

## FASTI ORDINIS FRATRUM PRÆDICATORUM: THE PROVINCIALS OF THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACK FRIARS, OF ENGLAND.

By the Rev. C. F. R. PALMER.

The great Mendicant Order of Friar-Preachers, or Dominicans, popularly called in England Black Friars, from the colour of their cappa, or cloak, was founded in the year 1215, at Toulouse, in the south of France, by Dominic Guzman, a Spaniard of noble birth. Its special object was, to preach to the people and minister to their spiritual wants throughout all the country, unfettered by local ties, and to teach in the great universities and schools. This Order was approved December 22nd, 1216, by pope Honorius III, and spread rapidly throughout Europe, being distributed into numerous provinces.

In its internal organization the Order is self-governed, yet subject to the supreme authority of the Roman See. It is presided over by a master-general chosen in a general chapter made up of deputies from each province of the Order. So too each province is regulated by a provincial prior chosen in a provincial chapter of those members of the associated communities, or houses, who, by learning or influence, have acquired an elective right. The affairs of the Order at large fall under the general chapters; those of each province are adjusted by the respective provincial chapters.

The Dominican province of England was established by the founder, in the second general Chapter held in May, 1221, at Bologna; and hence it extended into Ireland and Scotland, which formed one provincialate of more than a hundred houses, till the latter part of the fifteenth century, when Ireland and Scotland were made severally independent.

The provincials of England thus fulfilled an important charge in guiding and controlling a large, active, and powerful body of men. Often, too, they acquired a great external influence; for the same talents which made them able governors of their own brethren, qualified them also to become high ministers of state, or distinguished prelates of the Church. Yet these provincials have remained almost entirely unnoticed by historians and antiquaries. The present *Fasti* contribute towards supplying this want, yet in part only, for there are still gaps to be filled. What is here gathered has been a work of labour. The total loss of the conventual registers and writings of the Friar-Preachers of England leaves, as the only resource for the history of the Order, the collecting of isolated notices in the great courts of the kingdom, episcopal registers, and scattered records and deeds; and from such various stores is supplied an antiquarian *olla podrida*, which is rich, indeed, but not readily digested.

But this fragmentary work has been rendered more valuable by the Roman archives of the master-general of the Order, whence have been drawn important matters, which the national and local records of England do not furnish.

#### F. GILBERT DE FRESNOY.

F. Gilbert de Fresnoy was the head, or prior, of the thirteen friars who were sent the first into England, in 1221. On reaching Canterbury, they presented themselves to the archbishop, who, hearing that they were *preachers*, made F. Gilbert preach before him, the same day, in a certain church. The primate was so well satisfied with the discourse, that ever after he treated the new religious Order with favour. They arrived at London August 10th, and Oxford August 15th, where they set up a convent and began their special ministry. F. Gilbert was also the first prior of Oxford, and he continued in his double charge, it appears, till 1230, when the provincial chapters began, at Oxford, to be celebrated every year, and the English friars thenceforward governed themselves in a canonical manner.<sup>1</sup>

#### F. ALARDUS.

Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln, being a great friend and patron of the Mendicant Orders, in 1235, requested of F. Alardus, provincial, that F. John of St. Giles and F. Geoffery de Clive (two eminent friars) might be sent to him, at least for a year, to counsel and aid him in his own spiritual guidance and in the governance of his flock. And in order to make his application still more formal and regular, he also wrote to this provincial and to the definitors about to assemble (in September) in their provincial chapter at York, repeating his petition, and begging that a third friar skilled in canon and civil law might be given him. At this time, the desire of the bishop was only partially satisfied by the temporary services of one F. Gerinus.<sup>2</sup>

#### F. HENRY.

Albert of Cologne, whom Matthew Paris calls Aldehn, was elected archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, by the pope, and being consecrated at Westminster, September 30th, 1240, continued in the see till 1247. In the mean time, F. Henry, provincial of the Friar-Preachers of England, was raised to the same metropolitan dignity. It sometimes happened that a false report of the death of the occupant, especially of remote dioceses, led to a fresh election; and the mistake had to be remedied by a translation to another see. F. Henry was probably still at the Roman Court, when, in or before 1245, he was transferred to the see of Culm in Prussia, retaining his archiepiscopal title; and his jurisdiction extended over Prussia, Lavonia, and Esthonia. In 1246, Innocent IV sent him with legatine powers to the Russian court, giving him letters of credence, dated May 3rd, with the charge of extinguishing the Russian schism. His mission was successful, and September 7th, 1247, the pope, at the Russian king's solicitation, empowered

<sup>1</sup> Trivet's Annales. Stevens' History of Ancient Abbeys, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Roberti Grosseteste Epistolæ.

him to reconcile the whole nation with the Roman Church. He died July 1st, 1254.<sup>1</sup>

## F. MATTHEW.

To this provincial and the definitors of the provincial chapter, the bishop of Lincoln addressed a letter, about 1242, complaining of the delay in sending two friars to attend him; for although he considered it as an act of liberality, still it was due to him by a papal privilege, and he hoped that these friars would be changed less frequently. F. Matthew belonged to the convent of Winchester; and the king, May 20th, 1242, gave him twenty marks for the support of the friars there. He was absolved from his office by the general chapter, May 31st, etc., 1254, at Buda, in Hungary.

## F. \* \* \* \*

The name of the provincial, who was elected in 1254, has not come to light, though some interesting particulars appear concerning him. The king desired him, August 28th, 1255, to appoint in the provincial chapter those friars who were to preach the crusade in the several dioceses. Pope Alexander IV, June 22nd, 1256, charged the bishop of Worcester, this provincial, and F. Adam de Marisco, the Friar-Minor, to enquire into the life of Richard, late bishop of Chichester (who died April 3rd, 1253), in order for his canonization. F. Ralph Bocking, who wrote his *Vita S. Richardi* from their processes, speaks of the provincial as a man venerable in religion and eminent in learning.

In the general chapter, June 12th, etc., 1261, at Barcelona, the convent of Oxford was selected as one of the four houses of studies for the whole Order. And because the injunction of a previous general chapter on this matter was not observed by the provincial chapter in England, this provincial was deposed, and sent to teach at Cologne, or elsewhere as it seemed expedient to the provincial of Germany, nor was he to be recalled without the consent of the general chapter; and he was enjoined the penance of seven days on bread and water, seven disciplines, and seven masses. The definitors, too, who did not consent that the students of other provinces should be placed at Oxford were suspended, for seven years, from defining in any chapter, either provincial or general; if they were priors they were absolved from office and they were each penanced with thirteen days on bread and water, thirteen masses, and thirteen disciplines.<sup>3</sup>

## F. ROBERT DE KILWARDBY.

Robert de Kilwardby belonged to an honourable family, seated probably at Kilwardby, now part of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. His armorial bearings were, *arg., on a bend gu. three escalops of the first*. A liberal education in his own country fitted him for the University of Paris, where he graduated, and taught grammar and logic so successfully that he was

<sup>1</sup> Matth. Westm. Matth. Paris. Bularium Ord. Præd. Acta Sanctorum (Bollandi). De Burgo, Hibernia Dominicana. Cotton, Fasti Ecclesie Hibernie. Etc., etc.

<sup>2</sup> Liberate, 26th Hen. III, p. 2, m. 6.

Ex Tabulario Mag. Gen. Ord. Roberti Grosseteste Epistolæ.

<sup>3</sup> Pat. 39th Hen. III. m. 4 d. Pat. 44th Hen. III, m. 9. Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Bullar. O. P. Acta Sanctorum (Bolland.)

numbered amongst the illustrious academicians. At that time he wrote twenty-eight treatises on logic and philosophy. Then he came back into England, and entering the Order of Friar-Precachers, took the degree of doctor of theology, and, in 1248, succeeded his celebrated masters, F. Robert Bacon and F. Richard Fishacre, in the chair of theology. His fame soon spread, and out of his school went many excellent subjects to fill offices of state and church. He now added nearly twenty treatises, chiefly theological, to the productions of his intellect. Leland acknowledges that, although he lived in the age of chattering sophists, his works are worthy of more modern times.

In 1261, Kilwardby was elected provincial by the chapter held, in September, at Stamford. Under his care the province flourished; he rectified the error of his predecessor respecting Oxford; in five general chapters he obtained license for erecting twelve new convents, being four in 1263, and two each time in 1266, 1268, 1269, and 1270; in 1269, he was actively employed in founding Ipswich convent. On September 11th, 1265, Henry III requested him as provincial to enjoin F. John de Derlington, who had been found serviceable in the arduous affairs of the kingdom, again to render his assistance. About 1266, he wrote to the king thanking him for the benefits bestowed on the Friar-Precachers in their chapter, and acknowledging the receipt of a royal writ for the prayers of the Order in behalf of the king, queen, and tranquillity of the realm. As provincial he was present at the general chapter at Montpellier, May 24th, etc., 1271, in which he was styled *magnus magister in theologia*. The general chapter at Florence, June 12th, etc., 1272, released him from his government, but the provincial chapter of the same year, at Northampton, placed him in authority again.

Meanwhile the archbishopric of Canterbury had become vacant, and Gregory X, at the instance of Henry III, appointed him archbishop and primate of all England. The papal bulls were dated October 11th, 1272. Soon after the king died, November 16th, and was buried, on the 20th, in Westminster Abbey. The day after the funeral, the archbishop-elect and the earl of Gloucester, at the head of the prelates and nobles, assembled in the New Temple of London, proclaimed Edward I king of England, and in concert with the queen-mother, appointed a regency during Edward's absence in Palestine. Kilwardby received the temporalities of his see, December 12th, on the delivery of which, a formal protest on the part of the crown was read in St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, lest the present election by the pope and cardinals should be drawn into a custom or precedent in vacancies of the English sees. He availed himself of the pope's license to choose the prelate, and was consecrated, February 26th, 1272-3, at Canterbury, by William, bishop of Bath, assisted by the bishops of Winchester, Rochester, St. David's, Ely, Lichfield, Exeter, Lincoln, Norwich, Llandaff, Bangor, Worcester, and St. Asaph. He received the pallium at Tenham, May 8th, from the hands of the bishops of Winchester and Exeter, and about September 8th was duly enthroned in his cathedral.

Edward I arrived in England, August 2nd, 1273, and witnessed the enthronization. The archbishop was at the second general council of Lyons, which assembled May 6th, and ended July 16th, 1274. He had been made legate-a-latore, May 20th, and after the council he hastened

back, and August 19th, crowned the king and queen at Westminster Abbey.

Amidst all his onerous duties, Kilwardby remembered the order whence he had been taken, and furthered its interests in the removal of the friar-preachers from Holborn into the city of London, and the establishment of their house at Salisbury.

At Lyons the archbishop had probably met with cardinal Giovanni Gaitano de Ursini, who soon became pope Nicholas III. This pontiff in his first promotion of cardinals, on the Saturday of the lenten ember-days, March 12th, 1278, declared the English primate to be a cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, by title of St. Rufina, and bishop of Porto (Ostia) at the mouth of the Tiber, the constitution being dated 3 non. Februarii (February 3rd) preceding. A letter of the archbishop written May 13th seems to show that he was still ignorant of the dignity conferred on him, but June 17th, as cardinal, he witnessed a royal charter to the Cinque Ports. On August 19th, he was at Addington, but soon departed for the papal court at Viterbo. He made his journey on foot, staff in hand, though he was a septuagenarian, for he never left the habit of his Order, or abated anything of its religious observance, and two of his brethren and two servants formed his whole retinue.

The pope designed to employ the new cardinal in the conversion of the Tartars. But while the cardinal was in the convent of St. Maria ad Gradus, commonly called Gradi, at Viterbo, he was seized with a mortal illness, and died in a few days, September 11th, some authors say in the year 1280, but most in 1279. The latter is the true date, for the bull of Nicholas III confirming the foundation of Merton College, Oxford, dated April 12th, 1280, mentions him as dead. It was suspected that he was poisoned, but when it is called to mind that the cardinal was about seventy-six years old, and that poison affords a ready explanation for any rapid sickness, especially of that dysenteric character which change of climate often produces, it is easy to understand how a false rumour might have sprung up. The cardinal was buried in the chapel of St. Dominic attached to the convent church of Gradi. His tomb was removed in the restoration of the chapel in 1549; but the following inscription was then placed on the wall:—

VENERABILIS FR. ROBERTUS KILVARBIUS, ANGLUS, THEOLOGUS  
AC PHILOSOPHUS PRÆCLARUS, ARCHIEPUS CANTUARIENSIS,  
PRIMAS ANGLIÆ, CARDINALIS PORTUENSIS, ORDINIS PRÆDICATORUM,  
HIC SEPULTUS JACET. 1280.

