TO

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

AT ITS TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 13, 1861.

ALSO

Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XI.

BEING No. 2 OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.
DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; MACMILLAN & CO.
BELL AND DALDY, FLEET STREET; J. R. SMITH, SOHO SQUARE,
LONDON.

1861.

PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

QUARTO SERIES.

- NO.
- I. A Catalogue of the Original Library of St Catharine's Hall, 1475. By the Rev. G. E. Corrie, D.D. 1s. 6d.
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- XII. On the Materials of two Roman-British Sepulchral Urns. By the Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A. 4s.
- XIII. *Evangelia Augustini Gregoriana*. By J. Goodwin, B.D. 20s.
- XIV. *Miscellaneous Communications*. By Messrs A. W. Franks, C. W. Goodwin, and J. O. Halliwell. 15s.
- XV. An Historical Inquiry touching St Catherine of Alexandria, illustrated by a semi-Saxon Legend. By the Rev. C. Hardwick, M.A. 12s.
- (*To be continued.*)
-

OCTAVO SERIES.

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- III. Ancient Cambridgeshire. By C. C. Babington, M.A. 3s. 6d.
- IV. History of Waterbeach. By W. K. Clay, B.D. 5s.
- V. Diary of E. Rud. By H. R. Luard, M.A. 2s. 6d.
- Communications, Vol. I. 11s.
- Report and Communications, Vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 2. 1s. 6d. each.

REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

AT ITS TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 13, 1861.

Cambridge :

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LONDON.

1861.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

R E P O R T,

&c.

Your officers are happy to have it in their power to state that increasing interest is taken in our Meetings, at which many interesting and valuable Communications have been made during the past year. Some of these papers will be found in the annexed part of "Communications," and abstracts of others in the "Proceedings at the Meetings," appended to this Report. Amongst them will be found several curious contributions to the History of the University, a subject especially deserving of the attention of our Society.

The additions to the Museum have not been very numerous, but your officers desire to record the acquisition of a considerable quantity of Roman pottery found at Litlington in Cambridgeshire by the late Rev. Tho. Clack, forming part of the collection exhibited by him at the Meeting of our Society held May 6, 1841, and noticed in the "Cambridge Chronicle" of that week. Unfortunately the removal of Mr Clack to a distant county (Devon), and his death there, has caused the loss of the greater part of his collections, and the disappearance of his Manuscripts and drawings.

Your Council has authorized the Rev. W. K. Clay to go to press immediately with a "History of Landbeach," which will form an interesting companion to his valuable "History of Waterbeach" recently published by our Society.

Several other valuable Manuscripts are offered to the Society for publication, but unfortunately delayed, owing to the smallness of the funds at the disposal of the Council.

The "Diary of Edw. Rud," edited by your Secretary, has been issued to the Society since the last Report.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING MAY 13, 1861.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Subscriptions		East Anglian	1 10 0
for 1860	22 1 0	Postage and Parcels	0 19 3
for 1861	39 18 0	Coins	2 0 6
Arrears	6 6 0	Antiquities	12 14 6
	<hr/>	Printers	40 13 0
	68 5 0	Engravers	7 8 0
Sale of Books	0 7 6	Rent	5 0 0
In hand, May 14, 1860	105 11 6	Glass cases	14 4 0
		Collector, &c.	1 13 6
		Bookseller and Binder	2 12 0
		In hand, May 13, 1861	85 9 3
			<hr/>
			£174 4 0

Examined and approved,

JOHN LAMB, }
C. H. COOPER, }
Auditors.

CAMBRIDGE, May 31, 1861.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL,

(Elected May 13, 1861).

President.

The Rev. George Elwes Corrie, D.D. Master of Jesus College.

Treasurer.

Charles Cardale Babington, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. St John's College.

Secretary.

The Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A. Trinity College.

Council.

Henry Bradshaw, M.A. F.S.A. King's College.

The Rev. John Spicer Wood, B.D. St John's College.

The Rev. John Rigg, B.D. St John's College.

The Rev. Edward Ventris, M.A. St Peter's College.

The Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A. King's College.

Edwin Guest, LL.D. F.R.S. Master of Gonville and Caius College.

The Rev. George Williams, B.D. King's College.

The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D. F.L.S. St John's College.

The Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A. F.S.A. Christ's College.

The Rev. John Glover, M.A. Trinity College.

The Rev. John E. B. Mayor, M.A. St John's College.

John Willis Clark, M.A. Trinity College.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE
MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Nov. 19, 1860. The Rev. G. Williams, King's College, in the chair.

Mr C. H. Cooper, F.S.A., read a paper on the Heralds' Visitations of the County of Cambridge. (See Communications, Vol. 2.)

The Rev. W. G. Searle exhibited a curious copper coin of Faustin Empereur d'Haiti.

The Rev. Churchill Babington exhibited a fine socketed bronze celt found near Horningsey.

Dec. 3, 1860. The Rev. G. Williams, King's College, in the chair.

Professor Willis gave an account of the discoveries made in the choir of Lichfield Cathedral during the progress of recent alterations and repairs. He spoke of the celebrity of this cathedral, both externally, from its three spires, and historically, from the place it occupied in the great civil wars when, from its having been actually besieged and taken, more frightful desecration of every portion of it resulted than in other cathedrals. He said that the excessive cold of the interior led to arrangements by Wyatt, who threw the whole Eastern portion into one continuous space, and walled up the choir arch and the arches dividing the choir from its side aisles. More recently a hot-water apparatus has been introduced, interfering with the graves, &c., under the pavement. Lately all Wyatt's walls have been removed; and Mr. G. G. Scott has been restoring the ancient architecture, an open screen like that at Ely being introduced. Thus the foundations have been uncovered, and opportunity given for their being examined. The Cathedral, which is now of one height from W. to E., contains an Early English choir, which is the earliest portion of the building, with two Early English transepts, perhaps 50 years later than the choir, and a sacristy belonging to this period; when the choir was first built, it was not contemplated that the transepts should have aisles. The chapter house is of the latest period of Early English, almost approximating to Decorated. There appears to have been originally a Norman church, with transepts and an apsidal chapel. The present transepts are very good specimens of Early English work. The nave is of the earliest period of Decorated, having windows of two arches and a circle above. The very rich west front was erected a little later. The Lady chapel (or Lady choir, as it is called at Lichfield) is flowing Decorated, having windows of the latest form with flowing tracery: when this was erected, the Early English portion was dressed

up to fit the nave and presbytery, so that externally all appears as of the Decorated period. It is stated that in 1243 a lofty wooden roof, like the new work at Lichfield, was ordered for St George's chapel at Windsor, painted to look like stone. From 1296—1331, W. de Langton founded the Lady chapel, and made a shrine for St Chad. This, no doubt, was placed on a pedestal behind the high altar, with an altar at the West of the shrine. In the foundations, the first things that were discovered were those of an apsidal chapel; to the East of which are the foundations of a Lady chapel, the wall being ashlar'd inside and outside, and with rubble in its heart. Besides a wall extending right across the church, are two curious circular foundations, 9 and 5 feet in diameter, and another wall, on which the reredos was built by Langton. Under the high altar was found the bowl of a Norman font of sandstone, upside down; this has been supposed by the local antiquaries to be the font in which St Chad baptized the pagans: but it is of the usual form of Norman fonts. From the time of W. de Langton to the Reformation we have no history of the church. Then the gold and silver of St Chad's shrine were confiscated to the royal treasury, the pedestal being left. The Saint's bones were buried. In the civil war, the desecration was the most frightful conceivable, all the windows being broken, and the whole cathedral polluted. At the restoration it was restored by Bishop Hacket, and was made a most reverent and decent building; its condition immediately before this may be seen in Hollar's print, which shews us that the principal change in the windows, the Early English being turned into Perpendicular, was done in Perpendicular times, and not by Bishop Hacket. Professor Willis also called attention to the remarkable parallelism in York and Lichfield Cathedrals, in passing from Norman to Perpendicular.

Feb. 18, 1861. The Master of Jesus College, President, in the chair.

The President communicated some interesting documents relating to the University and Town of Cambridge during the Commonwealth; viz. a list of Victuallers admitted and allowed by the Vice-Chancellor in the year 1653—54; and an original licence of that date granted to William Dyer.

He also exhibited a facsimile of a document drawn up by Cranmer against the Pope's jurisdiction, and signed by Members of the Convocation of the Clergy.

Also a Catalogue of the books given to Trinity Hall by the founder, (See Communications, Vol. 2,) and some papers relative to contributions from the Colleges for a salary to the Public Librarian of the University in 1654.

March 4; 1861. The Master of Gonville and Caius College, in the chair.

Mr Bradshaw of King's College exhibited an Inventory of the furniture in the rooms of his College in the year 1598, which he has found amongst

the muniments of that house. It appeared from this document that the whole seventy persons forming the Society were in residence at that time, that four scholars lived in the same room, and that there were twenty-eight rooms in all.

The Rev. E. Ventris exhibited some original documents, recently discovered in the University Library, relative to judicial proceedings before the Consistory Court of John Jegon, Bishop of Norwich, in the case of William Sayer, who was committed to Norwich County Gaol, in 1612, for heresy and schism.

Mr C. H. Cooper called attention to the life of King Henry V. by Rob. Redmayne, recently edited for the Master of the Rolls, and stated that the manuscript of it, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, is the author's autograph: the author being a Fellow of St John's College, A.B. 1575—6, who died in 1625.

Mr Bradshaw gave an account of the Trinitarian House in Cambridge, from Lopez's *History of the Trinitarians in England*, Madrid, 1714.

Apr. 29, 1861. The Master of Jesus College, President, in the chair.

Mr C. C. Babington mentioned that distinct traces of Roman interments had been noticed in the course of excavations made in the field adjoining the road to Huntingdon, between Gravel Hill farm and Howe's House, by the supposed line of the Roman road from Cambridge (Camboritum) to Godmanchester (Durolipons). Several vases, mostly much broken, which had contained burned bones, fragments of Samian ware, and a few perfect pieces of dark pottery were found.

He also directed attention to a pair of stones forming a Grain-rubber, which were found near Anglesey Abbey, Cambridgeshire. The rubber consists, to adopt the words of Dr Wilde (*Cat. of Antiq. in Mus. R.I.A.* 104), "of a flat stone, slightly hollowed upon the upper surface, so as to hold the parched grain, and a convex rubber, which was passed backwards and forwards by the hand, and thus crushed the corn into meal." That learned antiquary considers these as "perhaps the most primitive implements used in the manufacture of cereal food." As in the magnificent collection formed by the Royal Irish Academy there are only the remains of five such implements, their extreme rarity may be perceived. One of them is figured on the above-quoted page. In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (Ser. 3. vii. 40) a more carefully finished implement of this class is figured. It was found, together with several remarkable querns, at Rhyddgaer in Anglesea, but by some accident no notice of it is taken in the text of the paper to which the wood-cut is appended.

Since the above remarks were made, the Rev. S. Banks of Cottenham has informed Mr Babington that he has very recently obtained another pair of stones forming a grain-rubber from near Mildenhall in Suffolk.

Mr Bradshaw communicated a List of books which belonged to Canterbury Cathedral (A.D. 1170—80) relating chiefly to the quadrivium, but including also a large number of classical works. It is written by a hand of the period in a copy of Boethius on Music (which seems to be one of the books recorded in the list) now preserved in the University Library.

The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor read a letter, communicated to him by the Master of the Rolls and copied from the original amongst the Italian papers in the Public Record Office. It was written by Geo. Acworth from Padua in 1558, recommending himself to Card. Pole for a Prebend. It is remarkable as shewing the effect of the times upon men of note, that in the year 1559 he returned to England as a Protestant and obtained preferment as such. (See Communications, Vol. 2.)

May 13, 1861. The Master of Jesus College, President, in the chair.

This being the Annual General Meeting the Treasurer's statement was read, and the Officers and Council for the ensuing year elected.

Mr Bradshaw exhibited a copy on vellum from the University Library, of the earliest Primer printed in England (probably in A.D. 1494) by Wynkyn de Worde with Caxton's types, containing various autographs of the Parr family, including one of Katherine afterwards Queen of Henry VIII. Only one other copy of this edition is known to exist. It also is in the University Library.

Mr Cooper read a paper concerning Sir Henry Spelman (see Communications, Vol. 2).

Rev. E. Ventris gave an account of a Manuscript belonging to the University, which contains a list of English contributions to the convent of English Franciscans at Douay between A.D. 1630 and 1649, partly written in cipher; and also a key to the cipher, discovered bound up with various papers in another volume belonging to the University.

The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor read a letter from Bishop Bedell to Sir Nathaniel Rich, giving an account of his reforms in Trinity College, Dublin, and dated 9 Oct. 1627. Also one from Geo. Acworth (10 Kal. April, 1560) to Archbishop Parker, requesting preferment from him.

Mr Bradshaw communicated some notes relative to Richard Croke, Public Orator from 1519 to 1525.

PRESENTS AND PURCHASES. 1860-1861.

ABOUT fifty pieces of Roman Pottery, many of them nearly perfect, found at and near to Water Newton, Huntingdonshire, by the Rev. Mr Knipe of that place.

About a dozen specimens of Roman Pottery, many of them nearly perfect, found at Litlington, Cambridgeshire, in the foundations of a Roman Villa, by the late Rev. W. Clack in the year 1841.

A small Roman Sepulchral Vase, found with several others near the probable line of the so-called Via Devana between Gravel Hill and Howe's House, Cambridge, in March, 1861.
By Mr S. Wallis.

A small earthen vase found in Burwell Fen.

Two Mediæval pots found on Midsummer Common, Cambridge.

Four remarkable Horse-shoes, Two keys, and

A triangular Padlock; found in Littleport Fen.

A gouge of Bronze found near Bottisham Lode.

The broken boss of an Anglo-Saxon shield and two small spear heads made of iron, found near the Fleam Dyke between Balsham and Mutlow Hill.

A bronze palstave from Littleport Fen.

A pair of rude stones forming a grain-crusher, found near Anglesey Abbey.

Two flint arrowheads, from Burwell.

A stone celt, from Fen Ditton.

A bone sharpened so as to form a piercer, from near Bottisham Lode.

Original papers of the Norwich and Norfolk Archæological Society. Vol. VI. Pt. I. *From the Society.*

Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, Nos. 25—31. *From the Society.*

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Ser. 1, No. 52; Ser. 2, No. 1. *From the Society.*

Transactions of the Ossianic Society [Proceedings of the Bardic Institution]. Vol. 5. *From the Society.*

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Vol. XII. *From the Society.*

A few coins and xviii century tokens.

L A W S.

I.—THAT the Society be for the encouragement of the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities; and that such Society be called "THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY."

II.—That the object of the Society be to collect and to print information relative to the above-mentioned subjects.

III.—That the subscription of each Member of the Society be *One Guinea* annually; such subscription to be due on the first day of January in each year: on the payment of which he shall become entitled to all the Publications of the Society, during the current year.

IV.—That any person who is desirous of becoming a Member of the Society, be proposed by two Members, at any of the ordinary Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting: but all Noblemen, Bishops, and Heads of Colleges, shall be balloted for at the Meeting at which they are proposed.

V.—That the management of the affairs of the Society be vested in a Council, consisting of a President, (who shall not be eligible for that office for more than two successive years,) a Treasurer, a Secretary, and not more than twelve nor less than seven other Members, to be elected from amongst the Members of the Society who are graduates of the University. Each Member of the Council shall have due notice of the Meetings of that body, at which not less than five shall constitute a quorum.

VI.—That the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and at least three ordinary Members of the Council, shall be elected annually by ballot, at a General Meeting to be held in the month of May; the three senior ordinary Members of the Council to retire annually.

VII.—That no Member be entitled to vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII.—That, in the absence of the President, the Council at their Meetings shall elect a Chairman, such Chairman having a casting-vote in case of equality of numbers, and retaining also his right to vote upon all questions submitted to the Council.

IX.—That the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society be audited annually by two auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; and that an abstract of such accounts be printed for the use of the Members.

X.—That the object of the usual Meetings of the Society be, to read communications, acknowledge presents, and transact miscellaneous business.

XI.—That the Meetings of the Society take place once at least during each term: and that the place of meeting and all other arrangements, not specified in the Laws, be left to the discretion of the Council.

XII.—That any Member be allowed to compound for his future subscriptions by one payment of *Ten Guineas*.

XIII.—That Members of the Society be allowed to propose Honorary Members, provided that no person so proposed be either resident within the County of Cambridge, or a member of the University.

XIV.—That Honorary Members be proposed by at least two Members of the Society, at any of the usual Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting.

XV.—That nothing shall be published by the Society, which has not been previously approved by the Council, nor without the author's name being appended to it.

XVI.—That no alteration be made in these Laws, except at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which at least one week's notice shall be given to all the Members; and that one month's notice of any proposed alteration be communicated, in writing, to the Secretary, in order that he may make the same known to all the Members of the Society.

It is requested that all Communications intended for the Society, and the names of Candidates for admission, be forwarded to the Secretary, Trinity College, or to the Treasurer, St John's College.

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, or by his Bankers, Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge; or at the Bank of Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, London, "To the Cambridge Anti-quarian Society's account with Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge."

COMMUNICATIONS

MADE TO THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

No. XI,

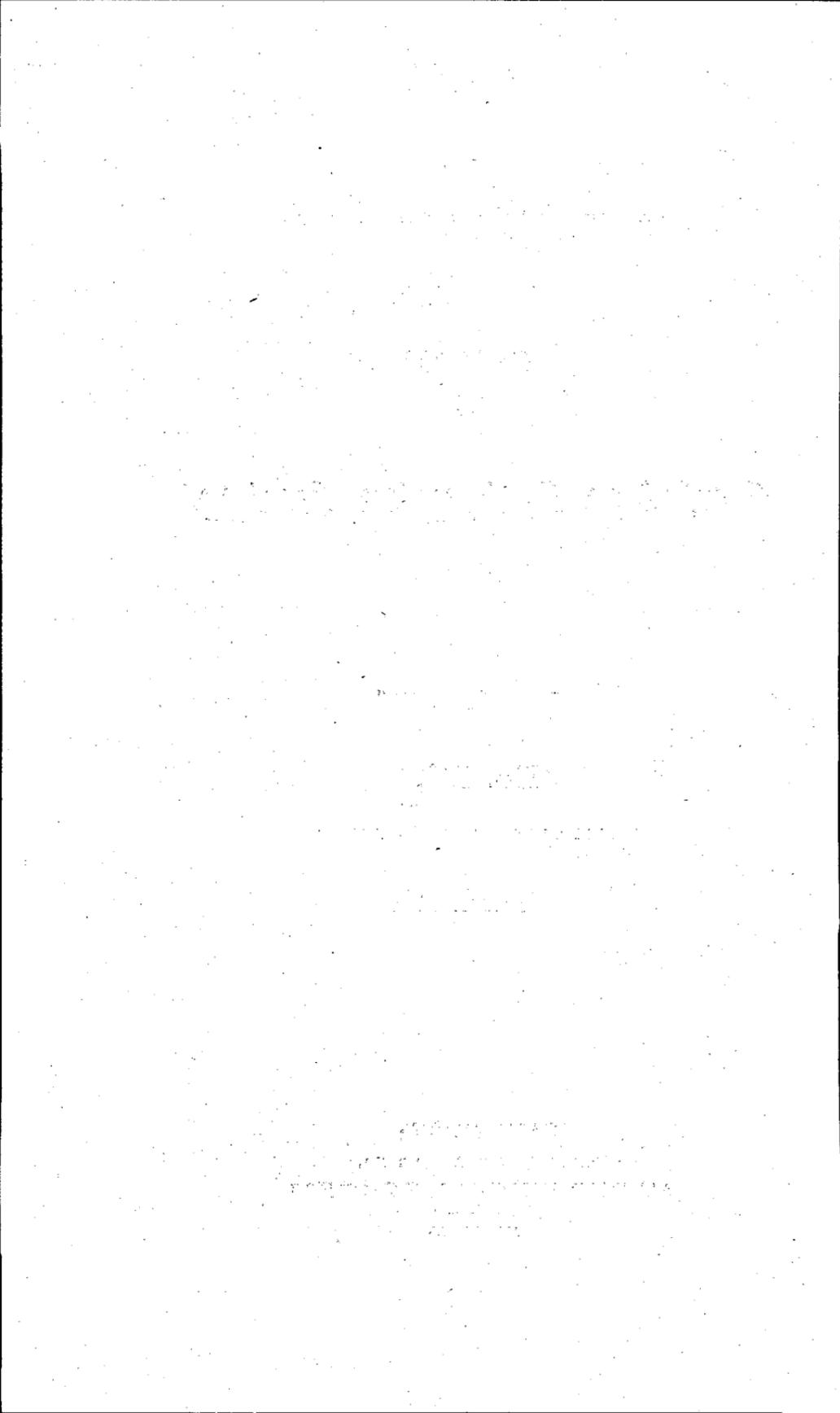
BEING No. 2 OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

M.DCCC.LXI.



