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COLLECTANEA

I.

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COLLECTANEA

FIRST SERIES

EDITED BY

C. R. L. FLETCHER

FELLOW OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE



Oxford

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AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1885

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George ...

P R E F A C E.

I THINK that I might fairly take as a motto to prefix to a work of this kind, appearing as late as it does, a verse which smacks more of mediæval than Classical Latinity, '*Segnius expediunt congesta negotia plures.*'

The applicability of this proverb to the present case will at once be understood by anyone who has ever undertaken the 'responsible editing' of a book, which depended for the production of materials, and for the rapidity with which these materials are sent to press, on half-a-dozen contributors; and which depended on him, the 'responsible Editor' alone, for the printing, arranging, and indexing of the various contributions. I do not wish to be understood as casting by these prefatory remarks any aspersion on the zeal of my five fellow-contributors to this volume; I merely wish to lay down as an abstract proposition that he who has filled for three quarters of a year the position of 'responsible Editor' for a book of *Collectanea*, contributed by different hands, has, if he survives at all, learnt a lesson which it is good for all men to learn, viz. the lesson of infinite patience and forbearance; and for the happiness of the [editorial] human race I hope that others may have learnt and may learn that valuable lesson in a milder school than myself.

Subscribers will be aware that the volume now offered to them has not exactly the same constitution as that, which was originally promised, was advertised to have. One important item in that promised volume, '*The Building Accounts of Wadham College,*' is absent owing to the lamented death of Dr. Griffiths, the late Warden of Wadham and Keeper of the

University Archives, than whom no man was ever more fitted to throw light on a series of documents demanding in an equal degree the very markedly different qualities of the Historian and the Antiquarian. It was settled that the space, thus left vacant in the Society's first issue of *Collectanea*, was to be filled by a series of letters between an undergraduate and his friends in the year 1780 and following years, which would have been of great interest to students of eighteenth century history; but the Editor, who had most kindly undertaken to annotate these letters and see them through the Press, felt at the last moment unable to give such a complete edition of them as the subject itself demanded in time to satisfy the *Publica Fides*, which the Committee of the Society felt itself bound to maintain towards its subscribers in respect of the issue of the present volume.

The book will however, it is hoped, be found to contain materials at least sufficiently diversified to satisfy the taste of most members of the Society. The Ledger of an Oxford Bookseller at the commencement of the sixteenth century is, I venture to think, a contribution of unique interest, and it is extremely fortunate that the editing of it has fallen to the lot of such an able bibliographer as Mr. Madan; the Catalogue of the Library of Oriel College in the fourteenth century, which Mr. Shadwell has edited with a precision of which few other people are capable, presents even rarer attractions of a bibliographical nature; while Mr. Jackson's preface to the curious Letter of Dr. Wallis—a letter which breathes throughout that fine old eighteenth century spirit for which Oxonians have been ever since so much praised and vituperated—is a most valuable contribution to the history of the so-called Augustan age of England. Mr. Henson's notes and prefaces to royal and papal letters, etc., of the fourteenth century relating to the University, amply elucidate documents, which are in themselves worthy of careful study; while Mr. Duff's 'Account-book of an Undergraduate 1682–8' provides a somewhat more spicy pabulum for the reader who is not ashamed to be called frivolous. In my own contribution I have transcribed and

endeavoured to illustrate some incidents in the life of an Elizabethan gentleman, whom in respect of the manner in which he fought for his college it would not be inapt to call also an Elizabethan hero ; but for the imperfections of Part IV I must claim the indulgence of subscribers, and can only plead in defence thereof the constant and harassing cares of the general editorship.

In conclusion, I have only to express my thanks and those of the Committee of the Society to my fellow-contributors for the kind way in which all, but especially Mr. Shadwell, Mr. Madan, and Mr. Jackson, have done their utmost to expedite their contributions under pressure of more important duties and engagements. Mr. Henson and I also owe our especial thanks to Mr. C. T. Martin, of the Public Record Office, for his valuable suggestions and general assistance with regard to Parts I and IV.

C. R. L. FLETCHER.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE, OXFORD,
December, 1885.

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THE STAMFORD SCHISM.

STAMFORD had many attractions for students. Ancient tradition declared that King Bladud had founded an university there in the ninth century before Christ, and that his foundation had flourished until the coming of Augustine into England, when it had been suppressed for its incorrigible heresy. Moreover Stamford was a great ecclesiastical centre. Scholars and churchmen had made it their home, and their foundations formed a splendid framework for a great mediæval school. To quote the hard language of a local antiquary: 'The monks, friers, and nuns of those superstitious times (like so many rats or mice, which make choice to feed of the daintiest cheese) made choice of this place to build here several receptacles. . . . For in and about this town they had no less than eight several cells or monasteries ¹.'

The educational eminence of Stamford was mainly owing to the Carmelites²; who appear to have settled there about the year 1265, at which time the eminent Henry de Hanna presided over the Order as Provincial in England. These Carmelite schools formed the nucleus, around which there soon gathered an University in all but name.

In 1261 a town-and-gown row at Cambridge had resulted in the secession to Northampton, with the royal consent, of a large number of the students³. A similar occurrence in Oxford had a similar result, either by the voluntary departure or enforced banishment of a portion of the students. In 1265

¹ Survey and Ant. of Stamford, &c., by R. Butcher, ii. p. 9 (Lond. 1717).

² Academia Tertia Anglicana, by F. Peck (Lond. 1727).

³ Stowe's Annals, p. 192 (Lond. 1631).

Henry III revoked his permission, and Northampton ceased to be a possible rival of Oxford and Cambridge. The King's action seems to have been the result of a two-fold motive. On the one hand he wished to wreak his vengeance on the Oxford students for the part they had played in the recent war, and on the other hand he may have desired to strengthen the Stamford school, to which he stood in the relation, possibly of founder, certainly of benefactor. The withdrawal of the royal licence from Northampton benefited Stamford in two ways. It removed a rival, and transferred a number of students from Northampton to Stamford.

The year 1291 is suggested by Anthony à Wood¹ as the probable date of the origin of the 'University' of Stamford. In that year Robert Lutterel bestowed a manor in Stamford on the Gilbertine convent of Sempringham for the increase of the convent, and for the support of students studying divinity and philosophy.

Stamford now developed rapidly². Colleges, halls, inns, and monastic establishments rose and flourished. The names of Henry de Hanna and his successor Lidlington, of Nicholas de Stanford, and John Rodington shed the lustre of their learning on the schools where they taught. A dangerous rival seemed to threaten the older universities. Then came the great 'schism' of 1333-4. The danger became acute: this was the destruction of Stamford, for the energies of Oxford and Cambridge were called into action, the aid of the royal power was invoked and obtained, and the unequal contest soon ended in the complete triumph of the historic Universities. The origin of the schism seems to have been one of those contests between the north and south country students, which ever and anon disturbed the repose of mediæval Oxford³. The Pelagian exodus from Cambridge which has been suggested as, at least in part, the cause of the schism, seems to be identified with

¹ Wood's Annals, Book i. p. 432.

² Vid. *Academia Tertia Anglicana*, by F. Peck (Lond. 1727); Wood's Annals, Book i. p. 432.

³ Stowe, Shelden, Wood, Peck.

the secession to Northampton in 1261. In the autumn of the year 1333, the vanquished northern students retired to Stamford in Lincolnshire, and there prepared to continue their studies. They were viewed with favour by John, Earl of Warrenne, but it was further necessary to obtain the sanction of the King. In January, 1334, the seceders addressed an exculpatory epistle to Edward III.¹ They therein declared that their withdrawal from Oxford was 'par resoun de plusours debatz, concels, et melles qels long temp ont este et uncount sont en la universite de Oxenford, donc grantz damages, perils morts, mordres, maihemes et robberies sovent fois sont avenuz;' and they prayed the King to permit them to carry on their studies at Stamford.

While the seceders thus exerted themselves, Oxford also began to act. In February, 1334, we find a letter from the University to the Queen (I) invoking her assistance against this base attempt to draw away students to Stamford. Edward was then busily engaged with the Scottish war. Philippa had accompanied him to the north, and was, perhaps, at this time residing at Bamborough². That the University should appeal to her was not unnatural. She holds an honourable place among the royal benefactors of Oxford, though her epitaph exaggerates her actual benefits.

'A careful nurse to students all at Oxford she did found

Queen's College and Dame Pallas school, that did her fame resound.'

During the months of March, May, and July, further secessions of students took place; and the University redoubled its efforts to remove the growing peril. Probably we may refer to the early summer of 1334, the letter addressed to the Bishop of Lincoln, Henry de Burghersh, requesting him to exert himself on behalf of the University (II). As treasurer he would have influence over the King; as diocesan of both Oxford and Stamford he was in a position to interfere effectually in any quarrel between them.

¹ Quoted by Peck in *Acad. Tertio Anglicana*.

² Vid. A. Strickland, *Queens of England*, vol. i. p. 384 sq.

The combined efforts of the Queen and the prelate, in support of the direct appeal of the University to the King (III), seem to have been successful. On August 2nd¹ the King ordered the Sheriff of Lincoln to proceed to Stamford, and compel the students to abandon their illicit attempt to found an university there, on pain of forfeiture of property. The names of the disobedient were to be sent to the King. Yet Edward was not forgetful of the complaints of the seceders. All who had suffered injury or loss in Oxford were to make formal complaint before Justiciaries, specially deputed. The King wrote in a similar strain to the mayor and bailiffs of Oxford.

A month later² both the Chancellor of the University and the mayor of the burgh of Oxford were summoned to Westminster³, and in deference to the representations of the former the King appointed a special commission, consisting of the Bishops of Durham, Coventry, and Lichfield, and Norwich, to settle the dissensions which troubled the University.

On November 1⁴ he repeated his order to the Sheriff of Lincoln; but again the incorrigible obstinacy of the Stamford students set the royal authority at naught. On March 28th, 1335, the King ordered William Trussel to go to Stamford and carry out his orders, sending him the names of the bold offenders. Trussel, in company with the sheriff, fulfilled his mission and ejected the students⁵; but hardly had he departed before they came back, persuaded, we are informed, by the burghers, who, apparently, found the presence of an University within their walls not only dignified but profitable. Edward again ordered Trussel to eject and punish the students. On the Wednesday after St. James' day (July 25th), their property was seized and confiscated to the King's use; and a list of the offenders was prepared and sent to Edward. The number was not great. Seventeen masters, one bachelor, six parish priests, and fourteen students; thirty-eight in all. At the

¹ Rymer's Foedera, R. E. vol. ii. pt. 2, p. 891.

² *Ib.* p. 892.

³ *Ib.*

⁴ *Ib.* p. 898.

⁵ *Academia Tertia Anglicana*, Peck.

head of the list appears the name of William de Barneby, who, we learn from letter IV, was the prime mover of the schism.

The schism was finally crushed, but its influence continued to be felt in the University. The violent struggle through which Oxford had passed had stirred passions which could not be calmed at once into academic repose. We find, therefore, that the University deemed it necessary to appeal again to the King, not now against academic schismatics, but against the disturbers of academic peace (IV, V). In the summer of 1335 Edward replied to these appeals by issuing a mandate against certain practices which tended to disorder (VI). While a state of comparative anarchy was thus the immediate result of the schism, the permanent result was the strengthening of the monopoly possessed by the historic universities. Oxford had been panic-stricken, victory rendered her vindictive. It is said that the leading schismatics were Merton men¹. Merton College found it advisable 'to keep up a more perfect friendship with the rest of the University' by refusing 'to choose the northern students into their fellowships, on the same level with the southern.'

While the resentment of the University required such exclusiveness from Merton College, it manifested itself with equal clearness in corporate action. Not only was the name of William de Barneby treasured up in a hostile remembrance (VII), but the academic monopoly of Oxford was entrenched behind a barrier of statute². Inceptors in any faculty were required to swear not to lecture or read in Stamford. Moreover, the assistance of the sister University was invoked. Indirectly Cambridge had shared the danger which had directly assailed Oxford. The assistance was readily given. The two Universities entered into a league for mutual defence, henceforward recognising no universities other than themselves.

¹ Wood.

² Mun. Acad. p. 375 (Rolls Series).

I.

THE UNIVERSITY TO THE QUEEN.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. f. 29.)

Feb. 14th, 1334. A la Reigne d'Engleterre de par la univ[ersite].

The Queen is asked to recommend the case of the poor Masters to the Pope, and to write to the Cardinal de Mota. The University is distressed by the secession to Stamford of many students. The Queen's aid is requested.

A sa tresnoble et treshonorable dame, Dame Philippe, par la grace de Dieu Reyne dengleterre, Les soens si lici pleist subjectz le Chancellier et les Maistres de la Universitee d'Oxenford, ou treshumbles obeyssances toutes reverences et honeurs. Treshonorable dame, de grantz biens et honneurs qe vus avez sovent fet a vostre petite Universite de Oxenford devotement de queor. Vus enmercions en qui avons en toutes nos bosoignes pleinement trovetz refut et aie. Par quoi fiablement esperoms qe toutes eschoses qe nous touchent, par vostre treshaute noblie seront mises en bon exploit. Treshumblement vus requerrons qe plaise a vostre excellence recomander vos clerks les Maistres Regentz de vostre dite Universite a nostre seint piere le Pape, qil vullie de sa grace otreier les petitions queles lui seront purposees de par la Universite, en pourvoiant au ditz Maistres dauquns benefices de saint eglise, dount il soi pouront sustener en le travaille descole, en qoi il se painent ja en poverte, qe pour nostre Seignur le Roy et pur vus selonc nos estatutz devotement nus assemblons en orisons et en proiers. Dautre part, tresnoble dame, vus plaise escrire au Chardinal de la Mote, Archidiacres d'Oxenford, ou qi nus avons ja tenutz grant temps plaiz sur nostre droit, et par son poeir nus abesse a grantz coustages et greveuses, qil se vullie a corder a la pais en la fourme pur la qele nostre Seignur le Roie altrefoitz la sue mercie deigniaist escrire pur nus. Et pur ceo dame qaukunes gentz, qe toutz ses honeures ount resceuz entre nus, en destruction quant en eus est de nostre Universite seu sont treez a Estanford, et toutz les jourz treount aultres par leur fauses covines. Vuliez, tresnoble dame, a vostre humble filie partant conseillier, qe par ses faus fuitz ne soit deseuree ne devisee, mais par vus maintenue puisse les fuitz de grantz et altres enseignier en bons mours et en sciences, en eiant si le pleist regard de bone gentz et sages, qel ad avant ces heures a grand honeur de vostre Realme norriz par encres de vertuz et entendement de sa juvent tanqe a veilliage, et ne vulliez qe

la vile doxenford qest a nostre Seignur le Roi et a vus par honur daultre soit en ceste part desheritee. Vostre treshaute nobleie voillie en sancte et honeur sauver le fuitz Dieu et sa glorieuse Mere et de vos anemis envoier hastifs victoire. Escript le Jour saint Valentin.

II.

THE UNIVERSITY TO HENRY, BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 28. B. M.)

c. June—July, 1334. *Ista directa fuit Episcopo Lincoln' per universitatem Oxon'.*

The University has decided to send envoys to the Pope. The bishop is requested to support them by procuring letters from the king to the Pope and others, especially Cardinal de Mota. The bishop is asked to procure the aid of the king for the University against the Stamford schismatics.

Reverendo in Christo patri ac domino suo, domino Henrico, Dei gratia Lincoln' Episcopo, ac illustrissimi principis et domini nostri Regis Anglie Tesaurario, Sui si placet filii humiles et devoti Cancellarius Universitatis Oxon' Cetusque unanimis magistrorum, Regentium et non Regentium in eadem, cum sui status recommendatione humillima Reuerencias omnimodas cum honore De fonte bonitatis vestre gratissime ad nos habundans latex gratie emanavit, que vestram Universitatem brigit et persecucionibus arefactam, jocundo quamsepius subvencionis dulcore uberius irrigavit; et quia in speculativis studiis cum pleniori zelo persistimus, plerique paupertate depressi. Cum perpauci nostrum titulis ecclesiasticis sulleventer, ut studencium animus, suo fretus viatico, scienciarum studiis tranquillus insistat decrevimus, peritorum nostrorum ducti consiliis, ad sanctissimi patris et domini nostri Pape Benedicti duodecimi presenciam, certos nostros nuncios destinare, si forsan nobiscum impartiri de plenitudine gracie dignaretur Et quia indigentes vos semper graciosum reperimus et in omni necessitatis articulo, per hoc dominacionem vestram presumimus prompciozem, vestre paternitatis gratissime fulti fiducia speciali, quod per nos expediri non poterit, vobis securius indicamus, attente et humiliter deprecantes, quotinus Universitatem vestram predictam et filios vestros devotos Regentes ac etiam non Regentes in eadem, qui noctes transeunt insompnes jugis laboris pondere conquassati, pro suis benefactoribus orationibus et debitis obsequiis insistentes Reverendis patribus nostris Cardinalibus quibusdam et aliis, qui in Curia Domini nunciis nostris favere poterunt in nostris negociis pretaxatis, vel pro maturiori exitu subvenire qui in vestre dominacionis

aspectibus funguntur, noticia pociori placeat insigne et laudabile testimonium tante paternitatis offerre, quo in oculis eorum magis reddamur accepti, et eis mediis uberiori provoco gracia perfruamur. Ad dominum nostrum Papam et assistentes prefatos pro nobis regias si placet literas inpetrantes, et presertim domino Cardinali de Mota Archidiacono Oxon', cum quo nostra Universitas causam habet, ut transaccionis forme, pro qua dominus noster Rex alias sibi scripsit, adhuc favorabiliter condescendat, ad quod si placet et vestris literis inducatur, et sic ad gratiarum acciones provoluti, gaudeamus nos ejus promotos suffragiis, sub cujus patrocinio felicioribus pacis successibus respiramus. Ad hec, Reverentissime pater et domine, de benivolencia vestra preces adicimus ampliores, quod cum ad dissipacionem Universitatis nostre qui dicti filii degeneres, quos dicta Universitas de pulvere produxit in viros, et honoribus quamplurimis decoravit, de corpore matris sue perperam divisi, non eo contenti ad loca vetita, quos sibi elegerant, passim quos possunt dampnabiliter alliciunt et inducunt. Ideo devocius supplicamus, ut pro integrando statu dicte vestre Universitatis, adversancium frustrato conatu, et erga dominum nostrum Regem et alios quoscunque curam dignemini impendere paternalem, ut disperse jam oves gregi conformiter counite pascuas suavissimas et uberrimas repetant, in ovili solito conquiescant, fetus virtutum parturiant, et vellera parcant discipline. Ad ea siquidem que nobis precipienda decreveritis, nos semper reperiet reverenda vestra paternitas devocius coaptatos, quam ad ecclesie sue regimen conservet Altissimus per tempora feliciter duratura.

III.

THE UNIVERSITY TO EDWARD III.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 22 b. B. M.)

c. July, 1334. Domino Regi Anglie per Universitatem Oxon'.

The king is asked to write to the pope on behalf of the poor masters and to the Cardinal de Mota. The king's aid is asked for the suppression of the Stamford Schism.

Inclite magnificencie principi, domino nostro, domino Edwardo, Dei gracia Regi Anglie, domino Hibernie, et duci Aquitanie. Sui servientes humillimi, Cancellarius Universitatis Oxon' Cetusque ejusdem unanimis, cum subjeccione omnimoda quicquid poterunt reverencie et honoris. Sub alis vestri principatus eximii jugiter conversantes, tociens ad vestre pietatis presidium cum fiducia plena recurrimus, quociens necessitas aliqua nos coartat, illic sperantes indesinenter et assidue protegi, ubi nunquam comperimus proteccionis refugium

defuisse. Cum igitur plurimi nostrum, et indubitanter pars major, ecclesiasticis beneficiis careamus, nec alios pro cotidiano victu redditus habeamus, dignetur et velit vestra Regia celsitudo summo pontifici literas gratorias dirigere, ut gratie aliquæ, sicuti solent in summorum pontificum novis creacionibus emanare, pro optinendo beneficia, ecclesiastica nobis fiant. Et quia pondus diei potissimum et majorem studii sarcinam magistri, Regentes et non Regentes in scholis gerere dinoscuntur, vestre Regie sublimitati eosdem complacere peculiariter sedi apostolice commendare. Sugerimus insuper pietati Regie plurimas apud nos pululare molestias, quibus tam profectus studii quam pacis unitas concurritur et turbatur, quarum una gravis et grandis est controversia antiqua, quo vertitur jam ab annis inter dominum Cardinalem de Mota Archidiaconum Oxon' ex parte una, et nostram Universitatem ex altera. Qui quidem dominus, viribus et potencia prevalens, multipliciter confestat, super quo dignetur excellencia Regia dicto Domino literas efficaces dirigere. Quatinus idem Dominus forme pacis et concordie, pro qua alias sibi scripsit Regia celsitudo, condescendere velit Regibus precibus et amore; reliquum siquidem malum quod per omnem modum nocivum et pestiferum arbitramur, novum scilicet concursum scholarium ad oppidum Stanfordinæ pretexto scolastice discipline, quod fortassis quia tam in dispendium studii nostri, quam in totius Regni discordiarum seminarium generale redundare presumiter per potenciam Regiam obsecramus et petimus extirpare, ut quod improvida temeritate fuerat incohatum, per providenciam Regiam ad malorum futurorum cautelas citius finiatur. Magnificenciam Regiam Altissus dirigat et de hostibus faciat honorifice triumphantem. Scriptum, etc.

IV. & V.

The civic authorities of Oxford dared not face the opposition which would inevitably be aroused among the townsfolk, if they should actively co-operate with the University in keeping good order. The Chancellor and University therefore appealed to the King, requesting him to transfer the right of arrest and detention of offenders from the mayor and bailiffs, who confessed themselves unable to exercise it with safety, to the sheriff for the time being. It seems probable that this and the companion letter are to be referred to the restless period which followed the suppression of the Schism, i.e. the year 1334-5. The University just recovering from the panic, into which she had been thrown by the Schism, nervously

dreads her 'Sodeyne dispercion.' It may be mentioned that the relations between the Town and the University were very strained at this time, as is evident from the contemporary documents¹.

THE UNIVERSITY TO EDWARD III.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 29 b. B. M.)

c. Winter, 1334-1335. Supplicacio.

The University request that the sheriff may be authorised to arrest and detain offenders at the suit of the chancellor.

A nostre Seignur le Roi et son conseil moustrent li Chauncelier, Meistres, et clers de sa Universite doxenford qe puis qe Meire et bailifs de la ville avandite soi unt devant ses hores escuse qil ne osasent, pour pour de la leur comune, entremettre de prendre les maufesours et les destourbours de la pees a la denunciacion del Chancelier, come il sount teneuz et liez par leur sermentz, selonc les privileges nostre dit Seignur le Roy au ditz Chauncellier et meistres et escolers grauntez et confermez, dount plusors maux divers et conteks sount avenez. Prient et requerront pur bien de la pees et proufist de toutz illeokes demorantz, qe son vice qe pur temps de la dite ville sera, soit al eschequer nostre Seignur le Roi juree de an en an, noncountre esteant la franchise de la dite ville ne nulle altre franchise de denz sa bailife a la denunciacion le dit Chancelier les ditz trespassadors prendre et enprisoner jeusques qil soient par la guard du dit Chauncellier suffisientmentz punis.

THE UNIVERSITY TO EDWARD III.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 29 b. B. M.)

c. Spring, 1335. A nostre Seignur le Roy de par la Universite pur la pees.

The University requests the king's aid against internal disorder.

A leur tresnoble et puissant Seignur, Sire Edward, par la Grace de Dieu Roi d'Engleterre, Seigneur d'Irlaunde, et Ducs d'Aquitaine. Soens humbles et devoutz la compaignie des Meistres et des escolers de sa Universite d'Oxenford prestz et apparaillez a ses comandementz ou toute maniere de reverence subjections et honeurs. Come par le grantz sens et bountiez et les honorables affections de vos progenitors nobles Roys d'Engleterre si ad vostre dit Universite tout leur temps bien est meinteneuz et defenduz, et de ceo fioms en vos jours et moult le pluis pur tant que amendement de nostre estat de vostre Royal peair avez noz privileges et franchises confermez, et en altre maniere

¹ Vid. Mun. Acad. i. 113 et passim (Rolls Series).

gracieusementz eide, de quoy a vostre hautesce rendons greez et graces en toutes les maniers qe pouns suffire et si prions a Dieu pur vus especialment, et pur lestat du Roialme come ensumes tenutz. Et pur ceo treshaut Seignur qe plusors grevances et diverses conteks sount aveneues en vostre ditz ville d'Oxenford. Nad geires a gran' domage et distresse de vostre ditz Universitee, par quoy encore sumes en grant effrey pur le temps avenir et grantmentz dotoms de sodeyne dispersion de vostre dit Universite qe Dieu defend si remed convenable par la discrecion de vostre Royal poair et de vostre honorable conseil ne soit sur ceo ordrene. Purquoy a vostre hautesce umbliementz supplions et requérons pour pees et quiete de la ditz Universite et qe noz grevances qeux nus mandons a vostre puissante Seigneurie et moustrier par nos chiers et bien amez meistres soient amendez en eide et confort de nus et al honeur de Dieu et de seint eglise et confusions de fous contekours. Nostre Sire tout puissant par sa seint grace vus otrie vostre poeple si gouverner qil soit al honeur de vus et proufist de vostre Roialme. Escrip't a tieu jour a Oxenford.

VI.

In response to the prayers of the University, Edward III issued this mandate. It is dated from York, whither the King, accompanied by his consort, had repaired in the spring of 1335 to watch over the affairs of Scotland. While at York he held a Parliament, which dispersed on June 3rd. This mandate bears date June 6th.

The practice of carrying arms was recognised in the early fourteenth century as directly tending to disorder of the worst kind. Yet the abolition of the practice was not easy. The necessity of self-defence was urged by the scholars, and in the fourteenth century that was no weak plea. Thus we find in 1313 a compromise effected¹. Arms might be borne by scholars when coming into or leaving the town, otherwise they were absolutely prohibited. The mandate of Edward III goes further, and prohibits without exception. For the terrible internal disorders which this mandate was intended to remedy, abundant evidence is found in the documents edited by the Rev. H. Anstey for the Master of the Rolls.

¹ Mun. Acad. i. p. 91 (Rolls Series). For similar instances at a later period, vid. Turner's Records of the City of Oxford, 1509-1583, pp. 25, 27, 74, 78, 85, 91, 117, 131, 136, 359.

EDWARD III TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 23.)

June 6th, 1335. Breve impetratum per R[obertum] de Stretford Cancellarium Universitatis Oxon'.

The Chancellor is to proclaim prohibition of wearing arms by students, or retention of arms in dwellings.

Edwardus Dei gratia, etc., Cancellario Universitatis Oxon' salutem. Quia intelleximus quod quamplures scolares Universitatis predicte et alii ad villam Oxon' colore studendi ibidem accedentes, diversas armaturas in hospiciis suis hactenus retinuerunt et retinent hiis diebus per quod diversa mala ibidem ante hec tempora evenerunt et adhuc timendum est mala pejora exinde posse provenire, nisi super hoc remedium apponatur. Nos volentes hujusmodi mala et pericula evitare, et quieti et tranquillitati magistrorum et scholarium in Universitate predicta studencium, necnon hominum dicte ville et aliorum ad eam veniencium et ibidem commorancium providere, vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes quod statim visis presentibus in locis ubi expedire videritis publice proclamari, et ex parte nostra faciatis firmiter inhiberi, ne qui scolares aut alii ad dictam villam colore studendi, sicut predictum est, declinantes hujusmodi armaturas in domibus sive hospiciis suis retineant, nec quod homines predicte ville armaturas aliquas predictorum in domibus suis custodiant seu receptent sub pena incarcerationis et forisfactura armaturarum predictarum, et quod diligens scrutinium super premissis quociens opus fuerit, et vobis expedire videbitur per vos et alios a vobis in ea parte deputandos modo debito faciatis certificantes nos de nominibus illorum qui hujusmodi armaturas in hospiciis sive domibus suis retinuerunt seu custodierunt ut premittitur post proclamacionem et inhibicionem nostras supradictas et hoc nullatenus omittatis.

Teste me ipso apud Ebor. vj^o die Junii Anno regni Regis nono.

VII.

The date of this interesting letter is fixed by its inscription. Robert De Stratford is Archdeacon of Canterbury and Chancellor of England. His first tenure of the Chancellorship commenced in March, 1337; and shortly after he was raised to the bishopric of Chichester. This letter, therefore, must have

been written during his first tenure of the Chancellorship, i.e. probably in the summer of 1337¹.

It has already been stated that William De Barneby's name headed the list of incorrigible offenders which William Trussel drew up and sent to the King in the end of July, 1335. We learn from this letter that he was 'incentor precipuus periculosi dissidii pridem in Universitate suscitati.' The statement that by reading at Stamford he had incurred the guilt of perjury may be an indirect allusion to the statute, just passed by the University, which required inceptors in any faculty to swear not to read lectures at Stamford; although W. de Barneby could hardly have taken that oath. The letter is an interesting exposition of the sort of feeling evoked by the schism in the minds of loyal Oxford men; and the politic appeal to the community of interest which existed between the two Universities in relation to outside academic efforts marks the statesmanship of Robert de Stratford.

R. DE STRATFORD TO CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 13. B. M.

c. April—May, 1337. Universitati Cantabr'. per Robertum de Stretford ne ibidem inciperet W. de Barneby.

William de Barneby has been a notorious rebel. It is said that he is going to apply for inception from you: consult the dignity and interest of your University by having nothing to do with him.

Viris venerabilibus et discretis, domino Cancellario ac Magistrorum Universitatis Cantabr' Cetui venerande, R[obertus] de S[tretford], Archidiaconus Cantuar' ac Anglie et Universitatis Oxon' Cancellarius promptum complacendi desiderium cum salute circumspectionis vestre maturitas et quam de vobis supponimus affectionis sinceritas ordinata firmam vobis fiduciam repromittunt quod gratam vicissitudinem que inter Universitates predictas hactenus laudabiliter vigit, et quam nostris cupimus temporibus adaugeri, debite recensentes non preveniens honoribus quos perjuros et in subvercione ipsius Universitatis noveritis nequiter conspirantes. Cum igitur Magister W. de B. incentorem precipuus² periculosi dissidii pridem in Universitate predicta suscitati, licet per ipsam Universitatem ad magistratus honorem proventus, alitus, et promotus extitisset gratitudinis tamen delictum ingrate

¹ De Stratford was consecrated Nov. 30th. Reg. Sac. Ang. p. 54.

² pcipuu? in MS.

preteriens ipsam promotricem¹ suam pro viribus subvertere sit conatus inducens immo seducens scolares quamplures ut ab ipsa divertentes adirent Stanfordiam ubi studium adulterinum erigi procuravit, et ut ibidem stabiliretur ad ipsius Universitatis exeodium² instanter preceteris et pertinaciter laboravit et quamdiu potuit actualiter ibi legit reatum perjurii dampnabiliter incurrendo. Ac jam ut dicitur in Universitate vestra predicta incipere cupiat in decretis super hiis vestram prudenciam premunimus attente rogantes quatinus inter cetera ponderato, quod dictum studium Staunfordie si durasset, Universitatis utriusque detraxisset commodis et honori prefatum W. . . . tanquam perjurium notorium cui patere non debent janue dignitatum inter vos ad honoris fastidium vel statum magistrorum nullatenus admittatis, nam in vestri verecundiam redundaret ut de periculis inventibus taceamus si talis seminator discordie contra provectricem suam precipuam insensum reprobum³ totus datus inter vos culmen assenderet tanti status.

THE UNIVERSITY *v.* CARDINAL GAILARD DE MOTA (1325-1345).