In time this inscription too was effaced in restoring the altar and painting the wall. The works of this eminent scholar and theologian are enumerated by *Quetif et Echard: Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum*.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Royal Letters (Chancery), Nos. 249, 598. Ped. fin. Suff. 53rd Hen. III, m. 30. Pat. 1st Edw. I, m. 20. Claus. 1st Edw. I, m. 11. d. Pat. 3rd Edw. I, m. 16. Cart. 6th Edw. I, m. 3 in ced. Cart. 7th Edw. I, m. 5. Chronica de Waverley: Cotton MSS., Vesp. E. iv, fol. 190 b. Monumenta Britannica: Addition: MSS. of Brit. Mus. 15362, fol. 15. Register of

Grants, &c. of the Duchy of Lancaster No. 11, fol. 21. Chron. Conv. S. Mariæ ad Gradus, Viterbii, MS. Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord.

Matth. West. Matth. Paris. Continuatio Chron. Flor. Wigorn. Trivet. Leland: Comment. de Script. Britan. Pitseus: De Illus. Ang. Script. Quetif et Echard: Scriptores Ord. Præd.

## F. WILLIAM DE SOUTHAMPTON.

F. William de Southampton belonged to the convent of Winchester. His learning earned the chair of a master of theology, and he succeeded Kilwardby as provincial. Gregory X, December 21st, 1274, charged the archbishop of Canterbury, the provincial, and F. John de Derlington to form the monastery of Sandleford, when Matilda de Clare, countess of Gloucester and Hereford, was refounding it for nuns of the Order of Font-Everaud. When Llewellyn ap Griffith sued for peace, in 1277, F. William de Southampton, Robert de Tibetot, and Anthony Beck were commissioned to draw up the truce, and they finished their task, November 9th, at Aberconway; the same day the prince, and next day the king ratified the peace. The provincial obtained a royal pardon, June 14th, 1278, for John, son of master Robert Abbingdon, who had slain Gilbert le Pestur. On the 17th following, at Westminster, he witnessed the royal grant of privileges to the Cinque Ports. In the same year, too, a dispute between the bishop of Winchester and the monks of St. Swythen's priory in that city, concerning right of election, was referred, July 17th, to F. William de Southampton, provincial, and Anthony Beck, archdeacon of Durham, for arbitration. But the provincial died before the decision. He was probably not alive to receive the mandate of Nicholas IV, December 13th, for the bishop of Hereford, the provincial, and the minister of the Friar-Minors, to enquire into the loss and authenticity of some papal dispensations, which Geoffrey de Aspale, clerk, chancellor of queen Eleanor, averred he had lost during the disturbances in London, and now sought to have renewed. His works are given in *Quetif et Echard*.<sup>1</sup>

## F. HUGH DE MANCHESTER.

F. Hugh de Manchester was a doctor of divinity of Oxford. Being elected provincial in 1279, he assisted in the next year as such in the general chapter, June 9th, etc., at Oxford. Edward I held him in great esteem. When courtiers and politicians would fain make out Henry III to have been a saint, and the queen-dowager, Eleanor of Provence, was residing at the nunnery of Amesbury, in 1281, a man was taken to her, who, it was alleged, had been supernaturally restored to sight at Henry's tomb. Eleanor gave implicit faith to a tale so flattering to her feelings, and tried to persuade Edward I of the miracle. But when she could not prevail, for the king knew the man to be an arrant rogue, she ordered him out of her room. As he was going, the king met Manchester, and drawing him aside related all that had just occurred, adding, "I know my father's justice so well, that I am certain he would sooner have plucked out the eyes of that wretch, than have given sight to such a consummate scoundrel." The provincial wrote a tract, *Contra phanaticorum quorundam deliria*, which was done at the king's command, "adversus impudentissimum quendam impostorem, maleficiis ac fraudibus instructum, qui prestigiis ejus dementaverat matrem." He was absolved from his office by the general chapter, in May, 1282, at Vienna.

<sup>1</sup> Thes. Recept. Scac., Lib. A, fol. 238, 278, 407 b. Pat. 6th Edw. I, m. 11. Cart. 6th Edw. I, m. 3 in ced. Monum.

Brit.: Addit. MSS., cod. 15363, fol. 310. Pitseus. Quetif et Echard. Bullar. Ord. Præd.

In 1294, Manchester and a friar-minor, F. William de Gainsborough, were sent together as ambassadors to Philip III, king of France, to proclaim that Edward I renounced the feudal superiority of Philip over the duchy of Guienne. Being made definitor for the English province, F. Hugh had royal letters of safe conduct, March 1st, 1294-5, and, March 26th following, the sum of £15 out of the exchequer for himself and a companion to go to the general chapter of the Order at Strasbourg; but the chapter was put off to the following year. In 1305, he gave testimony which, August 11th, exonerated three successive priors of the Friar-Preachers of Exeter from the charge of having wittingly harboured a friar, who had been convicted as an accomplice in stealing some national money deposited there.

Besides his tract, F. Hugh wrote a *Compendium Theologicum*.<sup>1</sup>

#### F. WILLIAM DE HOTHAM.

Gay in conversation, mild in manners, devout, and learned, F. William de Hotham won the good will of friends and the patronage of the great. He began his studies at Merton College, Oxford, but soon joining the Dominican Order, finished his theology in the convent of St. Jacques at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree, December 9th, 1280, and became a professor.

In the provincial chapter of 1282 he was made provincial, and soon mingled in the affairs of state. In this same year, he accompanied Edward I in the expedition into North Wales. On October 28th, the king paid him and his confrere 20s. for some private expenses, and 24s. 6d. for the expenses of themselves and their grooms and horses in going from Bath to Blaina, to the lady of the latter vill, as royal messengers, and in returning to St. Sever, their absence from the court extending to eleven days.

The general chapter of 1283, June 6th, etc., at Montpellier, claimed his presence. He obtained a royal grant, June 16th, 1284, for the Friar-Preachers to be personally quit of the custom of passage at the port of Dover.

About this time, the dispute of schoolmen on the *unity or plurality of forms* was running very high, being a question as interesting in scholastic philosophy as that of *evolution* in natural science. The Friar-Preachers as a body took up the opinion of Thomas Aquinas, in favour of the *unity*, although Kilwardby had supported the *plurality* which the Friar-Minors maintained. Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury, upheld the latter. He wrote, December 7th, 1284, to the chancellor and regents of the University of Oxford, complaining that in their assembly, held November 24th, the provincial had rashly disseminated unseemly reports concerning him, and had quoted as witnesses the bishops who were present (October 22nd) at the consecration of the bishop of Salisbury at Sunning. But the truth, the archbishop averred, was, that no bishop nor anyone else had heard what then passed between them. The fact was, on that day after dinner, the provincial had told him that the Friar-Preachers of Oxford had many times written to him, that the archbishop intended to disparage the Order and its opinions. To this he

<sup>1</sup> Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Exit. Scac., Mich., 22nd Edw. I, m. 2. Pat. 23rd

Edw. I, m. 16. Pat. 33rd Edw. I, p. 2, m. 15. Trivet. Baleus: De Script. Britan.

had replied that he meant to do no such thing, but only to follow his predecessor in the matter, and that he esteemed the Order very highly. Then the archbishop went on in the letter to inveigh against the friars on the question; and he repeated his charges, January 1st, in a letter to the cardinals, and June 1st following, to the bishop of Lincoln, who was the special patron and protector of the Friar-Preachers of Oxford. There was one F. Richard Clapole, or Knapwell, a doctor and professor at Oxford, who vigorously opposed F. William de la Mere, a Friar-Minor. But so it was that twelve propositions or articles were singled out from his teaching as unsound, and in a public assembly of the bishops held in the quindesmés of Easter (April 15th to 27th), 1286, at Oxford, were formally condemned by the archbishop, and the abettors of them excommunicated. But the provincial, entering the synod, declared to the archbishop that neither that assembly nor any person, except the sovereign pontiff, had any jurisdiction over the Friar-Preachers, and appealed to the Roman See. Knapwell accordingly went to the pope, who, however, imposed perpetual silence on him, in a discussion which human science could not dogmatically decide. Afterwards he went to Bologna, and, notwithstanding the inhibition, renewed his teaching, but soon going out of his mind, died, in 1288, in great misery.

F. William de Hotham, March 3rd, 1285-6, concurred in the sale of the convent of Holborn to the earl of Lincoln, after the friars had removed thence. And about June following, the queen gave him one hundred shillings for the food in the ensuing provincial chapter at Beverley.

In the general chapter, May 25th, etc., 1287, at Bourdeaux, which required his presence, F. William de Hotham was released from the provincialship, and assigned to the convent of Paris, to teach, "*ad legendum sententias*." He did not comply with the injunction, and the general chapter at Lucca, in May of the following year, took up the matter sharply, on account of the confusion to the Order and loss of studies which had been thus occasioned, and the correction of Hotham was committed to the master-general. Hotham explained how he had been hindered by weighty affairs of state, at the king's will. Such was his reputation, that when the bishop of Winchester, March 12th, 1288-9, collated Geoffrey de Hotham to the rectory of Bishop's Waltham, it was noted in the register that he was the nephew of F. William de Hotham. He remained with Edward I, who, early in 1289, went into the south of France, and August 12th landed again in England. In the week beginning March 25th of that year, the king gave an alms of seven shillings to Hotham's groom, who was sick at Oleron, for another had been hired in his place for fifty-six days, whilst he was ill, at one penny a-day. And at the same time, the king also paid twenty-six livres (£4 15s.) to Elias, marshal of the bishop of Agen, for a bay palfrey given to Hotham; to whom also for his own riding, he gave eighteen livres fifteen shillings (or 68s. 6d.) for a dappled horse bought of the archdeacon of Norwich. These two horses seem to have been for an important journey. From Guienne, the king sent F. William de Hotham and Sir Otho de Grandison to the Roman court, to arrange matters with the pope for the crusade, which he had determined to undertake. The ambassadors set out about the middle of May, for between April 25th

and May 11th the king gave three shillings to F. William de Hotham and F. W \* \* \* his companion, "*pro calciamentis suis novis emptis contra iter suum ad curiam Romanam.*" The two ambassadors carried with them letters of credit, dated May 8th, at Lavardac, to the pope, thirteen cardinals, five prelates and nobles, and to the king and queen of Sicily. Their negotiations were so successful that Nicholas IV, October 7th, granted to the king for six years the tenth of all the ecclesiastical benefices in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, for the expedition. When Hotham returned to the king, then in the south of England, the pope sent a brief dated November 10th, acquainting Edward with the complaints made by the English clergy against the royal officials, for gross extortions and violations of ecclesiastical liberties. On February 3rd, 1289-90, the king sent to the pope the articles of agreement for the crusade; and the pope dispatched as nuncio the bishop of Grosseto in Tuscany, with a brief, dated May 20th, on the subject of ecclesiastical grievances. The nuncio entered into all the rest of the arrangements for the crusade; and December 14th, in accepting the tenth, the king made a solemn protest in the presence of the nuncio, and many bishops and nobles (amongst whom was Hotham) that, unless lawfully hindered, he would go to the aid of the Holy Land.

In 1290, the provincial chapter was held, September 8th, etc., at Oxford, and Hotham was chosen, a second time, to govern his brethren. He was one of the twenty-four prelates and magnates appointed June 5th, 1292, by the king of England, to discuss the claims of the many competitors for the crown of Scotland. Pedro Martini, of Luna, in Aragon, wrote to Edward I, March 5th, 1292-3, saying that he intended to serve under him with one-hundred soldiers in the army of the Holy Land, and begging advice on the matter through F. William de Hotham, provincial. The general chapter, May 17th, etc., 1293 at Lille, in Flanders, required his presence. One of his last official acts appears to have been, to send F. Robert de Wynethorp as his vicar into Scotland, and F. Philip de Redmar as vicegerent of the prior of Berwick-on-Tweed, who had royal letters of protection, November 1st, 1296, to proceed to their destinations.