V. ON THE HERALDS' VISITATIONS OF THE COUNTY OF
CAMBRIDGE. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

[Read *Nov.* 19, 1860.]

It would appear that there are two ancient visitations of this County in the College of Arms without date, and marked respectively G. 14 and G. 18.

In 1575 a visitation was made by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux king-at-arms. The original is in the College of Arms. Gough and Moule say that a copy is in the library of Caius College. Such does not appear to be the fact.

In 1619 another visitation was made by Henry Saint George, Richmond herald, as deputy of William Camden, Clarencieux king-at-arms. The original, containing 115 pedigrees, is in the College of Arms. There are many copies. Sir Thomas Phillips printed it in 1840, from a copy in his library, which appears to be somewhat faulty. There are five copies in the Harleian collection: 1043 has a few additions; 1534 comprises both the visitations of 1575 and 1619, which appear to be incorporated. The title of this manuscript is as follows: "The Vissitation of Cambridg made in A^o continued & enlarged wth the Vissitation of the same County, made by Henry S. George, Richmond herald marshall & deputy to Will^m Camden, Clarenceulx in A^o 1619, wth many other descents added therto;" 1401 does not contain

all the arms; 6769 and 6770 are two copies bound together. MS. Addit. 4962 contains a copy of this visitation, as does MS. Cai. Coll. 542, which is, however, incomplete. There is, says Mr Gough, a copy by Mr Jekyll in the Bodleian Library at Oxford among Holman's MSS. Another is in the library of Queen's College in that University, No. 93. Prefixed to this copy are the names of the justices of the peace, 1619; the names and arms of the same in 1601; and a list of sheriffs for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, from Henry II. to 17 James I.

Gough mentions a copy in the hands of Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart.

In 1825 a valuable copy of this visitation, with notes and additions (some in the autograph of Peter Le Neve, Norroy), with a variety of church notes and inscriptions at the end of the volume, was in the collection of Charles George Young, Esq., then York herald, now Sir Charles George Young, Garter king-at-arms.

In 1684 a visitation was made by Sir Henry St George, Clarencieux, assisted by Gregory King, Rouge-dragon, and Robert Dale, who was subsequently Richmond herald. Although Gough expressly states that the original was in the College of Arms, and that Mr Cole had a copy, Noble appears to have been under the impression that the original was one of the official documents which were scandalously sold by St George's sons-in-law to Thomas Percival, Earl of Egmont, and Noble's confused and scarcely intelligible statement induced Moule, writing in 1822, to say that the original visitation was then in the possession of the Earl of Egmont. Cole's incomplete copy is contained in the 21st Vol. of his collections, to which he has prefixed the following curious statement:—

This Volume I began to copy in Mr Warburton's Chamber in the Heralds' Office: and for the more Expedition, got a Person recommended by Mr Warburton, to write while I

was absent, but he has made infinite Mistakes. However I was interrupted before I could get near thro' this visitation, by the exorbitant Demands of the inferiour Officers, who demanded a Crown for every descent; a Price which deterred me from proceeding any farther: so gratifying them in some measure for what I had done, I left the design unfinished. Mr Warburton was very civil, and aided me all he could; but a Chapter being called, where was present Mr Anstis, Garter king-at-arms, and Mr Leake, I waited upon them, but could not obtain my Request without giving what was before recited: which was too weighty for my Purpose.

The following alphabetical list of the pedigrees in this visitation, copied by Cole, will probably be acceptable, especially as Mr Sims's useful Index to the Pedigrees and Arms, contained in the Heralds' Visitations and other Genealogical Manuscripts in the British Museum, contains no reference whatever to the Cambridgeshire visitation of 1684.

- Adams of London, 3.
- Aungier of Ely, 47.
- Austin of Ely, 47.
- Bainbrig of Wilburton, 48.
- Benet of Babraham, 31.
- Blackley of Cambridge, 23.
- Buck of Westwick, 21.
- Bugg of Ely, 43.
- Clayton of Newmarket, 39.
- Colborne of Cambridge, 7.
- Crab of Cambridge, 12.
- Dayrell of Campes, 36.
- Dent of Cambridge, 9.
- Dod of Whittlesford, 34.

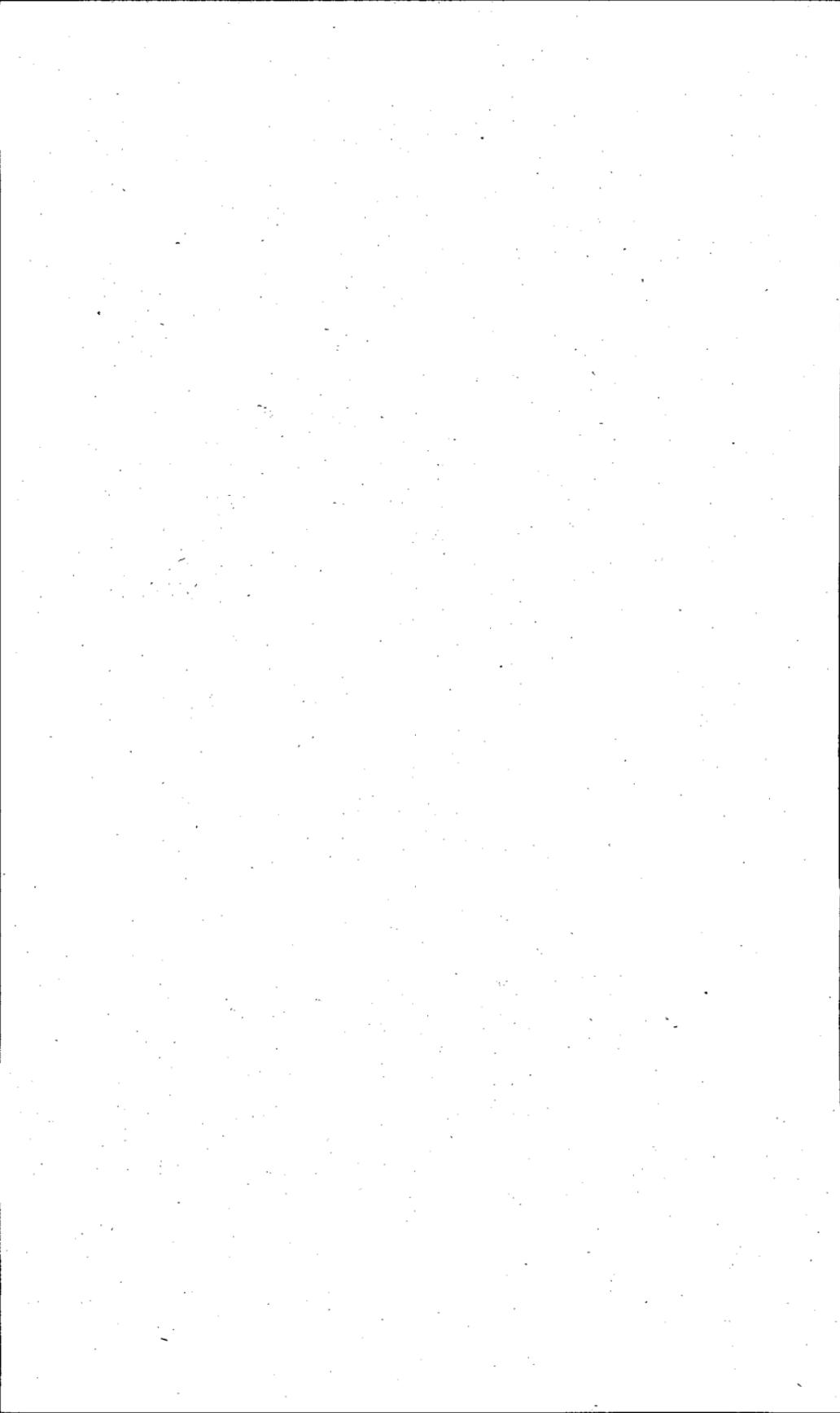
- Ewin of Cambridge, 14.
Farmer of Fulburne, 29.
Felstead of Cambridge, 25.
Flacke of Linton, 38.
Folkes of Chevely, 37.
Fortrey of Mepale, 44.
Fowle of Cambridge, 22.
Fox of Cambridge, 15.
Goldwelle of Shelford, 39.
Hitch of Melborne, 20.
Huddleston of Sarston, 35.
Hurst of Linton, 32.
James, Dr, Master of Queens' College, 4.
Jermyn of Cambridge, 24.
Josceline of Babram, 30.
Knight of Waterbeach, 41.
March of Hadenham, 46.
Martyn of Barton, 18.
Mayfield of Cambridge, 8.
Maynard of Iselam, 41.
Newton of Cambridge, 13.
Pamplin of Hadenham, 42.
Pepys of Cotenham, 28.
Robson of Cambridge, 26.
Russell of Chipenham, 40.
Selater, Sir Thomas, of Catley, 5.
Steward of Haselingfield, 19.
Stoyte of Cambridge, 11.
Stubs of Ely, 42.
Templar, Dr, Rector of Balsham, 17.
Thomas of Balsham, 33.
Thompson of Trumpington, 16.
Twells of Wisbich, 6.
Walker of Cambridge, 10.

Willis of Ditton, 27.

Wren, Bishop of Ely, 43.

Cole has added some biographical notes.

The Camden Society have published the visitation of Huntingdonshire by Camden, and the Surtees Society that of Yorkshire by Dugdale. I beg respectively to urge the attention of the Council of this Society to the expediency of publishing in one volume all the visitations of the County of Cambridge, with a complete index (which is unfortunately wanting in the printed visitations of Huntingdonshire and Yorkshire). It can hardly be expected that an application from this Society to the present authorities of the College of Arms would be received in the same spirit which induced Garter Anstis and his colleagues to reject that made by Cole.



VI. A CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS GIVEN TO TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE, BY THE FOUNDER. Communicated by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.

[Read *Feb.* 18, 1861.]

THE following Catalogue was copied from a MS. in the handwriting of Dr Warren, a former Member of Trinity Hall, and a well-known Antiquary. That College was founded in the year 1350, by Dr Bateman, then bishop of Norwich, "ad cultus Divini ac Scientiæ Canoniciæ et civilis Universitatisque Cantabrigiæ augmentum¹;" and it will be observed that the subjects of which the books severally treat are in keeping with the object the Founder had in view.

Libri² per nos de præsentî dicto nostro Collegio dati et in dicto Collegio ex nunc ad Sociorum communem usum perpetuo remansuri.

Isti sunt Libri juris civilis.

Imprimis habent unum Corpus juris civilis integrum glossatum in quinque voluminibus.

Item habent unum aliud Corpus juris civilis integrum glossatum in quinque voluminibus.

¹ *Documents relating to the University and Colleges of Cambridge*, Vol. II. p. 415.

² The spelling throughout has been modernised and the abbreviations neglected.

Item habent tertium Corpus juris civilis glossatum in quinque voluminibus.

Item habent quartum Corpus juris civilis glossatum in quinque voluminibus.

Item Lecturam Chini super codice in uno volumine.

Item Lecturam Rayneri et Petri super Inforciato in alio volumine.

Item Lecturam super corpore Authenticorum et decima collatione et super Pandectorum nono in uno volumine cum questionibus disputatis Bononiæ positis, in principio libri.

Sequuntur Libri in jure canonico.

Item habent unum librum Decretorum glossatum pulcherrimum et perfectum cum omnibus paleis.

Item habent alium librum Decretorum communis pretii.

Item Rosarium super Decretis.

Item habent unum librum Decretalium glossatum communis æstimationis.

Item habent unum alium librum Decretalium glossatum pulchrum.

Item habent unum librum Decretalium glossatum communis æstimationis in uno volumine.

Item habent alium librum Decretalium in duobus voluminibus quorum unum est glossatum et aliud non glossatum.

Item habent alium librum Decretalium glossatum communis æstimationis in uno volumine.

Item habent sextum librum Decretalium cum tribus glossis in uno volumine.

Item habent Clementinas cum tribus glossis in uno volumine.

Item habent sextum librum Decretalium et Clementinas cum glossis ordinariis in uno volumine.

Item habent alias Clementinas cum tribus glossis in uno volumine.

Item habent unum Innocentium.

Item habent alium Innocentium cum Compostolano in uno volumine.

Item habent additiones Johannis Andreae super quinque libris Decretalium factas ante Novellam in uno volumine.

Item habent primam partem Hostiensis in Lectura in uno volumine.

Item habent secundam partem Hostiensis in Lectura in uno volumine.

Item habent summam Hostiensis quae vocatur Copiosa.

Item habent unum librum Brocardicorum juris civilis cum summis Tancredi et aliis in uno volumine.

Sequuntur Libri theologiae.

Item habent unam Bibliam parvam.

Item habent unum librum vocatum Compendium Bibliæ in uno parvo pulchro volumine.

Item habent unum librum recapitulationis Bibliæ in uno parvo volumine.

Sequuntur Libri pro capella.

Item habent duo magna Psalteria.

Item habent unum Portiforium parvum portabile de usu Sarum.

Item habent unum aliud Portiforium portabile de usu Sarum.

Item habent unum Missale novum non notatum.

Item habent aliud Missale notatum.

Item habent unum Antiphonarium plenum et notatum cum Psalterio et Officio Horarum totius anni cum officio Missæ.

Item habent unum Graduale notatum plenum et pulchrum.

Libri vero de presenti per nos dicto collegio dati quorum usum nobis pro vitæ nostræ tempore quamdiu nobis placuerit duximus reservandum immediate inferius describuntur.

Libri juris civilis.

Imprimis videlicet unum Corpus juris civilis glossatum in quinque voluminibus.

Item unum parvum Volumen integrum et pulchrum glossatum.

Item unum Inforciatum glossatum pulchrum et bene correctum.

Libri juris canonici.

Item liber Decretorum glossatus.

Item liber Decretalium glossatus.

Item sextus Decretalium cum tribus glossis et Clementinis glossatis et distinctionibus Lamberti in uno volumine.

Item Repertorium Tusculani cum glossa Gulielmi de Monte Lauduno super Clementinis in uno volumine.

Item liber Innocentii.

Item Novella Johannis Andreae super quinque libris Decretalium in magno et pulchro volumine.

Item Novella Johannis Andreae super sexto Decretalium in uno pulchro volumine.

Item Novella Johannis Andreae super titulo de regulis juris in sexto cum multis allegationibus et decisionibus dubiorum Romanæ Curiae in uno volumine.

Item Speculum judiciale in uno pulchro volumine.

Item Rosarius super Decretis pulcherrimus.

Item Summa Hostiensis quæ vocatur Copiosa in pulchro volumine.

Item Clementinæ cum glossis Johannis Andreæ Zenzelini, et Gulielmi de Monte Lauduno et cum Constitutionibus dominorum Bonifacii et Johannis Paparum glossatis et cum Constitutionibus Benedictini super regulam monachorum in uno volumine.

Item Summa Gaufridi cum aliis summis in uno volumine.

Sequuntur Libri theologie.

Imprimis videlicet una Biblia magna et pulchra.

Item una alia Biblia minor et pulchra.

Item Liber Concordantiarum Bibliæ magnus et pulcher.

Item alius liber Concordantiarum Bibliæ pulcher minor et portabilis.

Item Tabula Originalium cum manipulo Florum in uno volumine.

Item Liber Sententiarum.

Item Liber Thomæ de Aquino super Evangeliiis.

Item Liber Thomæ de Aquino super quarto libro Sententiarum.

Item liber historiarum Bibliæ.

Item liber qui vocatur Catholicon pulcher et magnus.

Item unus Liber de divisione verborum cum reductione Moralitatis.

Item unus alius Liber de divisione verborum ligatus de papyro.

Item liber Meditationum Bernardi, Augustini, et Anselmi cum pulchris sermonibus ligatus de papyro.

Item liber de Sermonibus Temporalium et Sanctorum.

Item liber de Sermonibus Sanctorum fratris Hermani magistri Palatii.

Item liber Sermonum de Voragine.

- Item liber Sermonum Tusculani de Temporalis et de Mortuis.
 Item liber Sermonum Tusculani de Sanctis.
 Item liber Sermonum de Temporalis in nova bona forma.
 Item Liber pastoralis Gregorii cum Oculo morali et Harengis
 juris canonici.
 Item Liber de vita Sancti Thomæ Cantuariensis archiepiscopi.
 Item Liber de Floribus Sanctorum.
 Item Libellus Prosperi Episcopi.
 Item Liber Chronicarum Eusebii Episcopi pulcher.
 Item Epistolæ Pauli glossatæ in uno parvo volumine.

Sequuntur Libri capellæ.

- Imprimis habent Missale pulchrum notatum.
 Item unum aliud Missale pulcherrimæ literæ sine nota.
 Item unum Psalterium cum officio Sepulturæ et Collectario
 totius anni et officio Missæ.
 Item unum aliud Psalterium pulcherrimum cum officio Mor-
 tuorum coopertum de serico.
 Item duo Antiphonaria notata plena et perfecta cum Psalteriis
 et toto officio horarum.
 Item unum Graduale notatum.
 Item unum pulchrum Portiforium notatum.
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VII. LETTERS OF GEO. ACWORTH TO ARCHBISHOPS
POLE AND PARKER. Communicated by JOHN E.
B. MAYOR, M.A. St. John's College.

[Read *April 29* and *May 13*, 1861.]

FOR the first of the following letters the Society is indebted to the kindness of the Master of the Rolls, whose attention was directed to it by Mr. Turnbull. The second was preserved by Archbishop Parker, and is in the Library of C. C. C. C. (MS. 114. pp. 941—944). I have to thank the Rev. E. H. Perowne for allowing me to make a transcript.

The letter to Pole commences with a high-flown panegyric on that "pilot who was endeavouring to bring to its old harbour the storm-tost vessel of the state." Acworth next frankly avows his design; he wishes to recommend himself to the cardinal's favour, and for that purpose gives an account of his life. "My father sent me to school, intending, when I should have gained some knowledge of Latin, to put me to trade. As however after three years I was found to have advanced beyond his expectation, he consented, on my own and my master's entreaty, to enter me at Cambridge. There I learnt logic (to which I added rhetoric as a private study) and afterwards ethics, until I proceeded to the degree of B.A. [A.D. 155 $\frac{2}{3}$.] My friends then urged me to embark in some lucrative profession; my mother in particular recommended the law as the readiest road to advancement. But after a month or two, I returned with renewed zest to my Greek and Latin. On taking my master's degree [A.D. 1555], I resolved to devote myself to the civil law; but desired first to gain a know-

ledge of languages, of men and manners, by foreign travel. My father, nothing loath, supplied me with the means: I visited in succession Louvain, Paris (whence I fled on the resumption of hostilities [A.D. 1557?]) and Italy. The 3rd year of my absence is now drawing near." Then follows a discussion of the uses of travel, and a eulogy on the Italian language and people. We next come to the point: "My father has a large family, to all of whom he has given a good education, and cannot be at further charges with me, without pinching himself. I therefore pray your grace to give me some ecclesiastical prebend, which may enable me to follow my profession, and relieve him from the burden of maintaining me.. For a character I refer to Mr. Petit, your grace's land-surveyor." The letter ends with a prayer for his eminence, "whom God has preserved from many perils for these better days." This letter is dated Padua, 1 Dec. 1558, a fortnight after the death of Qu. Mary and Card. Pole.