In 1312-13 Gailard de Mota, Cardinal-deacon of S. Lucia in Cilice was appointed by papal provision Archdeacon of Oxford. He never resided in England, and consequently never performed in person any of the duties of his archdeaconry. He leased the office to certain 'procuratores,' who, viewing the whole arrangement as a purely commercial proceeding, exerted themselves to make their bargain as profitable as possible. Hence they endeavoured to extend the area over which they could exercise the archidiaconal authority. In doing so they came into collision with the University of Oxford, which claimed a privileged position.

The dispute began in 1325⁴, and continued until 1345—twenty years. The 'procuratores' appealed to the Archdeacon, who promptly commenced proceedings against the University in the Papal Curia; the University appealed to the

¹ *pmotricoez* in MS.

² *excidium* (?).

³ *reziliū* in MS.

⁴ Wood, *Annals*, Book i. p. 407.

King, in order both to get recognition of their immunity from archidiaconal jurisdiction, and to escape the tedious, expensive, and, in this case, hopeless lawsuit at the Curia. Edward II responded promptly to the appeal. On February 20th, 1326, he addressed Pope John XXII¹ on the subject; in his letter he refers to the extortion practised by the Cardinal's 'procuratores,' 'qui proventus dicti archidiaconatus pro certo censu ad firmam, ut nobis relatum est, receperunt, et eo pretextu agunt forsitan sagacius, ut emolumenta percipiant ampliora:' he points out the unfair pressure placed upon the University by compelling it to carry on a lawsuit at the curia, and requests the Pope to appoint 'judices' with power to hear and decide the case in England.

At the same time Edward wrote in almost identical language to Cardinal de Mota.

Two months later, i. e. on April 20th, he wrote to Cardinal Bertrand, requesting him to use his influence on the Pope in order to get him to allow the case to be settled in England.

Anthony à Wood says² that these letters were successful. 'The controversy was translated, and soon after finished by certain judges.' He supports this statement with no authorities, and it appears to be absolutely without foundation. He himself states that the contest recommenced in 1330; but in fact it does not seem to have ceased, for on February 15th, 1329, we find³ King Edward III writing to the Cardinal-archdeacon, requesting him to desist from suits at Rome prejudicial to the rights of the University, and proposing that the matter at issue should be settled either by his (the King's) intervention, or by the sentence of certain English prelates. Now, it is to be noticed that Edward declares in this letter that he had received divers complaints from the University. In June (1328) the Chancellor of the University and the Mayor of Oxford had met him at York in obedience to a mandate bearing date May 18th⁴. If we suppose that the

¹ Rymer, *Foedera*, vol. ii. p. 620.

² Wood, *Annals*, Book i. p. 409.

³ Rymer, *Record Ed.* ii. pp. ii. 756.

⁴ Rymer, ii. p. 743.

complaints of the University were then made to the King, we leave only the short space of time between 1326 and 1328 for the settlement of which Wood speaks.

On May 13th, 1329, Edward wrote to four cardinals, urging them to prevail on the Pope to bring the Archdeacon to his senses. The dispersion and ruin of the University were no unlikely result of his vexatious conduct: at least the case ought to be settled in England.

On February 2nd, 1330¹, the king wrote letters to the Pope, to Cardinal de Mota, and to seven other cardinals. He urged the Archdeacon to rest content with the authority which his predecessors in the office had possessed, and repeated the proposal that the whole question should be submitted to certain English prelates.

It would seem² that these exertions of the King were not altogether without result, for about the end of April a serious attempt at reconciliation was made. The University drew up eight articles to form the basis of negotiation, and sent them to the Cardinal-archdeacon by the hand of John de Leygh, who was authorised to bring the contest to an end if that were in any way possible. This attempt failed; and the next serious efforts, perhaps, are those referred to in the documents here printed.

Two separate deputations appear to have been sent from Oxford to the Curia. The first, in which Simon de Bredon was one of the envoys, failed because—among other causes—of the dissensions between the members of the deputation; probably this took place in 1333. The second deputation, about five years later, was that of William de Skelton and Master A. de T.³ The negotiations were protracted over several years, but appear to have attained to no successful issue. It was not until 1345 that the quarrel was terminated by a compromise which was very favourable to the University, through the mediation of William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich.

The Chancellor was declared⁴ to have archidiaconal authority

¹ Rymer, ii. pp. 777-8.

² Wood, Annals, Book i. p. 421.

³ [Trehik?]

⁴ See the document in Mun. Acad. pp. 148-152.

over all Doctors, Masters, and scholars, religious and lay, and also over all rectors, vicars, and chaplains within the University, unless they held cures in Oxford, in which case they were subjected to the ordinary jurisdiction of the Archdeacon. Other clauses were added, providing for the method of procedure in cases in which the two jurisdictions overlapped, ensuring that no more processes should be begun before the Curia; that the Archdeacon should procure the Pope's recognition of the agreement, which though in substance intended to be permanent, might yet be modified in detail as necessity should require. It may be added that Cardinal de Mota¹ died in 1357.

VIII.

John de Stratford was translated from Winchester to Canterbury in November, 1333. This letter must be ascribed to a date not later than that. The reference to the '*varias et graves vexationes burgensium Oxonie*' is interesting, as confirming the plea of the Stamford Schismatics that the internal disorder of the University rendered study difficult, if not impossible.

Henry de Harcla was Chancellor from 1313 to 1316.

THE UNIVERSITY TO J., BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 25. B. M.)

Autumn, 1333.

The University is distressed by the expenses of their long suit at the Curia.

The bishop is reminded of a debt of 11½ marks.

Reverendo in Christo patri ac domino domino J. Dei gratia Wynt' episcopo. Sui supplices et devoti Cancellarius Universitatis Oxon' Cetusque magistrorum ejusdem unanimis Cum recommendacione sui status humilima reverenciam et honorem debitos tanti patri. Innatus amor prolis novissime materne jacture dissimulationem non sustinet quin pro oportuno remedio quod etas infirmior adhibere non sufficit fratres suos natu majores saltem lacrimis interpellet ut memores instar ius uberum matris sue que in tenera etate suxerunt matrem consolentur infirmam et revelent pro viribus inopia pregravatam. Nos igitur Universitatis Oxon' matris nostre indicole ejusdem langores et gemitus

¹ Ciaconli, *Vitae Pontificum et Cardinalium*, Rome, 1677, vol. ii. p. 112.

non ferentes fraternitati vestre mature tam divinitus sublimitate eosdem cum altis decore suspiriis reseramus. Ecce reverende pater et frater propter predictam causam Universitatis Oxon' matris vestre in curia domini summi pontificis, nobis invitis, diucius agitatam ac varias et graves vexaciones burgensium Oxonie, exhaustis ejus sumptibus universis, eadem diuturno merore consumitur finale discidium citissime perpessura, nisi eidem sue gloriose sobolis quam ad habundantes copias sui lactis vigore provexerat gracioso remedio celerius occurratur non pugnandi pater et domine licet fortuna parvuli allegamus inerciam. Set a vestre privitatis gloria imploramus que nobis deficit armaturam. Ad memoriam igitur¹ super dominacionis vestre reducimus undecim marcas cum dimidia non solutas de summa viginti librarum quarum penes Universitatem nostram tempore Magistri Henrici de Hartlay Cancellarii Oxon' condempnacione premissa obligacionem spontaneam reliquistis. Vestre si placet pietatis affectum ministerio exhibitori² presencium magistri Johannis de Newbyggig' nobis insinuare dignemini eidem in ceteris que ex parte nostra vobis referet viva voce fidem indubiam adhibentur. Ad regimen ecclesie anglicane vestra reverenda paternitas in Domino diutine prosperetur.

IX.

Robert de Stratford became Chancellor of the University in 1335, probably about the end of May, the usual time for electing to the Chancellorship³. This epistle, since it is addressed to him as Chancellor, must be subsequent to his promotion. Of Simon de Bredon little, if anything, seems to be known.

In the spring of 1330 the University sent a deputation to the Curia : perhaps this is referred to as that of the 'antiqui.'

THE UNIVERSITY TO ROBERT DE STRATFORD.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 25. B. M.)

c. Spring, 1335. Supplicatoria.

The petitions of the University to the Curia are rendered useless by the discord of the 'procuratores' about precedence. R. de Stratford is asked to insist on the carrying out of the decision of the University on the subject.

Inmense probitatis et eximie domino et magistro magistro R. de S. etc. placendi solitudinem et mandatis obediendi voluntatem. Erran-

¹ nis in MS.

² exhibited in MS.

³ Mun. Acad. i. 106.

tibus in umbra et in solercia discordie sanum est ad lucernam radiis nitentem et ducem veritatis protinus inclinare et inconstancie fluctibus importune depulsis ad portum salutis alligare. Hinc est quod per discordiam procuratorum vestrorum qui debeant preferri in ordine petitionum per Universitatem Curie Romane dirigendorum, consignacio predictarum petitionum est inpedita, antiquis dicentibus ipsos debere preferri attento tempore gratie et consignacionis tunc facte, novis allegantibus quod nomina tunc fuisse obmissa et ideo indigent nova consignacione que tempore eorum restat facienda contra quos Universitas decrevit et primos procuratores in ordine debere preferri, quod decretum recusat talis Simon de Bredon alter procurator in personam sin admittere ratione cujus in forma petitiones vestre conspectui prout precepistis nequiunt presentari. Unde dignetur vestra dominacio reverenda pro expedicione subditorum vestrorum predicto procuratori per interveniente injungere¹ quod consignacionem predictarum petitionum juxta decretum Universitatis non impediat et quod a talibus contrarietatibus et inquietacionibus se de cetero absteineat ne deterius inde contingere. Valeat vestra celsitudo in clerum benigna in populum ratione previa² reddens unicuique quod suum est exigentibus meritis adspirans ad astra.

X.

On December 18th, 1335, Edward III granted to Bernard Sistre, Canon of S. Hilary, Poitou, a three years' safe-conduct as papal nuncio. In 1339 he was Archdeacon of Canterbury. William de Skelton probably became Chancellor of Oxford in May, 1339; in this letter the reference to him shows that he was not then in possession of the Chancellorship. The date of the letter is then fixed as to the year by the fact that Bernard Systre is both Archdeacon and Nuncio, and that William de Skelton is not yet Chancellor; and as to the month, the letter is dated 'quarto kal. Februarii.' We assign this letter then to January 29th, 1339.

The 'dominus de Monte Favent³' is Cardinal Bertrand, to whom the next letter is addressed. He was a Franciscan, and erected a church in the neighbourhood of Avignon, wherein he was buried after his death in 1342.

¹ iūgere in MS.

² prima, pma.

³ Ciaconii, Vitae Pontificum et Cardinalium, Rome, 1677, vol. ii. p. 411.

THE UNIVERSITY TO BERNARD DE SYSTRE.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 26 b. B. M.)

Jan. 29th, 1339. Domino Bernardo de Systr' per Universitatem.

The University has spared no efforts to secure peace with Cardinal de Mota, yet without success. The University has resolved to invoke the mediation of Cardinal Bertrand. Whatever de Systre arranges will be accepted by the University. W. de Skelton and A. de T. are deputed on behalf of the University to give consent to any arrangement which shall be decided on.

Venerabili domino et discreto domino Archidiacono Cant' et domini nostri Pape in Anglia nuncio. Cancellarius Universitatis Oxon' Cetusque ejusdem unanimis magistrorum, scinceram in domino caritatem et augmentum continuum gratie et honoris. Domine reverende juxta consilium Apostoli suadentis 'si fieri potest quod in vobis est pacem cum omnibus hominibus habete,' pacem veram invicem et ad externos quoslibet totis desideriis affectamus et precipue ad patres et dominos, quorum protectionibus et subsidiis variis frequencius indigemus. Hinc est quod pro lite sedanda nobis dudum mota per venerabilem patrem et dominum, dominum Gailardum de Mota, diaconum cardinalem et archidiaconum Oxon', super quibusdam nostris antiquissimis juribus, et pace inter ipsum et nos perpetua procuranda. Dictum dominum sepius per venerabiles nuncios non sine gravibus sumptibus sibi missos pulsavimus humiliter, et attente procurantes insuper super isto negocio sibi dirigi literas supplicatorias Regias aliorumque magnorum de terra, set hucusque non fuerimus exauditi cum tamen omnem viam pacis optulerimus, in qua potuimus sanis concienciis consentire etiam cum aliquali diminutione clarissimi et antiquissimi juris nostri, verum quia perseveranter pulsantibus et si repulsam sepius passi fuerint tandem, divina miserante clemencia, mutato rigore, in gratiam aperitur, decrevimus dominum de Monte Favent' interpellare precibus repetis¹ quatinus placeat dominationi sue pro dicta pace inter nos reformanda interponere partes suas et penes vos instare quem intelleximus procuratorem domini Cardinalis predicti et Archidiaconi constitutum, quatinus, adjunctis aliquibus de suis, vobiscum tractatum nobiscum habere velitis, et favorabiliter consentire in aliquam vobis offerendam ex parte nostra rationabilem viam pacis, et hoc idem a vestra, quam intelleximus procuratorem domini Cardinalis erga nos conceptam benivolencia reverenda petimus efficaciter, uno corde ut pro tanto pietatis opere, quo nos posueritis in quiete, gratiam et pacem consequamini in presenti et quietam et

¹ Sic for repetitis.

gloriam perpetuas in futuro. Ceterum domine ad tractandum vobiscum super negotio predicto, dilecto nobis in Christo magistro Willielmo de Skeltun, sacre theologie doctori in Universitate nostra regenti, et magistro A. de T. ad consensendum in aliquam quam Deus inspiraverit viam pacis plenam dedimus potestatem. In prosperitate votiva dominacionem vestram conservet Altissimus per tempora longiora. Scriptum Oxon' quarto kal. Februarii.

XI.

This epistle is intimately connected with the preceding; the reference to William de Skelton is not such as would be made to him if he were Chancellor. It seems most probable that this letter is subsequent to that addressed to Bernard Systre; the latter being in England would naturally be appealed to first. Bertrand, Cardinal of S. Mary in Aquiro, was about this time (1339) associated with Peter, Cardinal of S. Praxedis, in a papal mission to the kings of England and France, the object of which was to avert the threatened war. On September 19th Edward¹ granted protection to the two nuncios, then coming to him at Valenciennes. This letter was written, probably, early in 1339.

THE UNIVERSITY TO CARDINAL BERTRAND.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 25 b. B. M.)

Spring (early), 1339. Domino Cardinali de Mota pro pace reformanda per Universitatem.

The University desires peace with Cardinal de Mota, and pray Cardinal Bertrand to induce Cardinal de Mota to accept the settlement which the University has proposed through W. de Skelton and others.

Reverendissimo in Christo patri ac domino domino Bertrando Dei gratia sancte Marie in aquiro diacono Cardinali. Sui humiles et devoti Cancellarius Universitatis Oxonie Cetusque ejusdem unanimis magistrorum cum supplici eorum recommendacione quicquid poterunt subjeccionis reverencie et honoris. Cum pacis bonum qua ut testatur doctor egregius Augustinus nichil valet in rebus mortalibus graciosius vel desiderabilius inveniri passim sit ab omnibus hominibus jugiter appetendum est cum ab illis inquirendum fervencius et diligencius proseguendum qui ut interiori contemplacioni liberius serviant se ab

¹ Rymer, ii. 1090.

exteriorum occupationum tumultibus elongarunt et pro querenda scientie margarita seculi fluctantis undas fugientes in sinu se tutissimi litoris collocarunt. Nos igitur devotissimi paternitatis vestre et pacis filii pacem super omnia inter Reverendum patrem et dominum dominum Gailard' de Mota diaconum Cardinalem corditer affectantes quoad litem quam contra nos et Universitatem nostram et aliquas singulares personas ejusdem super antiquis nostris consuetudinibus et juribus nostro judicio voluntarie nuper movit licet nos ad id non compellat diffidencia juris nostri. Excellentissimam paternitatem vestram humiliter imploramus quatinus vos quem ut credimus auctor ipse pacis et amator per sui sanctissimi vicarii ministerium ad perpetuam anglicane ecclesie et regni pacem tanquam pacis angelum destinavit, pretermissa judicii statera figura dictum dominum Cardinalem et Archidiaconum vel suum procuratorem inducere ad consensendum in aliquam illarum quas sibi offerre decrevimus viam pacis per venerabiles et discretos viros magistros. W. de Skelton, sacre theologie doctorem, nostri laboris consortem in eadem actu regentem ac talem et talem juris civilis professores nuncios nostros speciales, quos insuper auctoritate ex parte nostra munitos ad vestram presenciam destinamus, cum quibus et procuratore Domini Cardinalis Archidiaconi memorati super antedicta pacis reformacione, tractaturos aliquos de vestris dignetur pia vestra paternitas deputare quatinus quod ab eis communiter inspirante spiritu pacis ordinari contigerit in discreti vestri judicii statera prius appensum de communi vestro ac nostro consensu ad Dei honorem et communem parcium utilitatem et pacem perpetue firmitatis munimine roboretur. Ceterum, pater et domine reverende, dictis nostris nunciis Magistris W. et B. in quadam nostra petitione vestre paternitati viva voce ex parte nostra humiliter facienda vestram prebere dignemini auditum benignum et annuere petentibus intuitu caritatis. Paternitatem vestram reverendam cum augmento continuo scelestium gratiarum conservet Altissimus ad regimen universalis ecclesie sponse sue.

XII.

William de Schelton has returned to the University, having left the conduct of the negotiations with the Cardinal de Mota, in the hands of Robert de Stratford, Bishop of Chichester. The exact date of this letter cannot be ascertained. It seems probable, from internal evidence, that de Stratford was not Chancellor of England: in which case the date must be prior to June 22nd, 1340, on which day

he received the Chancellorship for the second time, and held it until November 30th, when he was suddenly dismissed and even imprisoned by the King, who gave the Great Seal to a layman. William de Skeltun (Shelton, Sceltone, or Celtone) was Proctor¹ at the time when the great quarrel with the Cardinal de Mota began. He was of Merton College. In 1331 there was a Prebendary of Lichfield of this name²: in 1339 a Chancellor of the University³. In 1360 the University passed a statute to regulate the management of a sum of 100 marks which 'venerabilis vir Willelmus de Seltone, Canonicus Ecclesiae Cathedralis Wellensis'⁴ had left for the assistance of poor students. It was provided that he should have his anniversary on the Feast of S. John before the Latin Gate, that one mass should be celebrated on his behalf, and that the Chaplain of the University, when he made his customary annual visit to all the 'Schools,' should cause the 'serviens publicus' to proclaim the name of W. de Seltone among those of the benefactors of the University.

THE UNIVERSITY TO ROBERT DE STRATFORD.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 26 b. B. M.)

Summer, 1340. Episcopo Cicast' per Universitatem.

The University asks for information as to the settlement of the quarrel with Cardinal de Mota.

Cum affectuosa sui recommendacione Reverenciam et honorem debitos tanto patri. Pater reverende quia nuper per venerabilem patrem virum magistrum W. de Schelton, sacre pagine professori, datum fuerat nobis intelligi quod vestra paternitas reverenda super actis unitatis et concordie inter dominum Cardinalem et Universitatem vestram sepius pertractate, nos, quam cicius commode poterit, certificaret, nec certificacionem hucusque literatoriam, seu quovis alio modo in negociis recepimus supradictis. Ideo paternitati vestre reverende latorem presencium una cum presentibus duximus destinandum, ut nos si placet, si qua et que sint acta ad pacis et concordie suavitatem tendencia et siquid ultra ea que prius temptaverimus, in posterum temptare vel facere debeamus, vestris literis consulcius certiorare

¹ Wood, *Annals*, i. p. 408.

² *Fasti Ecc. Ang.*, by T. D. Hardy, vol. i. p. 598.

³ *Ib.* vol. iii. p. 465.

⁴ *Mun. Acad.* p. 213 sqq.

dignetur vestra paternitas et dominacio reverenda ad honorem et regimen Dei ecclesie cum prosperis successibus valeat pater et domine reverende.

THE UNIVERSITY TO BENEDICT XII.

The following six documents belong to the years which immediately followed the elevation to the Pontificate of Benedict XII (1334-6). The election of James Fourmier, the White Abbot—itself quite an unforeseen and improbable accident—had aroused hopes in many quarters. John XXII had ‘reserved’ to himself all the benefices of Christendom, and heaped together a scandalous treasure. His successor was neither avaricious nor unfair: indeed he was credited with a certain ambition to reform the Curia and the church; and he did effect something in forbidding prelates except cardinals to hold many benefices in commendam. To this pontiff the University appealed with some confidence, and the appeal was the more urgent because of the internal troubles which had had their effect in diminishing the ‘collections’ of the Oxford masters.

XIII.

THE UNIVERSITY TO BENEDICT XII.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 27. B. M.)

1334.

The University beg the Pope to provide benefices for the poor Masters.

Domino Pape per Universitatem Oxon et optima¹.

Sanctissimo in Christo patri ac domino domino Benedicto digna Dei providentia sacrosancte Romane ecclesie summo pontifici ac vero vicario Christi in terris. Sui humiles filii, etc., cum sui recommendatione humili devotissima pedum oscula beatorum. Si congruum est ut opera suum benedicant opificem et creatorem creata magnificent in hiis diebus potissime convenit ut in opificis benedictionem et laudem tota machina mundialis assurgat. Utpote qui tot benedictionibus dulcedinis suum preveniens benedictum vos ad orbis dominium ecclesie regimen et Regni celestis dispensacionem jura magnificiociam sublima-

¹ Written at the top of the letter.

vit ut qui tam nuncupacione vocali qnam exhibicione reali dinoscimini benedictus de vestra dextra benedicta copie benedictionum in subitos diriventur harum profecto benedictionum participium gloriosum. Nos itaque minima porcio filiorum recognoscimus percepisse dum in primitiis consecracionis paterne quosdam nostre communitatis alumpnos ad benedictiones beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum dignabamini promovere pro quo sanctitati paterne quantum sufficimus gratiarum exsolvimus actiones vestram nichilominus latere sanctitati nullatenus arbitramur apud nos cotidie nova magistrorum pululare genimina qui solis theologicis et philosophicis tendentes licet in illis eminenter fructificent et multum reperiantur idonei in sciencia et in vita rei cum familiaris penuriam paciuntur quia sciencie quibus vacant non sunt plurimum lucrative. Quo circa sanctitatis vestre pedibus humiliter provoluti quatenus audemus et possumus obsecramus quatinus in illos qui nullum beneficium optinent, unde vivant quales apud nos plurimi conversantur. Paterna benedictio se diffundat ut provisus eisdem necessariis vite sine quibus subsistere nequiunt liberius, valeant spiritualia speculari, sanctitatem paternam diu conservare dignetur Altissimus ad honorem et regimen ecclesie sponse vestre.

XIV.

THE UNIVERSITY TO CARDINAL N. OF S. ADRIAN.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 23. B. M.)

Ista litera fuit directa Cardinali per Universitatem.

The University requests the Cardinal to support the petition to the Pope respecting the poor Masters.

Reverentissimo in Christo patri ac domino domino N., Dei gratia titulo Sancti Adriani diacono Cardinali sui humiles filii Cancellarius Universitatis Oxon' Cetusque ejusdem unanimis Magistrorum. Cum sui recommendacione devota condigne reverencie debitum et honoris. Benignitatis vestre dignacio tante latitudinis esse solet ut pium in egestate presidium gratum in tribulacione solacium et in omni prorsus pressura refugium petens accipiat querens inveniat et pulsans nullatenus excludatur. Hujus profecto pietatis participes tot a vestra celsitudine favores et gracias tot a vestra clemencia vices beneficas impensas accepimus quod bene placitis vestris paternis commodis debemus pro viribus famulatum. Verum pro tantorum immensitate bonorum quid rependat non invenit manus nostra nisi gratiarum devotissimas acciones et preces supplices apud Deum. Igitur quo devocius valemus et scimus referimus gracias ex intimo cordis nostri.

Et quia ex collatione presencium munerum firma sit expectacio futurorum humiliter deprecamur ut supplicationes nostras Apostolice sanctitati directas pro viris utique virtutum fulgore conspicuis magistris videlicet Regentibus et non Regentibus quorum labor apud nos assiduus ad Catholice fidei fulcimentum desudat in studio porrigere, dignetur vestra sublimitas et favore benivolo promovere statum tocius Universitatis nostre dicioni vestre ex intimo commendamus. Sperantes in tante securitatis asilo tuti subsistere et paterni juvaminis dextera relavari. Dominacionem vestram conservet Altissimus ad honorem et Regimen ecclesie sancte sue.

XV.

THE UNIVERSITY TO EDWARD III.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 24. B. M.)

Litera supplicatoria domino Regi per Universitatem.

The King is requested to write to the Pope on behalf of the poor Masters.

Excellentissimo ac magnifico principi illustrissimo domino nostro Regi Anglie domino Hybernie duci Aquitannie, Cetus Universitatis Oxon' unanimis Magistrorum cum omnimoda subjeccione quicquid poterit Reverencie et honoris. Sub alis vestri principatus eximii jugiter conversantes tociens ad vestre dominacionis presidium cum fiducia plena recurrimus quociens necessitas aliqua nos coartat illic sperantes indesinentur protegi ubi semper comperimus refugium affuisse. Et quia inter opera pietatis Deo credimus preeminenter acceptum ad honorem sui studio insudantes favorabiliter educare et ad continuandum alicere, ne dum temporalis requisita subvencio tepescit manus lentescat scolastica, sicque discipline retardato profectu Dei ecclesia desoletur. Ac eciam quamplures magistri Regentes qui in profectum studencium et ad Universitatem confluencium singulorum studii et laboris sarcinam inter nos pre aliis gerere dinoscuntur exili subvencione immo non competenti ut plurimum opprimuntur, dignetur vestra Regia celsitudo sanctissimum patrem dominum nostrum Papam vestris literis graciose pulsare ut sicuti solent gracie precum Regiarum instantia regentibus de Universitate a summis pontificibus emanare. Ita temporibus vestris sicut cetera excellenti regimini vestro commissa virent, clerus et cultum divinum floreat et immemoriam honorem vestri ad precum assiduarum excitacionem benignam districtius obligetur. Magnificenciam vestram Regiam dirigat Altissimus et de hostibus faciat honorifice triumphantem. Scriptum, etc.

XVI.

In 1349 John Wylyot, S.T.P. of Merton College, intruded himself into the office of Chancellor¹ in a violent and illegal manner. He was vigorously supported by the Southern men, and his triumph was followed by the banishment of the Northern proctor. The King interfered, but so determined were the Southerners to have Wyliot for Chancellor—they threatened a schism if he were deposed—that they prevailed. It is quite easy to understand that a man who was high in the favour of the University at the time of the Stamford Schism would figure subsequently as a great Southern champion.

THE UNIVERSITY TO ROBERT DE STRATFORD.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 23. B. M.)

1336. *Litera supplicatoria Cancellario per Regentes directa.*

The University begs the Chancellor to support their request to the King for letters to the Pope on behalf of the poor Masters.

Reverende discrecionis viro ac domino Magistro Roberto de Stratford, etc., Cetusque ejusdem unanimis, etc., Reverenciam omnimodam et honorem. Immensitatis vestre benignitatem eo confidencius precibus devotis instanter pulsamus quo eam fervencius nobis vestris singulariter propiciam senserimus in agendum. Verum quia studio insudantes favorabiliter educare et ad continuandum allicere meritorium credimus et Deo preeminenter acceptum, dignetur vestra dominacio reverenda de literis per Universitatem Domino nostro Regi inclito et Regine directis pro optinendis literis summo pontifici ordinare qualiter uberius ad relevandam indigenciam magistrorum, vos ut speramus non latentem debitum poterunt sortiri effectum, ut sicut negocia regni et Universitatis proinde geritis communia. Ita Domine Reverende specialia magistrorum dignemini acceptare et tanti patris educacio filiorum mentes pro incolumitate vestra precibus devotis apud Deum ut suffecerint reddat vigiles et attemptas super hiis que de istis negociis vobis planius non scribuntur informacionem Magistri Johannis Wyliet consocii nostri plenam fidem placeat adhibere. Ad honorem ecclesie sue sancte Dominus diu vos conservet.

¹ Wood, *Annals*, i. 448.

XVII.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 24 b. B. M.)

Supplicatoria.

Dilecto ac venerabili, etc. Cetusque unanimis, etc. Cinceris imbutam pectoribus fraternam in Domino caritatem. Membra pro se invicem fore sollicita suadet ratio et ipsa corporis compago compellit. Cum igitur unius matris Universitatis filii, unius corporis sumus membra, fidenter recurrimus ad illum vestre dileccionis affectum quem singulariter erga matrem predictam ac ejus filios, viros scolasticos, vos gerere, rerum experientia sepissime comprobavit, et quia pro literis graciosis domini nostri Regis incliti impetrandis Domino pontifici et aliis cardinalibus porigendis Universitas nostra scripsit, vos affectuosissime requirimus et rogamus ut vestra industria, de qua fiduciam gerimus specialem, sic ordinet et procuret, ut loco et tempore opportunis tanto domino nostro litere presententur et pro expeditione tam pii negotii operas vestras petimus impendatis, ac pro negotiarum expeditione dictorum coram discrecio circumspecta congruis mediis ac modis dignetur insistere ut saltem propter probitatem, et prudentiam mediantis quod humiliter petimus efficaciter nobis detur. Deus vos conservet.

XVIII.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 27. B. M.)

Cum in conspectu dignitatis apostolice tremat mundus, metuat universum, et ausus humanus omnimodus, conticescat, non mirum si nostra plurimum terreatur modicitas in tantam sublimitatem intendere, seu coram eadem preces effundere, aut petitiones facere minus gratas. Quod ergo nostre non videmus parvitati sufficienter competere, vestram obsecramus dominationem gratiose supplere quatinus nostre petitionem et preces quas apostolice celsitudini porrigere vix audemus vestris benignis paternis fulcite patrociniis efficacius audiantur. Petimus itaque prout grandis indigencia nos coartat domini nostri summi pontificis gratiam, quoad quosdam nostre Universitatis magistros nostro judicio valentes et probos non censu set sensibus habundantes, non opibus set operibus et bonis moribus insignitos, ad beneficia ecclesiastica promovendos. Quod eo graciosius prosperari confidimus, si vestra dominacio, que cum sanctissimo dicto Christi vicario, dominium orbis dividit, pro nobis intercedere dignaretur.

ROBERT DE STRATFORD.

As the three following documents directly relate to the academic position and importance of Robert de Stratford, it appears not out of place to insert here a few remarks upon the same.

There can be no doubt that throughout the early years of the reign of Edward III no Oxonian could vie with Robert de Stratford in importance and popularity. The causes of this are sufficiently plain. Closely connected through his brother the Primate with the government—himself no mean politician—he appeared in Oxford, not as the majority of Chancellors, with nothing but academic position to rest on, but with the added importance and dignity of a great political connexion. Further, it so happened that the Stamford Schism broke out during his tenure of the Chancellorship of the University. In the suppression of that schism he brought into play the forces both of his academic and of his political position. To his influence the University rightly ascribed the King's active interference in the matter. It became an object of academic desire to retain this direct hold on the King; and thus we find the University exhibiting great anxiety lest the acceptance by Robert de Stratford of the Great Seal should involve his resignation of the Chancellorship of the University.

The chief stages in the life of Robert de Stratford are briefly these. In 1333 he became Archdeacon of Canterbury; in 1336 Chancellor of Oxford; in 1337 Chancellor for the first time, and Bishop of Chichester. In 1338 he resigned the Great Seal, and in 1339 the Archdeaconry of Canterbury. In June, 1340, he entered on a second tenure of the Chancellorship, from which, in November, the same year, he was roughly ejected by the King, and even imprisoned. After this, he appears to have abandoned politics, and devoted himself to the work of his diocese. In 1362 he died.