After the death of John de Saundford, archbishop of Dublin, October 11th, 1294, the chapter of St. Patrick's unanimously nominated their dean, Thomas de Chatsworth, to the vacant see. The king gave the royal assent and certified the same to Rome, but strongly opposed the election with the pope. Chatsworth did not present himself with the Roman see within the legitimate time, and, long after, made such unworthy and frivolous excuses for his delay, that Boniface VIII took the matter into his own hands, and at the king's suggestion selected F. William de Hotham, to whom, 8 Kal. Maii (April 24th) 1296, he addressed the necessary bull, and allowed him to choose the prelate and place for his consecration. The bull was put into force late in the year, whilst Edward I was in Suffolk; November 23rd, the temporalities of the see were restored; December 5th, was granted to the archbishop-elect, the pre-emption of ploughs, heifers, and other goods of the see, except corn, which was to be sent into Gascony; and December 8th, the restitution of the temporalities was signified to the canons of Penkridge, and they were commanded to receive their new archbishop.

The archbishop-elect had the king's license to dwell in England, but December 9th, he received royal letters of protection in Ireland enduring for one year, and a writ to the justices and other royal officials there that he should enjoy all the liberties and jurisdiction of his predecessors. The king, at the end of August, 1297, made his expedition into Flanders, in order to ravage France from its Flemish borders, in revenge for the seizure of Guienne; he landed at Shuys, went to Bruges, and thence to Ghent. In the course of this autumn Hotham received consecration at Ghent, from the hands of Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham. Edward found the king of France too powerful for him, and chose the archbishop of Dublin to negotiate with the duke of Bretagne, acting in the name of the French monarch, for peace; and a truce of two years was made. In the mean time, the pope laboured to establish lasting peace and for that end sent the generals of the Friar-Preachers and Friar-Minors, who, December 28th, arrived in Flanders. Thereupon Edward sent the archbishop of Dublin, the earl of Savoy, Sir Otho de Grandison, and Sir Hugh de Vere (to act with the bishop of Winchester then actually at the Roman court), in solemn embassy to the pope, with letters of credit, dated at Ghent, February 18th, 1297-8, directed to the pope and to eighteen cardinals. Edward returned into England, March 14th following. Boniface VIII received the ambassadors with all honour, and June 20th, pronounced his sentence of arbitration. All being now satisfactorily settled, the archbishop started to rejoin the king. But at Dijon, in Burgundy, he fell sick, and died at the convent of his Order, August 27th, the eve of the feast of St. Augustin, to whom he had a special devotion. If he had lived he would shortly have received the cardinalate. By command of the king, the corpse was embalmed; the bowels found a grave at Dijon, whilst the rest of the body was brought into England, and buried with great pomp in the church of the Black Friars of London.

The literary works of F. William de Hotham will be found in *Quetif et Echard*.<sup>1</sup>

#### F. WILLIAM DE HEREFORD.

F. William de Hereford was elected provincial in the chapter of 1287. Queen Eleanor of Castile made a present of some small sum, March 5th, 1288-9, to a groom of his, who carried her a message from him. He had a safe-conduct, February 15th, 1289-90, for going to the general chapter at Ferrara, held May 21st, etc.

At this chapter two cardinals of the Order, in a letter dated April 26th, demanded the removal of F. Munio de Zamora from the office of master-general; and this letter was accompanied by another of May 1st, directed particularly to four of the friars, requiring them to effect

<sup>1</sup> Garderoba Regis, 10th Edw. I: Treasury of Rec. of Exch., vol. A. Pat. 12th Edw. I, m. 9. Cart. 15th Edw. I, m. 2. Liberationes Custod. Gard. Reginae, 14-18th Edw. I. Reg. Joh. ep. Winton, fol. 60. Rot. elemos. Reg., 17-18th Edw. I. Rot. Vascon. 17th Edw. I, p. 2, m. 11 d. Pat. 18th Edw. I, m. 40 in ched. Thes. Cur. Recept. Scac., lib. A, fol. 8 b. Thes. Cur. Recept. Scac., Rot. Scot. Royal Letters (Chancery) No. 2251.

Monument. Brit., Add. MSS. 15365, fol. 9. Chron. de Lanercost, Cotton MSS. Claud D vii, fol. 197. Rot. Scoc. 24th Edw. I, m. 6. Pat. 25th Edw. I, p. 1, mm. 22, 24. Claus. 25th Edw. I, m. 25. Rot. Misc., 26th Edw. I. Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Wilkin's Concilia. Bullar. Ord. Præd. Annales de Dunstaplia. Chronicon Tho. Wykes. Trivet. Walsingham. Rymer, new edit. Quetif et Echard.

the removal. When the letters were publicly read, the whole chapter reclaimed against the proceeding; and after a strange scene of tears, cries, and threats of passing into other religious Orders, a strong remonstrance to the two cardinals and a letter to the whole Order in which the master-general was highly commended, were written by the twelve provincials and all present, and a formal appeal was made, May 28th, to the Holy See. The pope deposed the master in the following year.

Hereford was one of the twelve provincials who joined in the remonstrance, letter, and appeal. When the chapter was over he turned homeward, but had not reached England when a fatal illness closed his life. The general chapter of 1291, at Palentia, announced that every friar was bound to celebrate three masses for his soul, etc., as he had died on his way back from a chapter.<sup>1</sup>

#### F. THOMAS DE JORZ.

The family of Jorz flourished in Nottinghamshire, and according to the contemporary testimony of F. Bernardus Guidonis, Thomas and five brothers joined the Friar-Preachers. Walter and Roland became archbishops of Armagh, and Ivo was a writer. Thomas passed his early years in the convent at Oxford, and went through part of his theological studies at Paris, when St. Thomas Aquinas was there. He is supposed to have spent some time at Naples. As a doctor of divinity, he taught at Paris, London, and elsewhere, and was a professor of the Dominican school at Oxford. Whilst prior of Oxford, he had to attend the general chapter at Strasburg; a royal mandate was issued, February 19th, 1294-5, for the chancellor to deliver to him a writ *ad orandum pro rege* addressed to the chapter, and also letters of safe-conduct thither with three companions. The safe-conduct was made out the same day; it was renewed, March 1st, for Manchester and him; but the chapter did not assemble. When Hotham became archbishop of Dublin, Jorz, as prior of the convent where the next chapter was to be held, took the government of the province in the interim; and in that chapter assembled at Oxford, in 1297, he was elected provincial.

On the general chapter of 1300, Edward I, April 4th, bestowed forty marks for two days' food, being one day for himself, and one for Edward his son; and he gave 100s. to the provincial for his and his brethren's expenses in going to it. In this assembly, May 28th, at Marsailles, a master-general was elected, and of the twenty-nine electors, nine were provincials, of whom Jorz was one. This master died in August. The general chapter was held at Cologne, in 1301, towards the expenses of which, through F. Thomas de Wetwong sub-prior of London, the king again, May 2nd, gave £20 for two days' food, one for himself and one for prince Edward, and also £4 to the provincial for him and his confreres going to it. On May 20th, the mastership was supplied, and the provincial of England was among the twenty-nine electors.

Edmund, earl of Cornwall, died October 1st, 1300. He left a costly cross of gold set with gems and pearls, which he directed to be sold,

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Hosp. Reginc, 17th Edw I. Pat. 18th Edw. I. m. 38. Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord.

and three-fourths of the price to be equally divided between the Friar Preachers and Friar-Minors, whilst of the remaining quarter two-thirds were to go to the Carmelites, and one-third to the Augustinians; and for every penny the friars were to celebrate a mass for the earl's soul within a year. The cross was purchased by queen Margaret, second consort of Edward I, and Jorz, March 29th, 1301, being with the royal court at Berkhamstead, received £89 10½d., for the share of his brethren.

Being troubled by two of his subjects F. Robert de Kenyngton and F. Benedict de Offord, who left the Order and went wandering about through various counties, Jorz obtained a writ, March 14th, 1302-3, for their arrest, so that they might be punished according to their institute. In the general chapter at Besançon, May 26th, etc., 1303, he and six other provincials were absolved from office, for some error in confirming them in it; but the matter appears to have been set straight. On December 16th, the king paid a messenger for carrying letters to him. As provincial, he had a safe-conduct for two years, January 1st, 1303-4, to the Roman court, on affairs of his Order in England; and on the 21st, the king gave him and F. John de Thorp forty marks for three days' food of the general chapter at Toulouse, and £4 for their expenses in going to it. This chapter was held May 17th, etc., and the provincial was present. About this time he quitted office.

In February, 1303-4, F. Walter de Winterbourne was created cardinal of St. Sabina. On June 28th the king gave recommendatory letters for the new cardinal, F. Thomas de Jorz, Sir Otho de Grandison, and F. John de Wrotham as his ambassadors to the pope, but Benedict XI died July 7th, and the embassy was put off. In the following year, Jorz and Wrotham proceeded on their mission, and October 15th, 1305, the king sent them, then actually at the papal court, twenty marks for their expenses, through a firm of Florentine merchants. With others, they were charged with important affairs of state, for on the 27th of the same month, the king gave letters of credit to the pope for Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, Hugh le Despenser, Amanenus, lord of Lebreto, Otho de Grandison, F. Thomas de Jorz, and F. John de Wrotham, John de Benstede, and master Philip Martell.

The embassy was honorably received by Clement V, at Lyons. Cardinal Winterbourne died September 25th, 1305, and at the request of the English king, the pope, on the Friday of the Advent Ember-days (December 17th), included F. Thomas de Jorz amongst the twelve cardinals, whom he then created, with the title of St. Sabina. On January 13th following, (1305-6) the cardinal wrote to Edward I from Lyons, thanking him for having obtained his promotion, and informing him of the honour which had been shown him in consequence of the royal favour. Within a fortnight afterwards (January 25th), he again wrote to the king from Lyons, thanking him for the gift of 500 florins of gold received through the bishop of Chester, and mentioning the intended journey of the papal court to Bourdeaux.

The cardinal forwarded the interests of England with the Holy See. On April 15th, 1306, the king wrote to five cardinals, and amongst them to the cardinal of St. Sabina, thanking them for their attention to his ambassadors, and begging their favour concerning the tenth granted to him by the pope, as master Thomas de Cobham and Sir

Roger Sauve would explain. On September 6th, he thanked him for sending information of what went on at the papal court, and requesting him to continue to let him know all the news. At Bourdeaux, the cardinal suffered severe losses by fire; the king, September 19th, wrote sympathizing with him in the misfortune, sending what pecuniary aid he could then afford, and promising more as circumstances admitted; and at the same time, begged the cardinal's support for William Comyn, brother of the earl of Buchan, to be preferred to the see of St. Andrew's, and Geoffrey de Moubray to that of Glasgow.

The king ordered the chancellor, April 26th, 1307, to present the cardinal to the first church vacancy in the royal gift, worth 300 marks or thereabouts. And May 6th, he ordered him to write, amongst others, to the cardinal, and solicit him to urge the canonization of Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln. About this time, F. John de Thorp, companion to the cardinal, and F. Roland de Jorz, the cardinal's brother, went to the papal court, and for the journey they received, May 29th, ten marks out of the exchequer. It is probable that they conveyed the chancellor's letter, and also that it was in reply to this letter the cardinal wrote to the king promising to pay the utmost attention to the instructions contained in the royal missive. Edward II, December 12th, begged him and another cardinal to promote the canonization of Thomas de Cantilupe, bishop of Hereford.

Royal letters of safe-conduct were given, April 16th, 1308, for master Adam de Cyrencestre, canon of Hereford, and chaplain to the cardinal, and Richard of St. Alban's and Robert de Belegrove, valets, who belonged to his household, and were now going abroad, with horses, harness, and other things, to join their master.

Edward II wrote to the pope and cardinal, August 6th, in behalf of Frederick, son of Manfred, king of Sicily, who was surrounded, he said, with unmerited persecutions and straits; and on the 22nd, in favour of Walter Reginald, bishop-elect of Worcester. And January 19th, 1308-9, he begged the pope to allow the Friar-Preachers of Norwich to remove to the site of the Friars of the Sac; and he prayed the cardinal to interest himself in the matter.