In the letter to Parker, after acknowledging past favours, Acworth gives a different account of his choice of a profession. "Once I proposed to myself theology as the crown of all other studies, being drawn to it by frequent sermons, and by the gravity and honesty of men of the clerical order, especially of your grace. But that ruinous time which ensued, and the overthrow of all law divine and human, diverted me from the sacred calling; for I would not be thought to assent to false doctrine. Accordingly, I betook myself to the civil law, and spent two years in the study, before I obtained leave from my parents and the College to hear the professors of France and Italy. After three years so spent, on the downfall of Popery in England, I returned home. Then [6 Aug. 1559] I was by your influence elected public orator of Cambridge, and afterwards [6 Dec. 1559] appointed to a prebend." He next begs to be dispensed from the obligation of taking orders, at least until he has tried his fortune as an advocate. The letter is dated 10 cal. Apr. 1560, *i. e.* I suppose 23 Mar. 1559—60, and was apparently delivered to Parker by the writer's father.

Acworth seems to have retained his fellowship at Peterhouse for some time, as it was not until 11 Nov. 1562, that Ric. Howland was admitted fellow in his room by Ric. Cox, bishop of Ely.

Like many of the politicians of that time, Acworth appears to have been of the religion of those who had preferment to bestow. Even if it be true, as he says, that on Qu. Mary's accession he abandoned his intention of taking orders, it is impossible to believe his assertion that he always refused his assent to Roman Catholic tests. For in 1555 (as I learn from Mr. Cooper's *Athenæ*, i. 381) he subscribed the articles imposed on graduates, and in the whole tenor of his letter to Pole, as well as in the special request for a prebend, he betrays an utter want of the spirit of the Marian exiles, with whom he would fain be ranked by Pole's protestant successor.

It is seldom that we are enabled to compare the secret devotions addressed to the rising and the setting sun; Acworth's elaborate letter to Pole was penned when the sun had already set, for Mary died 17 Nov. 1558, and was followed within a few hours by the cardinal. The letter must have fallen into the hands of Elizabeth's ministers, some of whom had themselves shewn equal pliancy under the storm. The prebend, which Pole did not live to grant, was obtained from Parker, who had frequent occasion to employ the versatile petitioner.

I.

GEORGE ACWORTH TO CARDINAL POLE.

IHESUS.

NESCIO plane (illustrissime Præsul) quo genere orationis, quibusve verbis te affarer. Sed perinde ac si in novam et insolitam hominum coronam prodeundum mihi esset, eorum ora vultusque formidarem, sic me ad amplitudinem tuam volentem scribere magnus timor occupavit, omnemque scribendi sensum

et cogitationem abstulit. Aut enim impudentiæ, aut alterius cujusdam justæ reprehensionis notam abs te metuo, tum quod inter eas occupationes quibus Rempublicam nostram diu jactatam tanquam in Veterem portum reducere conaris, importunas has literas interpono, tum etiam quod ab accuratissimo tuo judicio, quo occultissima quæque perspicis, necesse est animadverti ea quæ timide mihi jam scribenti imprudentius excidunt. Sed quia non doctrinæ solum, verumetiam humanitatis, omnisque virtutis laude ornatus es idque in te tantopere semper enituit, ut non modo hominibus perfectis ac maturis, sed etiam adolescentibus in ipso cursu constitutis faveres, adductus sum ut credam illam tuam comitatem quæ tam multos in se recepit et amplexa est, me non esse rejecturam. Atque hoc eo magis cupio quod alium non habemus in quo æque ac in te gloriari nobis liceat. Qui non solum Anglos quibus et decori semper, et saluti nuper fuisti, verumetiam ceteros omnes Christianos in tantam tui admirationem rapueris, ut te unum omnes prædicent in quo doctrinæ, virtutis, ac nobilitatis species eluceat, et quamvis in multis hæc seorsim ac sigillatim appareant, tu tamen solus existas omnium laude cumulatus. Non mihi necesse erit hoc in loco singula commemorare quæ ad te ornandum pertinent, non enim possum tam infinitam materiam istis literis, non magis quam oceanum concha concludere, nec si potuissem id ad te scribens facerem, ne mea laudatio adulationis cujusdam speciem haberet. Et quia tute tuorum in Rempublicam Christianam meritorum conscius, inde suspicari poteris in quanta omnium admiratione versaris, ideo non comittam ut hoc tempore intempestivus ejusdem scriptor videar. Sed quoniam, ut ingenue fatear, id mihi hoc tempore propositum fuit ut me in gratiam tuam insinuarem, idque nec adulanter tuas laudes recensendo nec arroganter de me quicquam scribendo, facere volui, sed simplici et aperta instituti mei narratione, qua liquidius de me judicare possis, ideo peto abs te ut eadem animi æquitate qua erga omnes literarum amantes affectus es me de meipso ac studiis meis hæc scribentem non

gravate legas. Cum igitur a Patre meo ita esse deductus ad literarum magistros, ut perceptis iis quæ ad linguam Latinam pertinent statim ad Mercaturæ rationem perducerer, tamen cum post triennium majores progressus quam ipse unquam sperabat me habuisse cerneret, adductus et meis precibus, et Præceptoris mei suasu consilium mutavit, meque quem mea sponte ad literarum studia incitatum vidit ad Academiam Cantabrigiam misit, ut ibi eum cursum quem instituissem acrius vehementiusque persequerer. Id quod feci, et primo dialecticis præceptis institutus, quibus privato studio Rhetoricam facultatem adjunxeram, deinde ad eam Philosophiæ partem traductus quæ Morum et Vivendi Magistra Gubernatrixque dicitur, quatuor annos consumpsi, antequam in Bachalaureorum, ut aiunt, numerum cooptarer. Quo quidem tempore cœperunt me quidam ab instituta ratione revocare, satisque literas me callere affirmarunt, quas si vel optime scirem, exigua tamen spe præluerent in posterum, inter quos cum mater mea solicitius de me cogitaret sæpissime, et vulgares homines ad quæstum et utilitatem referre omnia videret, nec ipsa propter eam consuetudinem sincere de literis judicare poterat, et professores juris nostri Municipalis quotidie ditescere, et ab infima hominum conditione ad maximas dignitates evehi perspiceret, meque divitem potius quam doctum esse cuperet, assiduis precibus Patrem obsecravit, me vero acerrime sollicitavit, ut bonis literis relictis ac repudiatis ad juris municipalis studium me conferrem, in quo maximum et mihi ipsi et ceteris, si quibus optulari vellem, vitæ præsidium positum esse affirmavit. Cujus oratio quanquam me aliquantulum movit, tamen cum nihil mihi liberalis et ingenuæ scientiæ olere illa videbantur, post unum aut alterum mensem ad pristina mea studia sum reversus. Cum quibus me reconciliavi, ac in veterem gratiam reduxi. Graviter enim infensæ mihi visæ sunt, quod Politioribus literis Barbariem anteferendam judicassem, talemque studiorum commutationem fecissem qualem Armorum apud Homerum¹ fecit Glaucus cum

¹ *Il.* vi. 236.

Diomede, nimirum, *Χρύσεια χαλκείων, ἑκατόμβοια ἑνεαβοίων*. Itaque in veteri curriculo constitutus, cœpi ea quæ inchoaveram ad finem exitumque perducere, et Græcas Latinasque literas vehementius quam ante recolebam, et expletis septem annis in Magistrorum ordinem assumptus sum. Cumque his principiis, quæ illo Septennio consecutus sum, satis firmum fundamentum reliquis studiis me jecisse putarem, juriq̄ue civili animum ad-jecissem, quod mihi neque omnino inutile futurum videbatur, nec multum abhorrere ab illis studiis quibus ante imbuerer, cœpi velle transmarinas regiones peragrarè, ut linguas callerem, et discrepantes ac varios hominum mores animadverterem, eaque loca ac gymnasia viderem ex quibus orti sunt hi quorum labor ac ingenium doctrinæ fructum nobis pepererunt. Maximum autem Italiæ me cepit desiderium, quæ quoad Latinarum literarum vel fructu adjuti, vel laude illustrati homines fuerint, tamdiu nobis in precio esse debet, quod et prima Latinæ eloquentiæ Procreatrix olim fuerit, et nuper eandem pene deletam ac extinctam in singularis ingenii Viris, Sadoletto, Naugerio, Manutio ceterisque renovavit. Quo in numero quia te præstanti virtute virum haberi voluit, aliunde accersivit, et quasi ex aliena familia in suam adoptavit. Cum igitur totus hac cupiditate flagrarer, Paterque qui honesta mihi cupienti nunquam defuit, etiam hac in re desiderio meo obsecutus est, ex Anglia veni, et primo Lovanium me contuli, inde Lutetiam, hinc maturius quam decreveram ob bellum quod fractis induciis intervenerat in Italiam profectus sum. Tertiusque jam appropinquat annus ex quo a patria peregrinatus sum. Utrum autem hoc meum institutum fructum mihi aliquem attulerit an reprehendi debeat, hoc tanto tempore experiundo videor satis cognovisse. Sunt enim qui putant domi melius quam foris percipi doctrinam posse, a quibus cum multa me dissentire faciunt, tum hæc in-primis quod semper hic extitit major numerus eorum, qui in omni literarum genere perfecti evaserunt, nec mirum, sunt enim maximis ingeniis præditi, acres atque memores, et in studiis

præterea consenescent. In nostris autem quanquam pubescentis ætatis indolem probes, diurnitas tamen atque constantia quæ rebus omnibus maturitatem adferunt, sæpe desiderantur. Cum igitur multi hic inveniuntur eorum qui in hiis studiis quibus se addicunt perfecti, et omnibus quasi numeris absoluti fiunt, apud nos autem pauci, cui dubium esse debeat, istorum consuetudinem magis quam nostrorum esse expetendam [?] Non enim parvam habet hæc res commoditatem, et ad excitanda et ad promovenda studia nostra, versari in eo loco ubi, ad quancunque scientiam te appuleris, habeas ejusdem veluti quosdam Antistites, quos audiendo et consulendo necesse est ad eum portum studiorum quo quis remis velisque contenderit sine errore commode deferri. Juvat præterea hæc multitudo juvenum, qui incredibili ardore inflammati vix unquam studia intermittunt, ita animis erecti atque allacres ut nunquam defatigari, adeo discendi cupidi, ut nunquam expleri, tantumque in exquirendis investigandisque reconditis rerum sensibus occupati, ut nisi explorata veritate acquiescere nunquam possunt. Nec etiam parum adjumenti in ipsa lingua positum esse puto, quam homines summis ingeniis judiciisque præditi adeo locupletarunt, ut omnium earum rerum quæ Græcis Latinisque literis continentur, non modo capax, verumetiam plena ac referta videatur. Et certe si verum volumus judicare, reperiemus doctos homines nunquam tantum auctoritatis antiquitati dedisse, ut res novas, et ut aiunt modernas, omnino contemnerent, quin in his etiam aliquid utilitatis esse semper statuerent, et quod ad præsentem rerum usum sunt magis accommodatæ, tum etiam quod literarum et ingeniorum vis est tanta, ut solius antiquitatis finibus se continere non possunt, quin erumpant, et indies ex se aliquid novi proferant necesse est. Et ut natura cum innumerabiles rerum formas speciesque peperisset, his solis contenta non fuit, nec desinit ad similitudinem earum quotidie alias et inusitatas procreare, sic Ars quæ sua imitatione ad Naturæ laudem contendit, quanquam omnia quæ ad ingenii vitæque cultum pertinent, sic invenerit ut nihil

prætermissum esse videatur, otiosa tamen non est, quin partim in his elaboret quæ jam inventa sunt, ut addendo, detrahendoque præsentī consuetudini apta faciat, partim ut novi aliquid depro-
mat, et ea quæ majores nostros celaverat nobis patefaciat. Id quod de Musica refert ille Græcus Poeta apud Athenæum. Ἡ γὰρ Μουσικὴ ὡσπερ λιβύη πρὸς τῶν θεῶν. αἰεὶ τε καὶνον καθ' ἐνιαυτὸν τίκτει θηρίον¹. Ceteræ vero Nationes, ut ad rem redeam, nativam orationem ita ornare neglexerunt, sive quod non possunt, ut Itali suspicantur, qui omnes ingenii laude sibi cedere vellent, sive quod nolunt; ut ego arbitror, doctique homines et qui facultate præditi sunt laborem fugiunt, aut rem dignam esse non censeant, in qua elaborarent. Quicquid id sit, certe nullam ullius gentis linguam videmus quæ ad istius laudem præstanti-
amque accedit. Maximum autem, et quod utilitate sua cetera vincat, est hoc: mores et consuetudines diversarum gentium cognoscere, et in his ratione ac judicio eum delectum habere, ut sequamur ea quæ præclara sunt, aspèrnemurque contraria. Id quod plerisque tantum ad sapientiam conferre videtur, ut ipsa per se sine institutione doctrinæ prudentes homines, omniumque ad vitam pertinentium intelligentes faciat. Quibus etsi id conceden-
dum non est, tamen cum ad literarum conformationem accedit et illa experientiæ, videmus nullam esse vitæ actionem quam non et instituere et etiam perficere possimus. Et cum hi qui domi sunt, ignari tamen esse nolunt eorum quæ foris geruntur, sed vel ipsi legendo, vel ab aliis perconctando student ea scire, ut cum domesticis conferrent aliena, cur non laudari debet in-
stitutum eorum qui otio sic utuntur ut sua potius præsentia, quam aliorum sermone sibi fidem malint fieri? præsertim cum certiora sunt nobis ea quæ ipsi vidimus quam quæ ab aliis accepimus, et quæ in vulgus pervenerunt longa consuetudine sic contrita sunt et depravata, ut omnem fidem sibi tandem abrogant. Multi præterea summi viri et doctrina singulari exculti,

¹ Anaxilas in his *Hyacinthus* (ap. Athen. xiv. 623 f.) ἡ μουσικὴ δ' ὡσπερ Λιβύη πρὸς τῶν θεῶν | αἰεὶ τι καὶνον καθ' ἐνιαυτὸν θηρίον | τίκτει.

longe à sua in peregrinas terras sunt profecti, non quod alieni a patriis moribus redire statuerent, sed ut morum varietatem cognoscerent et literis experientiam jungerent. Inter quos divinus Plato cum ingenii magnitudine atque doctrinæ ubertate omnes superasset, tamen relicta illa civitate quæ omnium artium parens et procreatrix fuerit, Italiam Ægyptumque peragravit; et Ulisses qui quanquam non sponte sed errore ductus ad tam varias oras appulerat, apud Homerum tamen eo nomine maxime videtur celebrari:—Quod mores hominum multorum vidit et urbes¹. Multos præterea Cicero propterea ait improbatos quod omnem ætatem domi agerent, nec ab exteris gentibus quicquam didicissent. Quod si illi cum in florentissimis rebuspublicis versarentur, in quibus nihil nec ad Doctrinæ laudem, nec ad rerum gestarum gloriam, nec ad aliquem vitæ cultum defuit, cuperent etiam ea quæ ab aliis agerentur cognoscere, iisque etiam se non mediocriter adjuvari putarent, cur non in nobis eadem cupiditas laudari debet, eoque magis quod apud eos peregrinamur, quibus neque nostro iudicio superiores neque aliorum pares esse videmur? Quare non me pœnitet illius desiderii quo impulsus huc venerim, ex his enim quæ in hac absentia didici, maximo me adjumento tum ad proposita studia perseguenda, tum ad reliquam vitam instituendam me affectum esse censeo. Magnas etiam Patri meo gratias habeo, qui modicis illis opibus quibus eum Deus Optimus Maximus locupletavit, mihi nunquam defuit; sed sibi multa commoda detraxit, ut mihi necessaria suppeditaret. Auxit eum etiam Deus Optimus Maximus pluribus liberis, quos omnes paterna pietate ductus ita curavit educari, ut et Deo servire et Reipublicæ utiles cives esse possunt. Et quoniam sumptus qui in nos conferuntur vix possunt ab illo sustineri, multisque eum privant vitæ commoditatibus quibus plerique fruuntur, ideo amplitudinem tuam supplex oro per eum amorem quo semper bonas literas prosecutus es, ut mihi qui studiis ætatem meam consecravi, nec unquam ab illis abduci potui, præbendam aliquam ecclesiasticam

¹ Hor. A. P. 142.

concedas, ne aut illi supra vires gravari, aut mihi ab instituto cursu discedere sit necesse. Pluribus verbis istud postularem, nisi et longitudine mearum literarum te defessum esse putarem, et in ejusmodi causa scriberem quam scio animi tui æquitati videri justissimam. Si de anteacta mea vita, et in literis progressu, Amplitudo tua certior fieri cupiat, est quidam Dominus Pétitus quem Amplitudo tua agrorum vectigalium censorem sive mensorem constituit, is plenissime de me omnia ac fidelissime referre potest. Venit a me pudenti atque timido, verbosa, invereconda, perfrietaque, ut aiunt, fronte hæc epistola, quam vereor ne etsi eo quo possis judicio nolis, fastidio tamen adductus reprehendas, sed ignoscendum est mihi, quoniam hiis obsecutus sum quibus parere jure debeo, et in ejusmodi causa nullam materiam aptiorem judicavi, quam de meipso et studiis meis ista scribere. Sed illa humanitas tua qua in ceteros usus es, me sperare facit, ut hæc qualiacunque æqui bonique (ut aiunt) consulas. Precor Deum Optimum Maximum ut Amplitudinem tuam quam a multis periculis liberatam melioribus hisce temporibus reservavit, diu superstitem ac incolumem Christianæ religioni confirmandæ tueatur. Patavii Calendis Decembribus. [1558.]

Amplitudinis tuæ Observantissimus,

GEORGIUS ACUORTHUS.

Amplissimo Cardinali Reginaldo Polo Archi-
episcopo Cantuariensi, Angliæ præsuli
dignissimo.

(Venetian Papers, Public Record Office.)

II.

GEORGE ACWORTH TO ARCHBISHOP PARKER.