XIX.

In 1333 a statute was enacted by the University in reference to the absence of the Chancellor from Oxford. A month's absence during full term without special leave rendered the office ipso facto vacant¹.

The fact that Robert de Stratford is still Archdeacon of Canterbury, and the date affixed to the letter (Jan. 15), show that he was not yet Chancellor; he received the Great Seal about the Easter which brought to an end his leave of absence. This letter almost certainly belongs to the year 1337.

THE UNIVERSITY TO EDWARD III.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 24. B. M.)

January 15th, 1337. *Litera dispensationis de mora et absentia Cancellarii ad r . . . gatum Domini Reg[is] Anglie.*

The University grant leave of absence to R. de Stratford the Chancellor at the King's request.

Excellentissimo principi ac domino domino Edwardo Dei gratia Regi Anglie, illustrissimo domino Hibernie, duci Aquitannie sui servientes humillimi procuratores Universitatis vestre Oxon' Cetusque unanimis ejusdem magistrorum cum subjeccione omnimoda quicquid poterunt reverencie et honoris et inde cursu regie potestatis pace perfrui temporali. Licet presenciam venerabilis viri Magistri Roberti de Stretford Archidiaconi Cant' Cancellarii Universitatis qui dictam vestram Universitatem alias dissolucionis periculo expositam redintegravit sua preeminenti industria experimento multiplici necessariam noverimus ac plurimum oportunam illustrissime tamen dominacioni vestre Regie quam nos affluenter in negociorum Universitatis vestre expedicione graciosam reperimus et benignam devigare non possumus quod a vobis literatorie cum humilitate omnimoda recepimus in mandatis. Hinc est quod vestre Regie celsitudini humiliter inclinati dicto domino Cancellario nostro de gracia concessimus quod usque ad proximum sequens Pascha statutis nostris non obstantibus a dicta vestra Universitate licite se poterit absentare vestram excellenciam devocione qua possumus unanimiter requirentes quatinus nos vestros si vestro cedat beneplacite voluntatis cum commode poterit, redeat visitare prout multipliciter indigemus et eum credimus corditer affectare. Magnificenciam vestram Regiam Altissimus dirigat et de hosti-

¹ Mun. Acad. p. 127.

bus faciat honorifice triumphantem. Scriptum Oxon', etc., quinto-decimo die mensis Januarii.

XX.

On March 24, 1337, Robert de Stratford received the Great Seal for the first time, and held it continuously until July 6, 1338. The University feared that he would resign his Chancellorship, and, to avert so great a calamity, this letter was sent to the King, pointing out how the wisdom of its Chancellor had preserved the University from disruption at the hands of 'certain degenerate sons,' and praying him to insist upon his retention of the Chancellorship of the University.

THE UNIVERSITY TO EDWARD III.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 24 b B. M.)

March-April, 1337. Domino Regi per Universitatem ne Cancellarius renuat officium Cancellarie.

The University requests the King to insist on the retention by R. de Stratford of the Chancellorship of the University: as his resignation would lead to disastrous results.

Serenissimo ac magnifico principi illustrissimo domino nostro Regi Anglie, etc. Sui semper servi in Domino Johannes de Aylesbury Cancellarii Universitatis Oxon' vices gerens Cetusque unanimis magistrorum Eterno Regi in celestibus conregnare. Rex pacificus pia miseratione disponens hostium Anglie vires elidere, lapsos erigere, et regnum in integrum reformare, dispositione dignissima in sublimo extulit clemencie vestre tronum, cui diligencia provida contra jacula inimici attingit undique a fine usque ad finem fortiter omniaque subiecta disponit suaviter, ut clerus et populus sub tante securitatis asilo in quietudine vere pacis habitent super terram sic enim et nostra communitas magestatis Regie fulta presidiis et privilegiis dotata precipuis jam in spiritu unitatis et ocio pacis viget ambulantibus in ignorancia tenebris illuminare non desinit, et in via labentis seculi fatigatis doctrine cibum porigit, qui non perit unde et nostra modicitas preventa tot graciis ac favoribus roborata ad graciaram acciones conatur assurgere quas licet impares beneficiis tam immensis preces assiduas humiliter rependit pro excellentissimo statu vestro et omni tranquillitate terrarum vestro Regimini divinitus commissarum. Ad hec, piissime domine, magnificencie regie dolores nostros exponimus et mencium

molestias explanamus, brevi siquidem tempore jam elapso Universitatem Oxonie sub alis dominacionis vestre florentem, quidam degeneres filii pacis emuli discensionis alumpni nitebantur, pacis soluta macerie et unitatis vinculo dissipato, totaliter demoliri quorum regalis potencie dextera repulsa vesania adhuc non modico timore concutimur ne forte inimico superseminante zizannia dissencionum turbinibus iterum collidamus providissimo pastore nostro ac capite magistro Roberto de Strat[ford] nostro Cancellario ac tutore, ad ministeria regalia jam assumpto: veremur quidem, precellentissime domine, ne si pretextu majoris officii nostre custodie renuat subire laborem lupi rapaces intrantes in gregem in cleri discidium et scandalum populi pacem repudient, et conculcent quam ipsius solitudine(m) et industria novimus, Deo favente, plenarie restitutam quam propter assecucionem conformi et unanimi voluntate procumbimus ante preeminencie vestre pedes devotissime supplicantes quatinus predictum magistrum R. Cancellarium et pastorem, pietas regia ad nostras preces supplices inclinata monitis dignetur inducere et mandatis ne nos deserat orphanos, set et licet regiis assistat obsequiis nostri nichilominus regimen non relinquat donec quod ejus prudentia mediante in nobis cepit divina clemencia opus bonum feliciori termino consummetur. Celsitudinem regie Magestatis potencia(m) Regis Regum semper ad alciora promoveat, et ejus dilatet imperium et confirmet ad exaltacionem catholice fidei cleri ac populi munimentum.

XXI.

This epistle, addressed to Robert de Stratford, as Chancellor of England, is extremely interesting as showing the great position he held in the minds of Oxonians. His able conduct during the Stamford Schism had caused him to appear as the saviour of the University, by whose wisdom and zeal she had been marvellously rescued from the most imminent peril. To retain him in the Chancellorship was therefore an object of the highest importance for the University: not only is the King addressed on the subject, but to Robert de Stratford himself this urgent appeal is sent. Leave of absence is offered without limit. Master H. de C.¹ may perhaps be identical with Humfrey de Charleton, D.C.L., who was Chancellor of the University in 1357.

¹ Vid. Mun. Acad. 167, 187, 188.

THE UNIVERSITY TO ROBERT DE STRATFORD.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 25. B. M.)

March-April, 1337.

The University begs R. de Stratford not to resign his chancellorship, and offers unlimited leave of absence.

Sapientissimo viro et Reverendo magistro Roberto de Stratford excellentissimi principis Anglie Cancellario. I. de T. etc., cetusque magistrorum salutem et omnis reverenci obsequia tanto domino laude digna. Digne namque divini numinis clemencia personam talem creavit in Anglia qui Regni officio majori prefectus oppressorum omnium succurreret languoribus et protervorum omnium expulsis erroribus vere pacis unitatem cunctis daret subditis per vos etiam celestis et inermis plaudent milicia ubique nunc vera frui credens justitia sicque Universitas Oxonie vestra que catholice fidei dicitur margarita vobis mediantribus privilegiis regalibus insignita temporibusque vestris condignos flores producens in esse in dies laudabiliter cepit pululare. Set ex causa noviter intellecta doloris amaritudine intime percussa gemens jam redditur et languida eo quod ad regni jura gubernanda vos in Cancellarium prefecit celsitudo Regia planitusque omnium nubi existencium concussit corda verens ex potestate tradicta tanti capitis et pastoris carere presenciam cujus summe probitatis et regiminis prudencia Universitas vestra in casu ruine et meroris a malignis posita ad statum debitum et audabilem miraculose est producta. Unde benignitatis vestre solitam suspiriis et gentibus imploramus clemenciam ne illius pretextu que prefecti estis officio matrem vestram et filios relinquatis destitutos pastoris solacio nec in vestro cadat corde Cancellarii nostri officio cedere set ipsius regimen per vos assumptum continuare dignemini infuturum et quod vestra industria feliciter incepit gratiose complere non desistat. Nam super absencia vestra vobiscum dispensabitur ad vota prout dilectus noster Magister H. de C. latorum presencium vobis ex parte nostra dicet ad plenum cui velle vestrum seriusius reserare dignemini in premissis. Vigeat circumspeccio vestra ex meritis commendanda per tempora feliciter duratura. Scriptum, etc.

The four following documents have reference to the appointment of Robert de Appulby to the post of apostolic notary or 'tabellio.' In 1348 he witnesses a composition¹ between the

¹ Mun. Acad. p. 167.

University and the town in that capacity. For reasons given below we refer these letters to the year 1337.

XXII.

From internal evidence it is clear that this letter is earlier in date than the next. It belongs, probably, to either February or the beginning of March, in the year 1337.

THE UNIVERSITY TO BERNARD DE SYSTRE.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 26. B. M.)

Feb.-March, 1337. *Litera supplicatoria Domino Bertrando de Systr' per J. et T. de Trillek.*

Quicquid poterunt obsequii reverencie et honoris cum omni promptitudine complacendi. Licet nulla meritorum nostrorum erga vos, reverendissime domine, qualitate subnixi ad vestram implorandam reverenciam pro alienis indigenciis presumere debeamus, qui nequaquam pro nostris sufficimus exorare de molita tamen benignitate vestra confisi, qua cunctis in suis necessitatibus ex viscerosa caritate vos deprecabiles exhibetis, pro illis specialiter dominationi vestre preces affectuosas ingerimus, quibus ad id quod petitur efficaciter consequendum laudabilia probitatis merita suffragantur. Hinc est quod pro Roberto presencium exhibitore Universitatis Oxonie matris nostre serviente, quem, directis ad dominos Cardinales deprecatoriis literis pro impetrando sibi tabellionatus officio in quo plurimum eidem Universitati prodesse poterit, quem utique ad hujusmodi officium habilem utpote virum competentis literature bene scribentem, discretum, providum, et maturum nostro judicio reputamus, ipsa Universitas London' destinavit Vestre gratie devotissime supplicamus quatenus eundem Robertum ejusque negocia predictis dominis Cardinalibus vestris fructuosis instanciis commendare dignemini caritatis intuitu, et harumstrarum precum humilium interventu quatinus optatum per vos ut sperat sui desiderii consequutus effectum vestris patrociniis titulum sue promocionis ascribens merito debeat coad vivit pro statu incolimitatis vestre Dei omnipotentis misericordiam continuis deprecacionibus implorare, nosque devoti reverende dominationi vestre servuli intercessionem nostram senciamus sibi consolacionis spiritum attulisse. In prosperitate votiva dominationem vestram conservare dignetur Altissimus per tempora feliciter duratura.

XXIII.

On March 10, 1337, Edward granted a credence to the Pope to Bernard de Systre, Canon of S. Hilary, Poitou, who was residing in England as papal Nuncio.

On March 19—as, we may suppose, he was about to set out for the Curia—the University reminds him of his promise to assist the suit of Robert de Appulby.

THE UNIVERSITY TO BERNARD DE SYSTRE.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 26. B. M.)

March 19, 1337. Item eidem Bern de Systr' per Universitatem pro eodem negotio.

Cum sui recommendacione humili paratum ad beneplacita famulatum. Favor spontaneus et beneficium quod gratis inpenditur pluris estimanda sunt jugiter quam ea que vel meritis comparantur vel instanciis improbis impetrantur. Tenentes igitur in recenti memoria vicem gratam et benivolenciam gratiosam, quam vestra dudum reverencia Roberto de A. nostro publico servienti gratanter exhibuit, eo validiori nexu vestris beneplacitis recognoscimus nos astrictos, quo penes vestram dominacionem neo promeruerimus hactenus nec expetiverimus a vobis in isto negotio quippiam gratie vel favoris. Itaque sicut solius proprie benignitatis intuitu dicto Roberto gratiam vestram super tabellionatus officio spopondistis. Pari pietate dignemini premissa perficere et inchoata benignius adimplere. Ipsum siquidem ad illud officium confidenter testificamur idoneum, utpote virum probum, pudicum et sobrium, et honestis undique moribus adornatum, literatum, intelligentem, egregieque scribentem, et omnino nostre communitati perutilem et fidelem. Ista vestram reverenciam deprecamur, ut moneant et spei quam concepimus ex promisso, res ipsa correspondeat in effectu. Reverenciam vestram conservet Altissimus per tempora feliciter duratura. Scriptum Oxon' xiii. to kal. April viimo.

XXIV.

On October 15, 1337, Edward III granted a safe-conduct to Bertrand de Montefaventio, Cardinal of S. Mary in Aquiro, who, in company with Peter, Cardinal of S. Praxedis, had been sent by Pope Benedict XII to arrange pacifically the disputes

between the Kings of England and France. As a matter of fact the Cardinals were not suffered to come to England, but remained for years in France, hoping for the permission. The University—to whom the Cardinal Bertrand was well known as an useful friend—rejoices in this letter, at his mission ‘ad has regiones.’

THE UNIVERSITY TO CARDINAL BERTRAND.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 25 b. B. M.)

Oct.–Nov. 1337. *Litera supplicatoria Domino Cardinali per Universitatem.*

Venerabili in Christo patri ac domino domino Bertrando Dei gratia titulo sancte Marie in aquiro diacono Cardinali Sui humiles filii et devoti Cancellarius Universitatis Oxon' Cetusque ejusdem unanimis magistrorum Cum reverencie debito quicquid poterunt famulari. Vestre dominacionis eminenciam precibus pulsare profusis eo fiducialius ausi sumus, quo passim percepimus et cotidianis probamus effectibus, quod penes eos qui paternis favoribus indigent paterna clemencia satis patet. Hinc est ut confidenter presumimus quod ad has regiones vos dirigere singulariter preelegit Vicarius Christi summus ut de plenitudine virtutis et gratie quibus paternus animus habundare dinoscitur reformatur que fuerint reformanda, supleantur que fuerint imperfecta, reprimantur mala, et bonorum copia germinet in hiis terris. Cum igitur in nostra communitate Oxonie pauci reperiantur notarii et negocia non pauca frequenter emergant in quibus notariis opus esset. Sublimitati vestre humiliter supplicamus quatinus tanto nostro defectui succurrere dignemini gratiose Robertum de Appelby Lincoln' diocesis nostrum publicum servientem sacrosancte sedis apostolice creando notarium, quem ad idem officium reputamus idoneum juxta commissionem ab eadem sede reverencie vestre factam. Quod si fortassis nullos adhuc notarios vestra dominacio creare decreverit quo humiliter poterimus obsecramus quatinus inter creandos in posterum dictus Robertus de paterna gratia valeat esse unus. Celsitudinem vestram Altissimus feliciter conservet et dirigat ad tutamen ecclesie sue sancte.

XXV.

Robert de Stratford was consecrated Bishop of Chichester on November 30, 1337. This letter, then, cannot be earlier than that. The statement of the paucity of notaries is curious: that the University had so much legal business to

perform was the natural result of its jealous retention in its own hands of all judicial functions. Appeals were numerous and oppressive. From the University tribunals the appeal to the Pope was made¹; no intermediate authority was allowed in spiritual causes; in all temporal causes the ultimate appeal lay to the King. The University made many attempts to restrain this abuse of appeals.

THE UNIVERSITY TO ROBERT DE STRATFORD.

(Royal MS. 12. D. xi. fol. 26. B. M.)

Nov.-Dec. 1337. Domino episcopo Cicestr' Cancellario per Universitatem Oxon' pro eodem negotio expediendo.

Venerabili in Christo patri ac domino domino R. Dei gratia Cicestr' episcopo, etc., suus si placet commissarius Cetusque unanimis, etc. Cum recommendatione sui status humillima reverenciam et honorem debitos tanto patri. Cum a vestre dominacionis patrocinio singulari vigor et valor noster omnino dependeat, et ad ipsum subjeccionis vestre gremium² pertineamus potissime nusquam tucius reperimus refugium quam ad vestram recurrere reverenciam quociens quavis indigencia coartamur. Vestris igitur auribus reverendis presencium tenore simul suggerimus, paucos apud nos jam esse notarios, et illos nimium sumptuosos, et in cotidianis negociis in quibus notarii requiruntur difficultates assiduas patimur et expensas apponimus nimis graves. Quocirca vestram dominacionem obnixius deprecamur, quatinus penes dominos cardinales efficaciter agere placeat et instare quod R. de A. noster serviens communis vobis notus creetur notarius publicus, quo celerius fieri poterit ad nostrum commune solacium et commodum multiforme. Ad regimen ecclesie anglicane vestra reverenda paternitas in Domino diutine prosperetur.

THE 'REX NATALICIUS.' *At South M.C. 152*

In the Middle Ages the Season of Christmas was the Festival of Festivals. The Church supplied to it both the permanent interest of a Commemoration and the pervading consecration of a Religious Festival. While all sections of

¹ Vid. Mun. Acad., Anstey's Preface, pp. 101-104. Also for legal machinery, &c. vid. passim.

² g^em^m.

the nation shared in the enjoyment of the time, it was but natural that in the Universities—as well from their ecclesiastical character as from the nature of their constitution—the great Holiday should be kept with peculiar and elaborate ceremony. Nor is this supposition entirely without support. From the scattered notices that remain it appears certain that some, if not all, of the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge were accustomed to elect at Christmas a temporary officer variously designated, whose function it was to preside over the festivities of the season. Though these notices do not carry us back beyond the middle of the sixteenth century, yet they represent the practice at that time as one of immemorial antiquity.

The ‘*Praefectus Ludorum*’ or ‘*Imperator*’ of the original statutes of Trinity College, Cambridge (founded in 1546) corresponds to the ‘*Rex Natalicius*’ of the documents here printed. Both are to be elected from among the senior members of the University; both are bound to govern by fixed laws; both have but a twelve days’ rule. ‘With regard,’ says Warton¹, ‘to the peculiar business and office of *Imperator*, it is ordered that one of the Masters of Arts shall be placed over the Juniors every Christmas for the regulation of their games and diversions at that season of Festivity. At the same time he is to govern the whole society in the hall and chapel, as a republic committed to his special charge, by a set of laws, which he is to frame in Latin or Greek verse. His sovereignty is to last during the twelve days of Christmas, and he is to exercise the same power on Candlemas day. During this period he is to see that six spectacles or dialogues be presented. His fee is forty shillings.’ Warton also mentions that in the audit-book of Trinity College for the year 1559 the following disbursements are noted:—

	£	s.	d.
Pro apparatu in comoedia Andriae	7	9	4
Pro prandio Principis Natalicii eodem tempore		13	9
Pro refectioe praefectorum et doctorum magis illustrium cum Bursariis prandentium tempore comoediae	4	0	7

Roger Ascham is also quoted as testifying to the practice of

¹ Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, vol. ii. sect. 16.

S. John's College, Cambridge, and that of Merton College as described by Anthony à Wood is quoted below.

The mention of Robert Grostete suggests the question: 'What is the direct historical value of the documents here printed?' No satisfactory answer can be given to that question. It must suffice to point out that Grostete's devotion to Oxford, his affection for mendicant Friars—the mainstays of Christmas as of other Church festivals—and, we may add in reference to the constitutional tone of the documents, his constitutional attitude, combine to lend an air of probability to the statement that he was himself a 'Rex Natalicius.' If it be urged that the man who abolished the Festum Asinorum, and carried out a moral reformation in the diocese over which he presided was not likely to have figured in that capacity, it must be remembered that Grostete wrote miracle plays and effected his reformation mainly by the agency of mendicants. Of course, on the other hand, it must be allowed that Grostete's notoriety would, as it were, make his name common property, and a later writer, casting about for somebody to complete his picture of the Christmas Festivities, would naturally have recourse to so popular and well-known a name.

The Genius of Christmas begins this proclamation with a salutation couched in terms appropriate to the Festival. The 'Gloria in Excelsis' strikes the key-note of the whole of the proceedings. Then follows a statement of the 'raison d'être' of the Christmas kingship. The frailty of men cannot endure the immediate government of the Celestial. The nature of the kingship thus conceded to human weakness is then detailed. It is vicarious, annual, limited by law. The Genius then narrates the circumstances of the election of Robert Grostete to the regal office, and formally confirms the same. The whole is concluded by a requisition to all the 'processes' of the Christmas government to swear fidelity to the new sovereign without delay, and to obey all his commands, always provided that they are 'secundum Natalicias leges.' The method of election and the nature of the Christmas laws are

best illustrated by the following extract from Wood:—‘On the 19th of November, being the vigil of S. Edmund, king and martyr, letters under seal were pretended to have been brought from some place beyond the sea, for the election of a king of Christmas, or Misrule, sometimes called with us of the aforesaid college (i.e. Merton) *Rex Fabarum*. The said letters being put into the hands of the Bachelaur Fellows, they brought them into the Hall that night, and standing, sometimes walking round the fire, there reading the contents of them, would choose the senior Fellow that had not yet borne that office, whether he was a Doctor of Divinity, Law, or Physic, and being so elected, had power put into his hands of punishing all misdemeanours done in the time of Christmas, either by imposing exercises on the Juniors, or putting into the stocks at the end of the Hall any of the Servants, with other punishments that were sometimes very ridiculous. He had always a chair provided for him, and would sit in great state when any speeches were spoken, or justice to be executed, and so this his authority would continue till Candlemas, or much about the time that the *Ignis Regentium* was celebrated in that college¹.’

The tone of this letter is appropriate to the time of Grostete. The days were evil; the weakness and despotism of Henry III synchronized with the introduction by the Minorites of more democratic notions. The ‘Genius of Christmas,’ we may be allowed to suppose, discoursed of the responsibility of rulers to the law, and of the rights of the subject, with a reference to the politics of the day. At least the description of the evolution of despotism is curiously relevant to the reign of Henry III.

CONFIRMATION BY THE GENIUS OF CHRISTMAS OF ROBERT GROSTESTE
AS KING OF CHRISTMAS.

Gloria in excelsis inspiratione divina revelata. Mortalibus universis et singulis, sub Natalicia ditione degentibus. Salutem in ipso Salvatoris exortu, et sic mandatis nostris unanimiter obedire, ut et praesens

¹ Wood, *Annals*, ii. p. 136.

temporale festum cum concordī tranquillitate ducatur ad exitum¹ et in dignam obedientiae recompensam, vobis capita doleant cum suavi molestia laetoeque dolore singulis matutinis. Nuper² cum Unigenitus Dei patris, de secreto cubili prodiit uteri virginalis, simul cum eo temporaliter cepimus exoriri, quia dum ille manifestatur in carne, et nos publicamur una cum ipsa³ vocibus Angelorum. Quapropter nostrae majestatis est utrobique magnipendenda sententia, quoniam et in excelsis defectibiliter praesidemus ut domina, et in terris sub obtentu nostrae participationis bonorum vota virorum, in obsequia dulciter captivamus. Verum quia lippientes mortalium oculi nostrae majestatis splendorem irreverberato lumine non poterunt intueri, deo pro regimine corporum humanorum corporales atque sensibiles instituimus praelatias, quas pro tanto singulis annis volumus renovari, ne ex longiore protractu tyrannidem induant, Unde grata quies subditorum quovismodo valeat impediri. Duplicatum etenim malum est immobilitata tyrannides, quoniam ex immobilitatione ausum sibi capit impune ex ausu usum et ex usu perniciosum augmentum. Quocirca festi praesentis imminenti vigilia, vos ut accepimus in loco potatorio, hora extraordinaria prout moris est, unanimiter congregati, dominum Robertum Grosteste militem in armis scolasticis scitis⁴ providum et expertum, electione concordī sustulistis ad apicem regiae dignitatis. De cujus transitoria promotione tanto vobis exultantius congaudemus quanto divinae approbationis iudicium, in ejus persona accepimus manifestum. Nam sicut longitudo Saulis ab humero usque ad sursum super alios⁵ Israelitas caelestis electionis praetendebat insigne, sic vestri regis capitalis excessus ipsum ostendit vobis caelitus deformatum. Quocirca vobis et singulis districte praecipimus et mandamus quatenus dicto regi vestro tanquam nostro vicario speciali in omnibus pareatis, si tamen secundum Natalicias leges et non secundum canonicas vel civiles, in quibus, ut communiter potior in munere potior est, in causa duxerit gubernandos, ac in signum subjectionis et obedientiae mandamus sibi fidelitatem hac instanti nocte ab omnibus regni vestri proceribus adhiberi. Datum in aere luminoso supra Bethlemiticam regionem ubi nostra magnificentia fuit pastoribus promulgata.

Discretion addresses the Monarch of Christmas with words of warning and advice. She reminds him that history is full of the overthrows of sovereigns and realms, who have preferred

¹ excitum.² MS. Nup.³ ? ipsis.⁴ ? satis.⁵ *alios*] alias, MS. fol. 94 b.

illicit freedom to the restraints imposed by her rule. One instance is adduced—the inevitable Roboam. His failure was the result of his want of discrimination. The ‘*via media*’ is extolled as the dominant law of the Universe, and of the government of Discretion. The penalty of the rebel against that government is then declared. Not only does he cease to be or to be reckoned virtuous, but he is held up to open ridicule and opprobrium. Then follows a description of a struggle for supremacy between ‘*Laetitia*’ and ‘*Clerimonia*’ before the tribunal of Discretion. The stake at issue was the government of the scholars of the University. With one exception the seven liberal arts backed up *Clerimonia*. Music alone played a double game. Discretion at length decided that ‘*Laetitia*’ should be supreme at Christmas, that the Feast of the Purification should be the limit of her rule, that *Clerimonia* should then succeed to the supremacy; not however to the utter exclusion of her rival, because in that case it was to be feared that she would drive her subjects into madness. The letter closes with an exhortation to the king and his nobles to continue to be faithful to the service of Discretion, as well during the short hilarity of Christmas government as during the more serious rule that followed. This fidelity would surely meet with its due reward.

A LETTER FROM DISCRETION TO R. KING OF CHRISTMAS.

Nos, Discretio virtutum omnium parens pariter et regina, ac cujuslibet tranquilli regiminis pacifica conservatrix, praedilecto filio nostro R. Dei gratia Regi Natalicio illustri, necum omnibus proceribus sui regni, salutem. Sicque nostris salubriter obtemperare¹ praeceptis, ut in vobis *clerimonia* vigeat et honesta *laetitia* debitis circumstantiarum paenis cohibita, in monstruosae dissolutionis vitium non evadat. Innumera regum ac regnorum casus ac experimenta declarunt quod reipublicae gubernatores, et si ad tempus blandientis fortunae titillentur favoribus, et honoris et favoris sublevantur² fastigiis, ac aliarum virtutum dotibus venustentur. Si nostrae caritatis splendore caruerint et limites regni nostri prudentius limitatos transcenderint imprudenter, non solum a

¹ (MS. obtemperare).

² [*sublevantur*] *subliventur*, MS.

stricto tramite pollicitae felicitatis exorbitant sed in lato perditionis invio, non in via passu praecipiti gradiuntur, ac demum in profundas ignorantiae foveas se et suos intrudunt perpetuo tumultuosos. Ad quod, licet exempla plurima, cujuslibet gentis et sectae valeant allegari, notissimam tamen de temeritate Roboam adducamus historiam, qui, sensata et digesta seniorum consilia, quibus communiter interfuimus, indigeste despiciens, lascivientis adolescentiae crudam approbavit sententiam, quae sui regni postea secuit monarchiam. Nolens immo contemnens¹ mixtura pietatis sub temperare² flagella, quousque publicae seditionis scorpionibus caesus, experimento didicit tamen tarde quod rigoris excessus plus nocuit quam profecit, qui utinam fuisset intelligens et requirens, quod urna aurea quae in tabernaculo Foederis virgam Moysi cum manna continuit, nostrae majestatis excellentiam figuravit, ut successuri Rectores et principes in singulis agendis nostrae prudentiae limitibus circumsepti, pro personarum qualitate temporum et locorum, cum via sub misericordias continerent et diligenter addicerent taliter cum manna clementiae ferientis virgae temperare² vindictam, ut dignitatis auctoritas non vilesceret, et caritas nutriretur, ita quod severitas sed³ non exasperans et benignitas, sed³ non emolliens, subjectum populum et demulcendo terrent et terrendo mulcerent. Quae rogo pigmentariorum pyxides fialae aut medicorum tam sanativum conservat antidotum⁴, ut haec urna per quam non solum singularis persona, sed universalis rei publicae status incolumis perseverat, quae terrena prudentia naturas sibi invicem tam rebelles posset unius vasculi continentia claudere sine cujuslibet partis notabili corruptela. Sed Minervae nostrae a nascentis Mundi primordiis divina fuit largitate collatum, ut sicut imperatricis naturae potentia in majori mundo, quatuor elementorum repugnantias, fraterna germanitate conjunxit et in mundo minori quatuor humorum cum suis qualitatibus discordias concordavit, sic et nostra solertia cujuslibet humanae civilitatis, prima post Deum et optima regulatrix, latas excessuum transcendentias et angustias defectuum parcitates mediocritatis et temperantiae funibus ad unum virtutis medium traheret atque modum. Insuper inviolabili decreto stabiliens ut siquis nostri juris regulas irregulari contumacia vilipendat, ac pondus et mensuram nostrae determinationis temeraria praesumptione temptaverit minuere vel augere, non solum rem et nomen perderet virtuosi, sed etiam ut asinus non agnus, lanistae non baptistae digito demonstratus ridiculosa fieret fabula plebaeorum. Igitur, carissime fili, ne tua regalis serenitas

¹ MS. contempnens.² MS. tempore.³ MS. set.⁴ MS. antidotum.

tanti dedecoris macula polluatur, cum tuae sinceritatis affectus nobis prae caeteris virtutum muneribus, thura suae devotionis incenderet ac nostrae familiaritatis gratiam magnis et diuturnis satagerit laboribus comparari; nolentes quod tanti laboris et obsequii fructum perderes et impensam, pia miseratione decrevimus aestum tui animi quem jocunditas et clerimonia contrariis persuasionum foliis accenderunt, nostrae determinationis refrigerio temperare, ne forsitan si ignis ex argumentorum dubietate consurgens interiora virium caperet incrementa, fumo confusionis tuam mentem obtemperet et flammam nutriet regni tui irremediabiliter consumptivam. Ut tamen nostrae medicinae remedia efficacius operentur, opportunum est pericula praecognosci. Igitur scito, carissime fili, quod dum in dignissimo sapientiae consistorio judicialiter sedebamus, et pro varietate temporum et locorum ad universalis mundi regimen varias legum promulgavimus sanctiones, fideli relatione concepimus quod ludens laetitia quadam risus levitate lasciviens et adolescentibus sub fidei sacramento conjuncta, multa jocunditatis incitamenta coram tua serenitate proposuit, quam sequens a tergo clerimonia pallens cum septem liberalium artium virgineo comitatu, ejus totale propositum dissuasit et prae dolorum angustia quasi paralytice¹ tremens, tandem resumptis viribus gravi conquestione suggestit, quod laetitia sensualitatis adducta praesidio ipsam clerimoniam nondum hereditario jure, quod in collexis habuit privare conatur, verum etiam titillatoria voluptate, quasi quodam pretio scholarium integritatem corripuens et corrumpens, ipsam a regno suo satagit exalare cujus partem dum foverent sex scientiae liberales sola musica, quasi quoddam participium nunc clerimoniae spondet obsequium ut ancilla, nunc laetitia jungitur ut amica, cujus tandem amplexus praticos clerimoniae speculationibus antepone, licet indignante sororum caterva marito quam domino plus adhaesit. Unde factis hincinde ad utrumque partem probabilibus argumentis, tota regni peritia velut navis contrariis agitata procellis, quem portum vel partem attingeret, penitus ignoravit. Volentes igitur, omnem amputandae litis materiam praedictarum virginum moderare querelas, et vestrae vacillationis incertitudinem nostrae determinationis anchora stabilire, infringibili declaramus edicto, quod sicut signorum in firmamento duodena pluralitas, juxta temporum qualitates sibi invicem cedunt et quatuor anni notissima tempora, viz. ver, aestas, autumnus et hiems suos alternant mutuo principatus, sic et laetitia natalicio tempori jure praesidens et praelata², suam taliter mode-

¹ MS. palitice.² prlata.

raret regaliā ut accedentibus purificationis solemniis, clerimoniae locus datur, non quod laetitia simpliciter deputetur exilio, eo quod tunc clerimonia tyrannizaret effēnis, et prae laboris gravedine suos subditos induceret in maniam sed regularibus cedens insigniis, clerimoniae tribuat principatum. Nam nostrae prudentiae proprium est ad virtutis reducere medium superabundantias et defectus. Et ideo volumus ut jocunditatis et clerimoniae talis fiat sacrosancta commixtio ut et clerimonia sit jocunda et jocunditas studiosa. Dilecte filie, nostrae concordiae, sub nostrae benedictionis donativo mandantes ut hujusmodi nostro diffinitivae sententiae schedula executrix sororum discordias pacificare studeat, et eas in unum confaederet osculo caritatis. Et vos o filii Rex ac proceres universi, qui nobis sub jocunditatis imperio gratum et commendabile tribuistis obsequium. Si jam decursis Dominicae Nativitatis solemniis, vexilla Natalicia relinquentes et nomina sub signis et vocabulis clerimoniae, nobis decreveritis militare, taliter a dextris et sinistris inter inimicas vitiorum extremitates exercitum vestrum per arma justitiae minuemus in via. Quod velut triumptatores invicti coronam in patria possidebitis gloriosam Datam.