In return for the sincere affection and watchful diligence which the cardinal showed towards his king and country, Edward II granted him, March 4th, 1308-9, a pension of a hundred marks a year. He received orders of payment for the half-year, October 1st, 1309, and June 12th, 1310. In this latter year, Clement X, April 14th, appointed him judge, with others of the sacred college, in the controversy amongst the Friar-Minors concerning the degree of poverty to be observed in their institute, and this occasioned him to compose his work, *De Paupertate Christi*. On the election of the emperor Henry VII he was sent as legate-a-latere into Italy, to pacify the troubles of those parts, and unite the factions and people in receiving the emperor with all honour. This retinue consisted of two of his brethren and two servants, and he travelled on foot, for such was ever his religious observance, that after death some even ranked him among the *Beati*, and he was inserted in a martyrology of the Order. Thus he set out from Avignon, and had arrived at Grenoble, when fatigue and the infirmities of eighty years overcame him, and he died there on St. Lucy's Day (December 13th), being the third Sunday of Advent. In

compliance with his wishes, his body was conveyed next year (1311) to Oxford, and honourably buried in the choir of the Friar-Preachers. In the general chapter of 1311, the usual suffrages were appointed for his soul; every priest of the Order to celebrate three masses, every cleric to say the seven penitential psalms in the stead of each mass, and every lay-brother to recite a hundred Paters and a hundred Aves.

To Cardinal Thomas de Jorz many works have been ascribed, which are given in *Quetif et Echard*.<sup>1</sup>

F. ROBERT DE BROMYARD.

F. Robert de Bromyard passed through his courses at Oxford, and when he commenced his degree, in 1289, his patron, Henry, bishop of Hereford, December 1st, made him a present of 20s. Afterwards he was a lector at Winchester, and it is likely that he was also prior there, as he stands at the head of fifteen friars, who, about 1300, were licensed to preach in the diocese. In the chapter at Lynn, September 8th, etc., 1304, he was elected provincial. As such he concurred in procuring the royal pardon of the three priors of Exeter in 1305. The general chapter, May 22nd, etc., 1306, at Paris, absolved him from his office, which he was nowise to resume. He still abode at Winchester, was appointed penitentiary of the diocese, September 13th, 1307, and held the charge till the close of his life, shortly before the end of October, 1310.<sup>2</sup>

F. NICHOLAS DE STRATTON.

F. Nicholas de Stratton, master of theology, taught in the Dominican schools at Oxford, where he remained till the summer of 1312. As a definitor, he had a safe-conduct, February 23rd, 1301-2, for himself and three companions to go to the general chapter at Bologna, in the following June. The chapter at York, in 1306, made him provincial. He was sent in the royal service, in 1307, into Gascony and to the papal court, whence he went on to the general chapter at Strasburg. He received, January 20th, 1306-7, forty marks for finding this chapter in food for two days, and 100s. for his journey; and probably carried with him the writ *de orando*, dated the preceding December 1st, to the capitular fathers. He was also at the general chapter of Placenzia, June 7th, etc., 1310, for which the writ *de orando* was issued March 5th and payment was made, March 19th, of £10 for the food of the chapter,

<sup>1</sup> Privy Seals (Chancery) 22nd Edw. I. No. 6. Rot. Garderob. Regis, 28th Edw. I. Liber quotidianus Contrarot. Garderob. 28th Edw. I. Pat. 23rd Edw. I, m. 16. Lib. Garderob. 29th Edw. I: Addit. MSS. 7966a. Jornale Garderob. incip. 24 Martii, 29th Edw. I. Divers. Expens. solut. in Garderob. Reginae per. Tho. le Querle, annis 29th, 30th, 31st Edw. I. Pat. 31st Edw. I, m. 33. Lib. Garderob. 32nd Edw. I: Additional MSS. 8835. Pat. 32nd Edw. I, m. 27. Exit. Scac., Mich., 31st Edw. I, m. 3. Claus. 32nd Edw. I, m. 10 d. Lib. Garderob. 33rd Edw. I. Claus. 33rd Edw. I, m. 6 d. Royal Letters (Chancery) Nos. 934, 1806, 2226, 2227, 3122. Claus. 34th Edw. I,

m. 6 in ched. Rot. Rom. et Franc. 34-5th Edw. I. Claus. 35th Edw. I, m. 15. Exit Scac., Pasch. 35th Edw. I, m. 2. Pat. 1st. Edw. II, m. 14. Rot. Rom. et Franc. 1-3rd Edw. II, m. 5, 7, 9. Pat. 2nd Edw. II, p. 1, m. 12. Liberate, 3rd Edw. II, m. 2, 4. Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord.

Quetif et Echard. Rymer, new edit. Bullar. Ord. Præd. Trivet. Wood, Hist. et Antiq. Oxon.

<sup>2</sup> Reg. Joh. epis. Winton, fol. 206 a. Pat. 33rd Edw. I, p. 2, m. 15. Reg. Henr. epis. Winton, fol. 66, 144 b. Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Roll of Household Expenses of Rich de Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford (Camden Society).

and £5 or marks ("v m'r lib'") for travelling. The king paid 12d., October 23rd, 1311, to a messenger for carrying a royal letter to him. In the following year, he went to the general chapter at Carcassone, when, May 13th, a master-general was elected, there being forty-five electors, of whom seventeen were provincials. In this chapter, he was absolved from his office, in order that, the ensuing year, he might *read the sentences* at Paris: and none of those now removed from authority were to take up their charges again. The prior of the convent of Beauvais, at the same time, was penanced with ten days on bread and water, because he treated the definitor of England with disrespect on his journey thither.

He did not immediately go abroad, for February 22nd, 1312-13, he was appointed the penitentiary of the diocese of Winchester; after which his name does not occur again till February 13th, 1325-6, when, as doctor of theology, at Winchester, he had episcopal faculties for preaching and hearing confessions. It is probable that he closed his life there.<sup>1</sup>

#### F. WILLIAM DE CASTRETON.

F. William de Castreton was appointed provincial by the master general, either because the chapter, August 15th, etc., 1312, at Chester, failed to elect, or the master set aside the choice. This provincial was present at the general chapter at Metz, June 3rd, etc., 1313; for three days' food, of which the king gave him, April 30th, through F. John de Leycestre and F. Richard de Salyne, of the London Convent, £20, in the name of himself, his queen, and prince Edward, and through F. Robert Giffard, sub-prior of London, 40s. in aid of his travelling.

In 1314, both the general and the provincial chapters were held at the same time at London, and towards the expenses of each the king gave forty marks. These eighty marks were paid, May 11th, 14th, 15th, and 17th, to F. John de Wrotham, prior of London. The writ *de orando*, May 10th, also demanded that the general assembly would punish, according to the discipline of the Order, those friars in Scotland who had persuaded many to throw off their allegiance to England.

In this general chapter, solemnized May 26th, etc., the Irish friars were empowered to nominate three, of whom the provincial should appoint one as vicar, with all the powers of a provincial, except when the English provincial was personally in Ireland. In the reply of the master-general to the king, May 30th, thanking him for his multiplied favours to the Order, the question of the Scotch patriotism was avoided.

Under one restless spirit, six friars brought before both the chapters certain wild accusations against the Order. But no notice of them was taken. The recalcitrant friars employed one Stephen de Sidesmere, or Sydolvsmere, as their proctor or notary, who, in their name, then appealed to the archbishop of Canterbury and to the Holy See. The charges and appeals were affixed to the door of St. Paul's, in London,

<sup>1</sup> Pat. 30th Edw. I, m. 28. Exit. Scac., Mich. 34th Edw. I, m. 4. Rot. Garderob. de anno 35th Edw. I. Claus. 35th Edw. I, m. 17 d. Claus. 3rd Edw. II, m. 10 d. Exit. Scac., Mich. 3rd Edw.

II, m. 6. Lib. Garderob Regis, 5th Edw. II: Bibl. Cotton. Nero C. viii. Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Reg. Henr. episc. Winton, fol. 176 b. Reg. Joh. de Stratford, episc. Winton, fol. 15.

and spread up and down the country, to the great defamation of the Order. Three separate royal writs were issued to arrest and deliver vagabond apostates, to the Order, September 18th, to the mayor and sheriffs of London; September 21st, to all sheriffs and bailiffs; and October 1st (when Sydolvesmere was mentioned by name), to the sheriff of Oxfordshire. The malcontents went out of the Order, and the whole matter was speedily quashed.

This provincial was released from office by the general chapter, May 11th, etc., 1315, at Bologna.<sup>1</sup>

F. \* \*

The provincial chapter of 1315 was held September 8th, etc., at Winchester. Who was then elected provincial, does not appear. It is doubtful whether he went to the general chapter at Montpellier, May 30th, etc., 1316; for when the king, April 22nd, gave the usual £20 in the three royal names, to F. Richard de Bromfeld of the convent of London, he also paid 40s. for two friars to carry the money abroad. He was absolved from the office by the general chapter at Pampeluna, May 22nd, etc., 1317.<sup>2</sup>

F. JOHN DE BRISTOL.

F. John de Bristol belonged, at least for a time, to the convent of Cambridge, where he probably utilized his doctorate by teaching theology. As definitor for England, he went to the general chapter of 1309, May 18th, etc., at Saragossa; for the food of which the king, March 22nd, gave through him £10, and to him 40s. for travelling. In his journey he and his companion were received with such scant courtesy by the procurator of the convent of St. Jean de Angely, that the chapter dismissed the culprit from his office, and sent him to the convent of Tulle.

At the chapter at Leicester, August 15th, etc., 1317, Bristol was chosen provincial. In his official capacity, he received £15 from the sheriff of Wiltshire, for the provincial chapter, August 28th, etc., 1319, at Salisbury. Moreover, in the next year, some affair or other carried him to Edward II, at Kings-Langley, and, May 2nd, he had a royal alms of 100s. towards returning to his own place. And also he had a safe-conduct, March 3rd, 1221-2 (with the writ *de orando*), for going to the general chapter at Vienna, at which he assisted, May 30th, etc. By deed, dated December 11th, 1320, he and F. Thomas de Westwall, prior of Oxford, terminated that tedious controversy concerning privileges between the Friar-Precachers and the University of Oxford, which, for nine years, had been equally troublesome to the

<sup>1</sup> Exit. Scac. Pasch. 6th Edw. II, m. 1. Exit. Scac. Pasch. 7th Edw. II, m. 5. Claus. 7th Edw. II, m. 5 d. Royal Letters (Chancery), No. 3282. Exchequer Miscellanea, bund. 902, art. 49 (containing the charges against the Order). Pat. 8th Edw. II, p. 1, m. 17, 21, 22. Annales

Anglæ: Addit. MSS. 5444, fol. 91b, 93. Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord.

A. Murimuth, Chronicon. Bullar. Ord. Præd.

<sup>2</sup> Exit. Scac. Pasch. 8th Edw. II, m. 1. Exit. Scac. Pasch. 9th Edw. II, m. 1. Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord.

English and Roman courts. To him as provincial, F. Nicholas Trivet dedicated his great work, *In Psalterium*.<sup>1</sup>

#### F. SIMON DE BOLASTON.

F. Simon de Bolaston is ranked amongst writers of celebrity by Boston of Bury, being a doctor of divinity of Cambridge, eminent for learning and preaching. The general chapter of 1328, at Toulouse, May 22nd, etc., was composed of provincials, and in aid of it, for three days' food, he received £20, February 19th preceding, in an exchequer tally on the collectors of the vingtiemes in Oxfordshire.

Under the name of *Bouralston*, he is mentioned as provincial in the register of the bishop of Exeter, towards the close of the same year. He also wrote a commendatory letter to the pope, from Dogmersfeld, September 27th, 1329, in favour of the bishop of Bath. When Edward II was deposed in January 1326-7, numerous nobles and others, and almost the whole body of the Friar-Preachers, sought to restore him. They discredited his death, for one Thomas de Dunheved, a Friar Preacher of London, had been deluded by divination into believing that the unfortunate monarch was still alive in prison. In a parliament at Winchester, in March, 1329-30, the earl of Kent was adjudged to death, and was beheaded for high treason, "although," says Stowe, "it were but devised fantasie and a meere lye;" and as conspirators, the provincials of the Friar-Preachers and Carmelites were banished, and several Carmelites and Friar-Preachers were condemned to perpetual imprisonment. F. Simon regained the royal favour, for at Oxford, in August, 1338, he finished his treatise, *De Judiciorum Ordine, et modo servando cum Fratribus Ordinis*. His other works are described in *Quetif et Echard*.<sup>2</sup>

#### F. RICHARD DE WINKLEY.

F. Richard de Winkley, S.T.D., taught from the professor's chair, either at Oxford or Cambridge. He became provincial, chaplain and confessor to Edward III., and a skilful diplomatist.

During his time, the general chapter was held, June 4th, etc., 1335, at London, made up of provincials. In preparation, as early as September 30th, 1334, a royal mandate to the warden of the Cinque Ports and his bailiffs of Dover, allowed the master-general and all the provincials to pass the port freely both to and from the chapter. Within three weeks of the assembly, the king, May 18th, gave £60, through F. William de Rokeslee, towards the expenses, and, on the 26th, the writ *de orando* was issued.