QUAM multis ex partibus, Reuerendissime Antistes, amor tuus erga me singularis sanè et plus quàm paternus se ostenderit, et plurima tua beneficia testes sunt, et egomet mihi conscius. Ita fit ut quamuis inopinata quædam necessitas me iam ad opem implorandam detruserit, tamen tot a te acceptorum beneficiorum recordatio me admonet, ut ad vetera promerenda et consequenda quàm nova petenda essem paratior. Sic diu suspensus animo atque anceps mecum meditatus sum, maioremne uim ad incitandum atque impellendum necessitas, quàm ad reuocandum tam iustus pudor haberet. Cessit tandem necessitati pudor, qui ita prorsus euanuit et abiectus est, ut audeam Amplitudinem tuam, cui totus astrictus sum, rogare: ut quæ primo adipiscendi ea omnia quæ consecutus sum author fuerit, eadem etiam retinendi adiutrix esse uelit. Ac ne iniquum aliquid petendo, tantam Authoritatem lædere et ab officio declinare uiderer, huius desiderij mei ab æquitate officij, ut mihi uidetur, nequaquam abhorrentis totam rationem paulo altius repetam. ut plane intelligat Amplitudo tua, nihil mihi prius esse, quàm ut te colam, observem, atque dilligam [*sic*]: deinde non alio me studio quàm necessitatis ad hoc petendum iam adductum fuisse. Ego cum quondam in litterarum studijs ita uersarer, ut Theologiam omnium scientiarum fastigium et tanquam apicem mihi proponerem, ad eamque festinans ita properarem, ut reliquis modice cultis prælibatisque disciplinis ad hanc studium omne transtulerim, incensus pijs et crebris concionibus, et commotus grauitate, sinceritate, ac toto genere vitæ hominum illius ordinis inter quos Amplitudo tua tunc maxime floruit: subito secutum est miserum illud et exitiosum tempus quod iura penè omnia

diuina humanaque peruertens, abduxit cogitationem meam in diuinis rebus infixam, alioque transtulit: ne ea religionis dogmata probare uiderer, quibus nunquam sum assensus. Itaque ceptum iuri ciuili diligenter incumbere, in quo cum unum atque alterum annum consumpsissem, ægrè tandem a Parentibus et Collegio impetraui, ut eiusdem colendi studio potestatem mihi facerent transmarinas regiones peragrandi: vt in Gallia ac Italia (quoniam ea duo loca quasi relegato cuidam mihi assignata fuerunt) uberimos [sic] disertissimosque iuris magistros audirem. Quibus cum trium annorum operam dedissem, et Papisticæ disciplinæ status conuulsus et immutatus esset, tanquam a uoluntario quodam exilio (quia Patria libenter antea carui) lætus reuersus sum. Et primum quidem Amplitudo tua summo me beneficio affecit, cum opera, consilio et perseuerantia contra eos qui uehementissime tum contendebant, Oratoris Cantabrig. munus in me contulisti. Quo sanè tuo iudicio nihil mihi ad existimationem honestius aut maius accidere potuit. Deinde ne inopia laborarem cum Titulo satis celebri auctus essem, etiam præbenda donatus sum. Ita incredibili ac prope diuino Amplitudinis tuæ merito, maxima mihi ad recolenda celebrandaque pristina mea studia adiumenta sunt comparata. Cur igitur, dixerit quispiam, cum mos abolitus Romanæ fæcis ac cæremoniarum, cum Ecclesia ueteri integritati restituta sit, cumque omnes honesti otij commoditates mihi suppeditatæ sint, non redeam ad sacrarum litterarum studium? quod antea ceptum et inchoatum propter Temporum uitium intermissum requirit uel exigit a me potius, ut reliquis relictis ac desertis Disciplinis Huic me dedam, in hoc me exerceam, uitam conteram, labores omnes ponam. Dicam sane, quoniam est certum quid respondeam, et id nonnullos studiosè quæsiuisse intelligo. Primum ne diuturna mea octo penè annorum industria plane interiret et ad nihilum recideret. Quæ si perseuerauero, et ad perfectionem maturitatemque peruero [sic for *peruenero*], mihi aliisque olim utilis ac fructuosa esse possit, sin iam quasi in extremo actu deseruero, nec fructus nec commoditas

ulla inde sperari potest. Vere enim dixit quicumque dixit¹. Veritatem temporis esse filiam. Quæ singulis in artibus ita abstrusa ac recondita, et ut Democritus affirmavit in profundo demersa latet², ut nisi Tempus adhibeatur erui inuestigarique nullo modo possit. Sic hæc Iuris scientia multiplex sanè est ac uaria, in qua longa opera bene, breuis inutiliter collocatur. Deinde haud ita abhorret a Theologia studium iuris; quin huius præceptis instructus ad eam ueniet paratior. Quorum fines ita finittimi [*sic*] ac coniuncti sunt, ut ad iustitiam æquitatemque tuendam conspirare inter se ac consentire et quod de perfecta amicitia dici solet prope idem uelle idemque nolle uideantur. Nam quæcunque Theologi futurorum præmiorum ac poenarum expectatione suadere conantur, eadem nos præsentium pollicitatione efficimus. Vt non minus Deo dedicasse uitam suam atque operam uideantur qui humanis legibus christianam religionem propagare student, quàm qui Divinis oraculis eandem fundarunt, Nisi quod horum est quàm illorum munus nobilium et excellentius. Utrique enim in Vineâ Domini laborant, sed Theologi Divinis, Iureconsulti humanis sanctionibus idem molliuntur: illi ut bonos uiros, hi ut bonos ciues legibusque parentes efficiant. Mea ergo hæc est ratio, Reuerendissime Pater, persequi adhuc eum quem institui studiorum cursum, ne præteritorum annorum anteauctus labor inanis et stultus iure censeatur. Quod sanè ab Amplitudine tua ita probari cupio, ut mihi non sit necesse ad ea detrudi, quæ mei nec otij nec ingenij sunt. Otium enim quod mihi unquam contigit optimum siue casu, siue fato quodam in iure totum consumptum est. Ingenium autem ita in eodem uersatum atque occupatum, ut si iam ad aliud traducatur, uereor ne hæc amittat, illa aut non omnino aut tardius consequatur. Cum autem plene perfecero hoc iuris studium, quod antea in lucubratione positum, nunc exercitationem [*sic*] Forumque requirit, lubens sanè ad Theolo-

¹ Gell. *Noct. Att.* XII. 11, § 7. Alius quidam veterum poetarum cuius nomen mihi nunc memoriæ non est, Veritatem Temporis filiam esse dixit.

² Cic. *Acad.* I. § 44, II. § 34.

giam reuertar. Adeo ut longo post interuallo et quasi circuitu quodam peracto ad eam uiam tandem accedam, a qua non tam meæ uoluntati quam iniquis Temporibus cedens inuitus recessi. Habes meum institutum Amplissime Pater, quod ut tuis beneficijs adiutum atque auctum est, ita non nisi tua bonitate absolui et ad exitum perduci potest. Quid sit autem id quod cupiam, Pater meus multo commodius coram explicare potest, quàm ego per epistolam. Cuius præcibus [*sic*] ut id in meam gratiam concedatur, Amplitudinem tuam etiam atque etiam supplex rogo. Ego quæ habeo omnia Amplitudini tuæ accepta referam, in cuius perpetuam clientelam me dedo. Utinam industria atque opera mea aliquid tanto Patre dignum efficere possit. Dominus Jhesus qui tam pium Præsulem gregi suo præfecit, eundem diu saluum et foeliciter pro religione excubantem tueatur, ut longæuæ tuæ uitæ diuturnos fructus habere possimus. Cant. Decimo cal. Aprileis. A°. 1560.

Amplitudini tuæ deuinetissimus

GEORGIUS ACUORTHUS.

To the right reverend
father in God mie lord
of Canterburye his grace,
his singuler good lord
yeave these.

Since the preceding pages were in type the Master of St Peter's College has kindly furnished the following extract from the college register.

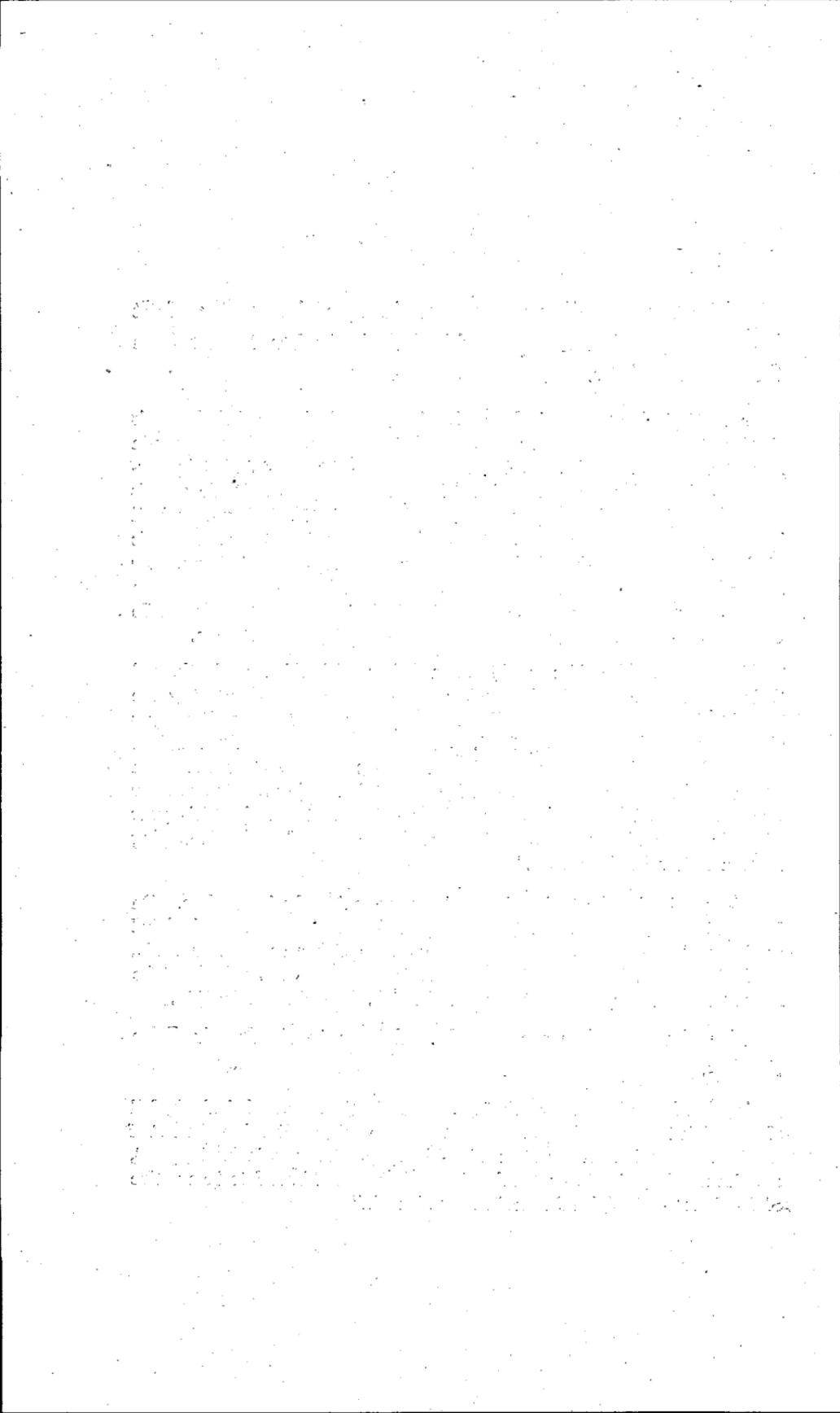
A. D. 1553, 26^o die mensis Januarii Robertus Cooke in loco M^{ri}. Johannis Pedder, Georgius Acworthe in loco M^{ri}. Petri Asheton, Henricus Gravet in loco M^{ri}. Thomas Odyl a Domino Thoma Gudrycke Eliens. Epō in perpetuos socios hujus collegii Scti Petri admissi fuerunt et ii^o die mensis Februarii anni ejusdem coram sociis dicti collegii p^resentialiter constituti juramentum corporaliter prestiterunt quod singulis ordinationibus et statutis dicti collegii quantum in ipsis est reverenter obedirent et specialiter p^ræter hoc de non appellando contra suas amotiones secundum formam et modum p^rædictorum statutorum ac de salvando cistam Magistorum Thomæ de Castro Bernardi et Johanne Holbroke quantum in iis est indempnem.

Dr COOKSON also adds: "He was a fellow with Abp. Whitgift, and their names occur together in our buttery book for some time. On the 12th April 1561 he is first called Dr Acworth, and his name disappears altogether on the 22^d June, 1561. In the computus roll from Mich^o. 1559-60 he receives livery money as a fellow: but he does not from Mich^o. 1561-2. The computus roll for 1560-1 is missing... His successor was admitted 11 Nov. 1562, but this would be at the end of his year of probation, and would be consistent with the fact of Acworth ceasing to be a fellow in June 1561."

The entries in the university registry are evidently incomplete. On 12 Nov. 1548, Geo. and Thos. Acworthe (probably brothers) are matriculated as sizars of Peterhouse. Neither name occurs either as B.A. or M.A., but in 155 $\frac{3}{4}$ Hen. A. proceeds B.A., and in 1555 Dominus A. as M.A. The last must be George, whose proper year for B.A. degree would be 155 $\frac{1}{2}$.

For the following memorandum I have to thank Sir John Romilly.

Another letter from Acworth, 13 Decem. 1553, to Queen Elizabeth, full of adulation to Her Majesty, eulogy on the late King Edward, and a sort of muffled lamentation on the state of affairs *temp.* Q. Mary, in Latin, pp. 3, contains nothing of note except that the writer states himself to be a native of London:—"Georgius Acworthus Londinensis."



VIII. LETTER FROM BISHOP BEDELL TO SIR NATH^L.
RICH. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR,
M.A. St. John's College.

(From the original [holograph] in the possession of His Grace the Duke
of Manchester at Kimbolton Castle).

[Read May 13, 1861.]

A large mass of letters addressed to Sir N. Rich is preserved at Kimbolton; Sir Nath. was connected with the earl of Manchester of his day, and there is also a portrait of him in the Castle. For the transcript of the following letter I have to thank B. Beedham, Esq. of Kimbolton, who kindly obtained the Duke of Manchester's permission for its publication.

The letter tells its own tale plainly enough; it may be compared with Elrington's *Life of Ussher*, pp. 97—102; where (p. 98 n.) Mr. John Floyd (doubtless the vice-provost Lloyd of our letter) is charged by the fellows of Trin. coll. Dublin with labouring to hinder the good of the college by his pragmatism and sinister plots; Dr. Elrington has also printed the documents relating to the election of Dr. Rob. Ussher (here called Mr. Usher), as Bedell's successor in the provostship¹. Sir N. Rich² endeavoured

¹ Cf. Laud's *Works*, vi. 356.

² See more of him in Nichols' *Progresses of Jas.* I. iii. 448, Birch's *Court and Times of Jas.* I. ii. 54, 298, 389, Whear's *Charisteria*, p. 127, *Communications to Cambr. Ant. Soc.* i. 261. One or two notices of him occur in the *Calendars of State Papers*.

on that occasion to procure Joseph Mede's nomination. (Mede's *Works*, p. 783.)

I may add that archdeacon Cotton has liberally committed to me transcripts of two contemporary lives of bishop Bedell (from the Tanner MSS.), with many other papers relating to the bishop, all of which I hope to prepare for publication in the course of 1862; I shall thankfully acknowledge any indication of new materials; what I have already succeeded in bringing together may be learnt from a series of papers communicated within the last 3 or 4 years to *Notes and Queries*.

Rich and Bedell were of the same college, as appears from the following account, which I owe to Mr. Cooper. "Sir Nathaniel Rich, who was of the same family as the earls of Warwick and Holland, was educated at Emmanuel college, proceeding B.A. 1604—5. He was knighted at Hatton House in Holborn 8 Nov. 1617. In 1621 he represented East Retford in parliament, and opposed the measures of the court. Upon the dissolution of that parliament he and other popular leaders in the commons were dispatched to Ireland, to enquire into matters concerning the public revenues of that kingdom and the king's service as well in the government ecclesiastical as civil. To the parliament of 19 Feb. 1623—4 he was returned both for East Retford and Harwich, making his election to sit for the latter town. He was a member of the Virginia company, and his name occurs in a special commission touching that colony issued 15 July, 1624. In the parliaments of 6 Feb. 1625—6 and 16 March 1628—9, he again represented Harwich. In 1629 he was one of those who set out the voyage of discovery to the isles of Providence and Henrietta. His name occurs in the charter of 4 Dec. 1630, incorporating a company for the plantation of those islands and adjacent islands between 10 and 20 degrees N. Lat., and 299 and 310 degrees of Longitude. On 7 May 1635, he was chosen deputy governor of the company. It is supposed that he died shortly before 26 May 1636, when the earl of Holland was elected deputy governor of the Providence company in his stead."

Salutem in Chrō. Jesu.

S^r, I am returned from Dublin vpon Michaelmas day, whether I set forth vpon S^t. James day. My iorney I thanck God was prosperous, as farre as hitherto I can judge of it, if the vndertaking a place of y^t. charge & burthen aboue my strength do not oppresse and crush me. At my comming I p^sented my selfe to my Lord Deputy, by whom I was graciously vsed. The next day came to me Mr. Usher who was elected by y^e junior fellowes wishing me to be advised ere I entered a place whereto he had right; He doubted not but when His Ma^{ty}. should be informed, he would administer indifferent justice to all his subjects ec. I could not get of him the grownds of his p^r.tension nor perswade him to go w^t. me to Drogheda to my L Primate whether I went y^e next day & communicated with him of all things. He to the point of Mr. Usher sayd he was sorry he would not be advised by his friends: wished me to proceede ec. I retourned & having pervsed the Statutes, went to the Colledge, and took y^e oath yet w^t. Protestatiō y^t. I entended not to binde my selfe to every clause & phrase in the Statutes, but to the Substance: & where y^e Provost might not hold any Benefice except it were w^t in three miles of Dublin, I did not intend presently to give over my Benefice, in as much as the place was litigious, & my family & affayres in England vnsetled, but would do it when w^t. conveniency I might. Thence forward having taken vpō me y^e place I endeavoured to sow vp the rent betweene y^e fellowes; & to y^t. end appointed a Communiō y^e next Sunday (A thing intermitted these 11 yeares). Then ordered the members of o^r. governing Senate, I meane y^e Seniors; removeing (as by o^r. charter we were bound) such as by tyme after their Degree of M^r. of Arts were to be removed. Next we chose officers, gave graces in the house for Degrees, reformed some abuses in the Chappell & Hall: as y^e Evening Prayers were in the Hall, and Philosophicall Acts in the Chappell. But my

next care was about the Statutes, which being part latin, part English, & in sheetes of Paper some stick'd together, some loose, a heape w^t out order, w^t. long p^rambles, & sometye vnecessary, and in many thinges defective: w^t. the cōsent of y^e greater part of the Seniors, I digested into a new forme, and and¹ at last perfected as I hope & published in the Chappell. The state of the Colledge in respect of the Revenew & Treasure should have been the thing I would next have entered into consideratiō of. But it required a long tyme. And this in short I fownd, there was not money enough in the chest to pay y^e Commons & the stipends when y^e day should come. I consigned all the Bookes of former accounts into the handes of the Vice-Provost (M^r. Lloyd) & the Auditor (S^r. James Ware) desiring him to set me downe the Estate of the Colledge especially in respect of Areares. Which hitherto he sayd he could never doe, in as much as he had not so much as a Rentall of the Colledge revenewe, but had made vp every years account, only out of what was taken out of the chest, & disbursed. Wherein notw^tstanding sundry Bursars had left in their hands large summes of the Colledge money, never satisfied. And to mend the matter a custom was brought in of giveing to the Senior Fellowes at ther departing a *Viaticum* as they call it. Which also was demanded by those Fellowes who now left their places. But to these Viaticums I have I hope given a Viaticum. And when ever I shall retorne to the house, I hope to looke a litle better to the Accounts: & if it be possible to recover some of those hundreds w^{ch} I doe already by a superficiall view perceive are vnjustly w^helde frō the Colledge, partly received & never accounted; partly lent (as is p^rtended) but w^t out assent of the greater part of y^e Seniors; partly lent indeede, but never repayed; & as it is now hoped to be granted for a Viaticum to the form^r Provost. S^r, you may by this w^{ch} I have in short run over, conceive what a world of busines I am put into: yet I repent me not of my iorney though I have not

¹ and and] So in orig.

had there one houre voyd of paines, trouble, or thought, nor do looke to have when I shall retourne, for many moneths. But if I shalbe able to setle the Colledge in a good state, for their maners, lawes, renews, & studies, whereof in respect of many difficulties in each I have great reason to doubt, yet the state of y^e Country considered, now wholly assubjected to Romish superstition, & as it seemes, in respect of religion euen abandoned by those y^t should have the care and charge of it, I have little hope euer to have comfortable day there. Unlesse w^t. the A^ple I could rejoyce in Labours, & troubles, & euen to be offered vp, on the sacrifice and service of y^e faith of God's people; which I do some tymes wish, & have some comfort I confesse even in y^t. very wishing. But I should enter into a Sea to goe about to relate vnto y^u the p^rsent state of religiō in Ireland. Your selfe I beleve would scarce beleve it possible y^t. in a few yeares since y^r. being there it should receive such a headlong downefall. I shall reserve y^t. to o^r. meeting, which shalbe I hope ere long, when I shall receive the Colledge, & my Lord Primates letters, or advice y^t. they are in London for me. At w^{ch} tyme also I hope to make my excuse & satisfaction for my not seeing my Lord of Canterbury at my parting, being in truth required by my L Primate to repaire to Dublin w^t. *all possible speede*. I hope y^u have in part made my excuse, & in any occasiō will further doe it. Meane while — desiring y^u to remember my [hum]ble service to the Earle of Warwick my ever honoured Lord I committ y^u to the protection of o^r. good God, and rest S^r

Yours ever in Christ

Horningerth October the 9th
1627.

to be commanded

W. BEDELL.

[Indorsed.]