'Transaetherius' informs the King of Christmas that his officials have perpetrated a scandalous outrage on the person of 'John, Curtibiensis Episcopus,' and reproaches him with conniving at their conduct. He reminds him that at his elevation to the regal station he had promised to avenge the wrongs of the Church. Was this the way in which that engagement was fulfilled? He concludes by threatening to excommunicate the guilty officials, unless they submitted and made satisfaction to the injured prelate within a certain time. Moreover, John de Nor(wi)co, 'Guardian of Jericho,' was ordered to prevent the malefactors from entering his district.

The 'Rex Natalicius' has his 'officiales.' The 'stolidus senescallus,' the 'madidus mareschallus,' and 'ille tui parlamenti grandiloquus sed nugatorius prolocutor,' are mentioned in this letter. As illustrative of this we may refer to the proceedings of the Inns of Court in 1635, on which occasion the mock-monarch was attended by his lord-keeper, lord treasurer, with eight white staves, a captain of his band of pensioners and of his guard¹.

¹ Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. sect. 16.

TO R. KING OF CHRISTMAS.

Complains of the insults offered to John Bishop 'Curtibiensis.'

Transaetherius pater patrum ac totius ecclesiasticae monarchiae pontifex et minister, dilecto filio R. Dei gratia Regi Natalitio illustri, salutem et impetum sui spiritus cum modestia temperare. Flebiles experientiae suis pungitivis verberibus, plus quam codices nos informant quod jocularia fortunae blandientis illecebra adeo plerumque captivat ingenia sapientum, quod licitis non contenti, ad illicita manus mittunt, ac ad fastigia dignitatum repentina et immatura provectio quasi Lethaeum flumen inebriat sic provectos. Quod pristinae gratandis efficiuntur immemores et mala pro bonis suis benefactoribus recompensant. Quod in tua persona prout publica vox testatur pro dolor est impletum, dum nutricem tuam ecclesiam saevius persecutionibus fatigare non desinis, et alios fatigantes tanquam bonorum operum praemias atque laudas, nam crudelis evidentia facti, quae deferente fama quinverius infamia, nobis horribili detectione nudavit, quod tui officiales suae salutis immemores, quorum nomina vel personas licet eorum officia nobis constet penitus ignoramus, ut puta stolidus senescallus, madidus marescallus et ille tui parlamenti grandiloquus sed nugatorius prolocutor, pluribus sibi associatis complicibus, ut plura possent inferre stipendia, te connivente, non adhuc dicimus praecipiente, venerabilem fratrem nostrum Johannem Curtibiensem episcopum honorabile membrum ecclesiae Sancti Dei, in ipsa nocte Nativitatis Dominicae proclamata prius firma pace per angulos sunt hostiliter insecuti, insecutumque nephandis et violentis manibus contrectarunt, contrectatum catenis¹ ferreis, quasi non esset unctus oleo, ligaverunt et ligatum pene prae siti dimiserant suffocatum. Ad quarum crudelitatem reformationem cum esses ex parte nostra debite requisitus, horribilia supradicta conatus es justificare, allegando quasdam antiquas regni tui, non dico consuetudines sed potius corruptelas. Suntne ista (tua²) subsidia, quae in tua primitiva creatione in regnum in retributionis effectum promittebas ecclesiae, si sibi necessitas immineret? Non hoc mater quae te suis a juventute nutrit visceribus, ubilibet expectavit a filio; non talem recompensam tutrix recipere debuit a pupillo. O quot et quantos labores amisit ecclesia si palmes quae multo sudore plantavit et coluit in amaritudinem vitis convertitur alienae. Minoris etenim dispendii est nullos ex labore fructus percipere, quam nocivos.

Discutiat igitur viri prudentes ingenium si ecclesiae matri tuae affectus reddideris filiales, si personas in pontificio consecratas et ex imputribili

¹ MS. catenis.

² om. MS.

carta Christi sanguine conscripta libertati donatas saeculari subicere in terris servituti. Ut quid casso studio libertates sanctae matris ecclesiae revocare conaris in dubium, tanquam si possent unius reguli inficiatione corrumpi, quas omnium Christianorum principum professio communis auctenticat vel singularis assertio reddit ambigua, quae universalis notitia reddit certa¹. Desistat igitur ab inceptis tua regalis industria, et humiliter recognosce beneficia matris tuae, ne quod absit si contumaci protervia errores defendere nolueris supradictos cruciatricem in te et regnum tuum licet inviti cogamur erigere cruciatam. Et quia misericordiam iudicio volumus anteferre, praedictos superius recitatae nequitiae patratores ad satisfactionem paternaliter invitamus, eos exhortando pariter² et mandando quatenus praedicto venerabili patri nostro paenitentialiter se submittant. Ad hoc unam horam pro primo, aliam pro secundo, et tertiam pro tertio et peremptorio termino, eisdem post publicationem praesentium assignantes. Quod si contumaci superbia recusaverint, eos omnes et singulos ac universos alios praedicta enequitiae complices et fautores, excommunicationis sententia irretimus. Nihilominus privantes eosdem et eorum quem libet per hanc nostram diffinitivam sententiam omni gradu ordine officio et dignitate habitis et habendis. Mandantes insuper Johanni de Nor^{co}³ Gardiano Jerocontino quatenus ab ingressu ejusdem loci dictos malefactores arceat et expellat, et ulterius praesentium tenore compellat, quatenus infra camerarum suarum angustias sua foeda interim offerant sacrificia consueta. Datum in vertice Montis Cancari, pontificatus nostri anno non fluxibili sed aeterno.

ROYAL MS. 12 D. xi. B. M.

The Manuscript from which the following letters have been extracted forms part of the Royal Collection in the British Museum. It consists of copies of letters and other documents, compiled by several persons for the purpose of serving as models of composition rather than as historical records.

The contents of the volume are as follows:—

(i.) ff. 1–11. An imperfect copy of John of Bologna's treatise on letter-writing, which is printed by Rockinger in 'Briefsteller und Formelbücher des eilften bis vierzehnten

¹ fol. 93 b.

² piter.

³ Norwico.

Jahrhunderts,' being the ninth volume of 'Quellen und Erörterungen zur Bayerischen und Deutschen Geschichte,' published at Munich in 1863.

(ii.) f. 12. A collection of letters including some from Edward III to the King of Castile, Bernard de la Bret, the King of Armenia, the Pope, &c.

(iii.) f. 22. Here another compiler has been at work. The handwriting is smaller and closer, not a legal hand, and hardly that of a professional scribe, but more like the writing of a scholar. It is in this portion that most of the letters referring to the University were found.

(iv.) f. 32. The succeeding pages contain a collection of legal formulae used in proceedings in the court of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and a few forms of letters to be sent by the University on different occasions, e.g. a notification to the bishop of Lincoln of the election of a chancellor, and a remonstrance to the archdeacon of Canterbury concerning scholars whose privileges were ignored. In a few instances the copyist has inserted the name or initials of the chancellor, occurring in the document before him. Among these are Johannes de Lecch¹, W. de S., and W. de J., but generally names are omitted. This section is continued with some breaks to f. 56.

(v.) f. 57. Excommunication of scholars who commit certain offences and infringe the statutes. This is in the same hand as No. iii.

(vi.) f. 61. Magna Carta de concordia facta quae dicitur Starra inter Universitatem et Burgenses Oxon.

(vii.) f. 64. Carta Magna novae confirmationis.

(viii.) f. 65 b. De Assisa Panis.

(ix.) f. 69. Forms of ecclesiastical letters, citations, elections, &c., mostly taken from the Registers of the Bishops of Salisbury, probably Walter Scammel and his immediate successors. This appears to be the oldest part of the volume.

On the last leaf is a list of Cardinals made about 1345.

¹ John Leech was Chancellor in 1338. Hardy's *Le Neve*.

Viris venerabilibus et discretis dn̄o Cancellario¹ ac Magistrorum Univ. Cantebri², cetui venerandae R[obertus] de S[tretford] Archidiaconus Cantuar³, ac Angliae et Universitatis Oxoniae Cancellarius.

About W. de Barnby inducing scholars to come to Stamford.

'Gratam vicissitudinem quae inter Universitates praedictas hactenus laudabiliter vigent.'

(Lambeth MS. 221. fol. 225.)

Chancellor and University of Oxford to Henry Bishop of Lincoln, Treasurer of the King⁴.

Incip. 'De fonte bonitatis vestre gratissimo.'

Are sending messengers to Pope Benedict XII.

(Lambeth MS. 221. fol. 226 b.)

Chancellor, &c., to King Edward [III ?]⁴.

Incip. 'Sub alis vestri principatus⁵.'

Complaining of having few benefices.

Mentions Card. de Mota, Archdeacon of Oxford.

(Lambeth MS. 221. fol. 225.)

Scholars not to have armour⁶. Edward [III ?] to Chancellor York.
6 June. a. r. ix.

Litera⁷ supplicatoria a Bertrando⁸ [sic] de Systr, per J. et T. de Trillek.

Incip. 'Licet nulla meritorum nostrorum.'

Same subject.

Item eidem Bern^m de Systr' *per universitatem* pro eodem negocio.

Incip. 'Favor spontaneus et beneficium.'

(Lambeth MS. 221. fol. 227 b.)

Univer. to R., Bp. of Chichester.

Incip. 'Cum a vestre dominationis patrocinio.'

Same subject.

Chancellor, &c., to Bernard de Systr', Archdeacon of Canterbury⁹.

Incip. 'D. reverende juxta consilium Apostoli.'

Gaillard de Mota. Skelton.

(Lambeth MS. 221. fol. 227 b.)

¹ f. 13.

² 1335-8.

³ f. 22.

⁴ f. 22 b.

⁵ 1313-40.

⁶ f. 23.

⁷ f. 26.

⁸ Archdeacon of Canterbury 1339-40.

⁹ f. 26 b.

To the Bp. of Chichester.

Incip. 'Pater reverende quia nuper per ven. patrem virum Mag. W. de Skelton.'

'Penes nos tempore M. Hen. de Harcle,' etc.

(Lambeth MS. 221. fol. 227. Slight difference in first sentence.)

Chancellor, &c., to [same ?].

Incip. 'Membra pro se invicem fore sollicita.'

(Lambeth MS. 221. fol. 226 b.)

J. de T., &c., 'Cetusque Magistrorum ¹,' to Robt. de Stratford, Chancellor of the King ².

Incip. 'Digne namque divini numinis.'

Asks him not to resign Chancellorship.

(Lambeth MS. 221. fol. 266.)

To the same.

Incip. 'Voluntatem errantibus . . . discordiam procuratorum vestrorum qui debeant preferri in ordine petitionum per Univ.^{tem} curiae Romanae dirigendarum.'

Chancellor, &c., to J., Bp. of Winchester ³.

Incip. 'Funatus amor prolis novissime.'

Case at Rome with burgesses of Oxford.

Chancellor, &c. to Card. Bertrand de Mota ⁴.

Incip. 'Vestrae dominacionis eminentiam.'

Robt. de Appelby, notary.

Chancellor, &c., to W. Card. of St. Adrian's ⁵.

Incip. 'Benignitatis vestrae dignatio.'

Thanks.

(Lambeth MS. 221. fol. 225.)

Requests to Robt. de Stratford, Chancellor ⁶.

Incip. 'Immensitatis vestre benignitat.'

John. Wyliet consocii nostri.

(Lambeth MS. 221. fol. 225.)

Proctors, &c., to Edward [III] ⁷.

Dispensation to R. de Stratford. Chancellor to be absent. 15 Jan.

(Lambeth MS. 221. fol. 225.)

¹ f. 25.

² 1337-8.

³ f. 25.

⁴ f. 25 b.

⁵ f. 23 (continued).

⁶ f. 23.

⁷ f. 24.

University to Edward [III].

Incip. 'Sub alis vestri principatus.' Asks him to write to Pope.

(Lambeth MS. 221. fol. 225.)

*John de Aylesbury, Vicegerent and Chancellor, to King*¹.

Incip. 'Rex pacificus pia miseratione.'

'Ne cancellarius renuat officium cancellariae.'

*Chancellor, &c., to J[ohn] de S[tratford], Bp. of Winchester*².

Incip. 'novissime prolis amor.'

'xi marcas non solutas de suma xx^{li} quarum.'

LAMBETH LIBRARY.

(MS. 221 (6). fol. 158.)

From University of Oxford to Edward I.

Incip. 'Experti quamplures efficacem favorem vestre dominacionis nunc eciam ad vestre preclare celsitudinis.'

Asking him to intercede with the Pope for the relief of the indigent, and to obtain preferments.

(221. (7) fol. 158.)

From same to S. [] Bishop of L. [].

Incip. 'Cum reverendo magistro et patre ex evidenciis expertis in lege nature cognoscimus quod homines.'

Asking him to intercede with the Pope.

(221. (8) fol. 158.)

From same to Pope Innocent VI.

Incip. 'Sanctissime pater et domine, cum inter cetera divine providencie insignia in rerum ordine numero seu mensura non modice videtur.'

Asking him to relieve them, being very poor.

(MS. 221. fol. 158 b.)

From University of Oxford to the Pope.

Asking him to confirm appointment of Master S. de L. as prebendary in church of Oxford.

Incip. 'Unde alia sanctitas vestra ad humillimam nostri supplicationem de gratia speciali provenerit Magistro S. de L. sacre pagine

¹ f. 24 b.

² 1323-33.

inceptor.'—Dated July 2nd, mentions Johannes de Schareshull, and Bertrand 'tituli Sancti Marcelli presbutero Cardinali.'

(221. fol. 158 b.)

From same to Pope.

Recommending A. de B.

Incip. 'De tanti igitur patris confisi Suffragiis v. s. devotum filium et nostre universitatis Oxon' providum A. de B.'

(221. fol. 158 b.)

From same to Pope.

Supplicatory letter.

Incip. 'Sanctissime pater, licet sapientia edificet sibi domum, excidat columpnas septem arcium, ponat mensam virtutum.'

(221. (10). fol. 159.)

From University of Oxford.

Commendatory letter to A. de B.

Incip. 'Universis Sancte Matris ecclesie filiis ad quos, etc. Quia juxta sententiam veritatis accensa lucerna non est modio supponenda saluten. Itaque patefacimus per presentes quod carissimus socius noster et confrater Magister A. de B. Oxonien. diocesis in dicta Universitate nostra facultatis artium.'

Dated 6th of March.

(221. fol. 159.)

From same to S. de L.

Commendatory letter.

Incip. 'Quia igitur venerabilis ac discretus confrater noster S. de L. magister in artibus.'

Ends. 'Datum Oxon' vicesimo die mensis Marcii, Anno,' etc.

(221. fol. 159 b.)

From part of the University of Oxford to the Chancellor of England.
About tumults which had arisen.

Incip. 'Noverit vestra dominacio circumspecta universitatem vestram recipisse literas dominorum nostrorum, Regis et Principis, una cum brevi regio' directo pro congregacione specialiter celebranda pro sedacione brigarum.'

(221. (14). fol. 172.)

From University of Oxford to William [] Archbishop of Canterbury.

Incip. 'Reverendissime pater, pius pastor ecclesie qui se patrem pauperum profitetur.'

(221. fol. 172.)

From same to Master R.

Incip. 'Venerabilis in Christo pater et domino humanitatis beneficia, gratis et satis exhibita favoresque.'

Commendatory letter.

(221. fol. 172.)

From same to the Cardinals.

Commendatory letter for Master R., &c.

Asks for promotion for him.

Incip. 'Reverende discretionis patres memores munificencie circumspecte.'

Ends. 'Bene tum vestre congregacionis propositum crescere concedat in terris et coronat in celis Dominus Ihesus Xus.'

(MS. No. 580. p. 443.)

Charter from Richard II renouncing the right of the visitation of the University of Oxford, and submitting the same to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Incip. 'Cum nuper quaedam dissensiones, lites et debatae mota fuerint et subortae inter venerabilem patrem Thomam Archidiaconum Cantuar.'

Ends. 'Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium tertio die Junii, anno regni nostri vicesimo.'

(No. 580. p. 136.)

From the University of Oxford to Thomas Arundel Archbishop of Canterbury.

About the humiliation of the same.

Incip. 'Indignationem vestrae Dominationis ergo nos conceptam audivimus.'

(MS. No. 585. fol. 13.)

Described. 'Bulla papalis directa Domino Thomae Arundell Archiepiscopo Cant' super Visitatione Metropolitica exercenda in Universitate Oxon.'

Ends. 'Data Romae apud S. Petrum XII. Cal. Decembris Pontificatus nostri ano secundo.'

(No. 310.)

From Patent Roll, Part I. 9 Edward III.

Inhibition against students going to Stamford.

'Precipimus, Vicecomiti nostro Lincoln' quod tam in villa predicta
de Stamford quam alibi infra ballivam suam.' A. D. 1338.

2
Cat.

PART II.

A CATALOGUE

OF THE

LIBRARY OF ORIEL COLLEGE

IN THE YEAR 1375 A.D.



INTRODUCTION.

THIS catalogue is probably one of the rolls described in a register of college documents compiled in 1397 as '*Rotuli diversi diversorum librorum collatorum Collegio per Adam de Brom, Kylmyngton, Cobildik et alios.*' Of these rolls only one is now in the possession of the college. An account of this is given by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin in his *Bibliographical Decameron* (III. 228), where, speaking in the person of Lysander, one of the imaginary personages in the dialogue, he says, 'The same century marked the sedulous love of books which distinguished William of Daventry, the Fourth Provost of Oriel College: and I mention his name in the present place because there is now existing in the same college one of the greatest curiosities of its kind. It is Daventry's Catalogue of the Collegiate Library, bearing the date of 1349. I believe I am not speaking wide of the truth in designating this catalogue as the oldest now known to exist.'

To this statement in the text Dibdin adds the following note.

'The Revd. Dr. Copleston, the present learned and most respectable Provost of Oriel College, furnished me with the fact above noticed. The catalogue here alluded to consisted of a long narrow slip of vellum of delicate texture, and in parts sufficiently fragile. It is called an "Inventory of the Books of St. Mary's College," and is dated only "xlix," the millenary and centenary numbers (not very unusual) being omitted. The entry of each title of a book is succeeded by a reference to the first word in the "second leaf" of the same: and it was from the sagacious tact of a thoroughbred antiquary that Dr. Copleston, on verifying the reference, found the truth or consonance of the whole: namely, that the college was in

possession of a few of the books referred to in the catalogue ; and the catalogue was without doubt, from its date, the composition of the Fourth Provost or his amanuensis. Lysander is perhaps right in designating it as the oldest instrument of its kind extant. But what was to be done with so precious and fragile a relic? How was it to be preserved against the casualties of time? How could it be preserved, but in the morocco binding of Charles Lewis? That cunning (*alias* clever) bibliopegist hath converted the narrow vellum roll into a thin quarto volume of some three or four leaves, enclosed within a dark blue exterior,' &c., &c.

It is from this thin quarto volume that the following list has been transcribed. The vellum roll described by Dibdin has been divided into three leaves, which have been carefully mounted by Lewis so as to exhibit both sides. On the face of the roll, now forming the *rectos* of the three leaves, the list is arranged according to the several branches of study, the Arts and the Superior Faculties. A few additional entries are made on the back of the roll, not, as far as appears, according to any systematic order of subjects. The handwriting is, however, the same throughout ; so that these entries must have been made either at the same time, or very shortly after the principal list. Each book is described by its title, with the opening words of its second leaf as a mark of identification, and in most cases with the price, or the name of the donor, or both.

Dibdin is no doubt in error in assigning the year 1349 as the date of the roll. On the volume being shown to the Rev. W. D. Macray, of the Bodleian Library, he at once declared that the handwriting must be later than that year ; and he suggested, what, as soon as stated, approves itself as a certain explanation, that the date 'xlix' refers to a regnal year, which can only be one in the reign of Edward the Third ; and the document is therefore unhesitatingly assigned to 1375. This discovery disposes of William of Daventry's claim to the authorship of the catalogue, as he died in 1373,

the year in which he was succeeded in the Provostship by John de Colyntre. It will be seen that his name occurs in the catalogue as a donor.

The collection altogether comprised nearly one hundred volumes, of which about forty belong to theology, and over twenty to philosophy. The college for whose use it was provided was in the fourteenth century a very small society, consisting probably of no more than a provost and the ten fellows of the original foundation; the fellows, who were already bachelors, and had determined in arts before their admission, were required, under provisions identical with those of the statutes of Merton College, to proceed in arts, and afterwards to study theology or civil or canon law, under the direction of the head of the college. The library here catalogued represents just such a supply of books as would be necessary for the course of study laid down by the University for the attainment of degrees in these subjects. It may be compared with other catalogues of college libraries given in Mr. Mullinger's *History of the University of Cambridge*, and with the lists of monastic libraries in Leopold Delisle's *Cabinet des MSS.* A catalogue of the library of Lincoln College, written about the year 1474, or nearly a hundred years later, includes a large number of the Latin classics, e. g. Virgil, Cicero, Livy, Terence, Plautus, Juvenal, Horace. Not a single work of this class is found at Oriel. Translations of Aristotle, copies of the Digest and the Code, Euclid, the writings of Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, and other theologians and schoolmen, and a few elementary treatises make up the bulk of the library.

It is not certain that any of the volumes mentioned in the list are now in the possession of the college, and only a very few can be traced as existing elsewhere. This total disappearance may perhaps be accounted for without assuming any sudden dispersion of the library by violence either at the time of the Reformation, or earlier; and the fact that the bulk of the manuscripts now in the possession of Oriel was acquired in the fifteenth century is an argument against such a suppo-

sition¹. It is more probable that the earlier collection disappeared gradually, as some of the volumes became damaged or worn out by use, others were pledged and not redeemed, others were sold or exchanged, and were replaced by new works which changes in the course of study made necessary.

The history of the college does, however, supply some information as to an earlier library, with which it was at one time hoped that the list here given might be identified. The books purchased by Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, and which afterwards became the nucleus of the University Library, were for some time in the possession of the college; and the following document presents the college case in support of its claim to them against the University. (See Wood's *History and Antiquities*, ed. Gutch, ii. 912; iii. 133: Macray's *Annals of Bodleian Library*, I, 2.)

NOTABILE memorandum quomodo Adam Brome ipsam (i. e.) fabricam ecclesie B. M. V. construxit sumptibus Venerabilis patris Domini Thomae Cobham Episcopi Wigornensis. Et quae fuit intentio ejus de domo inferiori et etiam de domo superiori. (C. J.)

Memorandum quod circa annum Domini millesimum ccc^m xx^m Dominus Adam de Brom Rector ecclesiae Beatae Mariae Oxon incepit edificare unam domum in fundo suo viz. in cimiterio dictae ecclesiae suae contiguam campanili ejusdem ecclesiae sumptibus bonae memoriae Domini Thomae de Cobham pro tunc Episcopi Wigornensis. Ac circa annum Domini millesimum ccc^m xxvii^m obiit idem Episcopus et vix tunc fuit dicta domus edificata sicut nunc est, quae nondum perfecta est, quia nec sunt fenestrae vitriatae nec tabulis clausae sicut debuerunt fuisse. Intentio vero dicti Domini Episcopi quando apposuit primo sumptus ad constructionem domus praedictae fuit ista, quod fieret ibi una domus inferior cum camera super illum sicut facta est. Et quod in domo inferiori Universitas Oxon teneret quando vellet sua congregationes et concilia, ceteris autem temporibus cederet eadem domus in aisiamentum

¹ This consideration makes it necessary to receive with caution Wood's statement of the way in which Edward the Sixth's Visitors dealt with the libraries of Merton, Balliol, and other colleges. (*History and Antiquities*, ed. Gutch, ii. 107.)

Rectoris et parochianorum. De camera quoque superiori dixit istam esse intentionem suam scilicet quod proposuit emere certos redditus et eos dicto Rectori et suis successoribus appropriare pro perpetuo, pro quibus ipsi essent contenti invenire duos capellanos imperpetuum singulis diebus divina celebraturos in dicta camera pro anima dicti domini Episcopi et pro animabus amicorum suorum et omnium benefactorum Universitatis et ecclesiae praedictae. Ac quod tunc certi libri sui deberent catenari in eadem camera ad quos scholares dictae Universitatis haberent accessum certis temporibus sub certa forma sicut patet infra. Et quod dictus Rector et sui successores in conductione duorum dictorum capellanorum illos onerarent ad celebrandum ibidem sic pro animabus praedictis et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, et ad debitam diligentiam apponendam circa custodiam dictorum librorum cum fuerint ibi catenati, ita quod nullus intraret in dictam cameram ad aliquod faciendum cum aliquo libro ibidem nisi per alterum dictorum duorum capellanorum per Rectorem dictae ecclesiae sic deputatorum: qui capellani similiter forent onerati per Rectorem predictum quod singulis diebus, alter eorum ante prandium per certum tempus, et alter per certum tempus post prandium ipsam cameram teneret apertam ut scholares qui tunc vellent ingrederentur ad studendum in libris predictis. Et quod alter eorum capellanorum singulos ingredienti supervideret ita quod nullus intraret cum pannis madidis nec cum penna et incausto neque cum cultello sed si quid vellet reportare, de aliquo libro ibi tantum tabulas cum stilo secum afferret et sic scriberet quod vellet. Hac autem intentione pia non completa in aliquo quoad cameram supradictam, obiit idem Dominus Episcopus ut praedictum est et in testamento suo legavit ccc^{tas} quinquaginta marcas et etiam libros suos ut per executores sua intentio deduceretur ad finem. Quo defuncto sui executores nichil ad hoc faciendum [*aptum invenerunt*] sicut asserebant, tantum enim dixerunt se solvisse in funeralibus dicti Domini Episcopi ac [*aliis necessariis prout*] illos oportebat, quod nichil remansit eis ultra de bonis illius Domini et etiam non habentibus illis [] exhaustis ipsi impigneraverunt pro quinquaginta libris argenti dictos libros qui [*fuissent catenandi*] in camera praedicta si dicta cantaria fuisset impleta. Unde iidem executores dixerunt dicto domino Adae de Brom, non possumus adimplere voluntatem nec intentionem dicti Domini nostri Episcopi defuncti in aliquo quoad cantariam nec etiam quoad libros. [*Igitur si volueritis*] habere libros illos ad Collegium vestrum per Dominum Regem nuper fundatum super ecclesiam praedictam cum aliis tenementis in villa, vadat in nomine Domini et ipsos

luat seu solvat pretium pro quo jacent et habeat eos ad ipsum Collegium pro commodo et profectu Sclarium domus vestrae, qui Sclares specialiter orent pro animabus praedictis. Quo sibi concesso dictus dominus Adam pro tunc praepositus dicti Collegii ivit ad locum ubi dicti libri fuerunt impignerati et luit eos ac solvit pro eis quinquaginta libras argenti pro quibus jacuerunt sicque adduxit eos Oxoniam in dictum Collegium et ipsum Collegium eisdem libris gaudebat in pace postea per totam vitam ipsius Domini Adae de Brom, et quatuor annis post mortem ejusdem, quibus finitis quidam Magister Johannes de Reigham pro tunc commissarius Cancellarii Universitatis Oxon et Magister Johannes de Reigham pro tunc Procurator Universitatis cum alia multitudine magna de Universitate in quodam Autumpno circa annum Domini Millesimum ccc^m xxxvii^m insurrexerunt contra illos paucos socios dicti Collegii qui fuerant tunc domi, et dictos libros abstulerunt a dicto Collegio, non audentibus illis paucis sociis tantae multitudini resistere nec etiam se de tanta injuria querellare. Et sic sine alio titulo Universitas habet libros praedictos in duabus cistis reclusos, et domus Beatae Mariae Virginis Oxon Collegium Domini nostri Regis predictum tam dictis libris quam etiam pecunia pro eis soluta nequiter defraudatur. Camera vero praedictam postquam ipsa fuerat edificata fecit dictus dominus Adam de Brom praepositus dicti Collegii et socii ejusdem Collegii Rectores dictae Ecclesiae firmiter serari cum duabus seris quarum claves extunc usque nunc manserunt penes dictum Collegium et permanent in praesenti, et sic ad dictam camera praepositus et socii dicti Collegii eorumque ministri et nulli alii habuerunt ingressum et egressum liberum cum volebant. Unde Magister Willelmus de Daventre nunc praepositus dicti Collegii xxvii annis jam elapsis quando fuit procurator reddituum ipsius Collegii emit multum meremium et tabulas quamplures eaque tunc temporis posuit in camera supradicta, quorum aliqua sunt post assumpta per dictum Collegium ad suos usus necesarios, et aliqua jacent adhuc in ipsa camera quae valent lx solidos ad minus nisi fuerint pejorata vel diminuta postquam Cancellarius Oxon et Regentes in Artibus fregerunt ostium camerae supradictae. Ex praemissis patet quod Universitas Oxon nunquam habuit usum dictae camerae, nec fuit intentio dicti Domini Episcopi quod Universitas unquam habuisset usum illius camerae sed tantum Rectores et dicti capellani sub eis habuissent custodiam tam camerae quam librorum et scolares ingressum ad eosdem libros si dicta cantaria fuisset perfecta et dicti libri fuissent ibidem cathenati sicut est praedictum. Heu! quam injuste detinet Universitas ut videtur libros praedictos et quantam

injuriam Cancellarius Oxon et Regentes praedicti intulerunt noviter dicto Collegio et sociis ejusdem per fracturam ostii dictae camerae et ablationem serarum ejusdem ac ingressum in dictam cameram praeter et contra voluntatem et assensum dicti collegii praeter contumelias et obprobria quae sociis dicti collegii tam in judicio quam extra fecerunt et praeter alia gravamina multo plura ut in aliis bullis et cedulis plane liquet.