In 1337, Winkley went over-sea, on the king's affairs, with the bishop of Lincoln, the Earls of Salisbury and Huntingdon, and Sir William Trussel, Sir Reginald de Cobham, and Sir Nicolas de la Bache, knights;

<sup>1</sup> Exit. Scac. Mich. 2nd Edward II, m. 8. Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Exit. Scac. Pasch. 13th Edw. II, m. 2. Lib. Garderob. 13th Edw. II: Addit. MSS. 17362. Pat. 15th Edw. II, p. 2, m. 27. Claus. 15th Edw. II, m. 16 d. Wood.

<sup>2</sup> Exit. Scac. Mich. 2nd Edw. III, m. 13. Reg. Joh. Grandisson, epis. Exon., vol. i, fol. 55.

Wilkins' Concilia. Stowe's Annals. Quetif et Echard.

and for his expenses, May 6th, £6 13s. 4d. was advanced to him, for which he had to account in the exchequer.

In the same year, a commission was appointed, consisting of the bishop of Lincoln, William de Bohun, earl of Northampton, Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, Sir John Darcy, steward of the royal household, F. Richard de Winkley, provincial, master John de Ufford, canon of London, master Paul de Montfiore, John de Montgomery, knight, and master John Wauwayn, canon of Darlington. These proctors or commissioners were deputed, October 3rd, to treat with the king of France on the grave questions between the king of England and him; to treat with nobles for their friendship, and with others concerning the staple of wool abroad: and October 7th, to treat with David, king of Scotland, for a truce, and even for a final peace. Any three of these commissioners could act, the bishop or an earl being one of them. The provincial was engaged with the French affairs, and had to go to various parts over-sea; and he received for travelling, October 17th, 1338, an exchequer tally for £20. The royal present of a cask of wine to him cost the king, February 19th, 1339-40, 66s. 8d.

In 1337, Edward III. assumed the title of king of France, and in the following year began his terrible wars. The general chapter of 1339 met, May 16th, at Clermont-Ferrand, and as it was thus held within his enemy's domain, the king withheld the £20 now become customary for England to offer to the Order on such occasions. This year, the alms were given, October 21st, to the convent of Winchester, for the provincial chapter there: in the next and following years, to the convent of London, for which it was changed, May 20th, 1345, into a permanent pension.

In the meantime, Winkley was put out of office as provincial, and the general chapter of 1339 appointed a vicar-general until a canonical election was made. The king was indignant that his chaplain should be thus removed whilst honourably employed in royal and public affairs; and when Winkley had to go to the general chapter, June 4th, etc., 1340, at Milan, wrote thus to the master general.

"Rex, magne discretionis religionis viro, Fratri Hugoni, Magistro Ordinis Fratrum Predicatorum, salutem.

"*Pensantes gravitatem et prudentiam ordinatam, que deberent in tanto presidente clarius enitere, mirari cogimur, quod Capellanum nostrum quamdilectum Fratrem Ricardum de Wyncle pridem Ordinis vestri Priorem Provinciale in Angliâ, dum nostris et reipublice negociis laudabiliter intendebat, nichil illicitum vel Ordinis honestati contrarium perpetrando, in nostri contumeliam, ut nostris placeretis emulis, a dicto Priore officio, non servato more solito, sicut intelleximus, amovistis: quod forsitan minime fecissetis, si favores et gratias, quibus domus nostra regia dictum Ordinem prevenit hactenus, et subsequi poterit infuturum, debite librassetis. Et ideo valde placeret nobis ut, ad redimendam ingratitude hujusmodi, prefatum Ricardum, jam ad vestrum Generale Capitulum accedentem, haberetis consideratione nostri cum exhibitione favoris et gratie sincerius commendatum, ut preter ad quod tante probitatis et note bonitatis viro debetur ex meritis, ex recommendationis nostre suffragio sentiat incrementum, Ordoque vestra ex hoc nos inveniat in oportunitatibus gratiores. Datum apud Westmonasterium, 20 die Aprilis.*"

Secret and arduous affairs of the kingdom sent Winkley also to the Roman court, for which he had letters of credence to the pope, dated April 25th. Benedict XII. answered the king, by Winkley, July 13th, expressing his desire to establish peace between England and France. For the expenses to and fro, and at the papal court, he received, October 17th, £10., and October 24th, £20. He was not re-installed in the provincialship.

In 1342, the royal confessor was again sent to the Roman court. Preparatory to his journey he staid some time in London, and received, April 7th, 100s. for expenses there; a grey palfrey for riding, worth 113s. 4d., and a sumpter-horse for his *harness* worth 46s. 8d., both bought for him May 7th, 25th; and had his letters of credence to the pope, dated May 22nd, in which the king also begged some privileges for the royal chapel; and June 8th, forty marks for travelling expences.

Early in the following year, whilst at Portsmouth, Winkley was plundered of goods to no small amount. He seems to have fallen into the hands of freebooters; for Richard Hokere and Richard Swayn, of Winchelsea, two royal officers, were sent after the robbers, carrying a writ, dated May 6th, for all sheriffs and bailiffs to aid in arresting and conveying to the Tower of London, Rog. de Dynton, Will. Pevenese of Portsmouth, John Spencer of Portsmouth, Rob. Blake, Will. Havyn of Feversham, Rog. Smyth, and other evil-doers and peace-breakers, who had committed the outrage. About this time the confessor started from London for the papal court, "pro arduis negotiis ipsius domini regis domino summo pontifici exponendis;" and the journey there and back took him 113 days. Immediately after, he was despatched to Vannes in France, which took up another 64 days. He was allowed 6s. a day for his and his companion's expenses in both journeys, and October 11th, 1343, there were paid into his own hands in the exchequer, £33 18s., for the Roman journey, 116s. 8d. for some papal bulls, and 50s. for passage and re-passage of the sea; and £19 4s. for the French journey.

After this time, Winkley was taken up only with the duties of his ministry. He had a grant of forty marks a year, April 17th, 1344, in aid of his expences, and for better maintaining his state in the king's service. A royal gift of £4, 19s. was made to him, March 2nd, 1345-6. He obtained two royal pardons of manslaughter, one February 6th, 1346-7, in favour of Rich. Kyng, for the death of Walter de Luttotte; the other, July 25th following, in favour of Will. Smythiot, of Cambridge, for the death of one Stephen, called Frenshman, or Borgulon. His pension was last paid him, March 6th, 1346-7, and July 4th, the order for payment was issued, but not executed. Winkley ceased to be confessor some time before Christmas, when F. Arnald de Strillegh held the charge, and it is evident that he had now closed his life.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Claus. 8th Edw. III, m. 11 d. Exit. Scac., Pasch., 9th Edw. III, m. 6. Claus. 9th Edw. III, m. 26 d. Exit. Scac., Pasch., 11th Edw. III, m. 4. Rot. Aleman., 11th Edw. III, m. 2. Rot. Scoc., 11th Edw. III, m. 6. Exit Scac., Mich., 13th Edw. III, m. 4. Lib. Garderob. 12th-16th Edw. III, Treas. of Rec. of Exch., vol. A<sup>5</sup>. Exit Scac., Mich., 15th Edw. III, m. 7, 8, 11. Ex. Tab.

Mag. Gen. Ord. Ex. Scac., Mich., 14th Edw. III, m. 6. Claus. 14th Edw. III, p. 1, m. 27 d. Rot. Rom et Franc., 14th-15th Edw. III, m. 6. Exit. Scac., Mich., 15th Edw. III, m. 5, 7, 11. Lib. Garderob., 17th-19th (15th-18th) Edw. III, Treas. of Rec. of Exch., vol. A<sup>2</sup>. Rot. Rom., 16th Edw. III, m. 2. Exit. Scac., Pasch., 16th Edw. III, m. 14. Pat. 17th Edw. III, p. 1, m. 23 d. Claus.

## F. HUGH DE DUCTON.

F. Hugh de Ducton, or Dutton, became S.T.M., and a professor of divinity at Oxford. In the general chapter of 1339, he was made the vicar-general of England: "Item facimus Vicarium Generalem in Provincia Angliæ F. Hugonem de Ductona, Magistrum in Theologia, de Provincia Angliæ, donec Prior Provincialis electus fuerit et confirmatus, et præsens extiterit in eadem." In the register of the bishop of Winchester, August 11th, 1339, occurs, "Fratr Hugo de Ducton, Ordinis Prædicatorum, in Provincia Anglicana Vicarius Generalis." The chapter held shortly after at Winchester, over which he presided, elected him provincial.<sup>1</sup>

## F. NICHOLAS DE MONINGTON.

F. Nicholas de Monington was provincial, but the exact time of his government does not appear. In 1365, F. Thomas de Ringstead, bishop of Bangor, on his death-bed in the Black Friars' convent at Shrewsbury, made him an executor of his will, dated December 3rd, and proved February 9th following. He belonged to the convent of Guildford, and died April 29th, on which day his yearly *obitus* was kept.<sup>2</sup>

## F. WILLIAM DE BODEKISHAM.

He was a master of theology, and a professor. Whilst he held the office of provincial, seventeen religious of the convent of Oxford, evidently young students as some of them were foreigners, broke into open rebellion. The provincial appealed to the secular power, and a mandate was issued, May 4th, 1370, to the sheriff and a serjeant-at-arms, to give him or his vicar all assistance in restoring discipline; and proclamation was made in the town to prevent any armed resistance.

In the general chapter of 1378, at Carcassonne, Bodekisham, though not then holding the supreme authority, was degraded from his other honours, in the great dispute with the master-general, but on appeal he was restored in the following year.<sup>3</sup>

## F. THOMAS DE RUSHOOK.

For several years, F. Thomas Rushook was prior of Hereford, where, in 1352, he was governing a community of eight priests and three lay brothers. Some time after he was elected provincial.

In 1374, the provincial was called to a council at Westminster, summoned by the king soon after pentecost, to decide the question of

17th Edw. III, p. 1, m. 13 d. Pat. 18th Edw. III, p. 1, m. 12. Pat. 19th Edw. III, p. 1, m. 14. Exit Scac., Mich., 19th Edw. III, m. 19. Liberate, 19th Edw. III, m. 4. Liberate, 20th Edw. III, m. 6. Exit Scac., Mich., 20th Edw. III, m. 3, 34. Rot. Cart et Pat. apud Cales, 21st Edw. III, m. 17, 22. Exit. Scac., Mich., 21st Edw. III, m. 40. Liberate, 21st Edw. III, m. 4. Rot liberat. draperie pellure etc., 21st, 22nd, 23rd Edw. III. Rymer (new edit.)

<sup>1</sup> Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Reg. Ad. de Orleton, epis. Winton, vol. i, fol. 78. Leander Alberti, De Vivis illustribus Ord. Præd. 1517. Leland, Comment. de Script. Brit. Wood, Hist. et Ant. Oxon. Quetif et Echard.

<sup>2</sup> Tanner's MSS., fol. 179; in Bibl. Bodl. Willis's Bangor.

<sup>3</sup> Pat., 44th Edw. III, p. 1, m. 14 d. Bullar. Ord. Præd.

the pope's dominion over ecclesiastical temporalities and his feudatory claim to England. He sat, with three other masters of theology, on a form in front of the prince of Wales and archbishop of Canterbury. Being called on first to give his opinion, he begged to be excused such a difficult matter, and counselled, that, according to the custom of his Order in arduous questions, they should say the *Veni Creator Spiritus*, or a mass of the Holy Ghost. The debate took up two days, and after much tergiversation and recrimination, a negative answer was returned.