To the Worsh^d and my Very
good friend S^r Nathaneel

Riche at Warwick

house d^r. these

in London.

IX. ON AN EARLY AUTOGRAPH OF SIR HENRY SPELMAN, WITH SOME NEW OR NOT GENERALLY KNOWN FACTS RESPECTING HIM, BY CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

[Read *May* 13, 1861.]

AMONGST the books of M. Guglielmo Libri, recently sold by auction in London, was

Ephemerides Novæ ab Anno 1577 ad Annum 1590, supputatæ ex Tabulis Prutenicis, per M. Mæstlinum. 4to. Tubingæ, 1580. (Lot 2483.)

On the title-page and fly-leaf of this book is the autograph
Henricus Spelman Aulæ Trin.

The Sale Catalogue (pl. II.) contains a facsimile of this autograph.

It may be interesting to compare this facsimile with one of his signature to a letter of the date of 1619 (Smith's *Autogr.* pl. 43, No. 8).

The first-mentioned autograph establishes a fact by no means generally known, that Sir Henry Spelman was a member of Trinity Hall.

Blomefield (*Hist. of Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. VI. 152 n.) gives the following extract from the Register of Trinity College:

Henricus Spelman, com. Norff. admissus pensionar. Coll. Trinitatis Cant. sub tutore magistro Bourne¹ Sept. 15, 1580.

This is particularly curious; for I learn that the College has not now, and for a long time past has not had in its possession, any register containing the admissions of pensioners at so early a date.

He was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity College, 17 March, 1580—1. When or why he migrated to Trinity Hall probably cannot now be ascertained, but he went out B.A., as a member of the latter house, 1582—3.

It is observable that he was admitted B.A. after a residence of eight terms at the most. Nevertheless his Supplicat is in the usual form—"12 termini, licet non omnino secundum formam," &c.

That he could not have resided in the University more than eight terms is clear not merely from the entry of his admission at Trinity College, but from his own statements.

In the Preface to *Glossarium Archaologicum* he remarks:

Non dum xv annorum puer è scholâ rapior Cantabrigiam: tenellus adhuc & Academicæ disciplinæ omninò inidoneus. Illinc nè emenso biennio & semestri, a viduatâ jam matre domum revocor: ut pro ætatis ratione, à manibus ei essem & solamini. Emisit me tamen sub anno alterum Londinum.

And in a letter to Richard Carew² he says:

Cantabrigia (miserum me) mater exiit cum 17 ætates non salutaveram, trajectoque celerrime Lincolnensi hospitio, in patrium solum adolescens revocor.

There still exist:

Puerilia in obitum Ric. Cox episc. Eliensis et carmina varia, auctore Hen. Spelman (MS. Tanner, 306, f. 114).

¹ Osmund Boorne matriculated as a sizar of Trinity College in May 1571; Scholar 1575; B.A. 1576—7; Fellow 157...; M.A. 1580; B.D. 1587.

² Dated 18 Sept. 1615, and printed with an Apology for the treatise, *De non temerandis Ecclesiis* (Spelman's *Engl. Works*, 2nd ed. 38).

Bishop Cox died 28 July, 1581, and it may, I submit, be fairly assumed that the *Puerilia* were composed immediately after that event whilst the author was a student in Cambridge.

His composition of Latin verses at this period of his life tends to throw additional discredit upon an otherwise improbable statement (made to Dugdale), that he did not understand Latin perfectly till he was forty years old¹.

I beg now to invite attention to certain circumstances in his life, some of which appear to have been overlooked by his biographers.

Aubrey says:

“When he was about ten or twelve, he went to school to a curst schoolmaster, to whom he had an antipathie. His master would discountenance him, and was very severe to him, and to a dull boy he would say, *As very a dunce as H. Spelman*. He was a boy of great spirit, and would not learne there. He was (upon his importunity) sent to another schoolmaster, and profited very well.”
(Aubrey's *Lives*, II. 540.)

Spelman incidentally refers to his having been a scholar at Walsingham (*Hist. of Sacrilege*, ed. 1853, p. 247; *Carlisle's Schools*, II. 198).

His admission as a member of Lincoln's Inn took place in 28 Eliz. (Dugdale's *Orig. Jurid.* 268), which was about four years after he must have left the University.

In 36 Eliz. he, Sir John Peiton, knt. and Roger Strange, [L'Estrange?] had a lease from the crown of lands in Norfolk (*Originalia*; 36 Eliz. p. 5, r. 116).

He was returned for Castle Rising to the Parliament which met 24 Oct. 1597².

¹ Aubrey's *Lives*, II. 541. Aubrey remarks: “I have heard his grandson say, that the Spelmans witts open late. He was much perplexed with law-suits and worldly troubles, so that he was about 40 before he could settle himselfe to make any great progresse in learning, which when he did we find what great monuments of antiquarian knowledge he hath left to the world.”

² Willis's *Not. Parl.* III. (2), 141.

It has been said¹ that he was knighted by James I. It appears to me more probable that he received the honour from Queen Elizabeth. I cannot but deem it strange that we have no definite information on the point².

Francis Morris and Henry Phelps, on 18 Dec. 9 James I. [1611], conveyed to him the appropriate rectory of Middleton in Norfolk, with the advowson of the vicarage, formerly part of the possessions of the dissolved nunnery of Blackburgh, in the same county³.

He dates a letter to Isaac Casaubon from Middleton, near Lynn Regis, 21 December, in the same year⁴.

It appears by a letter dated 18 Sept. 1619⁵, from him to Camden, that Sir Henry Spelman was then resident in Westminster.

Lady Eleanor Spelman, his wife⁶, died 24 July, 1620, and was buried at the entrance of St Benedict's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, on the following day⁷.

On 23 Dec. 1621 he writes to Bp. Ussher from Congham (his native place), by Lynn⁸.

He writes to the same prelate from Tuttle Street, Westminster, 18 March, 1621—2⁹. It will have been observed that he was living in Westminster more than two years previously to this date.

¹ *Life*, by Gibson.

² His name is not to be found in the copious list of knights dispersed throughout Nichols's *Progresses of James I.* On the other hand, it does not appear in "A Catalogue of all the Knights Dubbed in the time of Queen Elizabeth, drawn down into Alphabet" (Morgan's *Sphere of Gentry*, lib. III. p. 87).

³ Blomefield's *Hist. of Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. ix. 31.

⁴ MS. Burney, 366, f. 181.

⁵ MS. Cotton, Jul. C. v. 174 b.

⁶ Eldest daughter and coheirress of John le Strange of Sedgeford, in the County of Norfolk, Esq.

⁷ *Collect. Topog. & Geneal.* vii. 358.

⁸ Ussher's *Works*, xvi. 389, where Congham is misprinted Longham.

⁹ *Ibid.* xv. 168.

He presented a Latin petition to James I., praying for admission into Chelsea College¹. This has no date. It does not appear that he ever was a member of that curious society.

Having purchased a lease of the nunnery of Blackburgh², and priory of Wormegay³ in Norfolk, he thereby became involved in costly and complicated proceedings in the Court of Chancery, which must have lasted at least ten years, for the litigation which commenced under Lord Chancellor Egerton was continued during the time the great seal was held by his successors, Lord Bacon, Bishop Williams, and Sir Thomas Coventry. Egerton made two contrary decrees, Bacon decided against Spelman, Williams decreed him a recompence, and under Coventry a compromise between the parties was at length effected. John Wrenham, who had raised the tempest, was never the richer for it, and was moreover in the course of the proceedings censured in the Star Chamber, and condemned to lose his ears on the pillory. Sir Edward Fisher, another of the litigants, after expending £8000 in costs and bribery, was "not to be seen of every man." Sir Henry declares that he himself was "a great loser and not beholden to fortune, yet happy in this that he was out of the briars, but especially that hereby he first discerned the infelicity of meddling with consecrated places."

In connexion with these protracted proceedings, it is important to notice that Sir Henry Spelman was one of the suitors in Chancery who preferred complaints to the parliament charging Lord Bacon with corruption. It appeared that after a decree in favour of Sir Edward Fisher, Bacon accepted from him a suit of hangings of the value of eight score pounds⁴.

He was returned for the city of Worcester to the Parliament which sat at Westminster 18th June to 1st of July, 1625, and re-assembled at Oxford on the 1st of August (Willis's *Not.*

¹ MS. Tanner, 142, f. 58; Faulkner's *Chelsea*, II. 226.

² In the parish of Middleton.

³ A house of Augustine Canons.

⁴ *Hist. of Sacrilege*, ed. 1853, pp. 245—247; Howell's *State Trials*, II. 1107.

Parl. III. (2) 206). In this Parliament an attack was made by the Commons on his friend Dr Richard Montagu¹, in respect of his *Appello Caesarem*. It would seem, however, that those proceedings took place before the 4th of August, when Sir Henry first took his seat in the House at Oxford (*Commons' Journals*, i. 810). The Parliament was dissolved on 12th August. John Spelman, his eldest son, "the heir of his studies," represented Worcester in the next Parliament, which assembled 6th February, 1625—6².

He was treasurer of the adventurers for the plantation of New England, and on 20 June, 1627, was elected treasurer of the Guiana Company³.

In 1628 he was residing in Barbican⁴, and in that street he thirteen years subsequently ended his days.

Sir Simonds D'Ewes, referring to 1630, observes :

I may account it amongst the best of my visits this July, that on Monday, the 12th day of the same month, in the forenoon, I gained the acquaintence of Sir Henry Spelman, a Norfolk Knight, being a learned and studious gentleman, now very aged and almost blind. We had now, and at divers meetings afterwards, much discourse touching our mutual studies of antiquities⁵.

Under date of Oct. 23, 1633, Sir Simonds says :

Sir Henry Spelman, an aged and learned Antiquary, came to visit me at my lodging near the Inner Temple Gate, in Fleet Street, where I had lain since my coming to town, who dining with me, we spent a great part of the day in solid and fruitful discourse⁶.

When Sir Robert Cotton was on his dying bed, he charged

¹ Montagu against Selden, 89.

² Willis's *Not. Parl. III. (2) 215*.

³ Sainsbury's *Cal. State Papers*, 31, 32, 36, 37, 40, 41, 85, 90, 153, 156, 205; MS. Tanner, 70, f. 16; 71, f. 154, 160.

⁴ Ussher's *Works*, xv. 409, 415.

⁵ *Autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes*, i. 455.

⁶ *Ibid.* II. 97.

Sir Henry Spelman to signify to the Lords of the Council that his mortal malady had been caused by their long detention of his books, without rendering any reason for the same. The King thereupon sent Sir Robert a message of comfort, but it arrived too late¹.

In or about March, 1634—5, Sir Henry Spelman was one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire what damage the king or his subjects sustained by the absence from the Court of Wards of Sir Robert Naunton, the master of that court. In consequence of the issuing of this Commission, and after the Commissioners had once met, Naunton gave up his office, dying about ten days afterwards².

Sir Henry Spelman was a tall, handsome man, and always wore his sword till he was about 70 or more, when finding his legs to falter through feebleness as he was walking, he said, "Now 'tis time to leave off my sword³."

It is said that on account of his advanced age he declined the Mastership of Charterhouse, which was offered to him by King Charles I. The only vacancy in the office during the reign of that monarch occurred on the death of Sir Robert Dallington, about the end of February, 1637—8 (Smythe's *Charterhouse*, 236; Strafforde's *Letters*, II. 152). George Garrard, writing to Viscount Wentworth, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, 14th April, 1635, says the king had given the Mastership of Charterhouse twice (Strafforde's *Letters*, I. 412). This must refer to the appointment of Francis Beaumont, Esq. by James I. 1617, and of Sir Robert Dallington, on the recommendation of the Prince of Wales, 9th July, 1624.

In 1638 William Dugdale first became known to Sir Henry Spelman, who at once recognized his genius and capacity, warmly encouraged his designs, assisted in procuring him a post in the Office of Arms, and acquainted him of the large collections

¹ John Pory to Sir Thomas Puckering, 12 May, 1631; Birch's *Chas. I.* II. 112; Wiffen's *House of Russell*, II. 147.

² Strafforde's *Letters*, I. 372, 389, 412.

³ Aubrey's *Lives*, II. 249.

relating to the northern monasteries, which had been formed by Roger Dodsworth, with whom Dugdale was soon afterwards associated in that noble work which will ever reflect honour on their names¹.

Sir Henry Spelman once said to Dugdale, "We are beholden to Mr Speed and Stowe for *stitching* up for us our English History." They were both tailors². This was no doubt said in good humour, for he had assisted Speed in the compilation of *The Theatre of Great Britain*, by contributing thereto a description of Norfolk³.

His fame as a most accomplished and indefatigable antiquary, who here received his education, would perhaps of itself render these notes not unacceptable to this Society. He is however in other respects intimately connected with our academical history. He founded and endowed an Anglo-Saxon Lectureship here, and at the close of his life⁴ was brought forward as a candidate for the representation of the University, although he was unsuccessful, only 70 votes being recorded in his favour⁵. Moreover, it was owing to the perusal of the *De non temerandis Ecclesiis* of Spelman, that his friend Sir Ralph Hare was induced to make munificent endowments at St John's College⁶.

The following letter from his amanuensis John Walden⁷ to Abraham Wheelock, dated Barbican, Oct. 8, 1641, gives an interesting account of Sir Henry Spelman's last illness and death;

I have now a sorrowfull occasion of writing, which is the mournfull tidings of my Master's death. At our return from the Circuit, he was gone with my Lady⁸ to Blechingly,

¹ Hamper's *Life of Dugdale*, 9, 10; Wood's *Fasti*, ed. Bliss, ii. 14, 15.

² Aubrey's *Lives*, ii. 541.

³ Nicolson's *Engl. Hist. Libr.* 4to. ed. 5.

⁴ 24 Oct. 1640.

⁵ Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, iii. 304.

⁶ Clement Spelman's Epistle before reprint of *De non temerandis Ecclesiis*.

⁷ Of Norfolk: admitted of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1635, B.A. 1638—9.

⁸ His daughter, Lady Whitfield.

where I founde him very sick ; and remaining there more than a week after, and continuing very ill, he was desirous to come to London. My Lady brought him up according to his desire in her coach, upon Friday now a fortnight agone¹, where he still continued very ill untill the Friday following, being the first of this instant, and about one of the clock in the afternoone (O fatall day and howre!) departed this life. His body was imbalmed the day following, now lying in the Parlor, and is to be buried at Westminster where his Lady lyeth, on Thursday, the fourteenth of this present. I went out of Town the day after his death, with a Lettre to the Bishop of Lincoln² (who was gone to keepe his Visitation) to obtain licence for the buryall, and had it with a great deale of respect: so that I could not sooner acquaint you with this unhappy newes, which perhaps tooke a sudden flight unto you, accordinge to the Proverbe³.

He was buried in Westminster Abbey near the door of St Nicholas's Chapel, on the 24th of October⁴, ten days subsequent to the day named by Walden as that on which the funeral was to have taken place.

On his portrait in the picture gallery at Oxford is inscribed "1641 æt. 81⁵." Dugdale tells us that in 1638 he was nearly fourscore, and it has been generally supposed that he was 80 or more when he died. Taking his own statement that he was not 15 when he came to Cambridge in September, 1580, it would appear that he was born in or about 1565, and consequently was only 76 or 77 at the period of his decease. The Rev. William

¹ *i. e.* 24 Sept.

² John Williams (afterwards Archbishop of York), who held the Deanery of Westminster with the see of Lincoln.

³ *Letters of Eminent Lit. Men*, ed Ellis, 170.

⁴ Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* ed Bliss, III. 472; *Collect. Topog. & Geneal.* VII. 365.

⁵ Wood's *Annals of Oxford*, II. 975.

Howlett, M.A. Rector of Congham, where Spelman was born, informs me that the registers of that parish do not go further back than 1580.

The troubles and dissensions which followed his death may well account for the circumstance that no monument was erected over the grave of this renowned antiquary and learned champion of the Church. His pennon, which hung in Westminster Abbey, was taken down or fell when the scaffolds were put up at the coronation of Charles II¹.

Soon after the Restoration, a memorable tribute was paid to the value of his writings. The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops and most of the Bishops, with other leading divines, and a few noblemen and gentlemen, entered into a subscription towards defraying the charge of publishing his *Glossary and Councils* in a complete form, under the care of Sir William Dugdale².

¹ Aubrey's *Lives*, ii. 541.

² The total amount of the subscription was £316.13s. 4d. The contributors were, John Barwick, D.D. Dean of St Paul's; Thomas Barlow, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford (afterwards Bishop of Lincoln); Richard Baylie, D.D., Dean of Sarum; Robert Bruce, lord Bruce (afterwards Earl of Ailesbury); John Cosin, Bishop of Durham; Brian Duppa, Bishop of Winchester; John Earle, D.D., Dean of Westminster (afterwards Bishop of Sarum); Accepted Frewen, Archbishop of York; Sir Harbottle Grimston, Master of the Rolls; John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of Sarum (afterwards of London); Michael Honywood, D.D., Dean of Lincoln; Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor; William Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury; Henry King, Bishop of Chichester; Benjamin Laney, Bishop of Peterborough (afterwards of Ely); George Morley, Bishop of Worcester (afterwards of Winchester); Sir John Nicholas, Clerk of the Council; Henry Pierrepont, Marquess of Dorchester; William Sancroft, D.D., Dean of York (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury); Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury); Edward Sterne, Bishop of Carlisle (afterwards Archbishop of York); Thomas Turner, D.D., Dean of Canterbury; Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely; and Matthew Wren, Esq.—Hamper's *Life of Sir William Dugdale*, 359.

See as to Dugdale's editions of Sir Henry Spelman's works, a letter from Dugdale to Thomas Browne, M.D., 5 April, 1662, *European Mag.* xxxiv. 152;

Here it may be noted that Spelman's *Glossary* was the second book ever reviewed, being noticed in the first number of the *Journal des Sçavans*, Jan. 5, 1665¹.

It is very remarkable that Fuller in his *Worthies* gives no account of Sir Henry Spelman, although his name occurs amongst the sheriffs of Norfolk. Neither does he enumerate him amongst the eminent men of Trinity College or Trinity Hall, in his *History of the University*. Elsewhere², he terms him a most worthy antiquary.

Duport wrote an epitaph—

In Obitum Celeberrimi Antiquarii, & φιλοκληροτάτου,
Domini Henrici Spelmanni, Equitis Aurati³.

I do not know when this was first published, but it was perhaps the earliest posthumous recognition of his great merit and celebrity.

Aubrey collected a few curious particulars of Spelman, but the first published account of his life seems to have been that by J. A. prefixed to *Glossarium Archæiologicum*, ed. 1687. This was followed by a more accurate and satisfactory memoir by Edmund Gibson, afterwards Bishop of London. The article on Spelman in *Biographia Britannica* is valuable, though disfigured by several provoking misprints touching dates and other matters⁴.

His library, wherein were about 200 MSS. was sold by auction

and Sir Thomas Browne's *Works*, ed. Wilkin, i. 392; and as to his design of adding a third volume to Spelman's *Councils*, a letter from Dugdale to Dr Sancroft, 17 Nov. 1666, in MS. Tanner, 45, f. 121.

¹ Hallam's *Lit. of Europe*, 2nd. edit. iii. 536.

² Fuller's *Church Hist.* ed. Brewer, iii. 511.

³ *Duporti Musæ Subsecivæ*, 464.

⁴ At the end is this note: "See more of this article in the Supplement, communicated too late for a place here by Edward Spelman, Esq., a gentleman of an ample fortune, and distinguished learning, and great grandson of Clement, the youngest son of Sir Henry." I have looked through the Supplement, but cannot discover Edward Spelman's communication. As to Edward Spelman, who died 12 March, 1767, see Nichols's *Lit. Anecdotes*, ii. 304, 305, 616, 617; iii. 661; viii. 135, 136.

in London, Nov. 27, 1709¹. I suppose that all or the greater part of the Spelman papers, which are amongst the Tanner MSS. were purchased at this auction.