This document has no date; but the reference to William of Daventry, as then Provost, shows that it could not have been drawn up later than 1373, in which year, as stated above, he ceased to fill that office. The transaction which it records took place in 1337; and the bishop's books do not appear ever to have been recovered by the college; so that the collection described in the catalogue now printed must have been acquired from other sources. The dispute between the college and the University as to the books, and as to the chamber built to contain them, still standing on the north side of the chancel of St. Mary's Church, remained open until 1410¹, when, through the mediation of Archbishop Arundel, an old member of Oriel, the claim of the college was quieted by a present of fifty marks from the archbishop, and the library remained in the possession of the University, until, with Duke Humphrey's books and others, it was dispersed at the Reformation.

¹ See Letters Patent of Henry IV, dated 19 April, 1409-10, printed in Appendix to Ayliffe's *State of the University of Oxford*, 1714, vol. ii. p. lxxx.

NOTE.—In the following transcript the contractions have been expanded, but all peculiarities of spelling, where observable, have been retained.

CATALOGUE OF ORIEL COLLEGE LIBRARY (A. D. 1375).

(Folio 1 recto.)

INVENTARIUM librorum domus beate Marie Oxon die ascensionis
domini anno xlix^o ¹.

In primis de grammatica. Priscianus de construccionibus per Cobyl-
dik ² secundo folio *nec* precio iiij^s.

Item Petrus Helie ³ cum scripto Prisciani de construccionibus
secundo folio *circa* precio vid.

Item Alphabetum Ebraycum, secundo folio *de consonantibus* precio
xiid.

De Logica. Primo una vetus logica ⁴ secundo folio *ac* precio vid.

Item nova logica ⁵ per Meyles secundo folio *est enim sophistica*.

Sententie veteris [†] nove logice per Cobildik precio xx^s secundo
folio *ad res*.

Item consideracionis Dokynge cum multis aliis per Cubildik
secundo folio *Platonis*.

De Philosophia. Unus textus naturalium cum duplici textu ⁶ per
Cobildik secundo folio *tribus*, folia 180.

Textus naturalium per Cubildik precio i marc. secundo folio *aut
generalis*.

Commentum celi [†] mundi precio xx^s per Cubildik secundo folio
exeuntis, 194 folia.

Textus ethicorum ⁷ per Cobildik precio i marc. secundo folio
alterum.

¹ The forty-ninth year of Edward III, A. D. 1375.

² The name is spelt in various ways. From the description quoted above from the Register of 1397 he appears to have been the donor of the works to which his name is attached.

³ A copy of the work of Petrus Helias, 'de speciebus constructionum sive commentarius in Priscianum' is in the Library of Merton College, MS. cccix.

⁴ The old logic comprised the Categories and the De Interpretatione of Aristotle.

⁵ The new logic comprised the Prior and Posterior Analytics, the Topics, and the Sophistici Elenchi.

⁶ The version derived from the Greek text and that from the Arabic translation in parallel columns.

⁷ This may be the copy of the Ethics now in the College Library, MS. xxv. 1, which has the word 'alterum' on its second leaf.

Textus Poeticorum † de problematibus per Cubildik, precio i marc. secundo folio *in usu*.

. Aristotelis de celo † mundo precio x^s per Cubildik secundo folio *alio modo*.

. translacionis naturalium secundo folio *unum* precio v^s.

Item textus methaphisice secundo folio *tanquam* precio xl^d. Item alius textus methaphisice per Cobildik secundo folio *fuit*.

Item textus pulcher antike translacionis precio c^s secundo folio *dicunt*.

Item textus naturalium antike translacionis secundo folio *unum*.

De Jure Civili. Unus codex pulcher precio c sol. secundo folio textus *quia glosse Et sic*.

Item unus liber inforciati precio c^s secundo folio textus *ante glosse ut declarant*.

Item unum digestum precio c^s secundo folio textus *volumini glosse Quatuordecim*.

Liber [Authen]ticorum cum tribus libris coactis precio secundo folio *quartam*.

. in tribus quaternis.

(Folio 2 recto.)

[De Jure] Canonico. Altera pars hostie¹ per Clerole precio c^s secundo folio *ad ho*.

[Constitutio]nes Clementine, precio secundo folio *militum* per Meyles.

. Decretalium per Bryitton precio secundo folio *num*.

Item i quaternus de Innocentio † residuum jacet in una cista secundo folio quaterni *faciebat*.

[De Musica.] Trivet² super Boecium de Consolacione per Cobildyk precio di. marc. secundo folio *Ytali*.

De Rethorica. Primo rethorica Martini precio vi^d per Cobildik secundo folio *quamvis*.

De Arsmetica. Compotus cum multis aliis precio i marc. secundo folio *quod fit*.

De Geometria. Primo Geometria Euclidis per Cobildyk precio x^s secundo folio *latera*.

¹ 'Summa juris canonici,' popularly called Summa Ostiensis, by Henricus de Segusio, Cardinal Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, who died A. D. 1271.

² Nicholas Trivet, ob. 1328, author of Historia Plantagenistarum, Annales, and of divers other works.

De Astronomia. Canones Astronomie Arzachelis¹ secundo folio 29
precio i marc. folia 296.

Item liber ix judicum² per Cubildik precio v^s secundo folio
Rursum 126 folia.

Macrobius de sompno Scipionis per Cobildik precio xvij^d secundo
folio *-rancie*.

Item Calcidius super Thimeum precio xii^d per Cobildik secundo
folio *cognacionem*.

Item Canones astronomie precio xij^d per Cobildik secundo folio *in* 60.
(Folio 3 recto.)

De Theologia. Quodlibet de Gandavo precio xx^s secundo folio *ergo*.

Item Phalterium glossatum per Bryitton secundo folio *-loquia*.

Item liber de laudibus Marie precio ij marc. † dimid. secundo
folio *quippe*.

Item summa Henrici de Gandavo per Mephram secundo folio *superior*.

Item biblia pulcherrima per Bryitton precio v marc. secundo folio
metallorum.

Item altera pars moralium Gregorii secundo folio *-tur* precio xx^s.

Item liber de Veritate³ per Cobildik secundo folio *-bet*.

Item quodlibet de Gandavo per M. Thomam de Hechman secundo
folio *in quam*.

Item liber historiarum precio xx^s secundo folio *fluit*.

Item prima pars sententie Thome precio x^s secundo folio *doctrina*.

Item Hugo⁴ de Sacramentis precio x^s secundo folio *opera*.

Item questiones Thome per Cubildik precio iiij^s secundo folio
compositionem.

Item questiones fratris Johannis Duns super librum sententiarum —
secundo folio *conclusionem*.

Item quodlibet de Gandavo secundo folio *-nat*.

Item glossa super Ewangelia per Ragenhell precio dimid. marc.
secundo folio textus *in Egipto*.

Item questiones Theologie per Cobildyk precio iiij^s secundo folio
† *esset*.

Item Originalia Augustini secundo folio *dum loqueretur*.

Item liber sententiarum per Yatlington precio xx^s secundo folio
quod.

¹ This MS. is now in the Bodleian Library (Digby 191. art. 10). It is inscribed
'liber domus beate Marie Oxon.'

² 'Abenaiat, Messahallae, Dorothei, Jergris, Aristotelis, Albumazaris, Aomar,
Alkyndi, Zaelis liber.' (MS. in the Bodleian Library, Digby 149. 31.)

³ S. Anselmi.

⁴ Hugo de S. Victore.

- Item questiones Duns super primam partem sententiarum precio x^s secundo folio *in proposito*.
- Item questiones super 4^m sententiarum precio iiij^s per Cobildik secundo folio *posset*.
- Item questiones Johannis Duns super 3^m sententiarum per Cubildik precio iij^s secundo folio *deposita*.
- Item Distinctiones Biblie precio x^s secundo folio *ostenditur*.
- Item Augustinus de vera Religione precio ij marc. secundo folio *nominantur*.
- Item moralia Gregorii secundo folio *Et paulo* precio xx^s.
- Item prima pars quodlibeti de Gandavo secundo folio *hic non*.
- Item liber sententiarum per Ragenhull secundo folio *-nitione* precio xx^s.
- Item liber sententiarum per Mamfeld precio ij marc. secundo folio *manendum*.
- Item liber sententiarum per M. Antonium Bek¹ precio xxx^s secundo folio *-late*.
- Item tertia pars scripti² precio xxx^s secundo folio *per naturalem*.
- Item *contra Gentiles* precio i marc. secundo folio *est procedere*.

(Folio 1 dorso.)

- Item questiones de Gandavo per Valton secundo folio *intencio*.
- Itinerarium Clementis³ per Dalton secundo folio *tanquam*.
- Questiones varie de Theologia precio x^s secundo folio *similiter rationale*.

(Folio 2 dorso.)

- Postille super proverbialia per Meils precio xii^d secundo folio *ergo quid*.
- Tabula originalium secundo folio *bas* precio.
- Item liber soliloquiorum⁴ per Meyles secundo folio *ad necem*.
- Enigmata beatam Mariam presignancia. secundo folio *hoc t est* metrica compositum.
- Quaternus de grammatica per Meils que incipit ecclesie sacre secundo folio *quomodo*.
- Item unum doctrinale magnum per Meyls secundo folio textus *Rectis*.
- Commentum methaphisice per Cobildik precio i marc. secundo folio *ut enim*.

¹ Antony Bek, Bishop of Norwich 1337-43.

² The Scriptum Oxoniense of Duns Scotus.

³ This MS. is now in the Library of St. John's College, Oxford (MS. cxii. 2). It has the name 'Willelmi de Dalton' on the first page.

⁴ The Soliloquia of St. Augustine.

Expositio methaphisice † Ethicarum per Cobildik secundo folio
ut precio.

Sententie super libros Rethoricorum Aristotelis¹ secundo folio
omnia per Cobildik precio.

Questiones super methaphisicam secundo folio *quod patet*.

Item liber Conch.² secundo folio *hec sunt*.

Item commentum methaphisice secundo folio *dictum dixit*.

Item 1 Catholicon³ per Davingtre cathenatus secundo folio
nuncquam.

Item 1 portiforium cathenatum secundo folio *et*.

(Folio 3 dorso.)

Item Alfagranus per Meils secundo folio *stellarum*.

Item questiones naturales per Dalton secundo folio *ulterius*.

Sententie diversorum britton secundo folio *ostendunt*.

Decem † octo quaterni Questionum Logicalium secundo folio
per rationem.

Sententie Thome de Alquino super librum posteriorum precio ii^s
per Cobildik secundo folio *esse*.

Priscianus de construccione per Cobildik secundo folio *in* iii.

ix quaterni questionum naturalium secundo folio *circa*.

Questiones super Logicam per Cubildik secundo folio *ut manifestum*.

Sententie veteris logice secundo folio *non* per Cubildik.

Lincoln⁴ super librum posteriorum secundo folio *est positum*.

Sententie Thome de Alquino per Meyls super libros philosophie
Aristotelis secundo folio *ex hac*.

Questiones super libros methaphisice secundo folio *oppositum*.

Item textus de generatione secundo folio *aulem*.

Notabilia super libros Topicorum Aristotelis secundo folio *si*
oppositum per Meyls.

Item quartus liber sententiarum secundo folio *hic considerandum*.

Item tractatus de Arithmetica per Meyls secundo folio *mundus*.

¹ It is unusual to find the Rhetoric included among Aristotle's writings. It is not contained in the earliest printed editions of Aristotle, but is placed among the *Rhetores Graeci*.

² Philosophia M. Will. de Chunches (Conchis). This is probably the volume now in the Bodleian Library (E. Mus. 121, olim 75), which has the words *hec sunt* at the beginning of its second leaf. It is inscribed 'Liber Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. ex dono Viri et J. C^{ui} optimi D^{omi} Edwardi Skelton e Societate Templi Interioris Dec. xxiiii. (I) DC LIIII.'

³ Probably the Latin Dictionary of Johannes Januensis.

⁴ Robert Grostete, Bishop of Lincoln 1235-53.



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PART III.

DAY-BOOK

OF

JOHN DORNE,

BOOKSELLER IN OXFORD,

A.D. 1520.



PREFACE.

THE document here offered to members of the Oxford Historical Society is probably unique of its kind. It is the day-book or ledger in which an Oxford bookseller entered, each day, the names of the books he had sold and the price received for each, throughout the year 1520. Not only does it throw light on many bibliographical points, but it affords a valuable indication of the books which were really in demand at Oxford, as distinguished from those prescribed by the University for the studies preliminary to a degree.

It will be well first to describe the manuscript here reproduced, which is numbered 131 among the MSS. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In James's *Ecloga Oxonio-Cantabrigiensis* (1600) it does not occur among the MSS. of that College, but it would be unsafe to assume that the College did not possess it at that date. In Bernard's *Catalogus librorum manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ* (1697) it appears as No. 1598, 131, 'Catalogus librorum monasterio S. Frideswidæ anno 1520 venditorum et aliorum cum pretiis.' Lastly, in H. O. Coxe's *Catalogus codicum MSS. . . . in collegiis . . . Oxoniensibus* . . . (1852), a full and correct description is given, except that the date is given as 'sec. xvi exeuntis,' whereas the writing is undoubtedly entirely contemporary. It contains sixteen leaves of paper, not counting a fly-leaf at the beginning and four blank leaves at the end, bound in an old vellum cover, measuring 6¾ in. in height by 5 in. in breadth, and is in a good state of preservation. The handwriting is clumsy and thick (see the facsimile), but not often really obscure. Few, if any, writers, except Dr. Ingram and Dr. Henry Cotton, seem to have recognised the value of the book, being perhaps misled

by the inscription inside the cover, 'Catalogus Lib. Monast. Frideswidæ!'

The second document is the fly-leaf of a printed French translation of Livy (Paris, 1486) in the Bodleian Library, presenting part of a list of books valued by Thomas Hunt, stationer, in Oxford, in 1483.

The method of reproduction has been chosen with a view to aid a student at a distance from the original to conceive the actual form of the MS. Every letter not written *as* a letter (but at most indicated by contractions or abbreviations) is in italic type, and every letter necessary for the word or sentence but altogether omitted in the MS. is further enclosed in square brackets; thus, pⁱm' is printed *primus*, *p̄r* *pater*, 9^{to} *commento*, but *stā* for Stanbrigii is printed *stan*[*brigii*]. With the aid of the facsimile it is hoped that a scholar with moderate palæographical knowledge may be nearly certain even of the appearance of a word in the MS.

The indexes contain all that the Editor has had time to collect about the books themselves. In the first index, whenever the entry is indeterminate, that is to say, might refer to one of two or more editions, no place or date is given; but when the reference is apparently to one particular edition, the place and date have invariably been added, so far as they can be gleaned from the ordinary sources, namely, Brunet, Dibdin's Herbert's Ames, Graesse, Hain, Bohn's Lowndes and Panzer. These books are familiar to every student, and need no further reference. [*Quære*] implies that the Editor cannot readily find any notice whatever of the book. The cross-references, especially from 'catch-titles' to authors, have intentionally been made more numerous than is usual. The second index, the *references* in which are to the first index, is one of towns and printers.

The real interest of this record of John Dorne undoubtedly consists in the side-light thrown on Oxford life and studies. Let us think of the scene which it brings before us. Of John Dorne, clearly from his words and phrases of Dutch nationality,

nothing is at present known. We see him obscurely, seated in his shop, ready for every class of customer, with ballads and almanacks for those of light heart and light purse, portiforiums and missals for the monks, and ponderous commentaries on the Master of the Sentences for such as could carry them away. He makes shift to settle with his customers in English money, but in his private notes intermixes his native gulden, rather to the confusion of his calculations. But his bargains for ready money seem to be usually on the safe side, to judge by Nos. 189 ('Elegantias . . . non habet elegantias, recepi 3s. '), 1490 ('Haymo . . . recepi 1 nobl., sed non recepit Haymo'), and others: occasionally however we find (No. 1179), 'Epistole . . . mester Lupset¹ habet et non soluit,' and (1490), 'non recepi—a mocke'! Methodical and detailed as he is, his totals are as often wrong as right, and he shows a disregard of half-pence which is sadly unbusinesslike. The events of the year for him are the Austin Fair and the St. Frideswide's Fair, together with his own journey abroad in June and July. An account of the two fairs will be found in Wood's *Ancient and Present State of the City of Oxford* (Lond. 1773), pp. 334 and 337.

In connexion with the studies of the University, the first striking fact is the number of grammatical works which are sold, chiefly written by John Stanbridge and Robert Whittington, both connected with the Magdalen College Grammar School. Very common also are the service-books, and the ballads, Christmas carols, and almanacks. The English books are few compared with the Latin, but among them are some of very great interest, as will be seen from the index. Latin theology forms the bulk of the more important volumes sold, as might be expected, and next to that Latin classics. But the books actually 'required for the Schools,' here found, are surprisingly small; it may be remembered, however, that many such could be readily obtained through the licensed

¹ Thomas Lupset contributed some letters to the very book which he appears to have been buying. Perhaps he thought that a sufficient reason for non-payment!

stationers, and from the various chests of the University: members of the foundation of a College had in many cases the additional privilege of selecting books from the College Library, in the *communis electio librorum*, once a year. Both Erasmus's and Luther's works readily found their way into Dorne's shop, and probably did not wait long for buyers. The productions of the Oxford press, '1468'-1486, and 1517-19, are far from common, even in 1520.

It would be easy and interesting to expand each of these and similar points into short essays, but space forbids it in this place. All that has here been attempted is to set the document before our readers, and to give all reasonable help for the identification and comparison of the books. It may be hoped that some competent students will peruse it from both the bibliographical side and the historical, and will print the result of their investigation. If that be done the Editor's work will not have been in vain. Meanwhile the following list of books will be of some service: for general history, Anthony a Wood's *History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford* and *Ancient and Present State of the City of Oxford*, Seebohm's *Oxford Reformers*, J. Bass Mullinger's *History of the University of Cambridge*, and Maxwell Lyte's forthcoming *History of the University of Oxford*: for the special studies and books required for them, the *Munimenta Academica*, edited by F. Anstey (Rolls Series), and Prof. Holland's paper on the *Ancient Organisation of the University of Oxford* (Macmillan's Magazine, July, 1877): see also W. Wattenbach's *Das Schriftwesen im Mittelalter* (Leipz. 1871).

The following list of words and names (other than authors, titles, or printers) may be found useful.

F. MADAN.

GLOSSARY.

(The references are to the lines, where 'p[age]' does not precede.)

- Alst*: doubtful in 688, 1195, 1234, 1261, 1272. It cannot represent *Alost*, the town.
Arum = horum.
Asser: see next word.
Assicum: perhaps this word, even where most clearly written *assico*, is to be taken as *asse[ribus] corio*, 'in boards, (covered) with leather.'
Austin Fair: pp. 103, 109, 110.
Bigls: doubtful in 175, perhaps a printer's name.
Black monk, a purchaser, 1790.
Bointhen: p. 140.
Corium: see *Assicum*.
Deauratum: 'with gilt edges'?, 553, 1357.
Deficit: 'is imperfect', 409.
Dels: doubtful in 818.
Doc fer (*fō*, *fōr*): doubtful in 76, 470, 542, 886, 897.
Doctri: doubtful in 356.
Dy: 'the', p. 102.
Een: 'one', 'a', 1790.
Erra: 'error'?, 135.
fari: 'variorum'?, 1022.
fary: 'fair.'
folio: a single leaf.
Frideswide, St.: her fair, pp. 123, 124, 129, 130.
Gl.: gulden, about 1s. 8d.
Gybs, a purchaser, 731.
Histos = istos.
Hunt, Thomas: p. 142.
Induthus: doubtful in 14.
Johannes de Aquisgrano, p. 142.
Ligatura: binding.
Lupset, Thomas, a purchaser, 830, 1179.
Lion, = Lyons, Lugdunum Gallorum.
Lupsia, = Leipzig, Lipsia.
Magdalen College: 902, 1380.
Me: doubtful in 1262, 1737.
Nil (*nichil*): 'nothing.'
Nobl: a noble, about 6s. 8d.
Noui andu pro maioris: doubtful in 1178.
Nundinae: market, fair-time, p. 103, etc.
On: = in, 1466.
Opella: shop.
Oper an: 'upon' (over on), 723.
Oree: our, 1193.
Outhor: 'author,' auctor.
Papyrus: paper.
Paske: Easter, p. 110.
Per se: 'by itself,' 799.
Pergamenum: parchment.
Petrus, actor: a broker or agent?, p. 142.
Quaternus: a section or gathering (sheet) of a printed book: *in quaternis*, 'in sheets.'
Red: read, 1803.
Rest, restat: 'there remains.'
Rowan: = Rouen, Rothomagum.
St. Mary Hall: 763.
Scoper: shop?, p. 97.
Syent: since, p. 110.
Thorne, Gyles, p. 123.
Trelute: doubtful in 1553.
Trite: doubtful in 517.
Van: of, 1027, etc.
Ve: doubtful in 738, 864, 1413, 1427, 1435.
Voer (*ver*): for, 132, etc.: before, p. 102, etc.
Vos, M., perhaps a purchaser, 1246.
Williams, Henry: p. 140.
Wyghe, a purchaser, 174.
Ypsiiwyse: doubtful in 257: *can* it be Ipswich?

[fol. 1 a 1]



	In nomine domini amen ego Johannes Dorne vendidi histos libros hic subscriptos in opella mea Oxonie anno domini 1520. 19. die Januarij.	
I	articule fideij	I
I	wytynton declination }	3
I	wytynton generibus }	
I	lucanus cum commento ve[net] li[gatus] in pergameno re[cepi] 2[?] gl. [last three words erased]	3
2	textus tullij de off[iciis] minimus li[gatus]	I 4
I	noua translatio ar[istotelis?] cum me[thodo?] li[gata]	7
I	ciclus vel almanck	I
I	pronosticon in en[glis] }	6
I	primarium wen[ken] longum }	
[10] 8	balets vel confession	4
I	ciclus vel alma[nack]	I
I	portiforium in vno rowan li[gatum] }	4 4
I	psalterium paruum in qua[ternis] }	
I	primarium induthus li[gatum] }	
I	casus papales	I
I	copia verborum era[smi] parua	7
I	colloquium erasmi pa[ris]	4
I	cyromantia de ma[nu] ve[net]	I
I	grammatica sulpi[ti] li[gata] in pergameno	8
[20] 2	pronosticata in englis	2
	[Jan. 22. 1520.]	
I	dialogus lucia[ni] eras[mi] 4 qua[terni] }	4
I	of the passion	
I	ethica arge[ropyli?] textus in qua[ternis]	II
2	pronosticata in englis	3
I	wytynton de generibus	3 j
I	ethica arge[ropyli?] sine commento in qua[ternis]	II
I	quinguagena augustini [?] li[gata] lion	6
I	accidens stan[brigii] }	
I	vocabula stan[brigii] }	
[30] I	wlgaria stan[brigii] }	7
I	wytynton de generibus	
22 s 6 s I I d		

[fol. 1 a 2]

	1	grammatica sulpicii sine versibus li[gata] in perga- meno		8
	1	roben hod		2
	2	grammatica sulpicii sine versibus	1	4
	1	accidens stan[brigii]		2
	1	Textus sententiarum magnus ligatus [ligatus erased]	3	2
	1	epistole tullij sine commento ligatus		
	1	missale sarum rowan anti[quum] li[gatum] }	2	10
	1	plynius paris ligatus re[cepi] 3 [?] gl [last three words erased]	4	8
[40]	2	pronosticata		2
	1	sermone quintini li[gati] in pergamenno		10
	1	adagia erasmi parua }		
	1	pronosticon		9
	1	elegantie lau[rentii Vallae] cum commento anti[que] li[gate]	2	
	2	pronosticata in englis		3
	1	copia rerum erasmi pa[ris]		4
	1	corpus canonicum paruuum keruer li[gatum]	6	
	1	Instituta keruer sine casi[bus] li[gata]	1	9
	1	Scotus super 4 ^{to} sententiarum paruus li[gatus]	3	4
[50]	1	bene fundatum		1
	1	pronosticon		1
	1	opera tarta[reti] magna ligata }		
	1	vorlongus super sententias ligatus }	7	
	6	textus therentij ligatus	5	
	6	textus virgilij s[ine ?] ligatura[?]	7	
	3	epistole tullij sine commento ligate	4	
	1	orationes tullij li[gati] in assico	2	8
	1	Rhetorica diuina ve[net?] me		
	1	questiones tusculanarum cum commento ve[net] }	5	4
[60]	2	Instituta. 1 parua cum casibus }		
	2	pronosticata	4	4
	1	textus sacramentorum li[gatus] in pergamenno }		
	1	exhonoratorium curatorum		7
	1	confession fo[lis]		
	1	pronosticon in englis		3 j
	2	Tullius de offi[ciis] cum commento ligatus	4	
		3 li 11 s 7 s 11 d		
		5 li 7 s 10 d		

[fol. 1 b 1]

[70]	I	Introductiones fabri super lo[gicam?] re[cepi]	}	I	6
		6 d li[gate]			
	I	bene fundatum	}	I	4
	I	Introductiones fabri parue li[gate] in assico			
	I	primarium longum wen[ken]			4
	I	gregorius super nouum testa[mentum] in qua-			
		[ternis]		I	4
	I	pronosticon			I
	I	Textus sententiarum in 2 ^{bus} li[gatus] in assico		2	
[80]	I	virgilius in 4 ^{to} sine commento anti[quus] li[gatus]	}	4	8
	I	Retorica tullij litera ytalica li[gata]			
	I	Textus therentij doc fer[?] li[gatus]	}	I	7
	I	Rycardus de trinitate li[gatus] in pergameno			
		re[cepi] 1 [?] gl [last three words erased]			
	I	ciclus vel almack			
	6	pronosticationes 4 in englis			8
	I	dyalogus hutteni	}		6
	I	erasmus de constructione			
	I	epistole tullij cum commento ligate	}	4	10
[90]	2	opera tartareti magna sine summulas in qua-			
		ternis			
	I	pronosticon			I
	I	phi[lo]sophia scoti			3
	I	erasmus ad corientios	}	I	5
	I	erasmus ad romanos			
	I	albertus de virtutibus herbarum par[is?]			3
	2	erasmus de constructione			6
	I	textus lucani litera ytalica lion recepi 5 gl ligatus	}	2	7
	I	ethica arge[ropyli?] sine commento recepi			
	I	ethica fabri cum commento parua li[gata]		I	8
	I	liber 2 ^{us} theo[dori] in greco			8
	13	balets			6
	I	calepinus nouus ligatus		4	
	I	abc in pergameno			2
	I	plynius in naturali histo[ria] re[cepi] 3 gl		4	4

26 s 9 s 3 d

[fol. 1 b 2]

	I	modus significandi		2
	I	epistole tullij sine commento	I	4
[100]	I	therentius cum commento li[gatus] }		
	I	textus virgilii min ^{mus} li[gatus] }	2	8
	I	accidens stan[brigii] }		
	I	Sum es fui st[anbrigii] }		2 j
	I	epistolare pauli parue li[gatum] in pergameno .		8
	I	colloquium erasni pa[ris]		4
	I	martialis litera ytalica li[gatus] in asico }		
	I	textus horatij litera ita[lica] re[cepi] 7 gl }	3	4
	I	psalterium paruum ligatum in pergameno li[gatum]		
		rece[pi] 1 gl		9
	I	expositio jo[hannis] de turre super psa[ltterium]		
		li[gata]		10
[110]	I	pharaphrasis eras[mi] }		
	I	similia erasni re[cepi] 1 gl li[gata in] pergameno }	I	6
	I	aulus gellius parvus li[gatus]	I	4
	I	liber 2 ^{us} theodori in gre[co]		
	I	liber 2 ^{us} trans[latus?] rece[pi] 2 gl li[gatus] in }	I	6
		pergameno		
	I	ambrosius de offitiis in quaternis }		
	I	questiones naturales ari[stotelis] }		
	I	frans end englis	I	2
	I	pronosticon		
		[Jan. 29. 1520]		
	2	pronosticon i in englis		2
[120]	I	expositiones modorum significandi }		
	I	questiones alberti de modis		
	I	modus significandi	I	I
	I	pronosticon		
	I	de immortalitate anime		3 j
	I	pronosticon in englis		2
	I	miraculum sancti augustini		I
	I	tullius de offitiis cum commento li[gatus]	2	
	I	epistola exhortatoria li[gata] in pergameno		6
	4	balets		2
[130]	2	pronosticon in englis }		
	2	ciclus		6
		13 s 7 s 10 d		
		2 li 16 s 1 d		

[fol. 2 a 1]

	I	medecines voer hors		2
	I	modus viuendi ouwn [=one?] fo[lio]		3 j
	I	pronosticon in englis		2
	I	ethica fabri parua cum commento l[igala] recepi 2 gl in erra	I	8
	I	modus significandi		3 j
	I	dyeta salutis li[gatas] in corio		8
	I	burleus super logicam in qua[ternis]	I	8
	I	adagia erasmi parua		6
[140]	I	sophistria oxonie li[gata] cum porphirio recepi I gl		9
	I	grammatica constantini in quaternis	2	4
	6	balets		3
	I	liber primus the[odori] in gre[co]		6
	I	pronosticon in englis		2
	I	ciclus vel alma[nac]		I
	2	balets		I
	I	epistole illustrium viro[rum] ab erasmo		4
	I	primarium longum rowan		2
	I	sermones dorbelli li[gati] in assico	I	10
[150]	I	dictionarius pauperum li[gatus] in corio anti[quus] opera dyonisij in cong...[?] cum commento li- [gata] re[cepti] I gl.	6	8
	I	syr eglemour		3 j
	I	luter de potestate pape		3
	I	liber 2 ^{us} theo[dori] in gre[co]		8
	I	pronosticonn jas[per]		I
	I	luter de potestate pape		3
	I	epistole f[rancisci] philelphi bre[ves?]		6
	I	confessionale godscalciij		10
	I	primarium magnum rovan	I	4
		12 s 11 s 1 d		

[fol. 2 a 2]

[160]	I	copia rerum mag[na] ba[sel] li[gata] in per-		
		gameno		
	I	erasmus de constructione ver[borum] re[cepi]	I	4
		I gl		
	I	poletica fabri parua li[gata] in pergameno recepi		
		I s [last three words erased]	I	
	I	tractatus de potestate imperatoris		6
	I	sermone quintini li[gati] in coreo	10	
	I	epistole f nigri		3
[166 ^a]	I	stans puer ad mensam		1
[166 ^b]	2	quaterni in anglis		2
[166 ^c]	I	Stans puer ad mensam		1
	2	balets		1
	2	primaria parua rowan		6
	I	tabula moselani		4
[Feb. 5. 1520]				
[170]	I	abc in papiro [?] re[cepi] [last word erased]		
	I	pronosticon in englis		3
	I	sermone quintini li[gati] in corio		
	I	Jsidorus de sumo bono li[gatus]	I	4
	I	sermone dorbelli ligati recepi 2 gl of wyghe		
		[last five words erased]	I	8
	I	pronosticon in en[glis?] bigls [?]		2
	I	vocabularius grecus li[gatus]	5	4
	I	colloquia erasmi li[gata] in pergameno		5
	I	andreas corui[ni?] super cle[mentinas?] recepi		
		I gl li[gatus] in pergameno	I	4
	I	sermone xiii li[gati] in corio		8
[180]	I	textus therentij li[gatus] lion	10	
	I	pronosticon		1
	I	parsius cum commento in qua[ternis]		5
	I	primarium cister[ciense] li[gatum] in corio		5
	I	composita verborum		
	I	erasmus de constructione		6
		primarium pro pueris f[olio]		4
		10 s 8 s 11 d		
¶ 2 li 2 s				

[fol. 2 b 1]