In his provincial duties, Rushook fell into grave dissension with F. Elias Raimundi, master-general of the Order. The provincial was supported by F. John de Leicester, his vicar-general of Ireland, and other masters and leading members of the province. The general-chapter at Carcassonne, in June, 1378, removed him and all his supporters from every office, and excluded them from private cells and native convents; and appointed F. John Parish, F. John Empsay, and F. Thomas Nortebe successively vicars-general of England, and F. Robert Cusack vicar-general of Ireland. Nortebe does not seem to have acted, for shortly after F. William Siward was in his place. The matter was carried before the English parliament and the Roman court. The provincial and all the late provincial chapter petitioned the king and parliament to hear their proctors, F. John de Leicester, vicar of Ireland, F. William Cambe, S. Th. Bac., and F. Peter Daniel, against F. John Parish, who was acting against the honour of the kingdom and safety of the Order. Rushook sent his procurator to Rome, whilst Empsey appeared in behalf of the opponents. A royal inhibition, November 10th, forbade any of the Order to hinder him unduly in his appeal to the holy see, and in the exercise of his office as provincial. Urban VI committed the matter to cardinal Nicolas Caraccioli, who solemnly hearing both sides, pronounced, August 25th, 1379, the deprivation of Rushook and Lester to be unjust and null, and that all the acts of the provincial were canonical, and reinstated them and all their supporters: he decided that the four vicars-general, Siward, Empsay, Parish, and Cusack were intruders, revoked their appointments, and cancelled all that the general chapter of 1378 had done against Bodkisham; and in order that his sentence might be carried into execution, he made Bodkisham procurator of the provincial and his party, to enforce it, and enjoined the archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, Dublin, Cassel, the bishops of London, Winchester, Norwich, Hereford, Rochester, Dundalken, and Carlisle, the master-general, vicar-general of the Order, the general chapter, etc., to carry it into execution within six days. All which, Boniface IX, at the instance of Richard II, February 20th, 1396-7, ratified and confirmed.

At the royal court, Rushook soon rose in favour. Edward III. gave him, as provincial, an order for a new habit, July 14th, 1376. Richard II, ascending the throne, in 1377, made him his confessor; and at this time he was a professor of theology. The king, October 6th, 1380, put him into the office of chirographer in the common bench, till otherwise provided for; January 25th, 1380-1, granted him a pension of £40 a year; and June 9th, 1382, presented him to the archdeaconry of St. Asaph.

Through the royal influence, Rushook was promoted by the pope, January 16th, 1382-3, to the bishopric of Llandaff. He had the temporalities restored, April 2nd; made his profession of obedience at

Oxford, April 18th, and was consecrated, May 3rd, in the church of the Black Friars of London, by the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of Winchester, Exeter, and Ely. But in 1385, he was translated to Chichester (the bull of provision being dated October 16th), of which he had the custody of the temporalities, December 6th, and they were fully restored, March 26th following. He was retained as the king's confessor; and although his pension of £40 ceased on the last day of April, 1383, he and his companion or chaplain (F. John Burghill, afterwards royal confessor and bishop) were still provided, at the royal expense, with the winter and summer habits and cappas, and with beds and bedding, and were attended by four valets or grooms. In June, 1384, he had a royal gift of £6 13s. 4d., for small expenses at the court; and in September, 1385, cloth for a cappa and capuce against the burial of the king's mother.

In 1386, the king, coerced by parliament, put the administration of the state into the hands of commissioners, but in a council at Nottingham, in August of the following year, he got the judges to declare the commission to be prejudicial to the regal prerogatives, and stopped its execution. Thereupon the parliament assembled February 3rd, 1387-8, condemned the judges, though they pleaded that they had been overawed, as traitors, and, March 6th, their sentence was repeated. On the same day, the bishop of Chichester was impeached for being present when the questions were put up to the judges, for threatening them into their answers, concealing the object of the traitors, and by his connivance exposing the whole realm to danger. The bishop denied the charge, declaring that no threats had been used, that he was under secrecy as to the answers, and that he had taken care no evil should arise from the transaction. The lords temporal found him guilty of treason, and banished him into Ireland for life. The city of Cork, or within two leagues, was assigned as his residence; with permission to receive forty marks a year from any friend who would allow him so much. The safe conduct, July 8th, 1388, suffered him to take forty marks for the first year, one bed, clothing, a book for saying his hours, and two English servants; and he was required to be at the port of Bristol by August 1st, and at Cork by Michaelmas day.

As a consolation in his exile, pope Urban VI translated him to the see of Triburna (Kilmore); but as the revenues were wholly inadequate, his friends petitioned parliament, that for God's sake and as a work of charity, a subsistence might be assigned to him for life. And so an exchequer pension of £40 a year was granted him, March 10th, 1389-90. His pension was regularly paid him, and for the last time, January 25th, 1392-3. Unable to separate himself from the scenes of his former greatness, he was hovering on the outskirts of the royal court when death overtook him, broken hearted at his political disgrace. He was buried within the church of Seal, in Kent.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Assis. (Heref.), 26th Edw. III. Rot. Assis. (Heref.), 27th-30th Edw. III. Claus., 27th Edw. III, m. 17 d. Rot. liberat. pannorum etc., 48th Edw. III.—1st Rich. II. Claus., 50th Edw. III, p. 2, m. 8. Petitiones ad Parl. R. 290. Rot. liberat. pannorum etc., 1st-3rd Rich. II. Pat., 2nd Rich. II, p. 1, m. 17 d.

Pat., 4th Rich. II, p. 1, m. 6. Pat., 5th Rich. II, p. 2, m. 1. Pat., 6th Rich. II, p. 3, m. 14. Partic. Comp. Custod. Garder. Hosp. Regis, 6th, 7th Rich. II. Comp. Custod. Garder. Hosp. Regis, 7th, 8th Rich. II. Rot. liberat. pannorum etc., 7th-9th Rich. II. Pat., 8th Rich. II, p. 1, m. 11. Pat., 9th Rich. II, p. 1,

## F. WILLIAM SIWARD.

When F. John de Woderow resigned the office of confessor to the king, the charge of the royal conscience was imposed, November 12th, 1376, on F. William Siward, who was a master of theology of Oxford, and taught in his convent there. On the same day, the pension of £69 10s. 6d. was assigned to him, being 3s. a day (£54 12s.) to maintain him and his companion, and the men serving him in the royal household, four horses and one hackney; 1½d. a day each (£9 2s. 6d.) for the wages of four grooms or valets; and 116s. for small expenses. About the end of March, 1377, he received the cloth for winter and summer habits of himself and companion, their bedding, table-napery, etc., and the robes of their four valets. But Edward III. died, and his charge ceased, June 21st. He had then absolutely received, June 6th, only £10 of his pension, though a loan of £33 6s. 8d. had been advanced, January 16th; so that there were due to him £23 3s., 110s. 6d., and 69s. 0½d. On October 14th, he was paid £19 15s. 3d. for pension after his office ceased, by order of the royal council, and gave up the patent of his grant. He had £20, July 20th, 1383, which he had a right to demand for certain services to the late king; but it was not till April 23rd, 1390, that the settlement of £32 2s. 6½d. discharged the balance due to him.

On leaving the royal court, Siward remained in London, being prior of the convent there. In 1378, he was involved in the dispute between Rushook and the master-general. He sat in the great provincial synod of 1382, held at the Blackfriars of London, and May 21st, subscribed the condemnation of the twenty-four conclusions of Wyclif. The chapter of 1383 elected him provincial. On All Saints, the same year, he preached before the king at Eltham, and received the fee of 13s. 4d. The usual £20 for the provincial chapter was advanced to him, March 18th, 1390-1, and was made an absolute payment, April 27th. He was released from his supreme office, April 2nd, 1393, by the master-general, on which occasion he was called *magister Ulricus Sevard* in the register of the Order; and, the same day, F. Robert Humbleton was appointed vicar-general of the province. Afterwards, F. Alexander Bache, bishop of St. Asaph, and royal confessor, made him an executor of his will, dated at Clatford, August 13th, 1394, and proved, December 15th following. On the nativity of St. John Baptist (June 24th), 1396, he preached in the chapel within the manor of Havering, before Richard II., and had 40s. for his pains. John Drax, serjeant-at-arms, who arrested and had in custody F. John Haket and F. John Edmunton, for some political offence, received a mandate of July 29th, 1396, to deliver the prisoners to F. John Depyng and F. William Siward, and the convent of London, there to be kept in safe custody.<sup>1</sup>

m. 11. Pat., 9th Rich. II, p. 2, m. 23. Claus., 12th Rich. II, m. 45. Pat., 13th Rich. II, p. 3, m. 27. Exit. Scac., Mich., 14th Rich. II, m. 1, 8. Exit. Scac., Mich., 15th Rich. II, m. 1, 10. Exit. Scac., Mich., 16th Rich. II, m. 1, 10. Eulogium Historiarum. Bullarium. Ord. Præd. Archdale's Monasticon Hibernicum. Walsingham.

<sup>1</sup> Rot. liberat. pannor. etc., 48th Edw. III.—1st Rich. II. Pat., 50th Edw. III, p. 2, m. 11. Exit. Scac., Pasch., 51st Edw. III, m. 27. Exit. Scac., Mich.,

51st Edw. III, m. 27. Comp. F. Will Siward in Garder. Regis, 1st Rich. II. Exit. Scac., Mich., 2nd Rich. II, m. 10. Cotton. MSS. Cleopatra, E. II. Exit. Scac., Pasch., 6th Rich. II, m. 13. Comp. Custod. Garder. Hosp. Regis, 7th-8th Rich. II. Exit. Scac., Pasch., 13th Rich. II, m. 2. Exit. Scac., Mich., 14th Rich. II, m. 2, 23. Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Lib. Contrarot. Garder. Hosp. Regis, 19th 20th Rich. II. Claus., 20th Rich. II, p. 1, m. 27. Bullar. Ord. Præd. Willis's St. Asaph.

## F. THOMAS PALMER.

F. Thomas Palmer, S.T.M. preached, on the feast of SS. Peter and Paul (June 29th), 1384, in the church of the Friar-Minors of Southampton, before Richard II., who gave him a fee of 13s. 4d. He received, July 6th, 1387, the £20 from the exchequer for the provincial chapter. On All Saints' day, 1389, he occupied the pulpit in the royal chapel of Eltham, and the king gave him 20s.: so too, at Eltham, on Palm Sunday (March 27th), in the following year, 13s. 4d.: also on Epiphany (January 6th), 1392-3, at Eltham, and on the second Sunday of Lent (February 27th) following, at Shene, on both occasions receiving 20s. from the royal purse: and on Ascension day (May 15th) 1293, his sermon in the royal chapel at East Hampstead was rewarded with 40s.

In 1393, the master-general of the Order appointed Palmer visitator of the two visitations of the province, those of London and the *Marches*, to put down and correct those who gainsayed the graces and privileges granted over the head of the provincial. In the chapter held in the summer of the same year, he was chosen provincial: and the master-general, in confirming his election, November 23rd, committed the convent of Oxford to his special care "de regimine prioris et de incorporatis." His government of his brethren, however, was unhappy, and some charges of severity brought up the question as to whether his election had been canonical. The master-general appointed F. William Bagthorpe, prior of Lynn, November 30th, 1395, to investigate the matter, charging him to enquire into the truth in every possible way consistent with the canonical sanctions and the constitutions and laudable customs of the Order; and he was to forward his report sealed to the prior of Cologne for the master-general.

Whether it was that any of the charges were true, does not appear; but certain it is that Palmer, and every vicar of the province under him, were removed, June 28th, 1396, from office, by the master-general, who at the same time appointed F. William Bagthorpe to be vicar-general of the province, with plenary powers, until another provincial was duly elected and confirmed. On the last day of February following, he was cited to appear before the general chapter, held June 10th, etc., at Frankfort.

But scarcely was Palmer out of one office than he was into another. On the elevation of F. John Deping, prior of London, in July, 1397, to the see of Waterford and Lismore in Ireland, Palmer was elected prior of that great house. He personally received the payments of the pensions, December 17th, 1399, for the provincial chapter and his convent; and December 15th, 1401, and September 26th, 1402, for his convent. On Palm Sunday (April 8th), 1403, he preached before Henry IV., at Eltham, receiving 40s. from the king. He ceased from his office about the end of 1407, when his name disappears from the records of the living.