In 1710 Lord Irwin had some curious MSS., formerly part of Sir Henry Spelman's library².

Philip Stubbs, archdeacon of St Albans, in November, 1730, presented to the University of Oxford a valuable collection of MSS. written by Sir Henry Spelman and Mr Jeremy Stephens³, in vindication of our monarchy, hierarchy, universities, spiritual courts, tithes, and against sacrilege (some supposed to have been lost in the fire of London, 1666). They were kindly received, and handsomely bound for their better preservation in the Bodleian library⁴.

Amongst Mr Dawson Turner's MSS., sold by auction in 1859, were three folio volumes of letters, forming Sir Henry Spelman's correspondence with many of the most learned scholars and profound antiquaries of his time, and with his own family; also a descriptive catalogue of fossils supposed to be of his composition⁵.

¹ *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, 171. This sale is not mentioned in the article on Book Auctions in Nichols's *Lit. Anecd.*

² Thoresby's *Diary*, ii. 66.

³ Account of Papers of Mr Jeremy Stephens, in the hands of the Rev. Mr Stubbs, dated March 19, 1706—7. MS. Lambeth, 933, No. 32.

⁴ Wilson's *Merchant Taylors School*, 1004.

⁵ *Sale Cat. of Dawson Turner's MSS.* lots 442, 443.

X. ORIGINAL LETTER OF GODFREY GOODMAN, TOGETHER WITH MATERIALS FOR HIS LIFE. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College.

§ 1. *Materials for Goodman's Life.*

ACCOUNTS of Goodman may be found in Wood's *Athenæ*, II. 863; Lloyd's *Mémoires*, p. 601; Fuller's *Worthies*, (8^{vo} ed.) III. 532¹; Walker's *Sufferings*, II. 32; Kennett's *Register and Chron.*, pp. 303, 700, 703 seq., 827, *Compl. Hist.* (ed. 1719) III. 34, 215, and in MS. Lansd. 985, art. 72; Dodd's *Church Hist.* III. 258; Echard's *Hist.* II. 783; Chalmers' and Rose's *Biogr. Dict.*; R. Newcome's *Memoir of Gabriel Goodman, D.D.*,..... also of *Godfrey Goodman, D.D.* Ruthin. 1825, 4to; *Alumni Westmonasterienses*, new ed. pp. 68, 69 with the references; Tighe and Davis' *Annals of Windsor* (1858)²: The most interesting authority

¹ Fuller was an acquaintance of Goodman's: "To give Goodman his due, he was a harmless man, hurtful to none but himself, pitiful to the poor, hospitable to his neighbours, against the ruining of any of an opposite judgement, and gave the most he left to pious uses. He was no contemptible historian; but I confess an undermatch to doctor Hackwell. But I remember the ring bequeathed to me in his will, with the posy thereof, *Requiem defunctis*; and therefore I will no longer be troublesome to his memory, who was made bishop 1624, and some seven years since deceased in Westminster, almost 80 years of age."

² Extract from the index to *Annals of Windsor*. "Goodman, Dr., Bishop of Gloucester, I. 234; II. 98 n.; his description of the dean and chapter of

however is *The Court of King James the First, by Dr. Godfrey Goodman*, published by Mr. Brewer in 1839. In pp. 208, 209, the writer gratefully acknowledges the King's constant support and favour, "though I did more often offend him than any man did of my degree."

Calamy, *Continuation*, p. 135, quoting from Wm. Harris, says: "Mr. James, who was commonly call'd *Black James*, was just at the Point of being cast out of this Living, which was a Sequestration, and came to *London* to make Friends to the Lord Chancellor *Hyde*, and applied to Dr. *Manton*." Baker has underlined the last words, and writes: "Godfr: Goodman the legal Incumbent having been now dead, there seems to have been no need of such application, unless this Living were in the Crown or the Incumbent wanted the Patron's Title."

In the *Calendars of State Papers* the following notices of Goodman occur.

"Nov. 2. 1607. Grant to Godfrey Goodman of a prebend in Windsor."

Nov. 6. 1624. Chamberlain mentions Goodman's appointment to the see of Gloucester, and the next day the King recommends him to the Dean and Chapter.

"Dec. 7. 1624. Dr. Godfrey Goodman, Bp. elect of Gloucester, to Sec. Conway. Requests respite of the request [of Sec. Conway, dated Nov. 24] for Dr. Gwynn to be Chancellor of Gloucester, until he can give information in his own right on the business."

"Jan. 11. (cf. Jan. 5.) 1624-5. Grant to Dr. Goodman, Bishop elect of Gloucester, to hold in commendam a prebend in

St. George's College, temp. Jas. I. ii. 88; his regard for Windsor, ii. 99; presents an organ to the parish church, ii. 70, 98, 99, 134; repairs and paints the cross in the town, ii. 100; letter of the mayor of Windsor thereupon, ii. 100; the bishop's reply, ii. 101; subsequent proceedings, ii. 102; sugar-loaf and white claret sent to, ii. 135; corn sent by, ii. 136; salmon given to, ib.; allowance of coal to the poor by, ii. 166; portrait of, for the Town Hall, ii. 329."

Windsor and the rectory of West Ildesley, co. Berks, which he now enjoys, and any other benefices not exceeding in value £200; with dispensation for non-residence, provided he holds not more than three benefices with cure."

Same day, royal assent to his consecration.

"Jan. 20. 1624-5. Goodman to Sec. Conway. Has received his letter touching the Chancellor's place in Gloucester. Was very anxious to keep himself free from engagements, till he had the full right, but the King has written him to say he requires nothing from him, but has heard that he intends to make Dr. Brent Chancellor, This is not true; intends to refer everything to his Majesty."

"Feb. 5. 1624-5. Sec. Conway to the Bp. of Gloucester. For Mr. Throckmorton, a minister."

"Mar. 5. 1624-5. Note of the distribution of £4 [to Abp. Abbot's servants] at Goodman's consecration."

Mar. 16. 1624-5. Goodman to Sec. Conway. Suggests a correction in his instrument.

"Mar. 26. 1625. Warrant to the Exchequer to take composition of Dr. Godfrey Goodman for the first fruits of the Bishopric of Gloucester; after the rate of £283 6s. 0½*d.*, by four yearly instalments."

"Dec. 23. 1625; Sudeley. Geo. Earl of Castlehaven to Goodman. He would be ready on the morrow to deliver up all such arms as he had at Sudeley. He will not expostulate, but from his infancy he has been ever conformable to the Church of England, and is ready to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. He desires that this declaration may be made known to the Council, for he fears some malicious suggestions have traduced his loyalty."

"Jan. 9. 1625-6. Gloucester. Bp. Goodman to the Council. Reports his proceedings in waiting upon the Earl of Castlehaven at Sudeley Castle, and receiving from him his arms."

"Feb. 2. 1626-7. Sec. Conway to Chief Justice Richardson:

To make stay of a suit for a prohibition in a cause prosecuted by Wm. Sutton, whom the Bp. of Glouc. had endeavoured to make his Chancellor, contrary to express directions from his Majesty¹, that the places of Chancellors should be supplied and executed only by civilians."

"Sept. 10. 1627. Wanstead. Conway to Goodman. In the behalf of Mr. Daye, who would plant woods in the Bishop's lands, his Majesty liking well of his proposition, and encouraging it in his own forests."

"Sept. 19. 1627. The Vineyard. Goodman to Conway. Is favourably disposed to Mr. Daye's project for planting trees, but is sorry that he should first come to the poorest Bishop. Only two little closes of 30 acres belong to his bishopric, but he will do what he can by persuasion with his brethren."

"Jan. 18. 1627-8. (*Draft.*) The King to Goodman. Once more recommends him to induct John Randall, B.D., into the vicarage of Bibury, without further delay."

"Jan. 20. 1627-8. Whitehall. Conway to Goodman. The King commends his care for the preservation and increase of wood on the lands of the church, and recommends to him Mr. Daye, the author of that work, not doubting that all the Bishops will be ready to assist him with their personal contributions, and also to commend his endeavours to the universities, cathedrals, and the rest of the clergy."

"June 22. 1628. Cirencester. Sir Wm. Master to the Council. Sammes, the priest, in good health, but, because he pretended to have a disaffection of the head, the writer offered, according to the Council's commands, to remove him to the Bp. of Gloucester's house in that city, upon good bail."

This seems to shew that Goodman was not yet suspected of leanings to Romanism.

¹ This explains the passage in Goodman's *Court*, &c. i. 208, about which Mr. Brewer was in doubt.

§ 2. *Goodman's Autobiographical Notes.*

Baker says in a MS. note on Calamy's *Continuation*, p. 134: "In a MS. at Trin: Coll: in Bp. Goodman's own hand, he gives this account, as follows," &c.

The MS. cited by Baker is contained in a copy of *Pontificale Romanum* (Antwerp, 1627 fol.), now marked A. 15. 2, given to Trinity Library by James Duport. I have to thank the Rev. John Glover, librarian, for allowing me to transcribe Goodman's notes, a portion only of which has already been printed (in the *Europ. Mag.* Dec. 1792, pp. 409, 410. Isaac Reed, a constant contributor to this Magazine, used to spend a month in the autumn with Doctor Farmer, and printed many articles from Baker's MSS. without acknowledging the source from which they were taken. See Nichols' *Lit. Anecd.* II. 667, 669).

"Godfrey Goodman youngest sonne to Godfrey Goodman, Gentleman, and Jane Cruyton, his wife, was born at Ruthin in Denbighshire, North Wales,

"In the first Gregorian yeare anno domini 1582

"Betwene the howres of one & twoe in the morn- { Feb. 28
ing 1583 } March 10

"First Chorister, then Schollar of Westminster 1592

"Scholar of Trinity Colled^s in Cambridge 1600

"Parson of Stapleford Abbats in Essex 1607

"Canon of Windsor in Berks 1617

"Dean of Rochester 1620

"Bishop of Gloucester 1625

"Plundered spoyled rob'd & utterly undone 1643

"Died a Member of God's holy catholic Church 165

"Nudus egressus, nudus revertor, Dominus dedit, Dominus abstulit, sicut Domino placuit sic factum est, sit nomen Domini benedictum. Amen.

"Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur. Ne reminiscaris

Domine delicta nostra, vel parentum nostrorum, neque vindictam sumas de peccatis nostris.

“O all yee spirits & soules of the righteous, bless yee the Lord, prayse him and magnifie him for ever. God grant that wee may never be wanting in all those Christian and Charitable duties which are required from the living to the dead.

“Orimur, morimur, sequentur qui non præcesserunt.

“Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit et in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum et in carne mea videbo Deum Salvatorem meum quem visurus sum ego ipse et non alius et oculi mei conspecturi sunt.

“Credo videre bona Domini in terra viventium.

“Tribularer si nescirem misericordias tuas Domine.

“Requiem æternam fidelium animæ.”

Upon another blank leaf at the end of the book is this note in his own hand :

J. H. S.

“I was parson of Stapleford Abbats in Essex Anno Domini 1607 where I continued near 13 years. Then I was Parson of West Ildesley in Berks where I continued near 30 years & in neither of my Parishes (I prayse God for it) I had (1^o) not a Beggar (2^o) not an Ale howse (3^o) not a Suite in Lawe (4^o) Not a quarrell (5^o) Not an unthrift (6^o) In the weeke dayes no laboring man ever wanted a dayes work (7^o) On the Sunday noe poore man dined at his owne howse but was ever invited (8^o) Noe man was ever presented for fornication or any great crime (9^o) Noe murder robbery or felonie ever committed in the parish (10^o) Noe man ever came to a violent end (11^o) I never had any howses burnt in my parish (12^o) I never had 2 men that died of the plage in my Parishes until M^r Nubery had his sequestration & then a plage came & a fier burnt all my parish in effect & when I gave him orders there he bro^t the small pox there. God make me thankfull for all his blessings.

“GODFR. GOODMAN: Glouc^r”

(Baker's MS. XXXIII. 136.)

"[Upon another blanc, torn leafe, is the following obscure note¹].

Ildesley burnt, not 4 saved, a Jewell in Aldermanbury, the wineyard & the howse in Glouc^r, not one penny saved. I had the parliaments protection for my goods & beasts, w^{ch} occasioned mee to buy 100 sheep & 25 beasts, but these together wth all the rest lost, in bills of exchange 2180^{lb}. Sr Thomas Gardiner a lease of £168 per añ. in Winsor a great bagg of gould, Thomas Willin demands £160, £44 for 5 nights billeting. in the mountains² a colonell & all his company spent mee a bullocke at one meale.

E Bibliotheca Coll. Trin. Cant. Class Z. 9. 7.

[Godfr: Goodman Coll: Trin: Cant: Art: Bac: an: 1603-4
Reg^r: Acad: Cant:]¹."

On another fly-leaf at the end is an abstract of a passage of Bodinus, *de Republica*, vi. 6 (p. 758, Paris, 1586 fol.), where he cites precedents for priests having a judicial power; e.g. the examples of the Jewish and Egyptian priests, the Druids, the Turkish muphti, to which Goodman adds some others, and then passing from Latin to English, settles thus strangely the question of the *Regale* and the *Pontificale*.

"When the Easterne part of the Empire was infested wth barbarous people, then the emperor removed to Constantinople, then Italy beganē to be infested, then the popes suffered much, the dukes of Thuscaine interposing in the election of the popes made sometimes choyse of the worst men, & they of the worst Cardinalls & soe ther was a generall corruption; then great payments weer laid vpon the church, w^{ch} afterwards the Greeke Emperors continued; when the Pope came to Avignon, then did the French much interpose; how vnfortunate laymen have binē to the church,

¹ Baker's notes.

² Baker suggests "war times" as a correction, but mountains seems pretty plainly written, as he also read it.

how proper for the church to governe, thus the first borne was the priest in the state of nature, Moses & Aron weer both priests & because Aran was the elder brother therfor the highpriesthood was setled vppon his familie; the Roman Emperors tooke the title of Pontifex; Herod knowing the power & greatness did soe continue it, that it should be añuall, & sometimes mean men weer preferd to make it less respected."

On the cover of the book is written: "October 17. 1653. Bookes 17 dozen and 3: bookes." Possibly the number of books then parted with for bread; or the whole remainder of his library.

On one of the guards at the end of the book are some memoranda, not by Goodman, and of no interest.

§ 3. *Goodman's Will.*

(Baker's MS. XXXVIII. 427 sq.)

'An extract of such things as are most remarkable in the last Will and Testament of GODFREY GOODMAN, late Bishop of Gloucester, who died lately, and was buried at Westm^r, the particulars being very observable, not only for his dying a Papist, but for divers other, &c.

"In the Name of the Father & of the Son & of the Holy Ghost, Our Creator, our Redeemer, our Sanctifier, three Persons and one God, Amen. This 17 of January, in the year of our Lord God 1655, I Godfrey Goodman, Bishop late of Gloucester, being weak in body, but of perfect memory & understanding (I praise God for it) doe here make and declare this my last will & testament.

"And first I give & bequeath my weak & sinfull soul to God, hoping by his merits & by the death & passion of my dear Lord & Saviour Christ Jesus, dying a member of his Church, that he will take me into the number of his Elect. Tho' my sins are great yet the mercies of God are greater, & I do humbly thank God that he hath given me a penitent & a contrite heart, as an earnest of my repentance & réconciliation to himself (And here I

do profess, that as I have lived so I dye most constant in all the Articles of our Christian Faith, & in all the doctrine of God's Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, whereof I doe acknowledge the Church of Rome to be the Mother Church, & I do verily believe that no other Church hath any salvation in it, but only so far as it concurs with the Faith of the Church of Rome).

“And as for my body, I doe leave it to Christian Buriall in the parish church of St. Margaret's Westminster, near the Font (where we receive our Baptism, & are initiated into God's Church) in the meanest manner, according to the deserts of my sins.

“And I doe give to him that hath the cure of souls in this parish in lieu of any Tithes, Oblations, Offerings, and other Church duties due unto him by the Laws of God & of the Church, the summe of twenty shillings.

“Item, I desire that mine Executor should give toward the adorning of the Font, either by way of painting or otherwise, as the Church Wardens shall think fit, the summe of 20s. and I doe humbly thank God for the benefit of my Baptism.

“Item, I doe give my tenem^t in Yale & the two tenem^{ts} in Caernarvonshire, Cordmeur and Induc, to the Town of Ruthin in Denbighshire, where I was born: the tenem^{ts} are purchased in the names of others in trust, and are to be disposed of by the Lords Bishops of Bangor & St. Asaph, when it shall please God that they shall be restored.

“The rent of this tenement in Yale is bequeathed to several uses; and amongst the rest, for one twenty pounds of it I desire that choice may be made of some Gentleman who shall desire to travel, & that he together with good security shall undertake, within the compass of two years, to live two months in Germany, two months in Italy, two months in France, & two months in Spain. I desire that mine own kindred may be chosen before others, or such as have had their breeding in the School of Ruthin, or such as have been born in Denbighshire, and for want of those such as have been born within the Principality of Wales,

and that the house of Tallacre in Flintshire may be preferred before others. And in the choice of the Gentleman I desire that no relation should be had to his poverty, but *pulchrior ditior nobilior cæteris paribus anteferendus*.

“ I do give all the wood there now or that hereafter shall grow there (except the necessary timber to be used about the ground or houses) towards the repairing or building of churches within that county.

“ Item, having reposed trust in Mrs. Sibella Aglionby, I leave to her five pounds: I give her the bed and blankets which I have in her house. Item, I leave her a box with a key, which I desire may not be opened. And if I have any other small things in her house, I doe freely give them to her, in hope and confidence that she will discharge that trust which I have reposed in her.” [*She is a Papist, and what the box contained in it is not commonly known, but it is supposed there were some Popish trinkets.*]

“ Item, the books which I intended for Chelsey College, the College being now dissolved, I doe bestow them upon Trinity College in Cambridge; but with this condition, that if ever Chelsey College shall be restored, the books shall likewise be restored.

“ Item, after all Church duties & funeral expenses being paid, I doe desire that what is left in the house may be distributed according to the direction of Gabriel Goodman my Executor among such as were ousted & sequestred of their benefices by that long & most unjust Parliament (God forgive them & their Committees & Abettors), which will be sixteen pounds. And whereas I am to receive some moneys upon bond upon the sixth of May next from S^r Benjamin Ayloff, I desire that one hundred pounds thereof may be given among those poor distressed Churchmen, according to the good discretion of my Executor and M^{rs} Aglionby.”

[*This Mrs. Aglionby being a Papist, it is easy to conceive what those distressed Churchmen are that he intended, many Popish ones*

having been turned out in Ireland by the Long Parliament; and it is believed that he meant the relieving especially of those Irish Priests who, with others that are English, are the great acquaintance of that Mrs. Aglionby.]

“Lastly, he leaves his collection of notes to be perused by some Scholar, and ordereth, that if any be found worthy the printing, they may be published; and so he concludes, praying God to send times of peace and quietness in the Church of England, and to restore her to her just revenues and honour, &c.

“Sealed, subscribed, and declared, in the presence of Richard Hooper, Sibilla Aglionby, Lettice Prisley.”

‘This will stands proved, in the Prerogative Office, more at large; but these things are the most notorious.

‘This is copied from *Mercurius Publicus*, Numb. 301. Pag. 6029; from Thursday March 6 to March 13. 1655. being a Public Paper or Print, licensed in the Protector’s time, from whose Prerogative It is here printed; That in the ArchBp’s Prerogative I have not seen.’

This will caused no little stir at the time; we find in several contemporaries a note that “Goodman died a papist.” (Thurloe, IV. 588; Whitelock, 635; Fuller.)

The passages in italics, enclosed between crotchets [], are the remarks of *Mercurius Publicus*.

§ 4. *Goodman’s Letters.*

The following letter, in which Goodman appears as the champion of the rights of our university, is printed from the original in the treasury of St John’s College.