	1	polyantea lion in 4 ^{to} li[gata]	3	
	1	epistole tullij sine commento ligate		
	1	elegantie lauren[tii] cum commento li[gate] non	3	
		habet elegan[tias] recepi 3 s		
[190]	1	lucianus cum greco ba[sel] li[gatus] in pergameno	1	6
	1	plynius in naturali hi[storia] pa[ris] li[gatus]	4	4
	1	Sophistria oxonie li[gata] in pergameno		7
	1	pronosticon		1
	1	opera senece ligata	6	4
	1	orationes tonstll		
	1	questiones dedici super ethicam in qua[ternis]		10
	2	plynius in naturali hysto[ria] li[gatus] recepi		
		totum [totum on an erasure] gl	8	8
	1	sermone quintini li[gati] in corio		11
	1	dorbellus super sententias li[gatus]	1	10
[200]	1	plynius in natu[rali] hysto[ria] re[cepi] 1 gl		
		[last two words erased]	4	4
	1	questiones alberti de modis significandi		2
	1	sophistria oxonie li[gata] in pergameno		7
	1	balet		j
	2	accidens stan[brigii]		3 j
	6	balets		3
	1	ethica fabri cum commento		
	1	poletica fabri cum commento	6	6
	1	justinus hysto[ricus] florens li[gati] recepi 18 d		
		rest my 16 gl [last seven words erased]		
	1	colloquia erasmi paris		4
[210]	1	precordiale deuotorum		4
	12	balets		5
	1	psalterium expositum [?] li[gatum] in corio		8
	1	opuscula stanbrigie		7
	2	liber 2 ^{us} theo[dori] in greco	1	4
	1	pomponius mela		4
		37 s 10 s 1 d		

[fol. 2 b 2]		
	I wlgaria therentij	3 j
	I sermones quintini li[gati] in corio	10
	I diurnale ro[manum] anti[quum] ligatum	10
	I cokery }	
[220]	I karuinge }	4
	I liber 2 ^{us} theo[dori] in gre[co]	8
	I albertus de virtutibus herba[rum]	3
	I cura clericalis }	
	I casus papales }	2
	I dictionarius grecus li[gatus]	6 4
	I confessionale godscol[cii] li[gatum]	I 2
	2 balets	I
	I anthonius an[dree] super logicam li[gatus] in perga- meno recepi I s	I 10
	I epistole tres jeronimi ab eras[mo]	6
[230]	2 balets	I
	I therentius sine commento li[gatus]	10
	I sermones xiii li[gati] in co[rio] }	
	I bene fundatum	9
	2 pronosticata in englis	3
	I ciclus	I
	I secreta mulierum parua	4
	I qronosticon [sic] in englis	2
	I theologia da[masceni] cum commento li[gata]	3 4
	I grammatica sulpicij li[gata] in pergamenno	8
[240]	I liber 2 ^{us} the[odori] in gre[co]	8
	[Feb. 12. 1520]	
	I pronosticon in englis	3 j
	I primarium pro pueris wen[ken]	4
	I confessionale godscalci li[gatum] in assico [?]	I 4
	I cornelius nepos	4
	I pronosticon in englis	2
	I pronosticon jasper	I
	12 s 10 s 8 d	
	¶ 3 li 9 s 9 d	

[fol. 3 a 1]

	I	arismetica fabri in qua[ternis]	.	.	.	.	I	4
	I	paruula stan[brigii]	.	.	.	.		I
	IO	quaterni in englis saint lyf	.	.	.	.		5
[250]	I	colloquia eras[mi] pari[s]	.	.	.	.		4
	I	plynius in naturali his[torie]	.	.	.	.	4	4
	I	postilla per totum annum li[gata]	.	.	.	.	2	
	I	primarium car[thusianum?] paruuum 5 d j d }	.	.	.	.		6
	I	Secreta mulerum parua	.	.	.	.		
	I	textus therentij ligatus	.	.	.	.	IO	
	I	the bouke of t ^{ri}	.	.	.	.		4
	I	the myracke of our lady ypsiiwise [?]	.	.	.	.		2
	I	textus therentij ligatus	.	.	.	.	IO	
	I	commentum arnoldi de villa noua in me[dicinam?]	.	.	.	.		
		in qua[ternis]	.	.	.	.	I	8
[260]	I	de Justitia commentaria	.	.	.	.		2
	I	dyonisius de sta[tu] sacer[dotum]	.	.	.	.		2
	I	liber 2 ^{us} theo[dori] in gre[co]	.	.	.	.		8
	I	elegantie lau[rentii] cum commento	.	.	.	.	I	IO
	I	morie erasmi sine commento	.	.	.	.		4
	I	copia rerum eras[mi] pa[ris]	.	.	.	.		8
	I	resolutorum dubiorum	.	.	.	.		
	I	cura clericalis	.	.	.	.		7
	I	confessionale sancti tho[me?]	.	.	.	.		
	I	primarium longum row[an]	.	.	.	.		2
[270]	I	lucanus litera ytalica lion	.	.	.	.		
		pro quo I s I s [?]	.	.	.	.	3	4
		recepit 2 gl et ligata [?]	.	.	.	.		
	I	colloquiorum erasmi wen[ken]	.	.	.	.		3
	I	dyalogus luciani cum gre[co]	.	.	.	.	I	4
	I	aristophones plutus	.	.	.	.		IO
		I 3 s	IO s	2 d				

[fol. 3 a 2]

	I	colloquia erasmi pa[r]is		4
	I	pronosticon		I
	I	sermone rosarij parue in 2 ^{bis} li[gati?]	4	
	I	galienus de tuenda sani[tate]		
	I	galienus de curatione mor[borum] in qua[ternis] }	4	6
	I	gesta ro[manorum] in englis li[gata] in pergamenno.		8
[280]	I	abc in papiro		I
	2	confession fo[lio]		I
	4	balets		
	I	bucolica virgilij wen[ken] }		5
	I	pronosticon in englis		2
	7	quaterni in englis sermones		4
	I	sermone baralete ligate parue	I	3
	I	primarium longum wen[ken]		4
	I	grammatica sulpicij sine versi[bus] li[gata] in corio [?]		8
	I	sermone griths in quadragesimale planus[?] et ply[nius] rece[pi] 4 gl et debeo habere I gl pro ligatura	I	4
[290]	I	ciclus vel almanack		I
	I	bucolica mantuani li[gata] in pergamenno recepi 6 d		8
	I	pronosticon in englis		3 j
	I	kynge pontus ligatus in pergamenno		8
	I	notbrone mayde		I
	I	colloqu[i]orum grece et latine		2
	I	portiforium pars hy[emalis] rowan mag[num?]	I	8
	I	confession fo[lio]		j
	I	diurnale sarum	I	4
	I	primarium magnum lig[at]um rowan }	I	4
[300]	I	vocabula stan[brigii]		
	I	sermo episcopi puerorum		I
	I	medecens fore hors		2
		13 s 7 s 8 d		
		¶ 2 li 3 s 10 d		

[fol. 3 b 1]									
	I	primarium lo[n]gum rowan	.	.	.	.	.	2	
	I	pronosticon in englis	.	.	.	.	.	3 j	
	I	ciclus vel almack	.	.	.	.	.	2	
	I	pronosticon in englis	.	.	.	.	.	2	
	I	exhonoratorum cura[torum]	.	.	.	.	.	2	
	[Feb. 19. 1520]								
	2	pronosticata in englis	.	.	.	.	.	4	
	I	pronosticon cornelij	.	.	.	.	.	2	
[310]	I	albertus de virtutibus her[barum] par[is?]	.	.	.	.	.	8	
	I	questiones dedici super ethicam	.	.	.	.	.	3 j	
	2	pronosticon in englis	.	.	.	.	.	1	
	I	computus manualis oxonie	.	.	.	.	.	6	
	I	phi[lo]sophia scoti parua	.	.	.	.	.	7	
	I	elegantiarum xx precepta par[is?]	.	.	.	.	.	1	
	I	Synonima tullij	.	.	.	.	.	3	
	I	Grammatica sulpicij sine versi[bus] in pergamenno	.	.	.	.	.	3	
	I	grammatica noua	.	.	.	.	.	4	
	I 6	quaterni de wy[tinton] et stan[brigii]	.	.	.	.	.	2	
[320]	I	luter de potestate pape	.	.	.	.	.	3	
	I	composita verborum minima[?] li[gata]	.	.	.	.	.	3	
	I	jartuare	.	.	.	.	.	4	
	I	plynius in naturali hystoria	.	.	.	.	.	2	
		recepti 7 gl non e[st?] li[gatus] 9 s 2 d	.	.	.	.	.	3	
		[sed vere 9 s 4 d]	.	.	.	.	.	2	
	I	pronosticon in englis	.	.	.	.	.	3	
	I	destructorium vitiorum ligatum	.	.	.	.	.	2	
		12 s 6 d	.	.	.	.	.		
		Suma arum 16 li 12 s.	.	.	.	.	.		

[fol. 3 b 2 is blank]

[fol. 4 a 1]

	Item hos libros hic subscriptos vendidi in opella mea oxonië ano domini 1520 5 ^{ta} die martij in nomine domini amen.			
	I	confession fo[lio]		j
	2	sophistria oxonië ligate in pergameno	I	2
	I	colloquiã erasmi paris		4
	I	pronosticon in englis		3j
[330]	I	elegantie laurentij cum commento li[gate]	I	10
	I	Salustius cum commento ligatus	3	4
	I	epistole ouidij cum commento li[gate]		
	I	ortus vocabulorum li[gatus] wen[ken]	I	4
	I	buridanus super ethicam in qua[ternis]	2	4
	I	missale sarum rowan paruum li[gatum]	I	8
	I	sermone dormi secure paruum li[gatum]	I	6
	I	portiforium sarum paruum rowan i[n] 2 ^{bis}	6	
	I	portiforium sarum keruer in 2 ^{bis}		
	I	de modo confitendi wen[ken]		2
[340]	I	primarium mediocre rowan		2
	I	pronosticon in englis		I
	I	colloquiã erasmi pa[r]is		3
	I	tabula moselani		4
	I	opuscula sancti augustini li[gata] in p[ar]uo [?]	3	4
	2	ciclus vel almanak		2
	I	pronosticon in englis		I
	I	farago epistolarum eras[mi] ba[sel]	4	
	I	primarium pro pueris rowan		4
	I	missale sarum rowan paruum	I	9
[350]	I	portiforium sarum pars hy[emalis] rowan paruum	I	6
	I	primarium longum rowan		2
	I	primarium longum wen[ken]		4
	I	elegantie epistole erasm[i]	10	
	I	bellum erasmi		
25 s 8 s 2 d				

[fol. 4 a 2]

I	fabule diuersorum docto[rum]	.	.	.	.	.	6
I	epistole tullii doct ^{ri} for [?] in quater[nis]	.	.	.	.	I	2
I	Synonima wytyntoni	}	.	.	.	.	4
I	wlgaeria therentij	}	.	.	.	.	
I	ciclus pronosticon	.	.	.	.	.	I
[360] I	formula collo[quiorum] in gre[co]	.	.	.	.	.	2
I	peniteas cito	.	.	.	.	.	2
I	ciclus	.	.	.	.	.	I
I	colloquia erasmi wen[ken]	}	.	.	.	.	4
I	speculum anime	}	.	.	.	.	
I	textus virgilij minimus ligatus	.	.	.	.	.	10
I	ciclus vel almack	.	.	.	.	.	I
I	liber theo[dori] in greco paruus li[gatus]	}	.	.	.	.	9
I	de modo confitendi	.	.	.	.	.	
I	wytynton de 8 parti ^b us	}	.	.	.	.	
[370] I	pronosticon in latino	.	.	.	.	.	I
I	pronosticon in englis	.	.	.	.	.	3 j
I	virgilius cum figuris lion li[gatus]	.	.	.	.	.	
I	lucanus cum commento in 4 ^{to} lion li[gatus]	.	.	.	.	.	
I	ouidius in metha[m]o[rphoses] cum commento	.	.	.	.	.	12 8
I	li[gatus]	.	.	.	.	.	
I	therentius cum commento ligatus	.	.	.	.	.	
I	Synonima tullij	.	.	.	.	.	
I	stans puer ad mensam	.	.	.	.	.	I
I	pronosticon in englis	}	.	.	.	.	2 j
I	idem in latino	}	.	.	.	.	
[380] I	processionale sarum ligatum	.	.	.	.	.	I 4
I	epistole karoli	.	.	.	.	.	5
I	primarium paruum rowan	}	.	.	.	.	4
I	confession I fo[lis]	}	.	.	.	.	
I	adagia erasmi parua	}	.	.	.	.	I 2
I	enchiridon erasmi	}	.	.	.	.	
I	poletica aristo[telis] anti[qua] venis recepi I d	.	.	.	.	.	
	[last three words erased] li[gata] in perga-	.	.	.	.	.	
	meno	.	.	.	.	.	11
I	sant margerit lyf	.	.	.	.	.	3 j
	15 s 6 s						
	2 li 14 s 2 d						

[fol. 4 b 1]

	I	compendium theologie erasni		10
		[Feb. 26. 1520]		
	I	accidens stan[brigii]		2
[390]	I	primus liber theo[dori] in gre[co]		6
	I	textus sententiarum magnus li[gatus]	3	4
	2	spera fabri cum commento	I	4
	I	de generibus Wytyn[ton]		3 j
	I	textus sententiarum paruus li[gatus] in 2 ^{bus}	I	8
	2	balets		I
	I	sermones godescalci ligati	3	8
	I	primarium longum wenken li[gatum]		4
	I	pronosticon in latino }		2
	I	almancke pro 1 ano }		
[400]	I	adrianus de sermone latino		8
	I	Introductiones fabri super lo[gicam] in qua[ternis]	I	
	I	Scolastica historia ligata	2	
	I	glosa ordinaria in 6 ligata		
	I	concordantie biblie ligate		
	I	sermones thesauri in 2 ^{bus} ligati }	48	8
	I	primarium longum rowan		
	I	practica nouo medici [?]		
	I	ars parua galieni in 1 pars ['pars']	2	4
	I	opus 4 ^{or} evange[listarum] deficit in qua[ternis] }		
[410]	I	nouum testa[mentum] paruuum eras[mi] li[gatum]		
		in co[rrio]	2	
	I	luter de potestate pape		
	I	resolutio luteri li[gata] in pergameno }	I	
	I	responsio luteri re[cepi] ¹ 8 d		
	I	textus virgilij ligatus	I	
	I	erasmus de construc[tion]e		4
	I	abc in pergameno		2
	I	ulgaria adriani in qua[ternis]		
	I	alphabetum jhe[ronymi] in gre[co] }	2	8
	2	de modo confitendi		3
[420]	I	festiuall ligatus wen[ken]	I	2
	I	confession 1 fo[lia]		j
		3 li 8 s 7 s 5 d		

¹ recepi 8 d is erased.

[fol. 4 b 2]			
I	ethica fabri parua cum commento li[gata]	}	2
I	aristotelis de anima		
I	sermones quint[i]ni li[gati] in co[rio]		10
I	primarium sine require ligatum		6
I	confession		
I	confession I fo[lio] }		2
I	epistolare pauli parue li[gatum] in pro° [? for per- gameno]		8
I	opera lunacri tran[slatio?] galie[ni] }		
[430] I	idem de tuenda sanita[te] in qua[ternis] }	4	4
I	autoritates cum commento		6
I	biblia parua lion li[gata] in vno	3	
I	primarium longum wen[ken]		4
I	bene fundatum oxonie		I
I	ciclus vel almanck		I
I	lucanus sine commento rece[pi] I gl. ¹ }		
I	augustinus dachus	2	8
I	dorbellus super sententias ligatus		
I	questiones jo[hannis] de turre cremata super }		
	ev[a]n[geliis?] li[gate]	4	2
[440] I	preceptor[i]um nider li[gatum] in pergamenno }		
I	gesta romanorum ligata in corio		9
I	exhonoratorium curatorum		3 j
I	vocabula stan[brigii]		2
I	processionale sarum ligatum	I	4
2	exhonoratorium curatorum		3
I	autoritates aristo[telis] cum commento		8
I	epistole obscurorum viro[rum] li[gate] in perga- meno		2
I	enchiridon sacerdotale		6
I	copia rerum erasmi wen[ken]		3
[450] 2	de hetroclitis wytynton }		
2	de octo partibus orationis }		6
I	tullius de offitiis sine commento recepi I gl. ¹ li[gatus] in assico		I
17 s 8 s			
		5 li 5 d	

¹ recepi i gl is erased.

[fol. 5 a 1]

	1	abc in <i>pergamen</i> o		2
	1	fabule diuersorum doctorum }		8
	1	dyalogus iulij et petrum		
	1	epistole illustrium viro[rum] ab eras[mo]		6
		[Mar. 4. 1520]		
	1	morie erasmi cum <i>commento</i>	1	4
	1	vita philosophorum parua }		5
	1	ars moriendi		
[460]	1	computus manualis oxonie		3 j
	1	primarium paruum rowan		3
	1	sant kat[r]ine lyf		2
	1	johannes arge super philosophiam li[gatus] recepi ene een nobi rest[ant] 4 ^r gl	8	
	1	tullius de offitiis ab erasmo ligatus re[cepi] 18 d rece[pi] 1 gl	1	6
	1	fortalicium fidey ligatum	2	4
	1	sermones pauli wan ligati	5	0
	1	aristoteles de animalibus lion in qua[ternis]	4	
	2	confession 1 f[olio]		1
	1	philippica tullij cum <i>commento</i> li[gata] in <i>per-</i> <i>gamen</i> o		
[470]	1	lucanus sine <i>commento</i> pa[r]is do fo li[gatus] } in <i>pergamen</i> o recepi 5 gl	3	
	4	primaria longa wenken li[gata]	1	4
	1	portiforium paras hy[emalis] paruum rowan	1	6
	1	aalgorismus arit[meticae] ?		2
	1	opusculum algo[rismi] th ^e		1
	2	bene fundatum oxonie		3
	2	confession 1 fo[lio]		1
	1	primarium ro[wan] magnum	1	
	2	primaria pro pueris wen[ken] }		10
	2	abc in papiro		
[480]	1	primarium longum wen[ken]		4
		27 s 6 s 1 d		

[fol. 5 a 2]

	I	confession I f[olio]	.	.	.	.	.	.	j
	I	Insolubiliū oxoniē	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
	I	consolatorium timorate consientie jo[annis] nyder	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
	I	Gesta britanorum ligata	.	.	.	.	.	I	2
	I	colloquia erasmi wen[ken]	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	I	erasmus de constructione	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	I	bucolica virgilij wen[ken]	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	I	opera ambrosij magna li[gata] in 3 ^{bus}	.	.	.	.	.	20	}
	I	opera sancti gregorij ligata magna	.	.	.	.	.	.	
[480]	I	concordantie biblie ligate	.	.	.	.	.	5	8
	I	primarium longum wenken	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
	I	lamentation of oure lady	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
	23	balets	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
	I	questiones marsilij de ge[neratione] et corruptione	.	.	.	.	.	I	8
	4	ciclus vel almanack	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	I	tullius de offitiis ab eras[mo]	.	.	.	.	.	I	4
	I	vocabula stan[brigii]	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	I	balet	.	.	.	.	.	.	j
	6	pronosticationes in englis I in la[tino]	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
[500]	I	textus logice bricot super lo[gicam] li[gatus] in pergamenō	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
	I	abc in papiro	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
	I	sanctus tho[mas] de anima anti[quus] par[is]	.	.	.	.	.	I	6
	I	breuiarium predica[torum] li[gatum] anti[quum]	.	.	.	.	.	2	
	I	seneca de 4 ^{or} virtutibus	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	I	Insolubiliū oxoniē	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
	I	epistole ouidij sine commento li[gate] in pergamenō	.	.	.	.	.	I	
	I	lucanus textus lītera ytalica li[gatus] in asseribus corio recepi I gl ¹	.	.	.	.	.	I	10
	2	balets	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
	7	balets	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
[510]	I	mammotrectus biblie magnus li[gatus] in corio	.	.	.	.	.	I	6
	I	processionale sarum f byr[kman] li[gatum]	.	.	.	.	.	I	4
35 s 8 s 6 d									
¶ 3 li 16 s 7 d									

¹ Last three words erased.

[fol. 5 b 1]

	I	lucanus sine commento li[gatus] in pergameno		
		magna litera	I	4
	I	dyalogus huteni		
	I	hutus de febribus }		5
	2	pronosticon I in englis		2
	I	salustius litera ytalica aldus li[gatus] in asse-		
		[ribus] corio recepi . . . ¹ gl	2	4
		[Mar. II. 1520]		
	I	formalitates scoti tri ^{te} [Trombetae?]		3
	I	calepinus antiquus ligatus }		
	I	balet	3	8
[520]	2	primaria pro pueris I long wen[ken]		8
	I	confessionale jhero[n]imi		
	I	de valore missarum		
	I	cura clericalis		
	I	exhonoratorum cura[torum]		
	I	dyonisius de vita sacer[dotum]		
	I	ciclus		
	2	confession I fo[l]io	I	
	2	balets	I	
	I	pronosticon in englis	I	
[530]	I	exhonoratorium curatorum pyn[son]	I	
	7	balets		3
	I	primarium longum wen[ken]		4
	I	wytynton de 8 partibus ora[tionis]		2
	I	primarium longum rowan		4
	I	textus therentij ligatus		
	I	stans puer ad mensam in qua[ternis] }		I I
	I	erasmus de constructione		3
	I I	balets		5
	I	Speculum christianorum		3
[540]	I	marcolphis		I
	I	confession		I
	I	lucanus sine commento ligatus doc for pa-		
		[ris?]	I	8
		8 s 6 s I I d		

¹ an erasure.

[fol. 5 b 2]

	1	sermone dormi secure parue li[gati]	1	4
	1	pronosticon in englis		1
	1	primarium longum rowan		2
	5	balets		2
	(1	sermone leonardi in qua[ternis] . . . [all erased] .	1	4)
	1	elegantie laurentij valensis cum commento pars li[gate] re[cepi] 1 s.	2	
	1	pronosticon in englis		1
[550]	3	parui quaterni in englis		3 j
	1	sermone quintini li[gati] in corio }		
	1	dyeta salutis li[gata] in corio }	1	6
	1	primarium magnum rowan de au [deauratum?] .	1	2
	1	algorismus arist ^e [arismetice?]		2
	1	pronosticon in englis }		
	2	quaterni noui in englis }		2
	1	moralia gregorij li[gata]	5	
	2	quaterni noui in angli		1
	2	balets		1
[560]	1	primarium longum wenken		4
		10 s. 2 s 5 d		
		¶ 1 li 7 s 4 d		
		Item suma arum outhorum in my scoper to oxeforte is net 12 li 18 s 6 d deo gratias amen.		

[fol. 6 a 1]

	In nomine domini amen ano 1520. 16. die aprilis vendidi istos in opella mea oxonie.			
2	primaria sine require wen[ken]	.	.	8
1	grammatica vrbani in quaternis	.	.	2 8
1	portiforium keruer in vno ligatum	.	.	2 8
1	dyalogus lutiani erasmi	.	.	8
2	stans puer ad mensam	.	.	2
1	abc in pergameno	.	.	2
1	primus liber theo[dori] in greco	.	.	6
1	enchiridion erasmi paruum	}	.	1
1	philosophia alberti parua		.	
[570] 1	sermones anime fideles ligati	.	.	1
1	alphabetum ebraicum	.	.	2
1	accidens stan[brigii]	}	.	9
2	vocabula stan[brigii]		.	
2	sum es fui stan[brigii]		.	
2	carmen iuuenile	}	.	2 1
1	manuale sarum anti[quum] li[gatum]		.	
1	constitutiones prouinciales li[gate] in corio		.	
1	elegantie laurentij valensis cum commento lion in qua[ternis] li[gate] in pergameno [?]	.	.	1 8
1	sophistria oxonie li[gata] in pergameno	.	.	7
[580] 1	ciclus vel almanack	.	.	1
1	primarium paruum ligatum	.	.	3
1	opera sancti gregorij ligata	}	.	11
1	opera bernardi parua ligata		.	
1	opuscula stan[brigii] sine vulga[ribus] li[gata]	.	.	7
1	Speculum morale ligatum	}	.	2 10
1	pronosticon in englis		.	
1	colloquia erasmi pa[rus]	.	.	4
22 s 7 s 10 d				

[fol. 6 a 2]

	I	expositio super misserere mei deus			
	I	cura clericalis			
[590]	I	de valore missarum			
	I	holcot de remediis peccatorum			
	I	de arte bene viuendi et morien[di]			
	I	thesaurus in comparabilis li[gata]			
	I	alphabetum sacerdotum			
	I	tractatus de venerabi[li] sacramento			
	I	philosophia anti[qua] cum commento mutau[er]unt pro			
		biblia parua in 4 ^{or} li[gata]			
	I	logica fabri cum commento ligata			
	2	ulgaria therentij			4
	I	logica maurisii			4
[600]	I	ethica fabri cum commento parua li[gata] }			
	I	mantuanus catherinarie			4
	I	epistole ouidij sine commento li[gata] in pergamen[o]			
	I	Speculum christianorum }			
	I	Speculum curatorum			7
	I	Speculum ecclesie			
	I	mesue cum commento in quaternis			8
	I	mesue paruum venits li[gatum]			6
	I	ptholomeus 2 quaterni			2
	I	quaternus restall			1
[610]	I	logica fabri cum commento li[gata]			8
	I	abc in papiro			1
	2	balets			1
	I	Sophistria oxonie li[gata] in pergamen[o]			7
	I	fabule alani			
	I	de modo confitendi }			5
	I	Vlgaria stan[brigii]			
		[Apr. 22. 1520]			
	I	albertus de modis significandi			2
	I	erasmus de constructione			4
		21 s 5 s 4 d			
		2li 16s 2d			

[fol. 6 b 1]

[620]	I	colloquia erasmi pa[r ^{is}]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
	I	erasmus de constructione li[gatus] in perga-	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
		meno re[cepi] 2 d	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	I	vndo your dore	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 j
	I	wytynton de generibus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	I	bricot super 8 li[bros] phisi[corum] in qua[ternis]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
	I	pamphulus de amore	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	I	textus therentij ligatus	}	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
	I	erasmus de constructione	}	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	I	erasmus de constructione	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
	I	copia rerum erasmi ba[sileae] in qua[ternis]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
	I	codex paruum ligatum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6

[Apr. 25. 1520] in die sancto marco nichil

[630]	I	ouidius in methamorphoses cum commento li[gatus]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	I	primarium longum rowan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	I	sermone quintini li[gati] in corio	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
	I	glosa ordinari[a] in 6 li[gata]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
	I	ecclesiastica histo[ria] li[gata] in ass[i]co	}	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	I	sermone de voragine li[gati] in 3 ^{bus} in asseribus corio	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	I	appologia scilicet sermo in principio erat sermo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
	I	colloquia erasmi wen[ken]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	I	albertus de modis significandi	}	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	I	questiones alberti de modis	}	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
[640]	I	Instituta cum casibus mediam [Mediolanum?]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	I	aureum opus de peccatis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	I	elegantie cum commento ligate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	I	ouidius de arte amandi et remedio amoris	}	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
	I	enchiridiom erasni parme[?]	}	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	I	bucolica mantuani cum commento	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	I	pronosticon in englis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
	I	pronosticon in englis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
		2 li 14 s 4 s 9 d	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

[fol. 6 b 2]

	I	opuscula stan[brigii] sine wlga[ribus]			5
	I	dyaletica laurentij valen[sis]		I	
[650]	I	opera aristo[telis] litera ytalica li[gata] in 3 ^{bus}	}	8	
	I	artisella parua ligata			
	I	processionale sarum anti[quum] par[is?] li[gatum]		I	2
	6	quaterni in englis			4
	I	paruula stan[brigu]			I
	I	ciclus vel almanck			I
	I	abc in papiro			I
	I	tabula cebetis	}		6
	I	colloquiorum gre[ce] et la[tine]			
	I	sophistria oxonie li[gata]			7
[660]	I	primarium rowan			3
	I	portiforium pars hy[emalis] li[gatum]	}	3	
	I	pupilla oculi parua			
	I	Synonima wytyntoni			2
	I	Repertorium autoritatum	}		9
	I	formalitates scoti pa[ris]			
	I	[Apr. 29. 1520]			
	I	scotus nouus li[gatus] in 3 ^{bus} ve[nis?]		I 4	
	I	portiforium pars hy[emalis] [? altered to hesti- ualis] paruuum rowan	}	I	10
	I	primarium longum paris [pari f?]			
	I	erasmus ad galatas			5
[670]	I	sermo in principio erat sermo			2
	2	stans puer ad mensam			2
	I	textus sententiarum paruus li[gatus] in corio		I	8

[May 1. 1520] in die philippi et iacobi nichil

2	grammatica sulpicii li[gata] in pergameni sine versi[bus]	I	4
I	sant katrine lyff	}	4
I	sant margerit lyff		
I	portiforium paruuum pars hy[emalis] rowa[n]	I	6
I	expositio super regulam augustini li[gata]		10
I	egidius de vrinis [?] li[gatum] in pergameni rece[pi]		8
31 s 8 s 4 d			
¶ 4 li 18 s 1 d			

[fol. 7 a 1]

	5	textus therentij ligatus	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
[680]	1	textus virgilij ligatus	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
	5	accides stan[brigii] 5d	}	.	.	.	.	1	
	2	paruula longa 2d		.	.	.	.		
	3	sum es fui 5d		.	.	.	.		
	5	stans puer ad men[sam] i[n] quaternis	}	.	.	.	.		4
	7	quaterni of wytynton.		.	.	.	.		
	1	egidius de vrinis [erased, and 'meditationes sancti augustini' substituted] li[gatus] in asseribus corio re[cepi] 1 gulden [last three words erased]		.	.	.	.	1	
	1	colloquia erasmi alst.		.	.	.	.		4
	1	vocabularius grecus li[gatus]		.	.	.	.	4	8
[690]	1	abc in papiro		.	.	.	.		1
[May 3. 1520] in die inuentio sancte crucis									
	1	questiones alberti super philosophiam		.	.	.	.	3	3
	1	ortulus anime cum primario		.	.	.	.		10
	6	balets		.	.	.	.		3
	1	declarationes erasmi	}	.	.	.	.	10	
	1	colloquia erasmi pa[r]is		.	.	.	.		
	1	erasmus de constructione		.	.	.	.		
	1	themistius super philosophiam in qua[ternis]		.	.	.	.	3	4
	1	copia rerum erasmi pa[r]is	}	.	.	.	.	2	4
	1	adagia erasmi pa[r]is		.	.	.	.		
[700]	1	erasmus de constructione li[gatus] in ase[ribus] corio		.	.	.	.		
	1	colloquia erasmi rece[pi] 7 gl.		.	.	.	.		
	1	galiotus de homine li[gatus] in pergameno		.	.	.	.	1	4
	1	epistole ouidij sine commento lion li[gate]		.	.	.	.	1	
[May 6. 1520]									
		21 s 4 s 11 d							
								summa 25 s 11 d	
		Suma outhorum voer dy fary 9 li 2 d deo gratias							
		2 d j ny [?, erased?] ouer [?]							