Palmer is enumerated amongst the men of learning of his day, and was held in friendship by Richard Clifford, bishop of London. He was a noted opponent of Wyclif, against whom most of his writings were directed. The extinction of the Great Schism also employed his pen. See *Quetif et Echard* for his works.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Custod. Garder. Hosp. Regis. 10th Rich. II., m. 12. Lib. de Recept. et 7th-8th Rich. II. Exit. Seac., Pasch., Prestit. in Garder. Hosp. Regis, 13th-14th

## F. WILLIAM PIKWORTH.

In the synod of 1382 at the Blackfriars of London, F. William Pikworth was one of the bachelors of divinity of Oxford, who, May 21st, condemned the opinions of Wyclif. Afterwards he proceeded master of theology. In the chapter at Newcastle-on-Tyne, August 15th, 1397, he was chosen provincial, and although he was elected "*a majore et saniori parte electorum*," the master-general, whilst confirming him in the office, October 20th, made an absolute election in his favour, lest there should have been any defect whereby the appointment would devolve on himself. Moreover, he obtained full powers, November 11th, from Boniface IX. to appoint a provincial: and evidently he had to meet some trouble when, November 2nd, in the following year, he made Pikworth vicar-general in the province, with full authority, "*in casu quo per alium quam per Ordinem absolveretur*." But Pikworth remained in power; and when the parliament, in 1402, passed an ordinance, that the four Mendicant Orders should not receive any infant under fourteen years of age, without the assent of the nearest of kin or guardians, he and the other three provincials were summoned into full parliament, there to promise for themselves and their successors to observe the statute. On Easter-day (April 15th) 1403, being still provincial, he preached before Henry IV. at Eltham, and received the royal alms of 40s.<sup>1</sup>

## F. JOHN LANCASTER.

In 1396, F. John Lancaster was teaching, as a master of theology, in the convent of Cambridge. He is casually mentioned as provincial, in August, 1410, in the episcopal register of Exeter.<sup>2</sup>

## F. JOHN TILLE.

For nearly fifty years, the notices of the provincials become very fragmentary, nor is it certain that the series is complete. F. John Tille and F. Thomas Bird are admitted here only on strong presumption, and not on that positive evidence which is most desirable.

F. John Tille preached at Shene, on Lady-day (March 25th), 1393, before the king, who rewarded him with 26s. 8d. Also on the third Sunday of Lent (March 18th) 1402-3, being then S.T.M., he preached at Eltham before Henry IV., and had 40s. Being attached to the convent of London, he received payments of the pension May 3rd, and July 11th, 1408, and November 15th, 1402, as prior of that house. Henry IV. made him his confessor, and granted him as such, January 4th, 1412-13, a life pension of forty marks out of the ulnage and subsidy of cloth within the city of Winchester, in its suburbs and soke, and elsewhere in Hants: and he attended that monarch on his

Rich. II. Comp. Custod. Garder. Hosp. Regis, 16th-17th Rich. II. Ex. Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Exit. Scac., Mich., 1st Hen. IV., m. 8. Exit. Scac., Mich., 3rd Hen. IV., m. 18. Exit. Scac., Pasch., 3rd Hen. IV., m. 26. Comp. Tho. More, custod. Garder. Hosp. Regis, 4th Hen. IV. Leland, Comment. Leland, Collectanea. Quetif et Echard.

<sup>1</sup> Cotton MSS. Cleopatra, E. II. Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Comp. Tho. More, custod. Garder. Hosp. Regis, 4th Hen. IV. Bullar. Ord. Præd. Rot. Parliam., vol. iii, p. 502.

<sup>2</sup> Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Reg. Edm. Stafford, epis. Exon., vol. i, p. 101.

death-bed. This pension was confirmed, for a fine of four marks, by Henry V., June 26th, 1413; also by Henry VI., December 15th, 1422. The payment appears to have been irregular, for December 9th, 1413, the exchequer disbursed £6 19s. 2d., which the collectors ought to have paid; and the collectors had a mandate, November 24th, 1415, to pay up the arrears.

When William Taylor, a priest, was cited before the archbishop of Canterbury for heresy, his writings were submitted for examination to certain *Sacræ Paginæ Professores* of the four Mendicant Orders. In the chapter-house of St. Paul's, February 20th, 1422-3, Tille, in the name of himself and four brethren, deposed against Taylor, and the other three Orders concurred in the censure, which was repeated, February 25th, in *le Hostrye* of the Blackfriars of London. Taylor suffered, March 1st, under the terrible statute *de hæretico comburendo*. Unless Tille was new provincial, the Friar-Preachers were not represented, on this occasion, equally with the other three Orders. In 1428, Ralph Mungyn, chaplain, was detected of heretical pravity before the archbishop's provincial council, in the chapter-house of St. Paul's, and July 28th, Tille was present. Mungyn recanted at St. Paul's Cross.<sup>1</sup>

#### F. JOHN ROKILL.

On the cessation of his predecessor, F. John Rokill was appointed vicar-general by the master-general of the Order, and was elected provincial in the ensuing chapter of the province; and this must have been in, or shortly before, the year 1427, for he was in office, in the usual manner, in 1428. After his removal he abode in the convent of London, and received payments of the pension, April 19th, 1442, December 2nd, 1443, and December 2nd, 1448, on the last occasion being mentioned as prior there.<sup>2</sup>

#### F. PHILIP BOYDON.

F. Philip Boydon was clothed and professed at Shrewsbury. He became prior of Kings-Langley; but the master-general, "ex certis causis," removed him from office, and remitted him to his native convent, forbidding him anywise to return to Kings-Langley. At the request of Jane, dowager queen of England, Martin V., August 26th, 1426, sanctioned what had been thus done. Afterwards he was elected provincial, and as such appeared in the convocation of prelates at St. Paul's London, April 28th, 1438, when he and the other Mendicant provincials had to answer Master Philip Norris, dean of Dublin, in that ribald attack on their Orders, which two years later was censured by Eugenius IV.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Comp. Custod. Garder. Hosp. Regis, 16th-17th Rich. II. Comp. Tho. More, Custod. Gard. Hosp. Regis, 4th Hen. IV. Exit. Scac., Paschl., 9th Henry IV, m. 3, 17. Exit. Scac., Mich., 14th Hen. IV, m. 4. Rot. Pat., 14th Henry IV, m. 9; original grant in the archives of the Corporation of Winchester. Pat., 1st Hen.

V, p. 2, m. 30. Exit. Scac., Mich., 1st Hen. V, m. 8. Claus., 3rd Hen. V, m. 10. Pat., 1st Hen. VI, p. 1, m. 12. Capgrave's Chron. Wilkins.

<sup>2</sup> Exit. Scac., Paschl., 20th Hen. VI, m. 1: Mich., 22nd Hen. VI, m. 3: Mich., 27th Hen. VI, m. 7. Bullar. Ord. Præd.

<sup>3</sup> Wilkins. Bullar. Ord. Præd.

## F. THOMAS BIRD.

F. Thomas Bird, or Brid, S.T.D. and prof., laboured much to extinguish the Great Schism. On a false report of the death of Richard Cantwell, bishop of Lismore and Waterford, he was appointed to that see by Eugenius IV. in 1438, but did not receive episcopal consecration. He was sent as ambassador of Henry VI., "pro unitate ecclesie," into Germany, to Frederick, king of the Romans, and into other foreign parts, for which he received forty marks, March 28th, 1442, in full of all the expenses of the journey. For all his trouble as to the schism and his embassy no just reward was assigned him, so that he greatly impoverished himself and his friends. He, therefore, petitioned Henry VI. for recompense; and the king, October 22nd in the same year, granted him a pension of twenty marks, for nine years, out of the customs of the port of Kingston-on-Hull. Afterwards he went on an embassy into France with the earl of Suffolk, and being sent back with letters to the king, received £26 13s. 4d., August 17th, 1444, and also £13 6s. 8d. for joining the earl again. In the same year, he went to the pope for the quiet and unity of the Church; and in connection with the embassy of the marquis of Suffolk, had to carry dispatches to the king, and then to return to the marquis with the royal letters; for the expenses of all which the royal council assigned him forty marks, paid February 17th, 1444-5. After all these labours, he was recompensed, October 29th, 1445, with a pension of forty marks a year out of the port of Southampton. On June 7th, 1448, he received the pension for the provincial chapter; at which time he seems to have held the government of his brethren. Nicholas V. provided him, March 27th, 1450, to the see of St. Asaph; but Thomas Knight was already the bishop elect; and on the head of which Thomas the mitre alighted is a knotty problem in history, though the evidence seems to favour Knight.<sup>1</sup>

## F. NICHOLAS STREMER.

F. Nicholas Stremer, S.T.M., belonged to the convent of Guildford, where his *obitus* was kept viii Id. Nov. (November 6th). He was provincial of England; but the period of his tenure of office is not ascertained.<sup>2</sup>

## F. WILLIAM EDMUNDSON.

F. William Edmundson, S.T.D., became prior of Cambridge about 1465, and, during that time, held the government of the province. As provincial, he sued, on account of tallies, for the pension to the chapters, in 1472, July 2nd, the late sheriff of Wilts, and November 18th, the late sheriff of Salop, each for 40s., due May 5th, 1469. He ceased from office in in 1473.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Exit. Scac., Mich., 20th Hen. VI, m. 2, 3, 15. Pat., 21st Hen. VI, p. 1, m. 27. Claus., 24th Hen. VI, m. 23. Exit. Scac., Mich., 22nd Hen. VI, m. 5: Pasch., m. 3. Exit. Scac., Mich., 23rd Hen. VI, m. 10. Pat., 24th Hen. VI, p. 1, m. 15, 35. Exit. Scac., Pasch., 26th Hen. VI, m. 6. Bullar. Ord. Præd. Ware, de Præs. Hib. Brady, Episcopal Succession.

<sup>2</sup> Tanner's MSS., fol. 179; in Bibl. Bodl.

<sup>3</sup> Exit. Scac., Pasch., 6th Edw. IV, m. 2. Exit. Scac., Pasch., 7th Edw. IV, m. 3. Placita coram Baron. de Scac., 9th Edw. IV, m. 26; Trin., m. 40; Pasch., 12th Edw. IV, m. 5 d, 17; Trin., m. 29; Mich. m. 37. Harl. MSS. cod. 2176, fol. 27.

## F. JOHN PAIN.

F. John Pain, or Payne, an Englishman, studied at the convent of Oxford, and became S.T.D. and professor there. He was elected provincial in 1473. In the registers of the master-general, he is mentioned as such, January 14th, 1473-4, November 11th, 1475, May 21st, 1476, and May 17th, 1478. He received the pensions, October 23rd, 1477, for the chapter, and November 11th following for the convent of Oxford. The territorial jurisdiction of the provincials was lessened when the general chapter at Rome, June 10th, &c., 1481, raised Scotland into an independent province. On the recommendation of Edward IV, pope Sixtus V. provided him, March 17th 1482-3, to the see of Meath, in Ireland. He had had the custody of the temporalities committed to him, February 15th; and June 8th, on which day the bull of provision was received by the royal council, Edward V, styling him "oure trusty and welbeloved clerk and chaplayn," ordered that he should be put into real possession, and that a mandate should be sent to the chancellor of Ireland for the same purpose. Richard III, on payment of a fine of 6s. 8d., confirmed Edward IV's grant of the custody, July 16th following; and on the feast of St. Dominic (then kept August 5th) the bishop was enthroned by his clergy in the church of St. Patrick at Trim.

This bishop supported the regal pretensions of Lambert Simnel, and crowned him, May 24th, 1487, at Dublin, when he preached in favour of that extraordinary adventurer; but soon made his peace with the king, and received a royal pardon. He was made master of the rolls in Ireland. Dying May 6th, 1506, he was buried in the Dominican convent of St. Saviour at Dublin. In the cathedral of St. Patrick he had placed a marble tombstone inlaid with brass, near the west door, bearing his epitaph in limping rhyme; but it has long disappeared.<sup>1</sup>

## F. WILLIAM RICHFORD.

F. William Richford, professor of the sacred science, belonged to the priory of Guildford. Being elected provincial in 1483, he was at the general chapters, October 10th, &c., 1484, at Rome; June 29th, &c., 1486, and June 3rd, &c., 1487, both at Venice; in all which chapters masters of the Order were elected; and in that of 1484 Ireland was unanimously erected into a separate province. He was adjudged to death in Sir William Stanley's conspiracy, January 30th, 1494-5, at the Guildhall, London; but though his life was spared, he did not survive long. In the obituary of his convent he is noted as one "*qui moribus ac sana doctrina totum ordinem decoravit*;" his *obitus* was kept iv non. Maii.<sup>2</sup>

## F. WILLIAM BEETH.

F. William Beeth was educated from his youth amongst the Dominicans of Oxford; and his great knowledge, particularly in theology, gained him renown amongst learned men, especially those

<sup>1</sup> Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Exit Scac. Mich., 18th Edw. IV, m. 2, 3. Pat., 1st Rich. III, p. 1, m. 8 (18). Docket Book of Royal Grants; Harl. MSS. cod. 433, fol. 229b. Ware, de Pras. Hib. Wood.

Athen. Oxon. Bullar. Ord. Præd. De Burgo, Hib. Dom.

<sup>2</sup> Tanner's MSS. fol. 179; in Bibl. Bodl. Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Hall's Union.

of his Order. Being also a person of great discretion, he was elected provincial in 1495, and discharged the office till 1505, at which time it is probable that he died. He wrote some works, which Antony a Wood enumerates.