I. GOODMAN TO DR GWYNN. 5 Sept. 1616.

GOOD M^r. Vice-Chancellor, long since I thought fitt to send yoⁿ a small pamphlett, and wthall to acquainte yoⁿ by the advice and direction of my beste freindes that o^r Vniuersitie sustayned some wronge, haveinge not that priviledge w^{ch} Oxfford hath

amonge the Stationers¹; I thought fitt att that time to desiere yo^r resolucon, because I was to allowe one of my bookes for their vse, w^{ch} hitherto I haue deferred, and will not parte wth anie vntill o^r Vniuersitie bee admitted to the like priuiledge. I doe not stand somuch vpon the benefitt w^{ch} might redounde vnto us (w^{ch} truly may bee very greate, consideringe that manie bookes are yearely printed, and those of greate value) but especially for o^r creditts sake, that wee might not seeme to bee neglected, & that it might bee some occasion heereafter to mooue some good benefact^{rs}, or att leaste those whoe haue binne of o^r vniuersitie, ioyntly wth one comon consent towards the buildinge of a publick librarie², w^{ch} was the course obserued in Oxfford for the newe erectinge of their Schooles; if the heades of o^r Vniuersitie shall not thinke fitt to intermedle in the busines, then I will cease anie further to sollicite yo^u, neither is it for mee beinge one single man to oppose my selfe againste the orders of the stationers, but I must yealde vnto them, though verie vnwillinglie etc.: thus wth remembraunce of my kinde love vnto yo^u, wth my prayers for yo^r health and happines I comitt you to God and rest

Yo^r loveinge freinde to bee

Comaunded

GODFREY GOODMA.

From Staplefford Abbatts:

Septemb: 5^o: 1616.

¹ An. 1610. "The Booksellers of London by their Indenture obliged themselves to give to the publick Library of Oxon a Copy of every Book that was printed by or for them." Wood's *Annals*, ed. Gutch, II. 306, 307. Cambridge obtained the same privilege by the Act 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 33 ss. 2, 3, 10, 16, 17. (Cooper's *Annals*, III. 502.)

On the 29 Jan. 1620-1, the Senate wrote to Archbishop Abbott and Lord Bacon, against the Stationers' monopoly of foreign books. Cooper's *Annals*, III. 138, 139. See *ibid.* 142, 143, 144, 145, 161, 162, 213, 214, 275, 429.

² The Duke of Buckingham proposed to erect a library at a cost of £7000. (Joseph Mead's letter to Sir Martin Stuteville, Mar. 24, 1626-7. Birch's *Court and Times of Charles I.* Vol. I. p. 208.)

To the Right Wor^{ll} my very good Freinde M^r: D^r: Gwynn M^r of S^{te}: Johns Colledge and Vice-Chaunceloor of the the [sic] Vniversitie of Cambridg these bee d^d.

II. A letter to Endymion Porter 31 Oct. 1629, is in the State Paper Office (*Calendar of State Papers*).

§ 5. *Goodman's Sufferings*¹.

Goodman was one of the bishops who signed the unfortunate protest (*Index to Lords' Journals*, p. 677, col. 2. under *York*).

"Ordered, That Mr. *Smith*, the Merchant in *Aldermanbury*, shall forthwith pay the sum of £250, which he owes unto the Bishop of *Gloucester*, unto the Treasurers for the Sequestrations: And this House will save the said Mr. *Smith* harmless: Which said Monies is likewise for the Use of my Lord *Fairfaxe*." (*Commons' Journ.* Jul. 25, 1643, Vol. III. p. 181 b).

"Upon reading the Petition of *Godfrey* late Bishop of *Gloucester*: It is ORDERED, To be recommended to Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestrations, and the Sequestration from the Thirty Pounds a Year mentioned in the Petition be taken off, and that allowed him for his Maintenance." (*Lords' Journ.* Jul. 31, 1647, Vol. IX. p. 362 a.)

"It is farther remarkable, that as this was the only Apostate Bishop of our Church since the Reformation, so he was the only one who left Children to beg their bread: I saw the Example at my own Doors; where an old Woman, a common travelling Beggar, used this Argument to incite my Charity, that *she was the Daughter of Bishop Goodman*: and tho' at first I suspected the Truth, yet upon Enquiry from her after the Person, Fortune, and even Writings of Bishop *Goodman*, I found she

¹ "I have here made bold to send you my 'Sufferings,' on the backside of the Prayer." Goodman to Ussher (in Parr's *Ussher*, 553), Chelsey, 8th July, 1650. This seems to shew that the "Sufferings" referred to by Dodd cannot have extended to more than a page or two.

might well bear that near Relation to him." Kennett's *Compl. Hist.* III. 215. Dodd retorts, that there have been many cases in which the children of Protestant (married) clergy have been brought to beggary.

A letter of Goodman's (Nov. 1649), complaining of poverty, is printed in the *Fairfax Correspondence*, IV. 111—114.

§ 6. *Goodman and Laud.*

There appears to have been little intercourse or correspondence between these two bishops, so that we may not make the one in any degree responsible for the other's opinions or actions¹.

I have only noted the following occasions in which they appear together.

Laud dined at Goodman's house July 17, 1625 (*Diary*). Both sat and made excellent speeches on the commission which sentenced Sir Giles Allington in May 1630 (*Birch's Court and Times of Charles I.* Vol. II. p. 119).

Heylin (*Life of Laud*, p. 248), under the year 1633, says: "*Goodman of Gloucester* having staid in that Diocess long enough to be as weary of them as they were of him, affected a remove to the See of *Hereford*, and had so far prevailed with some great Officer of State, that his Mony was taken, his *Conge d'estire* issued out, his Election passed. But the Archbishop coming opportunely to the knowledge of it, and being ashamed of so much baseness in the man, who could pretend no other merits than his Mony, so laboured the business with the King, and the King so rattled up the Bishop, that he was glad to make his peace, not only by the Resignation of his Election, but the loss of his Bribe."

A very different account is given by Edward Rossingham

¹ The same thing appears from Laud's accounts of his province. In 1633, 1636, 1637, Goodman made no return; in 1634, and 1638, his returns seem to have been unsatisfactory (*Laud's Works*, v. 322, 330, 336, 346, 354, 359, 369; see the *Index*).

in a letter to Sir Thomas Puckering, London, Dec. 31, 1633¹. "Dr Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, was to be removed to Hereford. He petitioned his majesty that he might hold the bishopric of Gloucester one year *in commendam*; which did so much displease the king, that he shall not remove at all."

Which of these two accounts is to be believed, or whether both may not be false, we shall probably learn when the *Calendar of State Papers* for the year is published. Thus much however we may accept on Heylin's authority, that in 1633 Canterbury and Gloucester were not on the best of terms.

§ 7. *Goodman and Rome.*

On the 26th of March, 1626, being Passion Sunday, Goodman preached before the King a Sermon which created much stir in convocation on the following Wednesday. "The Bishop of Gloucester is questioned in the convocation for preaching transubstantiation, or near it, before the King²." On the 12th of April, abp. Abbot, and bps. Andrewes, Neile, and Laud, on considering the sermon, reported to the king that though it contained some incautious expressions, there was nothing in it contrary to the doctrine of the English Church; and recommended that he should again be appointed to preach before the king in order to explain his meaning³.

In 1636 "Among those of the episcopal order who seemed to desire an union, none appeared more zealous than Dr Goodman, of Gloucester, who every day said the priest's office, and observed several other duties as practised in the church of Rome." Panzani's *Memoirs* (an. 1636), p. 248.

In 1638 Goodman alarmed the Government by requesting leave to visit the continent, as appears from a letter printed from

¹ Birch's *Court and Times of Charles I.* Vol. II. p. 229.

² Joseph Mead to Sir Martin Stuteville. Apr. 15, 1626 (Birch's *Court and Times of Chas. I.* Vol. I. p. 95).

³ Laud's *Diary*; under March 29 and April 12; Heylin's *Laud*, p. 146.

Baker's MS. xxxiii. 66 seq. in the *Europ. Mag.* Dec. 1792, p. 410 seq.

“ It may please your Grace,

“ The Bishop of Gloucester has been at last with me & desiring to know his Majesties answer to his petition: I told him it was so unusual to his Majesty to meet with such a suite & besides his Majesty had observed him to be of so strong a constitution & in outward appearance so far from being disabled by the infirmity which he pretended that his Majesty did much desire to know from himself what other motive might press him (being a prelate of the Church of England) to go into foreign parts. Whereupon in a very large but broken & yet seemingly very grave discourse his Lordship acquainted me with two causes of this his desire. The first was really the infirmity of the stone with which all his servants well knew he had been many years afflicted, & had already found much ease in Spaw waters which he had sent for & used sundry times; & though for the present he did not find himself in any dangerous condition, yet he had reason to apprehend the disease wo^d grow upon him with years & put him to torment. The second in plain English was downright discontent, which had gained so powerfully upon him & bro^t him into so deep a melancholy that he co^d promise himself no contentment here, & therefore desired to go to seek it in other countries. And therefore his Lordsp grew very passionately sensible of a late proceeding against him at the Court of High Commission, & complained grievously that a prelate sho^d be bro^t into that Court and be sentenced there & fined 300 pounds upon so slender ground & the testimony of one single witness, & that neither full nor home to the charge. The Bishoprick of Hereford was not forgotten nor his accepting this Bishoprick of Gloucester, which was forced upon him by King James upon condition to remove him speedily to a better, lamenting his great losses by that Bishoprick, which amounted some years to half & some to a third part of his former Revenue. In some he had been for

many years a spectacle to the Clergy, disgraced in every thing & upon all occasions, and disesteemed and vilipended in his diocese. I answered, I never had heard before of the High Commission business, but believed he was much mistaken in his own case & the proceeding of that Court, & wisht him to be careful in questioning that which had passed in a publick Court of Justice, especially when most of the Judges were of his own profession. But withall I told him, that I now found his Majesty in his great wisdome had reason to suspect his desire of going to the Spaw not to be so much for his pretended infirmity as for discontentment, which coming to be known to those of the Church of Rome, as it co^d not be concealed from them, though himself (w^{ch} yet is not likely) sho^d not discover it, they that are awake upon all such occasions & make advantages of them wo^d be most active upon this, & use the utmost of their endeavours to catch such a fish as a Prelate of the Church of England. Besides I put him in minde that Princes have long arms, & can discover from far the intentions of their subjects, & that this his discontentment is already taken notice of in foreign parts, & hath been advertised hither from very good hands to his Majesty. His Lordsp replied, He is no child to be easily distracted in religion: That for the Church of England, he submitted to it as established by very good laws: That it is true he never had ill opinion of the church of Rome, but had been held too much inclining to it, & sometimes questioned for it: That now he did desire to go beyond seas partly to be an eye witness of the practice of that Church. I replied, I hoped his submission to the Church of England was not only in respect to the Laws, but that he held the tenets & canons orthodox; to which he answered nothing. In conclusion he pressing me very earnestly to procure him a licence from his Majesty to go to the Spaw, I told him I durst not undertake it, & that his Majesty's resolution is he sho^d apply himself to such remedies for his infirmity as England affords, with^out dreaming any more of melancholy or of going out of

the Kingdome. I had almost forgot to tell your Grace that amongst many other calamities which he alledged had befallen him during these his misfortunes, he spake most passionately (for he seemed to weep bitterly) of the loss of his mother, who he said being above fourscore years of age is dead during these his troubles: but having no handkerchief, it seems, to wipe his eyes and his nose, his Lordship did it with his fingers & then wiped them upon his velvet coat (for by reason of the scantiness of it it cannot be called a Divine's Cassock) which I confess did take of much of my compassion, & I co^d not cry with him for company. This is the sum of that w^{ch} passed between his Lordsp & me to my remembrance, which if it be brokenly set down I humbly crave your Grace's pardon, & that my infirmity not yet totally shaken off may obtain it.

"I have lately seen a letter in the hand of a Roman Catholick advertising that the Bishop of Calcedon hath sent one expressly to Rome to sollicite the making of some English Titular Bishops, w^{ch} of what consequence to the church & his Majesty's Governm^t your Grace can best judge. If your Grace think fit to acquaint his Majesty with it, & that his Majesty shall please to give me order to write to S^r Will^m Hamilton by way of complaint of it & to use means there to prevent it, I will not fail to do accordingly.

"I present my humble thanks to your Grace for the favour you vouchsafed me this morning by your Chaplain Mr. Bray; & so full of weariness humbly desire to rest

— "Your Grace's most h^{ble} & obliged

"true Serv^t

"FRANCIS WINDEBANK."

"Drury-lane,
Sept. 22, 1638."

Endorsed, "Rec. Sep^t 23, 1638

From Sec. Windebank."

(1) The Reasons of the Bishop of Gloucester's Suite to go to the Spaw.

(2) The endeavours for more titular Bishops in England than Calcedon."

In the Clarendon State Papers, Vol. II. p. 17, the Answer of Archbishop Laud to this Letter, dated Sept. 23, 1638, is to be found. As the first paragraph only relates to Bishop Goodman, it is here inserted.

"I thank your Honour for your large letter, & I have read it all over to the King, who was as well pleased with your relation as he is altogether unsatisfied with the Bishop's answer & carriage. For the High Commission business I shall give your Honour further account at leisure: but I think the Court did him justice & shewed him favour. 'Tis all of a piece, and I think if you viewed him well there appeared little shew of melancholy, discontent, or great infirmity by the stone, in his countenance or carriage. Yet I see you are not merciful enough to weep for a man's sorrow that cries downright for a mother of fourscore years old, & wipes his nose in velvet."

On this passage is the following note:

"This first paragraph relates to Godfrey Goodman Bp of Gloucester, who was perverted to Popery by one Will. Hammer, as appears by a letter from Hammer to Sir Wm. Hamilton, then at Rome, who communicated the whole affair to his Majesty & Sec. Windebank. The Bishop, as appears by some papers concern^g this business, petitioned his Majesty for leave to go to the Spaw for his health, pretend^g to be troubled with the stone: but his design being made known to his Maj. as above, he co^d not obtain it. Within a year afterw^{ds} he conformed again."

Abstract of a Letter from the Bish^p of GLOUCESTER to Archbishop LAUD, dated 28th Aug.—in the Paper Office.

"The Bishop tells him, that God had not fitted him for the disposition of Gloucester, so that he co^d not do God or the Church or his Majesty any service there—Expresseth great sorrow for the loss of Hereford, w^{ch} he was desirous of above

other Bishopricks—Wo^d not have returned to Gloucester but in obedience to his Majesty—That he resolved as soon as he had made up all in the Exchequer to resign his Bishoprick (only one subsidy behind) and live on his rural commendam, w^{ch} he sho^d do as freely (but cannot say as chearfully) as good King James of blessed memory bestowed it upon him—Desires the King wo^d give him as good means as he left for the Bishoprick, else he co^d not satisfy his engagements or provide for his dependants.—Pretends he wo^d do something for improving the Bishop^k, if it might be taken well & legally settled—Desires answer by the messenger that he may dispose of his servants, & sent a long petition to his Majesty, but not ment^d the Resignation.”

Cf. Laud's *Works*, vi. 539. Laud, in the *History of My Troubles and Trial* (*Works*, iii. 291), says “that a writ *Ne exeat regno* was sent him...upon other information which his Majesty had received from some other agents of his beyond the seas.”

In the convocation of 1640 Goodman was startled at the canon about the proceedings against the Papists, telling Laud ‘He would be torn with wild horses before he would subscribe that canon.’ He was accordingly suspended on the 29th of May, and committed to the Gate-House; but on the 10th of July, on taking the oath to the new canons, was released. (Laud's *Diary*, May 29 and Jul. 10; *Works*, iii. pp. 287—291; iv. p. 154; Heylin's *Laud*, pp. 418, 419; Prynne's *Cant. Doome*, p. 40; Fuller's *Church History*, ed. Brewer, vi. 173—175; Gibson's *Synod. Angl.* pp. 78, 179, 196, 197; *Commons' Journals*, ii. 234 b; Nalson, i. 369—372.) It must be confessed that neither Laud nor Goodman appear to advantage in this dispute; but considering the violence and hurry with which the suspension was decreed, we cannot lament that the recusant bishop “got by his restraint what he could never have gained by his liberty, namely, of one reputed popish, to become for a short time popular, as the only confessor suffering for not subscribing the canons¹.”

¹ Fuller, who was himself a member of this convocation.

The following account of this convocation is from Baker's MS. xxxiii. 137, 136.

“The last business that was insisted upon was for y^e Deprivation of D^r Godfrey Goodman Bp. of Gloucester, for refusing to subscribe to the Cannons, w^{ch} Deprivation had been done by all the Bpps. except the Bp. of Salisbury, & all the lower House of Convocation: But with much perswasion, he was drawne to subscribe, notwithstanding after his subscribeing, for his obstinate refusinge at first, & y^e offence taken thereby, he was by both Houses suspended ab Officio et Beneficiis, untill he had given the King & Church satisfaction. The ArchBp: upon his Refusall to subscribe tould him, that he^m must either be a Papist, a Socinian, or a Sectary, but he answered, he was neither, but it was a matter of another nature. Then the ArchBp: made an exhortation to the Clergy, that they should live & behave themselves well, both in Life & Doctrine, & said that all he now suffered was for the maintenance of them. And the most memorable Passage in his Speech was this. He protested before God that the king was so farr from Popery, that there was noe man in England more ready to suffer Martyrdome, then his Majesty.” From a MS. in Bibl. Regia Cant:, not well worded, but seems hence to appear, that they had proceeded to Deprivation, had not the Bp: of Salisbury dissented.

Prynne (*Cant. Doome*, 352) has printed a fragment of a letter from Goodman to Laud, “whiles they were both prisoners in the *Tower*, dated August 30, 1642 (the originall whereof was seised on by M. Prynne);” unfortunately he has not given the precise words, but thus much we learn from them, that Goodman was instigated by the learned Rd. Mountague. He writes, says Prynne; “*That at that instant when he dissented from the New Canons, (by Bishop Mountagues encouragement) An. 1640, he could have proved, how that in his person he¹ did visit and held correspondency with the Popes Agent², and received his Letters*

¹ i. e. Mountague.

² “Note.” Prynne's margin.

in behalfe of his Sonne who was then travelling to Rome, who by his letters he [sic, in Prynne] had extraordinary entertainment there. This Bishop Mountague would ascribe to the favour and credit which he had gotten by his writings. If so [adds Prynne], it seemes they were very well approved of at Rome."

§ 8. Goodman and Geneva.

He silenced John Geree of Tewkesbury (Wood's *Athen.* III. 245). The author of Richard Capel's *Life* (in Sam. Clarke's *Lives of 32 English Divines*, 1677, p. 309) does not seem to charge him with any special harshness, when he says: "When the times were such (some flying so extreemly high, the Ceremonies being pressed with rigour, and grievous penalties inflicted), that he (being tender in matters of Conformity) must needs quit his Pastoral charge, which was *Novem.* 27. 1635. he betook himself then to his little Cell as *Samuel* did to his *Ramah* . . . There he fell upon the Practice of *Physick*. He indeed had bent his studies that way before hand (foreseeing what would follow) yet would he do nothing in that kinde (it not being his Calling) so long as that great work of the Ministry lay upon him: But when he had quit the more special tye of the care of mens souls, he then took himself to be at more freedome, and having a License sent him by the Bishop of *Gloucester* to authorize him, he fell upon the cure of mens Bodies."

One Puritan tenet, then more openly proclaimed than now, Goodman did prosecute, and certainly we cannot feel much concern for "one Mr. *Ridler*, Minister of Little *Deane*,...who having many Papists in his Parish, and preaching in a Sermon there, *That Papists, as Papists were damned, and that the true Protestant Religion was the only true and safe way to Salvation*, he was upon the complaint of some Papists convicted before this Bishop, and by him enjoyned to make this following *Recantation*, prescribed to him, in writing, in the *Cathedrall Church* at

Glocester on Jan. 2. 1636, and, for refusing to make it, he was afterwards on the 5. of *March* next following suspended from his living." (Prynne's *Canterb. Doome*, p. 241). The recantation contains much that is excellent, e.g. "There is nothing so proper to Christians, as love and charity, and a man may be damned as well for want of charity, as for want of faith; and there cannot be possible a greater want of charity, then to exclude men from Salvation: and therefore they who are apt in their owne ungodly malice to damne others, certainly themselves are damned." (*Ibid.* 242.)