		Jn nomine domini ano 1520. 7. die maij vendidi istos li[<i>bro</i> s] in nundinis sancti augustini apud feriam Augustini oxonie			
		Jn die lune in nomine domini amen			
	I	opera bernardi magna ligata			
	I	suma anthonini in 2 ^{bus} lion li[<i>gata</i>] }			16
	I	anthidotorius anime parvus li[<i>gatus</i>] . . .			10
	I	sophistria oxonie li[<i>gata</i>] in pergameno . . .			7
	I	missale cister[<i>ciense</i>] ligatum anti[<i>quum</i>] magnum	5	4	
	2	primaria pro pueris wen[<i>ken</i>] li[<i>gatum</i>] }			
[710]	I	psalterium pro pueris pyn[<i>son</i>] . . .	I	8	
	6	abc in pergameno [<i>perg.</i> erased] papiro }			
	5	quaterni of wytynton . . .			3
	I	parochiale cu[ratorum] parvus [sic li[<i>gatum</i>] in asse[<i>ribus</i>] corio . . .			10
	I	aureum opus de peccatis . . .			2
	I	aureum opus de peccatis . . .			2
	I	practica valesci ligata li[<i>gata</i>] li . . .			
	I	macer de virtutibus her[<i>barum</i>] li[<i>gatus</i>] in corio . . .	3	4	
	I	missale sarum ry[<i>cardi</i>] facke ligatum . . .	4	8	
	2	epistole f nigri parue . . .			6
[720]	I	sextus per se ligatus . . .			8
	I	opusculum wytynton de regi . . .			2
	I	festiuall wen[<i>ken</i>] ligatum . . .			
	I	expositio oper an the 7 psal[<i>ms</i> ?] li[<i>gata</i>] in pergameno [?] . . .	2		
	I	accidens stan[<i>brigii</i>] }			
	I	longa paruula . . .			3
	I	sum es fuj . . .			
	I	luter de potestate pape . . .			3
	I	burleus super logicam in qua[<i>ternis</i>] . . .	I	7	
	I	textus sententiarum li[<i>gatus</i>] in 2 ^{bus} li[<i>gatus</i>] in asse[<i>ribus</i>] . . .	3		
[730]	I	theologia naturalis li[<i>gata</i>] in ass[<i>eribus</i> ?] . . .			
	I	lucanus textus litera ytalica antiqua ligatura to gybs . . .	I	8	
		36 s 7 s i i d			
		2 li 3 s i i d			

[fol. 7 b 1]

24	abc in papiro	10
12	abc in pergameno	1 2
1	dictionarius pauperum li[gatus] in corio }	1 4
1	expositio rycardi hampul	
1	portiforium mar[tini] morini li[gatum] in 2 ^{bus}	3
3	abc in papiro	2
1	portiforium sarum rowan de ue in 2 ^{bus}	2 8
1	sermo in principio erat sermo	2
[740]	1 aureum opus de veri[tate] li[gatum] in as[seribus]	11
1	abc in papiro	1
1	Justinus historicus in qua[ternis] pa[r]is	1
1	portiforium paruum rowan in 2 ^{bus} }	4 6
1	missale sarum paruum f bir[ckman] }	
1	speculum humane vite li[gatum] in pergameno [?]	8
1	lucianus in greco ar[gentorati?]	1 4
1	erasmus ad romanos	8
2	manipulus curatorum li[gatus] in corio	1
1	tabula cebetis	4
[750]	1 portiforium sarum rowan mag[num] in 2 ^{bus}	3 4
1	statues of the last x pa [?] [this entry is erased]	...
2	abc in papiro	2
1	tullius de offi[ciis] cum commento li[gatus] }	2 10
1	enchiridion militis	
1	Instituta parua li[gata] in corio	6
2	articule fidey 2 fo[lios]	2
1	epistole Jhero[nymi] li[gata] in 3 ^{bus} ba[sil?] }	9
	i[n] pergameno [?]	
1	titus lyuius paris li[gatus]	
1	erasmus de constructione	4
[760]	1 computus oxonie manualis	1
1	formalitates scoti paris	
1	autoritates arist[otelis] antiqua [?] }	6
1	nouum testamentum eras[mi] par[vum?] ligatum	
	re[cepi] 1 gl	2
	habet librum rece[pi] 1 gl in saint mary hall.	
	30 s 8 s 9 d	

[fol. 7 b 2]

	I	breuiarium ro[manum] pro fratribus augustinianis li[gatum]	3	4
	I	expositio rycardi hampul		5
	I	articule fidey von 4 quaterni }		3
	I	dyaletica traphesontij		8
	I	Suma angelica rowan li[gata]	I	
	I	appologia in principio erat sermo		2
[770]	I	facetis docens mores }		5
	I	pamphulus de amore }		4
	I	processionale sarum ligatum	I	4
	I	appologia contra lay		4
	I	copia rerum basel in qua[ternis]		
	I	grammatica sulp[icii] li[gata] in pergamenno }	I	10
	I	Speculum anime 2 fo[lios]		I
	2	primaria pro pu[e]res I rowan }		9
	2	abc in papiro }		
	I	sermone griths in quadragesimali ligati		
[780]	I	sermone dorbelli ligati	5	4
	I	questiones magistrales scoti super sententias li[gate]		
	I	dynus de regulis juris li[gatus]		11
	2	calepinus ligatus	9	8
	I	epistola ghuilermi de mara		8
	I	epistole f[rancisci] phi[lelphi?] breues }		4
	I	appologia erasmi contra lay		4
	I	epistole tullij cum commento li[gate]	3	4
	I	idem sine commento ligatum		8
	I	mappa anglie		6
[790]	I 3	parui quaterni folia		
	I	epistole ovidii sine commento lion	I	
	I	synonima tullij		3 j
	I	Speculum christianorum		3
	I	wytynton de ge[neribus]		
	I	accidens stan[brigii]		4
	I	sum es fuy }		
	I	wytynton de generibus		3 j
		24 s 10 s 9 d		
		3 li 13 s 7 d		

[fol. 8 a 1]					
	I	exhonoratorum curatorum			2
	I	textus sexti per se li[gatus]			9
[800]	I	de valore missarum			2
	I	epistole tullij cum commento li[gate] }	3		8
	I	lucanus sine commento ligatus			
	6	parua folia			
	I	sermo in principio erat sormo }			5
	I	primarium longum f byr[ckman]			4
	I	primarium longum wen[ken]			4
	I	abc in papiro			1
	I	ethica fabri parua li[gata]	I		8
	I	confessionale nider			4
[810]	I	textus therentij ligatus			10
		[May 13. 1520]			
	I	contemplation of serners }			8
	3	pro[no]stication			
	I	primarium longum f byr[ckman]			4
	I	aerrarium aureum poetarum			4
	I	decretum magnum cum ca[sibus] li[gatum]	10		
	2	textus therentiy ligatus	I		8
	I	parochiale cura[torum] }	I		2
	I	tractatus sacer de ^{ls}			
	I	textus virgilij ligatus	I		
[820]	I	portiforium sarum rowan in 2 ^{bns} anti[quum]	2		8
	I	doctrinale mortis			7
	I	opera bonauen[tur] anti[qua] li[gata] in 2 ^{bns}	8		
	I	wytynton de gene[ribus]			2
	I	tabule cebetis			4
	I	declarationes erasmi			2
	I	noua translatio arge li[gata]			
	I	methaphysica fabri noua [?] in qua[ternis] }	6		8
		33 s 9 s 6d			

[fol. 8 b 1]

	1	adagia erasmi parua pa[ris]	.	.	.	.	8
	1	the lyff of saint barbara	.	.	.	.	1
[860]	1	erasmus de <i>constructione</i> ba[sil]	.	.	.	.	4
	1	pronosticon in englis	.	.	.	.	1
	1	tabula cebetis	.	.	.	.	4
	6	articule fidey	.	.	.	.	4
	1	opera lactantij firmiani ve[netiis?]	.	.	.	.	3 4
	1	bricot super 8 li[brum] phi[sicorum] cum ali[is] in qua[ternis]	.	.	.	.	1
	1	sermone phi[lippi] de monte cali[rio]	}	.	.	.	3 4
	1	sermone griths in quadragesimali	}	.	.	.	4
	2	Synonima wytyntoni	.	.	.	.	1
	1	ciclus vel almanck	.	.	.	.	4
[870]	1	Instituta cum casibus ligata	.	.	.	.	2 4
	1	dyascorides uenes[?] in q[ua]ternis	.	.	.	.	2 8
	1	lynwodde ligatus	.	.	.	.	6
	1	epistole ouidij sine commento li[gate] in perga- meno	.	.	.	.	1
	1	textus institutionum li[gatus] in corio	.	.	.	.	7
	1	psalterium pro pueris	.	.	.	.	6

[May 17. 1520] in die assentionis nichil 18 s 5 s

	1	sermone rosarij in 3 ^{bus} parue li[gati]	.	.	.	.	7
	1	accidens stan[brigii]	}	.	.	.	3
	1	chato sine commento	}	.	.	.	4
	1	tabula moeselani	.	.	.	.	1
[880]	1	Speculum anime 2 fo[lios]	.	.	.	.	1
	1	sextus cum cle[mentinis] paruus li[gatus] in 2 ^{bus} anti[quus?]	.	.	.	.	1 4
	1	lucanus textus paruus lig[atus?] bon[? -onie?]	.	.	.	.	1 4
	1	boetius de consolatione et disciplina sco[larum] li[gatus]	}	.	.	.	4 6
	1	dorbellus super sententias ligatus	.	.	.	.	1 4
	1	sermone dorbelli ligati	.	.	.	.	2
	1	lucanus textus doc for anti[quum]	.	.	.	.	15 8
	1	methaphysica fabri in quater[nis]	.	.	.	.	
	1	corpus canonicum paruus li[gatum]	.	.	.	.	
		2 li 9 s 7 s 10 d	.	.	.	.	

[fol. 8 b 2]

	1	textus sententiarum in vno li[gatus] paruum .	1	8
[890]	1	vita xpi in englis li[gata] .	1	2
	1	pupilla oculi parua li[gata] in qua[ternis] corio }	2	
	1	figure biblie pa[r]is in quater[nis] .		
	1	abc in pergameni .		
	1	chyromantia de manu li[gata] in corio par[is ?] .		8
	3	libri parui in greco et latino .		8
	1	textus virgilij ligatus .	1	2
	1	lucanus textus doc fo li[gatus] .	1	4
	1	compendium guilberti angl[ici] in qua[ternis] .	2	4
	1	ortulus anime cum prima[r]io li[gatus] .		8
[900]	2	exhonoratorum cura[torum] paruum }		4
	3	Interrogationes curatorum .		
	1	Sophistria oxonie in m[a]gdalen colege non recepti [two last words erased] .		7
	1	ciclus vel almanack .	1	1
	1	tabula moselani .		4
	1	the bocke of kockery .		4
	2	wytynton hetroclitis }		4
	1	wytynton gener[ibu]s }		
	1	exhonoratorium cura[torum] .		3 j
	1	holcot de 7 peccatis mor[talibus] }		6
[910]	1	liber xii prophetarum .		
		8 s 6 s 3 d		
		¶ 3 li 11 s 1 d		
		Suma arum outhorum in oxeforte fary si[li]cet saint augustins fary is net 14 li 4 s 10 d et semper deo gratias amen		

[fol. 9 a 1]

	Jtem hos hic subscriptos li[bro]s vendidi post			
	nundinas sancti augustini oxonie in nomine			
	domini ano 1520 die 21 maij			
I	vita Jhesu ligata magna	4	4	
I	epistole f nigri		3	
I	missale sarum f birkeman li[gatum]	6	4	
I	colloquia erasmi pa[r]is		4	
I	primarium an greco in qua[ternis]		8	
2	wytynton gener[ibu]s }			
2	accidens stan[brigii] }		6	
I	opera bernardi magna ligata	6	6	
I	sum es fui stan[brigii]		1	
[920] I	lucanus litera ytalica li[gatus] in asse[ribus] corio	1	8	
	17 s 3 s 8 d summa 20 s 8 d			
	Jtem suma arum outhorum syent paske			
	si[li]cet 16 die aprilis vusque 21			
	may ano 1520 is net 24 li 5 s 8 d			
	deo gratias.			

[fol. 9 a 2]

	Item ano 1520. 5 ¹ die augusti post recessum meum de vltra mare vendidi hos libros hic subscriptos in opella mea in Oxonia in nomine domini amen.		
	I	aristophones plutus an gre[co]	8
	I	portiforium paruum in 2 ^{bis}	2 10
	4	diuersi libri in greco	1 4
	I	dyaletica laurentij valensis }	
	I	dyaletica rudolphi arge[?]	2
	I	sermone parati parui ligati }	
	I	sermone episcopi rosester in englis }	2
	I	almanack pro 3 ^{ta} annis no[?]	4 8
	I	Stans puer ad mensam I qua[ternus]	1
[930]	I	almanack de I fo[lio]	2
	I	paulus orosius in qua[ternis] li[gatus] in perga- meno.	1 2
	I	pannegericus plynij li[gatus] in pergamenno.	1 6
	I	burleus super logicam li[gatus] in pergamenno	2 4
	I	Regula sancti benedicti cum commento li[gata]	1 6
	I	vitas patrum lig[atas] antiqua[s] li[gatas]	1 8
	2	grammatica senarij in greco	8
	I	nouum testamentum erasmi par[vum ?] li[gatum].	2
	I	epistole erasmi }	
	I	erasmus de construc[tione]	10
[940]	I	erasmus de constructione	4
	I	aristophones plutus anti[quus]	8
	I	frans end englisich }	
	I	karuinge }	2
	I	Textus virgilij ligatus	1 2
	I	epistole tullij sine commento ligate }	
	I	ph[ilosophia] alberti parua in qua[ternis]	1 10
	I	paruus tractatus 2 fo[lios]	1
	I	Textus therentij ligatus	10
	I	primarium longum wen[ken]	
[950]	I	Sum es fui stan[brigii]	4 j

21 s 9 s 10 d

30 s 10 d

¹ error for 3.

[fol. 9 b 1]

	I	geometria euclidis ligata	5
		[Aug. 5. 1520.]	
	I	aristophones plutus an[ti]quus 	8
	I	regimen sanitatis saler[ni] paruum in qua[ternis] }	6
	I	Seneca de 4 ^{or} virtutibus	
	I	copia rerum et verborum parua[?] li[gata] in per- gameno	9
	I	pahaaphrasis ad corinti[o]s	
	I	pharaphrasis ad galatas in qua[ternis] }	I 3
	I	aristophones plutus anti[quus]	8
	I	ciclus vel almak	I
[960]	I	logica trabesentij	8
	I	aristophones plutus an[ti]quus	8
	I	gesta ro[manorum] parua in quater[nis]	8
	I	aristophones plutus	8
	I	psalterium paruum ligatum	6
	I	Scolastica historia li[gata]	I 10
	I	adagia erasmi parua pa[ris]	8
	I	logica trabesontij	4
	I	primarium premonstra[ten]sium in 2 ^{bu} ant[iquum]	
	I	festum de nomine Jhesu paruum	4 6
[970]	I	tractatus de passione ex sermone[?]	
	I	aristophones plutus anti[quus]	8
	I	psalterium paruum ligatum	6
	I	copia rerum erasmi ba[sil] in qua[ternis]	I 4
	I	aristophones plutus	8
	I	Suma predicantium ligata	8
	I	sermones xiii li[gati] in corio	
	I	sermones quintini li[gati] in percomeno }	I 4
	3	algorismus arismetrice	6
	I	festum de nomine Jhesu par[is]	4
[980]	I	colloquia erasmi wen[ken]	3
	I	primarium magnum rowan li[gatum]	I 3
	I	Joachim propheta senghi an[ti]quus	
	I	oratio domini collectoris li[gatum] in pergameno }	I 2
		23 s 12 s 5 d	

[fol. 9 b 2]				
	1	erasmus de <i>constructione</i>		
	1	formule colloquiorum li[gate] in pergameno		9
	1	paruula stan[brigii]		
	2	algorismus aritmetice		4
	1	copia rerum magna ba[sil] }		
	1	aristophanes plutus	2	
[990]	1	Jnosentius de offitio misse }		
	1	enchiridon sacerdotale }	1	4
	2	aristophanes plutus	1	4
	1	cronica anglie 2 qua[ternis]		1
	1	aristophanes plutus		8
	1	Synonima wytentoni		2
	1	adagia erasmi parua		8
	1	appologia jacobii latomi }		
	1	respontio principum		4
	3	balets		3 j
[1000]	1	abc in pergameno		2
	1	polydorus de inuentoribus		
	1	paruus tractatus de 4 qua[ternis] }	1	
	1	primarium longum wen[ken] }		
	1	dyalogus julij		8
	1	Synonima tullii		
	9	balets		4
	1	declarationes erasmi }		
	1	syonoma tullij		4
	1	bellum erasmi }		
[1010]	1	Synonima tullij }		6
	1	erasmus de tribus linguis }		
	1	latamus de tribus ling[uis] }		6
	2	festum de nomine Jhesu li[gatum] pergameno	2	7
[Aug. 10. 1520] i[n] die sancti laurentij nich[i]l				
	1	textus virgilij ligatus		
	1	chato van 1 qua[ternus] }	1	4
	1	dyalogus luciani erasmi ligatus in pergameno re-		
		[cepi] 1 s [last six words erased]	1	
	1	erasmus de <i>constructione</i> [?] re[cepi] 1 d		4
	1	hackum end hontigle		4
		9 s 7 s 10	¶ 2 li 12 s 3 d	

[fol. 10 a 1]				
	I	donatus deuotions		9
[1020]	I	de ymitatione xpi in qua[ternis] }		
	I	portiforium sarum in 2 ^{bus} ligatum magnum	2	10
	I	virgilius cum commento fa ^{ri} [variorum?] ligatus }	8	4
	I	calepinus ligatus rece[pi] 4 s 8 d		
[Aug. 12. 1520]				
	2	Jnsolubilium		2
	I	guilelmus de mara de 3 ^{bus} fu[giendis]		4
	I	exhonoratorum curatorum		
	I	cronica anglie van 2 qua[terni] }		4
	I	of the sege of the kid		
	I	nouum testamentum eras[mi] li[gatum]	2	
[1030]	I	textus virgilij ligatus	I	2
	I	dorbellus super sententijs ligatus	I	8
	I	sermones quintini li[gati] in corio }		11
	I	the lyf of sant rocke		
	I	cura clericalis		2
	I	tractatus paruus 2 fo[lios]		
	I	Tabula moselani		4
	I	Sophistria oxonie li[gata] in pergameno a ^o 12 [?]		8
	2	quaterni in englis		I
	I	compendium theologie ab erasmo }		9
[1040]	I	exhonoratorum cura[torum] }		
	I	formalitates scoti de trete [Trombete?] }		
	I	opusculum wytyn[ton] de rege		
	I	appologia eras[mi] de ratione stu[dii] }	I	4
	I	appologia latomi de ratione		
	I	bellum erasmi		
	4	dyaletica trabesontij paruus	I	4
	I	therentius cum commento ligatus	I	7
	2	bene fundatum uosgraf [?]		4
[Aug. 15. 1520] in die assumptionis beate marie nill				
	I	arithmetica fabri }		4
[1050]	2	balets		
	I	I[n]solubilium		I
	I	ethica fabri cum commento li[gata]	I	8
		19 s 9 s 2 d		

[fol. 10 a 2]

	I	nouum testamentum era[smi] li[gatum] in corio .	2	
	I	bricot super 8 li[bro]s phis[icorum] cum aliis in qua[ternis]	I	
	I	ciclus	I	
	I	2 quaterni of restall	I	
	I	portiforium pars estuali[s] paruum rowan .	I	5
	I	quingena augustini ligata lion	5	
	I	Secundus liber theo[dori] in greco		8
[1060]	I	epistole ad eduardum lei 2 qua[terni]		I
	I	lamia ange van 2 qua[terni]		I
	I	dyaletica traphesontij		4
	I	the 4 sones of aymon li[gatum] in pergamenio .	I	8
	I	grammatica sulpitij li[gata] in pergamenio .		8
	I	calepinus nouus ligatus		
	I	tullius de offitiis cum commento recepi I nobl habet tullium	6	8
	I	voçabula stanbrigii		
	I	wytynton de generibus }		5
	I	Stans puer ad mensam }		
[1070]	I	georgius valla de modo argu[mentandi]		3
	2	accidens stan[brigii]		4
	I	alphabetum Jheronimi }		
	I	colloqu[i]a in greco }		7
	I	In principio erat sermo }		
	I	Rhetorica tullij litera ytalica li[gata] in corio .	I	8
	I	opera angeli polliciani ligata recepi 4 s (non [?] habet [erased]) recepit li[brum]	4	
	I	elegantie Jacobi wynphi[lingii]		3
	I	virgilius in englis van 4 quaterni		2
	I	liber of erasmus		2
[1080]	I	textus virgilij minimus li[gatus]	I	I
	I	primarium cum require wen[ken]		4
	I	accidens stan[brigii]		
	I	paruula stan[brigii]		4
	I	stans puer ad men[sam] 9 [I?] quater[ni] }		
	I	accidens stan[brigii]		2
	I	[Aug. 19. 1520]		
		21 s 8 s 4 d		
		2 li 17 s 6 d		
		7 li 7 d		

[fol. 10 b 1]

	2	logica trabezontij			8
	1	logica georgij valla ba[sil] 3 qua[terni]			3
	1	Stans puer ad mensam			1
	1	horatius sine commento ligatus		1	4
[1090]	1	adigia erasmi parua paris			
	1	copia rerum et verborum basil			
	1	epistole obscur[o]rum virorum		1	8
	1	appologia in principio erat sermo			
	1	opuscula stan[brigii] sine wlgaria rec[epi]			7
	1	grammatica sulpitij parua li[gata] in pergameno			6
	1	dorbellus super sententias ligatus		1	8
	1	textus virgilij ligatus			
	1	exhonoratorum cura[torum]		1	6
	1	confession			
[1100]	1	elegantie lauren[tii] cum commento lion recepi			
	1	1 gl of 1 monke		1	8
	1	epistole f nigri magne			3
	1	Sextus textus per se ligatus			9
	1	undo yore dore			3 j
	1	missale sarum rowan magnum		4	4
	1	wytynton de generibus			2
	1	Jhesus psalter			2
	1	the golde letany			
	1	colloquiorum erasmi wen[ken]			3
	1	anthitodarius anime pa[r]is li[gatus] in corio			8
[1110]	1	the lyf of sant erasmus			1
	1	formalitates scoti pa[r]is			5
	1	seneca de 4 ^{or} virtutibus			1
	1	stella clericorum			
	1	copia rerum et verbo[rum] ligata in pergameno			8
		paris re[cepi] 8 d			3 j
	2	abc in pergameno			
	1	nouum testamentum era[smi] li[gatum] in corio		2	
	1	portiforium of my lady in 2 ^{6^{us}} li[gatum]		4	10
	1	sum es fuj			1
	1	colloquiorum eras[mi] wen[ken]			5
[1120]	1	synonima wytyntoni			
		15 s 10 s 6 d			

[fol. 10 b 2]

I	lamia angeli pollic[iani] 2 qua[terni]	I	6
I	Rycardus de trinitate li[gatus] in pergameno re[cepi] I gl [last three words erased]	I	8
I	questiones dedici super ethicam an qua[ternis]	I	1
I	cura clericalis	I	2
I	psalterum bonauenture	I	5
[Aug. 24. 1520] in die sancti bartholomeij nich[i]			
I	primarium longum frans [?]	I	4
I	dyaletica lau[r]entij val[ensis]	I	4
I	primarium longum f	I	2
[1130]	I primarium longum wen[ken]	I	4
I	practica rasis in qua[ternis] ve[nice?]	I	4
I	portiforium pars esti[ualis] rowan paruum li- [gatum]	I	5
I	medulla grammatice in qua[ternis]	I	7
I	epistole lupseti	I	5
I	dyalogus conardi [?]	I	6
I	dyalogus julij	I	2
I	grammatica sulpicij paruus li[gata] in pergameno.	I	8
I	syr Jsambras	I	6
I	aristophones plutus anti[quus]	I	3
[Aug. 26. 1520]			
[1140]	I grammatica sulpicij paruus lig[ata] in pergameno	I	7
I	thesaurus pa[u]perium	I	7
I	erasmus de constructione louani	I	11
I	wlgaria wytyntoni	I	10
I	accidens stan[brigii]	I	4
I	sum es fui stan[brigii]	I	1
I	opuscula stanbrigie	I	8
I	portiforium keruer in 2 ^{bus}	I	8
I	accidens stan[brigii]	I	4
I	paruula stan[brigii]	I	4
I	sum es fuj	I	4
[1150]	I Synonima wytyntoni	I	4
I	primarium mediocre	I	4
2	abc in pergameno	I	4
2	balets	I	4
I	rycardus pacey li[gatus] in pergameno	I	4
I	Introductiones fabri parue ligate in pergameno recepit 2 d	I	4
I	fabule diuersorum doctorum	I	4
9s 10s 11d			
2 li 5s 5d			

[fol. 11 a 1]

[1160]	I	opera crisostomi li[gata] in 2 ^{bus}	I 2	8
	I	holcot super sapientiam paruus li[gatus] }	I	4
	I	enchiridion erasmi colonie in quaternis	I	4
	I	wytynton gener[ibu]s }		3
	I	Sum es fui stan[brigii] }		3
[1170]	I	ethica Jo[hannis] arge cum commento li[gata] in corio	I	10
	I	sextus cum cle[mentinis?] paris magnus li[gatus]	8	
	I	erasmus de constructione ba[sil]		3
	I	philippica tullij cum commento pa[ris] li[gata]	I	8
	I	portiforium sarum paruus rowan li[gatum] in c[orio?] anti[quum]	2	6
	I	sermones de voragine in 3 ^{bus} ligati in corio }	6	
	I	portiforium sarum rowan in 2 ^{bus} li[gatum] }		
	I	balet		j
	I	In principio erat sermo	2	
	I	therentius meus textus in qua[ternis]	I	
[1180]	I	therentius meus textus in qua[ternis]		
	2	Retorica tullij textus ad hereneum in qua[ternis] }	4	
	2	erasmus de constructione		
	2	dyaletica trabezontij		
	I	the complant of sant magda[lene]	I	
	I	wytynton gener[ibu]s	2	
	7	quaterni noui andu pro maiori [?]	6	
	I	epistole ad edwardum lei 2 qua[terni] mester lupset		
		habet et non soluit [last four words erased]	2	
	I	epistole van 2 qua[terni] ad ley	2	
	I	textus virgilij ligatus	I	4
	2	appologia in principio erat sermo		4
	I	apendix epistolarum 2 qua[terni] contra ley		2
	2	balets	I	
	I	de vita et moribus sacerdotum li[gatum] in pergameno re[cepi] id [last three words erased]		8
	I	formalitates scoti pa[ris]		3
	I	primarium mediocre li[gatum]		5
		37 s 7 s		

[fol. 11 a 2]

I	saint gregoris trentalls		I
I	primarium longum f. byr[ckman]		5
[1190] I	dyalogus luciani eras[mi] 3 qua[terni]		2
	[Sept. 2. 1520]		
I	dyaletica trabezontij		4
I	epistole ouidij li[gata] in pergameno sine commento	I	
I	the mirack[l]es of oree lady	}	4
I	the lyf of sant katrin		
I	colloquia erasmi alst		4
I	missale sarum rowan paruun ligatum	}	5
I	portiforium sarum rowan morrin li[gatum] in		
	2 ^{bus}		
I	primarium longum we[n]ken		4
I	primarium longum rowan anti[quum]		2
[1200] I	copia rerum eras[mi] pa[ris] magnum	}	2
I	colloquia erasmi		
I	erasmus de constructione		
2	bricot super logicam in quater[nis]	I	2
I	morie erasmi cum commento in qua[ternis] pa[ris]		10
I	questiones naturales aristo[telis]		3
I	epistole tullij cum commento ligate	}	6
I	epistole ouidij cum commento lig[ate]		
I	therentius cum commento ligatus		
I	musica actiua		6
[1210] I	opus aureum musice		5
I	exhonoratorium curatorum		2
I	logica trabezontij		4
I	portiforium pars estualis par[is]	I	6
I	Resolutio theo[dori?] anti[qua] ligata.	}	2
I	breuiloquium bonaventure li[gatum] anti[quum]		
I	rycardus paceij	}	8
I	judeth van 2 quaterni		
5	textus therentij anti[quus] li[gatus] in pergameno		
	do for		5
4	grammatica sulpitij li[gata] in pergameno we[n]ken		
	et pyn[son]		2
[1220] 2	grammatica sulpitij paruus li[gata] in pergameno.	I	8
6	stans puer ad mensam in la ^o [latino?]		6
	26 s 7 s 6 d		
	3 li 17 s 6 d		

[fol. 11 b 1]				
	2	accidens stan[brigii]	.	4
	2	paruula stan[brigii]	.	2
	1	Sum es fui stan[brigii]	.	1
	6	vocabula stan[brigii]	.	I
	2	quaterni in englis	.	I
[1230]	I	primarium rowan anti[quum] pro pue[r]is	}	9
	I	idem wenken cum require		
	I	Sum es fui anti[quum]		
	I	paruula stan[brigii]		
	I	opera tartareti magna li[gata]	.	4
	I	ouidius de tristibus ligatum	}	2 8
	I	lucianus in greco pa[r]is		
	I	enchiridion paruum alst li[gatum] in perga- meno	.	10
	I	composita verborum rowan	.	3
	I	de qualitate silla[ba]rum fo[lio]	.	3 j
	I	primarium pro pueris cum re[quire] we[nken]	.	4
[Sept. 9. 1520]				
[1240]	I	burleus super li[bros] posteriorum 2 qua[terni]	}	4
	I	arismetica alorisni 2 qua[terni]		
	2	abc in papiro	.	2
	I	abc in pergameno	.	2
	I	portiforium sarum fra[ncisci] by[rckman] in 4 ^{to} in v[n]o [?]	.	6
	I	appologia in principio erat verbum	}	4
	I	apendex van 2 qua[terni]		
	I	esopus grecus 1 qua[ternus]		
[1250]	I	Speculum jntellectuale medi[cin?]s m. uos in qua[ternis]	.	2
	I	wytynton de hetroclitis	}	6
	I	wytynton de quantitate sil[labarum]		
	I	rosarium in englis	.	1
	I	saint katris lyf	}	3
	I	sant gregoris teren[tals]		
	I	kesmes corals	.	
	I	primarium longum wen[ken]	.	4
	7	quaterni of barkely	.	3
	I	abc in pergameno	.	2
15 s 6 s 2 d				

[fol. 11 b 2]

2	Jhesus psalter	2
4	quaterni in englis	2
1	paruula anti[qua]	1
15	quaterni van wytyn[ton] et stan[brigii] opus- [cula?]	1 2
[1260] 1	missale sarum rowan paruuum li[gatum]	1 8
1	colloquia erasmi alst	4
1	quedam elegan[ti?] in me cum ali[is]	4
1	geometria eucli[dis] li[gata] pa[ris]	5
1	copia rerum eras[mi] pa[ris]	10
1	liber eras[mi] van 3 qua[terni]	
1	colloquia erasmi	
2	newe gysc ^e [= geste ??]	2
1	arismetica van 2 qua[terni]	2
1	aulus gellius litera ytalica lion l[igatus] in asse[ri- bus] corio	2
[1270] 1	primarium longum wen[ken]	4
1	vocabula stan[brigii]	2
1	formule collo[quiorum] eras[mi] alst	4
1	dyaletica georgij 3 qua[terni]	2
1	dyalogus conardi }	3
1	henno rusticus }	
1	biblia parua in 4 ^{or} li[gata]	5 8
1	nouum testamentum era[smi] li[gatum]	
1	opus aureum musice	7
1	opusculum erasmi van 3 qua[terni]	
[1280] 1	portiforium pars esti[ualis] ligatum	1 6
1	opera luteri ligata	3 10
1	opus aureum de veritate gratie [?: cognitionis?] } li[gatum] in corio	1 2
1	erasmus de constructione ba[sil]	3
1	colloquia erasmi wen[ken]	
Sept. 14. 1520] in die sancte crucis nitht [sic]		
1	exhonoratorium cura[torum]	2
1	algorismus	2
1	Instituta cum ca[sibus] lion	2 4
1	diurnale cister[cianum] ligatum	1
1	primarium longum wen[ken]	4
22 s 8 s 4 d		
¶ 2 li 11 s 6 d		