#### F. ROBERT FELMINGHAM.

F. Robert Felmingham was chosen provincial in 1505, and the master-general confirmed his election November 11th. The time of his death does not appear.<sup>2</sup>

#### F. ROBERT MILES.

F. Robert Miles, s.t. prof., was, at the same time, provincial and the prior of King's-Langley. Being superior of the priory of Dartford in both these capacities, he concurred with the prioress of Dartford in a presentation, November 26th, 1522, to the church of Elmsden in Kent. In the archives of the English Dominican province is still preserved a *Collectarium*, in small folio of 134 pages, written in black-letter on vellum, and at the bottom of the first page after the calendar is: *Orate p' a'i'a Venerabilis p'ris ff'us Rob'ti f'p'is sacre theologie m'ti ac q'nda' p'vincialis anglie q' hu'c libru' f'ic' fecit A° r'i M cccc xxiij.* He occurs in the register of the master-general, June 26th, July 6th. 1525, and June 30th, 1526; and died about the spring of 1527.<sup>3</sup>

#### F. JOHN HODGKIN.

F. John Hodgkin studied at Cambridge, where he took the degrees of s.t. mag. in the Order, and D.D. in the University. He belonged to the convent of Sudbury, where he taught theology. Being chosen provincial in 1527, he was confirmed in the office, May 22nd, by the master-general. In the same year, he was one of those friars who conferred with Thomas Bilney, at Norwich, and led him to recant. The prior and convent of Sudbury, February 18th, 1529-30, granted him the use of a house with gardens and stables for life; and he was to pay 5s. a year as long as he discharged the office of provincial.

On the establishment of the royal supremacy, in 1534, nearly two-thirds of the Friar-Preachers withdrew into Ireland, Scotland, and Flanders. Those who were left behind were deprived of their ordinary head, and the king appointed the provincial of the Augustinian Friars to be master-general of all the Mendicant Orders, and F. John Hilsey to be provincial of the Black Friars. Hodgkin passively submitted to the loss of his authority.<sup>4</sup>

#### F. JOHN HILSEY.

F. John Hilsey, Hilsley, or Hildesley, belonged to the family of that name at Benham in Berkshire, originally of the Hildesleys of

<sup>1</sup> Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Wood, Athen. Oxon. Quetif et Echarl.

<sup>2</sup> Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Kirkpatrick's Norwich.

<sup>3</sup> Kennett's MSS.; Lansdowne MSS.,

cod. 947, fol. 74 b. Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord.

<sup>4</sup> Ex Tab. Mag. Gen. Ord. Miscellaneous Books of the Court of Augmentation, vol. c, fol. 96 b. Cooper's Athen. Cantab.

Hildesley, in the same county. He joined the Black Friars at Bristol, and was sent thence to Oxford, where, in May, 1527, he supplicated to be admitted to the reading of the Sentences, and, in November, 1532, being s.r. bac., he was admitted, on supplication, to the degree of doctor of divinity, but did not stand in the act following. Whilst prior of Bristol, in 1532 or 1533, he preached hotly against Hugh Latimer, and wrote to the chancellor, May 2nd, complaining of his sermons, and of the divisions they were causing in that town. When the royal supremacy was fully established, in 1534, he devoted all his energies to carrying out the king's will, insomuch that the king constituted him provincial of the Friar Preachers, in order to bring them into subjection. A commission was issued, April 13th, to F. George Brown, provincial of the Augustinian Friars and to Hilsey, to visit and reform the five Orders of Friars (Crutched Friars being included), to reduce them to the supremacy. The two commissioners immediately began their visitations; and on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, the convents of all the five Orders in London made their free and unanimous submission. At Bristol, June 9th, Hilsey found two observantine friars, who were preaching against the supremacy; and pursuing them through Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall, all the time executing his commission, he came upon them at Cardiff, July 2nd, where the bailiff had just arrested them, and was carrying them prisoners towards London. From Exeter, June 21st, he wrote to Cromwell: "I haue nott fownde onny rellygyus p'sons in my vysytacons that hathe vtterly denyede and refusyde the othe to be obedyente, trew, and agreable vn to the kyng's hyghe pleasure and wyll. Yett I haue fownde some that hathe sworne wythe an euyll wyll, and slenderly hathe takyn an othe to be obedyent; off whome I schall more openly declare and schewe vn to yowe att my nexte comyng vn to yowre honorable mayst'shypp, by God's g'ce."

As master-general of all the Mendicants, the provincial of the Augustinians appointed F. William Oliver to be prior of the Black Friars of Cambridge. This prior being a supporter of the supremacy of the pope, was soon denounced by Cranmer in a letter to Cromwell, June 7th, 1534, as only a man of very small learning, sinister behaviour, ill qualities, and of suspected conversation of living. The recommendation that Hilsey should be put in his place was superseded by the appointment of F. Gregory Dodd, a staunch supporter of the royal cause; whilst Hilsey was made master-general of his own Order and prior of London. He found no peace. F. Robert Stroddel surrendered the priorship of London very reluctantly, and stirred up many friends "to come to hytt ageyn." "And as for y<sup>e</sup> offyce of y<sup>e</sup> m<sup>r</sup> gen'all of ouer relygyon, y<sup>e</sup> whyche yo<sup>r</sup> mastershypppe appoyntyd to me," Hilsey wrote to Cromwell, October 16th, "master p'vynceyall off y<sup>e</sup> austen freers dothe take hytt apon hym: & wher y<sup>e</sup> we, by y<sup>e</sup> cowncell off ower hole gen'all chaptre hathe made certeyn assygnacions, he hathe changyd and broken them agen, wythowt any cause or reason whye, sayyinge y<sup>t</sup> he ys ower m<sup>r</sup> gen'all, and y<sup>t</sup> we shall doe nothyng but vndre hym. Nowe, ryght hon'able master, here ys owr greffe; doe yo<sup>e</sup> as yowe shall thynke best yn hytt. I am att yo<sup>r</sup> com'awndmet, & shalbe ever by God's grace." He was continued, and soon the still greater influence of a bishopric was given him.

Hilsey was consecrated to the see of Rochester, September 18th,

1535, at Winchester, by the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops of Winchester and Sarum. The temporalities were restored October 4th. He retained the priorship of London *in commendam*, so that he now styled himself, "Bysshopp of Rochester, master-gen'al & p'uincial of thordre of Freres p'chours in England, & prior off the howse of the same order in the cytie of London next Ludgate." He took up his abode in this house, and as he could not dwell quietly with F. Robert Stroddel, dispatched him to Dartford as president of the priory there, to the great discomfort of the aged prioress, S. Elizabeth Cresner, who wrote twice to Cromwell, but without avail, remonstrating against the unjust and unkind treatment from the bishop in the matter.

After a time the bishop yielded up the office of provincial. He concurred in the consecration of several of the new prelates: in 1536, Brown, Manning, and Salisbury (March 19th), More (October 22nd); in 1537, Holgate (March 25th), Thomas and Bird (June 24th), Aldrich (August 19th), Morley (November 4th), Ingworth and Hodgkin (December 9th); and in 1538, Holbeach (March 24th), and Finch (April 7th); the ceremony for More, Holgate and Finch being in the Lady Chapel of the Blackfriars, London. On August 30th, 1538, he sent to Cromwell, Dodd, prior of Cambridge, who was desirous to suppress the image of our Lady there. On November 12th following he and fifteen friars surrendered the convent of London, but he continued to reside there. His opposition to the bill of the Six Articles was his last act; and he closed his life between January 1st and March 24th, 1538-9. His works are given in Wood's *Athen. Oxon.*, and Cooper's *Athen. Cantab.*<sup>1</sup>

F. JOHN HODGKIN. (*Restored*).

After he was displaced from the provincialship, Hodgkin kept aloof from the royal court, and was looked on with distrust; but indigence and neglect pressed heavily, and through friends he soon sought favour. He wrote to Cromwell, begging his honourable goodness to remember his orator "oon Doctor Hogekeyn, wiche of late was Provinciaall of the order of Blacke fryers," as he was at Sudbury in much poverty, without comfort and succour of any friend; saying that as yet he had heard nothing from him; and praying his "most habundaunt goodnesse and gentyll herte" to look with pity on him, and not let him thus decay. And he ended by averring all readiness to do such service and pleasure as was commanded him, in the most lowly manner.

Soon after this he was restored to the office of provincial, about the latter part of 1536. The prior and convent of Sudbury, considering the help and comfort that they had by the presence of "Mast' Doctor

<sup>1</sup> Cotton MSS. Cleopatra, E. IV, No. 199. Pat., 25th Hen. VIII, p. 2, m. 32 (6), Claus., 25th Hen. VIII, m. 9 (31). Miscellaneous Books of the Court of Augm., vol. xcv, fol. 26; vol. ccxiv, fol. 123; vol. ccxvi, fol. 52. Pat., 27th Hen. VIII, p. 1, m. 8 (39). Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Hen. VIII, second series,

vol. viii, Nos. 43, 45; vol. xviii, Nos. 81, 83, 84; vol. xxxv, Nos. 108, 118, 119. Addit. MSS., cod. 6085, fol. 309, 311, 312, 314. Surrenders, London, Blackfriars, No. 132. Ministers' Accounts, 31st-32nd Hen. VIII, No. 112. Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* Cooper's *Athen. Cantab.* Cox's *Cranmer*. Stubbs' *Reg. Sac. Angl.*

Hogekyn, p'vinniall," amongst them, renewed his lease, May 2nd, 1537, of his lodging, at the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. Through the whole of rogation-week (May 6th-12th) following he was preaching at Shrewsbury, and the corporation rewarded him with 10s.

Being appointed one of the suffragan bishops, December 3rd, 1537, by the king, he was consecrated on the 9th, under title of Bedford, at St. Paul's, by the bishops of London, Rochester, and St. Asaph. From Sudbury he again wrote to Cromwell, complaining that, for five years, he had continued in much poverty and misery, solicited his grace and comfort, and expressed readiness "w<sup>t</sup> the best of hys powre, aft' hys wit and konnynge," to do as hearty and true service as he could. The convent of Sudbury was suppressed about the end of October, and the bishop had his leases registered, November 4th, in the court of augmentations, so as to secure his dwelling there, for which he continued the rent of 12s. 4d.

Cromwell seems to have done nothing more for him; but after that statesman's death he received the vicarage of Walden, Essex, February 12th, 1540-1, but resigned in 1544, being instituted, July 3d, to the rectory of Laindon, with the chapel of Basildon, in the same county. He had the prebend of Harleston in St. Paul's, London, November 26th, 1548. He took part in the consecration of several bishops: in 1540, Thirlby (December 19th); in 1541, Knight (May 29th); in 1542, Bush (June 25th); in 1545-6, Man (February 14th); in 1547, Ridley (September 25th); in 1551, Coverdale and Scory (August 30th). He took a wife, and lived through Edward VI's reign. When Mary came to the throne, he was deprived of his preferments in 1554, but repudiating his wife and expressing penitence, received a dispensation from cardinal Pole, March 27th, 1555, for his marriage and consecration by schismatical bishops; and being thereby restored to his sacerdotal functions, was admitted, April 2nd, to the rectory of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London. On the accession of Elizabeth he conformed again, and regained his prebend, but lost St. Peter's, wherein the former incumbent was reinstated. He appears in 1559 at the consecrations of Parker (December 17th), Grindal, Cox, Meyrick, and Sandys (December 21st); and Bullingham, Jewell, Young, and Davies (January 21st following); and died about June, 1560.<sup>1</sup>

All the houses of the Dominicans in England were dissolved between July, 1538, and April following, and with them the office of provincial ceased. The master-general of the Order, finding the English province totally disorganized, gave the title of *provincial of England*, by papal authority, to one of the companions who formed his council, appointing F. Angelo Bettini, a Florentine, October 19th, 1546, to the honorary dignity. The few Dominicans in England under the two later Tudors and the Stuarts, were governed by vicars-general. And so it went on till the year 1685, when the titulars ceased, and provincials superseded the vicars; and since 1730 the canonical elections have been resumed.

<sup>1</sup> Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Hen. VIII, second series, vol. xvii, Nos 72, 73. Miscellaneous Books of the Court of Augm., vol. c, fol. 95 b. Pat., 29th Hen.

VIII, p. 5, m. 32 (14). Addit. MSS., cod. 6085, p. 311. Cooper's Athen. Cantab. Estcourt's Anglican Ordinations. Stubbs.