Fuller (*Worthies*, 8^{vo} ed., Vol. i. p. 565) fastens on Goodman the prosecution of John Workman of Gloucester. His story is given at length in Prynne's *Canterburie's Doome*, 103—108, 488, 491, 495, 496, and in Laud's *Works*, iv. 233—237. Neither authority alludes to Goodman, but Prynne, as in duty bound, casts the responsibility on Laud, who passes it on to the High Commission. Prynne suppresses important evidence in this case, e.g. he says that *he used some harsh expressions against lascivious mist dancing*, whereas his words were "so many paces in dancing were so many to hell," nor would he allow of any exception. In Prynne's *Antipathie*, part ii. fol. ¶¶ 2 verso seq. (of the unpagged portion between pp. 304 and 305) he does make Goodman the prime mover in this affair. The passage deserves to be quoted at length.

"This Prelate hath beene ever reputed a Papist in opinion, if not in practise. In his booke intituled, *The fall of man*, he maintaines some Popish Errors, and in Parliament time 3. *Caroli*, broached no lesse then five severall points of flat Popery in one Sermon preached at *White-hall* before his Majesty, and that impertinently, neither of them falling within the compasse of his text: of which complaint being made in Parliament, the King enjoined him publikely to recant those Errors in a Sermon at *White-hall*; but he instead of recanting, defended them againe; whereupon the King threatned to make him recant in

another manner, and to turne him out of his Bishoprick: but the then Duke of *Buckingham*, and the other Prelates procured his peace, and translated him from *Rochester* (where he then sat Bishop) to *Glocester*. In which Diocesse proceeding in his former courses, he turned Communion Tables, rayled them Altar-wise, set up an Altar or two in his owne private Chappell with Tapers on them, (one of which Altars, many say, he dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*) besides he set up diverse Crucifixes and Images in the Cathedrall at *Glocester* and elsewhere; and after the Popish manner, consecrated diverse Altar-cloathes, pulpit Clothes, with other vestments for the Cathedrall, whereon Crucifixes were embroydred, to the great scandall of the people. And as if this were not sufficient to proclaime his Popery to the world; he hath bestowed much cost in repairing the High-crosse at *Windsor*, where he was a Prebend: On one side whereof there is a large statue of Christ in colours (after the Popish Garbs in forraigne parts, hanging on the Crosse, with this Latine inscription over it, *Iesus Nazareus Rex Iudæorum*, in great gilded Letters); On the other side, the picture of Christ rising out of the Sepulcher, with his body halfe in, and halfe out of it. And to manifest that hee is not ashamed of this scandalous worke, it is thereupon ingraven, *That this was done at the cost of Godfry Bishop of Glocester, one of the Prebends there*. Besides he suspended one Master *Ridler* minister of *Little Deane*, some 8 miles from *Glocester*, upon the complaint of some Papists (whom he favours) of which there are many in that parish, for preaching, *That a Papist living and dying a papist in all points, could not be saved*; enjoying him to make a publike Recantation of this his scandalous and erroneous doctrine (as he termed it, though taught by all Orthodox Protestant Divines) in the Cathedrall Church of *Glocester* in a Sermon there to be preached *Febr. 2, 1636*. which this minister not retracting in his Sermon, according to the Bishops expectation, he thereupon drew up a *Recantation* himselfe, enjoying Master *Ridler* to publish it.

in the open Cathedrall on *Matthias* day following, which hee refusing, was thereupon suspended, and his suspension openly read in the Cathedrall, *March* the 5. 1636. This strange Recantation was marked in the front with the Jesuits badge (IHS) and began thus. *In the name of God Amen.* In which he stiles the Church of Rome, the *Catholike Church*: avers, that *wee did separate from her only in point of policy* (for which he cites a Statute in *King Henry the 8. his raigne*, as if there had beene no further separation from her since) not *in point of Doctrines*, and in substance determines, *that the Church of Rome and our Church are both one, for we have both the same Hierarchy and government, the same Liturgy, Holy dayes, Fasts, Ceremonies, Sacraments, &c.* So as those who affirme that *Papists are damned, do but through the sides of the Church of Rome give a deadly blow to the Church of England, & deny that we are saved.* More such good Romish stuffe is expressed in this *Recantation*, overtedious to recite. Since this, when the *New Canons* were compiled in the late pretended Synod, this Bishop at first refused to subscribe them only (as most conceive) because some of them made literally against Popery, whereupon he was suspended from his Bishoprick for a season; Since this, some Citizens and a Minister of Gloucester have exhibited a Petition against him in Parliament to prove him (among other things) to be a Papist or popishly affected, he hath beene a great encourager of Revells, Maygames, Morrices, and dauncing meetings on the Lords day, both by his presence at, exhortations to, and rewards for them, causing one *Master Workeman*, a Reverend minister of Gloucester to be questioned, suspended and censured in the high Commission, only for preaching against those *prophane Sports*, and *Images*, in the very words of our *Homilies*. He hath beene a great setter forwards of all late Popish Innovations and an open favourer of Papists; so that when the Petitions against him come to be fully heard, as they have beene in part, I doubt his *name* and person will but ill accord: However, if he prove

himselfe a *Good-man*, at the best he will fall out to be like his brethren, an [*Ill-Bishop* :].”

Dositheus Wyar seems to have got on the bishop's blind side, if we may trust Calamy (*Contin.* 881). “ He was ordain'd by Bishop *Godfrey Goodman*, who by his Name took him for a Puritan : But when he told him his Father took his Name out of the *Apocrypha*, he was very well pleas'd with him.”

XI. ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM ROBERT BOUTH AND JOHN BOIS, PRESERVED IN ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE TREASURY. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College.

(Read Dec. 5, 1859.)

OF the funeral of Dr. Clayton, to whom most of these letters are addressed, there is a notice in Baker's MS. xxxiii. 243. "From Mr Pern's Book, Esq^e: Bedell."

"D^r Clayton died the 2^d: of May [1612], his Funerall was solemniz'd the 11th: day of May. He was M^r of St John's. The Mourners were many viz: the Vice-Chanc^r: as Master of Magd: Coll:, in regard that D^r Claiton had been Master there, D^r Carew, M^r Nethersole, M^r Cecill, the President, & 8: Seniors, D^r: Allot, & one other D^r of Phys:, M^r Ridding as an inward Friend, & of his old Acquaintance, two poore Scholars w^{ch} kept in his Lodging, all and every one of these had Gownes & Hoods, all his own & the Colledge Servants had Cloaks, to the number of 14: or 15: The Vicechan^{rs} Man, & the Preacher's Man had also Cloaks. There were six poore men and 6: poore women, who had every one of y^m: Gownes. The Congregation was at one of the Clock y^e sd: day, M^r Vicechan^r:, the Heads of Colleges, & all the university did meet there in the Coll: Hall, in their Formalities, where they had wine and cakes. They went from thence to S^t: Marie's w^{ch} was hung with Blacks, Escutchions & Verses; so was the Old Court, Gate-House, & all along, as far as y^e Railes do reach in y^e Street, w^{ch} much graced y^e Solemnity. The lower Chappell, the Hall, & Gallery were all hung in like manner.

Before they went from the Colledge, there was some debate about y^e marshalling of the Mourners, but it was concluded & agreed upon thus, that the yeoman Beadle should go before the Bacc^o: of Arts, the Jun: Esq^e: Beadle before the Regents, Taxers, & Proctors, then the 6: poore men do follow by 2: & 2: together, & after them the 6: poore women in y^e like manner: & after these should come all the Mourners that had Cloaks, & the 2: Scholars in y^r: Gownes. Then M^r Brook (tho' he was the Sen^r: Beadle) was to goe before the Representer of the D^r deceased, & the Hearse was carried by six Fellowes of y^e Coll. Then the Supporters or Assistants, w^{ch} were D^r Smith, D^r Richardson, D^r Branthwaite & D^r Bing in y^r Coapes, then M^r Ridding, the 2^d: Esq^e: Beadle before the Vicechanc^r., D^r Carew, the two D^{rs}: that were his Physitians, the two Orators, the President & 8: Seniors, these 14: were all in mourning Gownes. Then after these the D^{rs} in all Faculties in y^r: Coapes, & last of all the Strangers & young Scholars. D^r Carew did preach, & M^r Nethersole Pub: Orator made y^e Oration: w^{ch} being ended, all went back again to the Coll: in the same order as they came to Church. M^r Cecill made the oration, the Hearse standing before him in the Court, betwixt the Hall Doore & the Chappell.

The Vicechanc^r., Noblemen, & all the Doctors, & the better sort of Company had chairs to rest themselves on. As soon as the oration was ended, the Vicechanc^r., Noblemen, D^{rs}, Non Regents, & Regents, & Strangers of good note and Quality, went up into y^e Gallery, where there was a very great Banquet provided for them.

M^d: that there were diverse antient Men at the Funerall, who did utterly dislike the manner of marshalling the Mourners, saying, that the old custome was, that all sorts of Mourners should follow the Hearse, & noe Mourners goe before it."

For particulars of the life and writings of Dr John Bois see, beside the biographical dictionaries, his life by A. Walker (printed in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*); Wilson's *Memorab. Cantabr.*,

p. 17; Peck's *Memoirs of Cromwell*, pp. 93, 94; MS. Lansd. (Kennett) 984. art. 40, 985 art. 12; Fuller's *Worthies*, (8^o ed.) III. 187; Todd's *Deans of Canterbury*, pp. 91—99; he was brother-in-law to Is. Bargrave (Lloyd's *Memoires*, p. 680); bishop Andrewes was his patron (Mede's *Life*, p. LXXVI); Thomas Gataker used to attend his lectures (Clarke's *Lives of Divines*, ed. 1677, p. 249); he assisted Patrick Young in his edition of Clemens Romanus (Tho. Smithi *Vita Patr. Junii*, p. 25, and Young's note in *Patres Apostolici*, ed. Clericus, Vol. I. p. 145, n. 15); he also supplied Sir Hen. Savile with numerous notes for his noble edition of Chrysostom (*Appendix to Savile's Chrysostom*, col. 29, where is a letter from Bois; cf. col. 145, 146, 411 seq. and Colomesii *Opera*, p. 256; he has Greek elegiacs in Savile, col. 225); he has letters to Andrewes in MS. Sloane 118, arts. 28 and 32; other letters of his are in the Cambr. MS. Dd. III. 12, pt. v. art. 5; he was a friend of Casaubon's (Casauboni *Epistolae*, No. 721, p. 380 and No. 722, p. 380). [John Bois has Greek verses signed J. B. C. J. S. in Threnodiã in obitum D. Edwardi Lewkenor Equitis & D. Susannæ Conjugis charissimæ. Lond. 4to. 1606. (Mr Cooper).]

His sermons are still worth reading for their learning, their racy diction abounding with proverbs, and also for their numerous allusions to the manners of the time and passing events. They were translated into German and published at Brunswick towards the end of the 17th century (*Stern und Kern aller Sonn- und Festtags- Evangelien und Episteln*. 1683, 4to; and *Schriftlatern, angezündet und vorgetragen bei Erklärung unterschiedl. sonderb. Text*. 1685. 2 vols. 4to. See Grässe's *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte*, III. 2. 503. n. 45).

A letter of Robert Bouth's was printed in the *Communications*, Vol. I. p. 343, and in the same volume, p. 348, Mr Cooper gave some account of him.

I.

ROB. BOUTH TO DR CLAYTON. 14 Feb. 1598.

S^R. My Lo: having some little treasure w^o this rude place affords, and having a disposicōn to send yo^u some, would notwithstanding not suff^r me, to send these parcells in his ho^{rs}: name, w^c yo^u shall receyve herewth. viz. a knyfe, a payre of scissers, & 3. penknyves: bycause they are not worth the sending, yo^u must have thē as frō me. Yf yo^u mentiō any thanks to his Lo^p: in any lett^r: eith^r lett it be in a note inclosed in yo^r lre, or els be sure in y^e same lre not to mencōn eith^r the mony receyved, or any oth^r thing concerning yo^r building in hand, bycause his Lo^p: hath not bene yet p^rpared as he must be, for his Contribucōn towards it. W^t hartiest comēdacōns, iterū Vale. 14^o. Febr. 1598.

Tuus verissime

ROB. BOUTH.

To y^e R^t. Wo^{ll}: my assured frend M^r. D^r. Clayton M^r. of St. Johns Colledge in Cambridge

d^r: (deliver).

II.

SAME TO SAME. 16 May, 1600.

S^R I fynde no way so fitt to awnsw^r yo^r lre of y^e 14th. of this May, & to advyse yo^u as yo^u desyre; as by taking vppō me a person & humo^r vnfitt for me, in an ov^r p^rsumptuous mann^r to controll yo^r feares and discomfortes. Let it be allowed, y^t Trinity Coll: men glorie: y^t some of yo^r Coll. fleere, & oth^{rs} greive & are discouraged: & y^t most men in oth^r places do skorne yo^r vsage and success. & y^t great meanes is vsed to incense his Gr. against yo^u: it is all awnsw^red thus, intus si recte, ne labora. Have yo^u done any thing whereto yo^u you were not bownd by yo^r

statute & othe? have you intruded yo^r self maliciouslye into this busynes? or have yo^u proceeded furth^r or in oth^r mann^r in it, then might very well stand w^t y^t duty w^{ch} yo^u do owe to God & men? yf yo^r awnsw^r be, as it must needes be, negative; then what could yo^u have done oth^rwyse, then yo^u have done, but it should have bene worse done? & why should yo^u eith^r greive at y^e p^rsent estate of y^t w^c yo^u could not honestly p^rvent, or feare such future evils, w^c an honest man hath not meanes to avoyde? yf yo^u will beare w^t my playness, I assure yo^u I fynde by this yo^r l^re, y^t feares and discomfortes are in yo^r mynde multiplied above y^t w^c is either true, or fitt. Though I be affected hartely in yo^r cause, yet in my iudgem^t (all circūstaūces considered) I do not fynde y^t yo^u have had any harde success in it: yo^u are as free as yo^u were, and Trinitye Coll. have no bett^r (but much worse) assurance of their desyre, then they had before they molested yo^u. & furth^r I canē assure y^u y^t neith^r yo^r enemies are secure, nor yo^r frendes vnmyndfull of yo^u, who do only attend a fitt tyme to do yo^u good; & therefore my best advyse is y^t yo^u still hould a constant course, as yo^u have heth^rto donē; y^t yo^u suffer substaūces only (& not likinges, dislikinges, conceiptes, suspicōns, rumo^{rs}, & such like shadowes) to affect yo^u; and y^t yo^u do so governe yo^r passions (how iust soev^r yo^u esteeme thē) y^t yo^r best frendes be not drawne by thē, rath^r to do somewhat p^rsentlye, then to attend their best opportunitye to do better for yo^u. I could not improve yo^r l^re to y^e best advantage, bycause of y^t w^c yo^u write in it conceⁿing yo^r building: herafter write not of both matt^{rs} in one paper. I wryte to yo^u, as I would be written vnto in y^e like case: lett not therefore my direct playness deminish yo^r conceit of my love. Let not any of yo^r company (whomsoever yo^u trust best) knowe of any hope y^t yo^r case may alter to thē better: for it is bett^r y^t they languish a tyme, then y^t by their receyving an overspeedy comfort, the good w^c is intended to yo^r howse should be hindred. Concerning yo^r building, order is taken to send into y^e Cowntrye for mony for it: yf yo^u take ord^r w^t M^r Cradock for

exchawng: lett me knowe where to fynde him. & thus w^t my hartiest comēdacōns I take my leave this 16th of May, 1600.

Tuus totalit^r

ROB. BOUTH.

My La. desyres yo^u not to suffer M^r Alvye to leave yo^r Colledge.

To the right wor^{sh}: M^r. D^r. Claiton M^r. of S^t Johns Colledge in Cambridge. d^r.

III.

SAME TO DR GWYN. 18 July, 1612.

S^r. I am informed by some of your Colledg, (vppon my enquiry aft^r a picture of my La: the Cowntesse of Shrewsbury, w^c her ho. at my humble sute bestowed vppon the Colledg, and desyred y^t Dr Clayton would cause it to be hanged vpp in the gallerye there) y^t Mrs Ashton¹ hath taken it away, as parte of the goodes of her broth^r deceased: These are therefore earnestlye to desyre yo^u to vse all good meanes for the recoverye thereof for the Colledg behoof, & yf it shalbe needful, I will at all tymes be readye to testifye vppon my othe, y^t it was bestowed vppō the Colledg, & y^t D^r Clayton only made sute for it, for y^t purpose. I am boulde to signifye thus much vnto yo^u out of love and dutye to the Colledg. And so w^t hartiest comēdacōs I take leve. in Brode-Street in London in hast. 18th of July. 1612.

Yo^{rs} ev^r to comāund

ROB: BOUTH.

To the right wo^{sh}: my assured frend M^r. D^r. Gwyn M^r. of S^t. Johns Colledge in Cambridg

d^r.

¹ Jane Ashton, to whom Richard Smyth gent. of Lincoln resigns the administration of all goods and chattels within Lincoln diocese, of Richard Clayton, late Archdeacon of Lincoln. Letters of administration (Lincoln, June 16, 1612) are granted to Jane Ashton by Othowell Hyll Legum Doctor, vicar general and principal official of the Bishop of Lincoln (Baker's MS. xxxviii. 312, 313).

IV.

JOHN BOIS TO DR CLAYTON. 25 Nov. 1611.

MR Doctor Cleyton, these are to entreate you, thatt whereas my wives brother, M^r John Holt¹ hath an intricate cawse depending in M^r Vicechawncelowrs cowrte, itt wolde please yow, to heare him privatelie make relation vnto yow, of the whole busines betweene him and his adversarie, and so assiste him therein with your favour and good word to M^r Vicechawncelowr, if, vpon his relation, you shall thinke the Cawse worthy to be spoken for. In the latter end of the former Vicechawncelowrs yeare, the matter was referred by order of y^e cowrt, (M^r D. Smith then sitting iudge) vnto mine arbitration: but bicawse my brother was a partie, & the controversie somewhat perplexed, & my leasure att y^t time very small, I wold not be entreated to deale therein. Yett something I did, though nott as an arbitratowr, yet as an [in]quirer, and so I learned these things. First, y^t my brother was browght into this dawnger, not by his own fawlte, butt by the death of one M^r Yarner, late parson of Ashdon². Secondly, thatt the death of the saide M^r Yarner did not onely bring him into this debte, butt allso defeate him of a great sune of money besides, to his vtter vndoinge & overthrowe, vnlesse by lawe he be releaved. Thirdly, thatt by his adversaries patience & forbearawnce, he may be enabled to doe somewhat towards the dischargde of his debte, whereas otherwise itt will be hard for him to doe any thing, his case being as itt is. His adversarie obieteth against him, one or two things, the hearing whereof may somewhatt alienate the iudge from him, iff circumstawnces

[¹ John Holt of Peterhouse, B:A. 160 $\frac{3}{4}$; M.A. 1606. (Mr Cooper).]

² In Essex. "Esaias Yarner coll. 3 Feb. 1593," by Geo. Kemp gentleman, succeeded on his death by Wm. Paske, B.D. Apr. 3. 1611. Newcourt, *Repertor.* ii. 16.

be nott considered. Iff he have done any thing amisse, I excuse him nott, butt onely entreate this favowr, thatt his vnadvised or uniuertifiable dealing in one or two things, may not prejudice his whole cawse. Whatsoeuer he hath done, in extremitie of danger and feare of cruell vsage, is so much the more pardonable, iff now he be willing according to his abilitie, to doe thatt which in equitie shall be imposed upon him, as he saith he is. Thus craving pardon for my boldnes in writing, and earnestly entreating yow, to be a freind to my poore brother, so far forth, as in conscience you may, I humbly take my leave. From Boxworth parsonage, Novemb. 25. 1611.

Your old freind to be
vused wherein he is able

JOHN BOIS.

To the right worshippingfull M^r Doctor Cleyton M^r of S. Johns Colledge in Cambridge, deliver these.