[fol. 12 a 1]

[1290]	I	wytynton de 8 partibus orationis	2
	I	opuscula stan[brigii] sine voca[bulario]	6
	2	wytynton de 8 partibus	2
	3	exhonoratorium cura[torum] par[is]	3
	I	cura clericalis	2
	2	primaria pro pueris cum re[quire]	8
	I	abc in pergamenio	2
	I	albertus de secretis paruus	3
	I	wytynton de hetrocli[tis]	1
	I	primarium longum wen[ken]	4
[1300]	I	wytynton de 8 partibus	2
	I	grammatica perotti corio in qua[ternis] }	3
	I	wlgaria wytyntoni	
	8	accidens stan[brigii]	
	I	vocabula stan[brigii]	2
	I	epistole ouidij textus ligatus }	
	I	textus salustij ligatus }	
	I	textus sententiarum paruus in 1 ligatus }	5
	I	scholastica historia ligata	
	I	wytynton de generibus }	
[1310]	I	wyttynton de quantita[te] sil[labarum] }	4
	I	textus therentij ligatus	
	I	wyttynton generibus }	
	I	wyttynton hetroclitis }	3
	I	primarium keruer mediocre	6
	I	primarium pro pueris li[gatum] we[nken]	5
	I	calepinus nouus ligatus }	8
	I	opera dyonisij noua ligata }	
	I	sanctus tho[mas] de ce[lo] et mundo	2
	I	primarium longum wen[ken]	4
[1320]	I	colloquia erasmi pa[ris] }	8
	I	de constructione erasmi }	
	I	grammatica wytyntoni li[gata] anti[qua]	1
	I	husbandry	1
	I	commedia plauti	7
	I	robert the deuill	3
21 s 6 s 6 d			

[fol. 12 a 2]

I	stella clericorum parua	}		3
I	ciclus			
I	almanack pro i ano			

Suma arum outhorum in Oxefort voer saint
fresuwyde faryre is net 7 li 2 s 8 d
deo gratias amen

Be yt knowen vnto all men bye these
presentes that J Gyles Thorne
of Shirdley in the countye

[fol. 12 b 1]

		Item ano 1520 die 22 octobris vendidi in nundin[is] sancte fresuwyde virginis oxonie in nomine domini amen hos libros hic subscriptos			
	I	Salustius cum commento ligatus	I	8	
[1330]	I	textus sententiarum parvus in 2 ^{bus}	2		
	I	primarium medi[ocre] f bi[rkman]		5	
	I	plynius in natu[ra] in quater[nis]	2	8	
	I	portiforium de camera magnum	14	8	
	I	manuale sarum magnum l[igatum?] }			
	I	epistole f nigri magne		6	
	I	exhonoratorum cu[ratorum] par[is] }			
	I	manipulus cura[torum] parvus row[an]		6	
	I	elegantie laurentij vali cum com[mento?] pa[ris] li[gate]	I	8	
	2	abc in pergameno		3	
[1340]	I	textus virgilij ligatus	2	4	
	I	textus therentij magnus anti[quus] }			
	I	vocabula stan[brigii]			
	I	enchiridion erasmi par[is]		6	
	I	exhonoratorum cura[torum] p[aris?]		I	
	I	expositiones titulorum juris par[is] li[gate]	I	2	
[1346 ^a]	I	sermones discipuli parue rowan li[gati] }	3	8	
[1346 ^b]	I	hymni cum nottis ligati			
	9	quaterni of wy[tynton] et stan[brige] }			
	I	portiforium sarum magnum in 2 ^{bus} f by[rkman] }	6	2	
	I	primarium pro pueris sine require			
[1350]	4	exhonoratorium cura[torum] par[is]			
	I	primarium magnum f byr[kman]	I	4	
	I	textus therentij ligatus		9	
	2	ethica arge cum commento crabb in pergameno	5		
	I	copia rerum eras[mi] ba[sil] per[gameno?]	I		
	I	primarium longum wen[ken]		4	
	I	lynwodde ligatus	6	8	
	I	primarium magnum de aura [deauratum?] rowan	I	2	
	2	primaria longa wenken		8	
	I	ff vetus textus paruum ligatum	2		
[1360]	I	confessionale godscalcij li[gatum] in corio	I	4	
		2 li 9 s 9 s 6 d			

[fol. 12 b 2]

	I	sermones de sancto geminiano ligati	2	8
	I	adrianus de literatis rome		4
	I	augustinus de ciuitate dei cum de tri[nitate]	2 I	
	I	opera origenis in 2 ^{bis} li[gata]		
	I	theologia damas[ceni] cum commento li[gata]		
		non recepit theologiam da[masceni] [non— damasceni erased]		
	I	Justinus historicus pa[rus]	2	
	I	enchiridion eras[mi] paruum lo[uani] li[ga- tum] in pergameno re[cepi] 2 s		
	I	constitutiones legantinarum li[gata]	3	4
	I	fabule diuersorum docto[rum]		6
[1370]	I	opuscula plutarci van 5 qua[terni]		3
	3	parui libri luteri de po[testate?] cum ali[is]		6
	2	commedia plauti	I	2
	I	exhonoratorium cura[torum] par[is]		I
	I	declarationes erasmi		3
	I	ciclus		I
	I	formalitates brulifer	I	2
	I	Enchiridion eras[mi] lo[uani] }		
	I	ouidius de tristibus in quater[nis] 4	I	4
	I	marsialis litera ytalica li[gata] in corio	I	4
[1380]	I	horatius litera ytalica li[gata] in corio rece[pi] I gl [1 gl. erased] in magda[len] colle[ge]	I	8
	I	liber in englis li[gata] in corio		6
	I	ethica arge parua re[cepi] ¹	I	4
	I	missale sarum magnum rowan li[gatum] }	6	4
	I	processionale sarum ligatum f byr[kman] }		
	I	ortus vocabulorum ligatus	I	2
	I	exhonoratorium cura[torum] par[is]		I
	I	colloquia erasmi de q ^{es} [?] }		8
	I	erasmus de constructione }		
	I	enchiridion erasni lova[nii]		6
[1390]	I	ethica fabri ligata cum commento	I	8
	I	portiforium sarum f bi[rkman] ker[ver] paruum li[gatum]	3	4
	I	accidens stan[brigii] }		3
	I	paruula stan[brigii] }		
	I	verbum cum receto[?] wy[lynlon]		2
	I	dyalogus luciani in gre[c]o ba[sil]	I	4
		2 li 6 s 9 s		
		¶ 5 li 13 s 6 d		

¹ An erasure.

[fol. 13 a 1]

	I	almanack pro 3 ^{ta} annis	4	8
	I	textus decretalium paruum li[gatum]	2	
	I	ortus vocabulorum wen[ken] li[gatus]	I	2
	I	adagia erasmi parua		8
[1400]	I	annotationes appo ^{le} eras[mi] pre ⁱ }	I	
	I	appo ^{la} 2 ^a erasmi		
	I	Introductiones [?] crab super ethicam		2
	I	practica baldi ligata	I	8
	I	opuscula stanbrigie		
	I	grammatica sulpicij pynso[n] in qua[ternis] }	I	
	I	abc in pergameni		2
	I	grammatica sulpitij in qua[ternis] pyn[son]		7
	I	albertus de mineralibus		8
	I	compendium theo[logie?] litera ytalica	I	
[1410]	I	vlgaria wytyntoni		
	I	formule collo[quiorum] wen[ken] }		7
	I	margareta philosophica ligata	2	4
	I	epistole ouidij ve[nis?] litera ytalica cum commento	2	8
	I	enchiridion ba[sil] erasmus	I	3
	I	textus therentij minimus li[gatus] in corio [?]		8
	I	tullius de offitiis minimus ligatus		9
	I	primarium longum wen[ken]		4
	2	abc in papiro		2
	I	burleus super logicam	I	8
[1420]	I	vita omnium philosophorum		4
	4	quaterni in englis		3
	I	enchiridion erasmi li[gatum]		7
	I	tullius de offitiis sine commento li[gatus]	I	
	I	Isidorus de sumo bono li[gatus] in corio		8
	I	flores legum		
	2	alij parui libri in jure 4 fo[lios] }		5
	I	chyromantia de manu ve[nis]		I I
		[Oct. 28. 1520]		
	I	boetius de consolatione cum 3 ^{bws} commentis li[gatus]	I	8
	I	opera luteri ligata	4	
23 S 12 S				

[fol. 13 a 2]

[1430]	I	methaphysica trombeti cum formalitatibus . . .	4	
[1431 a]	I	therentius textus magnus li[gatus] in pergameno . . .	I	I
[1431 b]	I	wytynton de generibus . . .		2
[1432]	I	elegantie lauren[tii] cum commento li[gale] . . .	2	
	I	2 ^{us} liber theo[dori] in greco . . .		8
	I	articule fidei . . .		I
	I	scotus nouus in 3 ^{bis} ve[nis?] ligatus . . .	14	
	I	methamatica scoti ligata q ^e in 4 ^{to} . . .	2	4
	2	condemnatio luteri . . .		4
	I	abc in pergameno . . .		2
	I	enchiridion erasmi paruum } . . .	I	4
[1440]	I	copia de bonis . . .		8
	I	copia rerum de bo[nis] . . .		4
	I	the bocke of cokeri } . . .		4
	I	ulgaria stan[brigii] } . . .		4
	I	portiforium rowan ligatum in 2 ^{bis} } . . .	3	4
	I	Speculum curatorum . . .		
	I	copia verborum pa[ris] . . .		
	I	familiare collo[quium] li[gatum] in pergameno } . . .	2	4
	I	fabule diuersorum doctorum . . .		
	I	chato cum commento eras[mi] re[cepi] I gl. . .		
[1450]	I	copia verborum de bo[nis] . . .		8
	I	Sophistria oxonie li[gata] . . .		7
	I	fabule diuersorum docto[rum] . . .		8
	I	ambrosius de offitiis li[gatus] in pergameno . . .	I	
	I	primarium pro pue[r]is wen[ken] . . .		6
	I	psalterium pro pueris li[gatum] . . .		6
	I	articule fidei . . .		I
	I	sermones discipuli rowan li[gati] . . .	I	10
	I	aureum opus de peccatis . . .		3 j
	I	portiforium de camera in vno li[gatum] . . .	5	
[1460]	I	logica cesarij . . .		10
	I	sophistria oxonie li[gata] in pergameno . . .		7
	2	primaria pro pueris li[gata] . . .		8
		36 s 9 s 10 d		
		4 li 10 d		

[fol. 13 b 1]

	I	practica baldi ligata	2	2
	I	parochiale curatorum magnum }	2	6
	I	opera tartareti parua ligata	1	8
	I	textus sententiarum paruus ligatus on vno	1	8
	2	kesmes corals		2
	I	enchiridion paruuum re[cepi] i gl. [last three words erased]	1	
	I	dyaletica trabezontij		4
[1470]	I	grammatica sulpicij pyn[son] }		8
	I	vocabula stan[brigii]		
	I	corpus canonicum per ker[uer]	16	
	I	sermone xiii par[is?] li[gati] in corio }		
	I	corpus juris ciuiliis lion cum casibus lion 5 nobl 20 d	35	
	2	abc in pergameno		3
	I	tullius de offitiis cum commento	2	
	I	primarium pro pueris wen[ken]		6
	I	erasmus de constructione }		4
	I	wytynton de hetro[clitis] }		
[1480]	I	medecens ver hors		3 j
	I	abc in pergameno		3 j
	I	primarium me[diocre?] keruer		5
	2	wlgaria stan[brigii]		6
	2	stans puer ad men[sam] in en[glis] }		
	I	epistole ouidij cum commento	1	8
	I	corpus canonicum paruuum keruer li[gatum]	15	
	2	primaria longa wen[ken]		8
	I	Suma angelica rowan ligata	1	8
	I	opera origens li[gata] in 2 ^{bus}		
[1490]	I	haymo super epistolas pauli recepi i nobl rests sed non recepit haymo }	12	8
	I	portiforium de camera in 2 ^{bus} f by[rckman]	5	
	I	opera crisostomi in 2 ^{bus} ligata	10	
	I	faber super epistolas pauli li[gatus]	3	8
	I	primarium longum wen[ken]		4
	I	sermone dorbelli ligati		
	I	sermone ad omnes status hominum li[gati] in corio	2	8
5 li 8 s 9 s 1 d				

[fol. 13 b 2]

I	sermones dorbelli ligati	.	.	.	.	1	6
I	portiforium paruum pa[r]is in 2 ^{bus}	.	.	.	.	2	8
I	sermones dorbelli li[gati] in corio	.	.	.	.	1	6
[1500] I	dyaletica georgij valla	.	.	.	.	.	4
I	sermones de voragine in 3 ^{bu} li[gati]	.	.	.	.	3	8

16 li 1 s

[Nov. 1. 1520] Jn die animarum recepi istos

I	opuscula stan[brigii]	.	.	.	.	.	6
I	opusculum de misterio misse	.	.	.	.	.	4
I	practica baldi li[gata] in corio	.	.	.	.	1	8
I	cassiodorus super psalte[rium] li[gatus]	.	.	.	.	3	4
I	exhonoratorium cura[torum] par[is]	.	.	.	.	.	1
I	bene fundatum	.	.	.	.	.	1
I	portiforium magnum de camera li[gatum]	.	.	.	.	13	2
I	albertus de mineralibus cum a paruum	.	.	.	.	.	.
[1510] I	abbtus [=albertus] de secretis mu[l]i[erum]	.	.	.	.	1	.
	li[gatus]	.	.	.	.	.	.
I	opuscula stan[brigii]	.	.	.	.	.	6
I	concordantie biblie ligate	.	.	.	.	.	.
I	grammatica wytyntoni	.	.	.	.	7	.
I	egidius de vrinis li[gatus] in corio	.	.	.	.	.	10
	28 s 5 d	.	.	.	.	.	.
	 ¹	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Suma arum outhorum in saint fresuwyde fary is	.	.	.	.	.	.
	net 17 li 9 s 6 d et semper deo gratias	.	.	.	.	.	.
	amen.	.	.	.	.	.	.

¹ An erasure.

[fol. 14 a 1]		
	In nomine domini amen vendidi istos liberos post nundinas sancte fresuwide ano 1520 5 die nouembris	
1	the bocke of karuinge	1
1	Synonima wytyntoni	2
1	formalitates trombeti	10
2	Jnsolubilium	2
	ciclus	1
[1520]	sermones rosarij parue cum mari	7 4
1	Regimen sanitatis saler[nitanum] parue	4
1	Johannes canonicus anti[quus]	2
1	copia rerum paris li[gata] in pergameno re[cepi]	
	10 d	10
2	balets	1
2	quaterni in englis	2
1	exhonoratorum cura[torum] paruus	3
1	bucolica virgilij cum commento	} re[cepi] 5 d
01	accidens stan[brigii]	
1	Sum es fui	7
[1530]	mundus a play	2
1	ciclus	1
1	textus virgilij ligatus	}
1	textus therentij ligatus	
1	opus aureum musice	}
1	arismetica musice	
1	colloquia erasmi	}
1	erasmus de constructione lo[uanii] li[gatus] in pergameno re[cepi] 1 s	
1	kesmes corals	1
1	opera dyonisij cum commento an[tiqua?] li- [gata]	}
[1540]	textus sententiarum paruus li[gatus] in vno	
1	theologia damas[centi] sine commento li[gata] in pergameno	9 8
1	ciclus	1
1	aristotelis de anima paruus	}
1	primus li[ber] theodori in greco	
1	wytynton de 8 partibus	2
1	augustinus daches li[gatus] in pergameno rowan .	8
	22 s 7 s 2 d	

[fol. 14 a 2]		
I	primarium longum f byr[kman]	5
I	luter de potestate pape	3
I	textus sententiarum parvus in 2 ^{bus} li[gatus] in corio re[cepi] 1 s	2
[1550] I	sophistria oxonie ligata in pergameno	7
I	expositio Jo. de turrecremata super psal[terio] li[gata] in pergameno	I 6
I	sermones xiii li[gati] in corio re[cepi] 18 d	I
I	saint jon euuangeliste en trelute [?]	I
I	vlgaria wytyntoni	4
I	abc in papiro	I
I	mensa philosophica parua	8
I	burleus super poste[rora] et 5 alij qua[terni?] }	4
I	epistole horatij sine commento	3
I	fabule sopi	3
[1560] I	practica valesci parua ligata	3
I	Instituta cum casibus rowan li[gata]	2 4
I	decretum paruum ligatum keruer	
I	ortus vocabulorum wen[ken] lig[atus]	
I	vlgaria wytyntoni	8 4
I	vlgaria stan[brigii]	
I	vocabula stan[brigii]	
I	vlgaria therentij	
I	erasmus de constructione	4
I	luter ad gallatas in qua[ternis]	I 4
[1570] I	Spera fabri	10
2	primaria pro pueris sine re[quire]	8
I	gullermus de 7 sacramentis li[gatus]	6
I	processus iuditiarius in quaternis	6
I	geometria euclides ligata pa[ris]	5
22 s 7 s 4 d		
[Nov. 11. 1520]		
I	dyaletica trabezontij	4
I	opuscula stan[brigii]	I
I	grammatica sulpicii sine versibus re[cepi] 3 d ¹ }	I
I	epistole tullij cum commento ligate	6 4
[1580] I	tullius de offitiis cum commento ligatus	
I	therentius cum commento ligatus	
I	therentius frobenius li[gatus] in corio	2
I	adagia erasmi parua pa[ris] in qua[ternis]	
31 s 8 s 1 d		
¶ 3 li 8 s 2 d		

¹ Last three words erased.

[fol. 14 b i]

	2	balets	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
	I	colloquia erasmi wen[ken]	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	I	calepinus nouus ligatus	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
	I	opuscula stan[brigii]	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
	I	textus decretalium par[is] in 2 ^{bis} li[gatus] re[cepi]	.	.	.	.	.	.	
		I gl. [last three words erased]	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
	I	grammatica sulpicii sine versibus	}	.	.	.	.	.	9
	I	chato cum commento	.	.	.	.	.	.	
[1590]	I	confession	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
	I	primarium longum wen[ken]	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
	I	grammatica sulpicii sine versibus	}	.	.	.	.	.	
	I	accides stan[brigii]	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
	I	paruula stan[brigii]	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	2	quaterni in englis	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
	I	manipulus curatorum li[gatus] in corio	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
	I	wytynton de 8 partibus orationis	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 j
	2	burleus super logicam li[gatus] in pergamenno	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
	I	colloquia erasmi lo[uani]	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
[1600]	I	constitutiones prouinciales li[gate] in corio	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
	I	colloquia erasmi wen[ken]	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	I	burleus super logicam in qua[ternis]	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	I	vniuersalia scoti sine mau[ricio?] in qua[ternis]	}	.	.	.	.	.	4
	2	quaterni in englis	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
	I	primarium longum wen[ken]	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
	I	malleus malleficarum li[gatus] in corio	.	.	.	.	.	.	IO
	I	casus super Instituta in qua[ternis]	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
	I	epistole horatii sine commento	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
	I	festiuall wen[ken] ligatum	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
[1610]	2	exhonoratorum cura[torum]	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	2	paruula stan[brigii]	}	.	.	.	.	.	4
	2	Sum es fui	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	I	sermone quintini li[gate] in coreo	.	.	.	.	.	.	IO
	I	missale sarum rowan anti[quum] liga[tum?]	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	I	postille parua ligate	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	I	grammatica perotti wen[ken] ligata	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	I	erasmus de constructione	}	.	.	.	.	.	
	I	Spera parua	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
	I	Salustius sine commento ligatus	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
[1620]	I	portiforium pars hy[emalis] paruuum rowan	.	.	.	.	.	.	I
		20s 10s 3d							4

[fol. 14 b 2]

	1	opuscula stan[brigii]		5
	1	quadragésimale gemma fidey li[gata]		
	1	pupilla oculi rowan li[gata]	4	
	1	horatius paris cum commento li[gatus]	3	
	1	the lyf of san kerasinus		1
	1	Spera parua } non recepi a mocke }		
	1	Spera heginy [?] } [these 4 words erased] }	1	
	1	Synonima tullij parua		2
	1	nycasius super Jnstituta ligatus recepi 13 gl. rest		
		1 gl [last 3 words almost entirely erased]	4	8
[1630]	1	salustius textus liltera yta[lica] ligatus	1	4
		14 s 8 d		
	1	[Nov. 18. 1520]		
	1	exhonoratorium magnum }		
	2	accidens stan[brigii]		8
	2	paruula stan[brigii]		
	2	bellum grammaticale		4
	1	anthitodarius anime ui [?, or ni?] li[gatus] in corio	10	
	1	Vocabularius juris li[gatus] in corio	1	1
	2	balets		1
	1	decretales cum casibus li[gati]	9	
	1	bene fundatum		2
[1640]	1	portiforium sarum paruum in 2 ^{bus} li[gatum]	3	
	1	primarium pro pueris ligatum		4
	1	grammatica sulpitij li[gata] in pergameno		7
	1	Jnstituta cum casibus ligata	2	4
	1	vocabula stan[brigii]		2
	1	theologia damas[ceni] cum commento in qua-		
		[ternis]	3	
	1	rationale diuinorum pa[r]is ligatum }		
	1	aureum opus de peccatis	2	6
	2	quaterni in englis		
	1	opusculum de vera nobi[litate]		5
[1650]	1	de ymitatione xpi li[gatum] in pergameno		6
	1	textus virgi[lis] ligatus	1	2
	1	textus therentij ligatus }		
	1	textus virgilij ligatus }	2	
	1	quaterni in englis		1
		36 s 6 s 11 d		
		3 li 13 s 2 d		

[fol. 15 a 1]

	1	vniuersalia scoti sine mau[ricio?] li[gata] in per-		
		gamenno	2	4
	2	quaterni in englis		1
	6	quaterni in englis sant lyf		4
	1	confession fo[lio]		j
	1	manuale sarum ligatum anti[quum] rowan		
[1660]	1	missale sarum rowan ligatum anti[quum] rowan	6	2
	1	processionale sarum ligatum		
	1	portiforium pars hy[emalis] paruun rowan		
	1	primarium paruun ligatum		4
	1	primus li[ber] theo[dori] in greco		4
		in die sancti clemens		
	2	quaterni in englis		1
	2	balets		1
	1	burleus super ethicam li[gatus] in pergamenno re-		
		ce[pi]	4	6
	1	Scolastica historia ligata	2	
	1	primarium longum rowan anti[quum]		2
[1670]	1	liber colloquiorum grece		2
	1	of the wondes of Jhesu		1
	4	quaterni in englis		2
	1	grammaticale bellum		2
	1	elegantie laurentij va[lensis] cum commento in		
		qua[ternis]	1	6
	1	logica fabri cum commento ligata	4	
		19 s 3 s 7 d		
	1	[Nov. 25. 1520]		
	1	grammatica sulpitij cum versibus li[gata]	1	
	7	quaterni in englis		4
	1	grammatica sulpitij sine versibus }		8
	1	stans puer ad mensam		
[1680]	1	colloquia erasmi		7
	2	epistole horatij sine commento li[gata] in pergamenno	10	
	7	quaterni of wytynton		4
	1	Suma angelica lion li[gata]	2	
	1	vita Jhesu ligata		
	1	sermones vincentij li[gati] in vno nigra [?litera?] }	9	8
	1	abc in pergamenno		2
	2	balets		1
		31 s 7 s 3 d		

[fol. 15 a 2]					
[1690]	I	Instituta textus li[gatus]		6	
	I	liber primus the[odori] in greco	}	6	
	I	liber colloquiorum in greco			
	I	grammatica sulpitij sine versibus		6	
	I	liber primus theo[dori] in greco		4	
	2	balets		I	
I	kesmes corals i fo[lio]			I	
[1700]	I	methaphysica fabri noua in qua[ternis]	2	8	
	I	jartuare		3	
	I	kesmes corals 2 fo[lios]	}	2	
	I	the sermon of mesrulle			
	I	portiforium pars hy[emalis] rowan no[ua?]	I	4	
	I	regula sancti benedicti in englis py[nson]	}	I	
	I	kesmes corals i fo[lio]			
	I	primarium pro pueris cum re[quire] wen[ken]		4	
[1710]	I	primarium longum wen[ken]		4	
	2	wythinton de generibus		4	
	I	grammatica sulpitij sine versibus	}	10	
	I	accidens stan[brigii]			
	I	vita omnium philoso[phorum]		5	
	I	aullus gellius paris mag[nus?]	2		
	I	corpus canonicum magnum lion li[gatum]	26	8	
	I	therentius cum commento ligatus	}	8	
	I	vniuersalia scoti re[cepi] i uol[umen?]			
	I	burleus super logicam			
I	logica maurisij				
		recepi one nobt rest 4 gl.			
[Nov. 30. 1520] in die sancti andrie nichil					
[1720]	I	portiforium pars hy[emalis] rowan li[gata]	I	6	
	I	modus legendi cum aliis in qua[ternis]	}	I	
	I	questiones tartareti super li[bro]s ethi[corum]			
	2	primaria pro pueris li[gata] sine re[quire]	I		
	I	textus sexti paruus ligatus		10	
	I	primarium pro pueris cum req[ui]re		4	
	I	Insolubilium		I	
		2 li	3 s	8 s	1 d
		¶ 4 lib 9 s 4 d			

[fol. 15 b 1]			
	I	dyalectica trabezontij parvus	4
	4	balets	2
[Dec. 2. 1520]			
	I	primarium longum f b[yrkman] }	6
	I	confession	
	2	of my lorde of messrulle	1
	I	epistole horatij cum commento li[gate] in perga- meno re[cepi] 10 d [last two words erased] .	I
	I	liber colloquiorum grece et latine	2
	I	kesmes corales	1
	I	theorica planetarum	I 6
[1730]	I	Insolubiliū erasmi [sic]	1
	I	elegantie laurentij parue	6
	I	Scotus super 4 ^{to} sententiarum parvus li[gatus] .	2 11
	I	opera ambrosij magna in 3 ^{bus} li[gata]	11
	I	opera jacobī de forliuio li[gata] anti[qua]	12 8
	I	Textus therentij ligatus	10
	I	galienus de notitia locorum li[gatus] in perga- meno	2 8
	I	practica noua in me[dicina?] li[gata] in perga- meno	
	I	enchiridion erasmi parue	6
	I	colloquia erasmi lo[uani]	4
[1740]	I	portiforium pars hy[emalis] ker[ver] duy [?] .	I 7
	I	paulus venetus de compositione mundi	7
	I	primarium medi[ocre] rowan anti[quum]	3
[Dec. 6. 1520] in die sancti nicolaij			
	4	balets	2
	I	accidens stan[brigii]	2
	I	Sum es fui stan[brigii]	1
	I	logica fabri cum commento li[gata]	4
34 s 8 s 2 d			
[Dec. 9. 1520]			
	I	liber 2 ^{us} theodori in greco	
	I	¹ augustinus de ciuitate dei cum [de] tr[initate?] } li[gatus]	16
	I	Scotus nouus in 2 ^{bus} paris li[gatus]	
[1750]	I	soliloquium bonauenture }	6
	I	speculum discipule }	
	I	colloquia erasmi wen[ken]	
	I	exhonoratorum cu[ratorum] paruus }	4
2 li 10 s 9 s 6 d			
¹ Here begin a different ink and slightly rougher hand, which continue to the end.			

[fol. 15 b 2]

	I	bellum erasmi		4
	I	textus virgilij ligatus	I	4
	I	primarium longum wen[ken]		4
	6	balets		3
	2	balets		I
	I	accidens stan[brigii]		2
[1760]	I	logica fabri cum commento li[gata]	4	
	I	textus virgilij ligatus litera nigra [?]	I	4
	I	exhonoratorum cu[ratorum] paruus		I
	I	kesmes corals		I
	I	liber primus the[odori] in greco		4
	I	kesmes corals		2
	I	pollitica pauli mac ^a [?]	2	
	I	elegantie lauren[tii] cum commento li[gata]	I	8
	I	balet		j
	I	wlgaria wytyntoni		
1770]	I	grammatica sulpitij sine versibus li[gata] in per-	I	
		gameno		
	I	portiforium rowan in 2 ^{bus} de no [or uo?]	2	8
	I	arismetica fabri boe[thii?]	I	2
	2	balets		I
	I	liber 2 ^{us} theodori in gre[co]		8
	I	manipulus curatorum magnus		8
	2	balets		2
	I	psalterium magnum f byl	I	4
	I	phi[lo]sophia scoti parua }		5
	I	Seneca de 4 ^{or} virtu[tibus] }		
[1780]	I	primarium paruum in greco li[gatum]	10	
	I	opera bernardi magna ligata }		
	I	chato cum commento eras[mi] }	7	
	I	colloquia erasmi		
	I	flores ouidij		
	I	ciclus		I
	I	kesmes coralls		I
	2	balets		2
	I	syr hisemmbas }		

21 s 7 s 6 d

4 li 8 s

[fol. 16 a 1]			
	I	textus virgilij ligatus	I 4
[1780]	I	opera dyonisi nouum ligatum recepi 1 gl van een blacke monk	4
	I	primarium paruum ligatum	3
		Suma 15 li 18 s 8 d net [inserted later]	
	I	[Dec. 16. 1520]	
	I	primarium longum wenken	4
	I	rosarium beate marie in la[tino]	3 j
	I	bene fundatum	2
	I	festiuall ligatum wen[ken] li[gatum]	2 2
	I	Scala perfectionis li[gata] [Scala—ligata inserted later]	
	I	ouidius de remedio paruus 2 fo[lios]	I
	I	kesmes coralls	I
	I	opuscula stan[brigii]	5
[1800]	I	opusculum J[n]solubilium	I
	I	Inocentius super decretales li[gatus]	3
	I	liber hymnorum cum nottis li[gatus]	I 4
	I	abc fore to lern red	I
	I	michaelritij de regibus	I
	I	henno rusticus	2
	2	J[n]solubilium	2
	2	rosaria beate marie	4
	I	dictionary in 3 ^{bus} magnus	I 4
	I	primarium mediocre ligatum	2
[1810]	I	primarium pro pueris wen[ken]	6
	I	cornelius tacitus nouus magnus in quater[nis]	4
	2	bene fundatum }	2
	I	jnsolubilium }	
	I	liber nouus in englis 3 quater[ni]	2
	I	the bocke of kokery	4
	I	baculus pastoribus ligatus	I 6
	2	exhonoratorum curatorum magnum	3
	I	meditationes augustini cum aliis li[gate] in corio	I 0
	2	quaterni in englis	I
[1820]	I	liber in anglis 2 quaterni	I
3 I s 6 s 2 d			

[*Finis*]

OTHER WRITING IN THE MS.

[On the first cover, outside, is written by the writer of the MS. :—]

Registrum pro anno 1520 19 januarij

[On the first fly-leaf, recto, in pencil, modern :—]

C. C. C. MS. 131 E. 1 8

[On the first fly-leaf, verso, written about 1700 :—]

N^o 1598. 131. E. 1. 8

Catalogus Lib. Monast. Frideswidæ

[On fol. 16 b, in a later hand :—]

asconius in tullii orationes in fo[lio] ba[sil] [all this
nearly erased]

Asconius in orationes tullii in fo[lio] hagamoiæ . . . { 2
22

[On fol. 17 b, upside down, in a xviiith cent. hand :—]

And for my Synes I rame awaye
but when I went I went to playe

[On fol. 18 a, as above :—]

ffortune my foe whye dost tho me
ffronne oft me and will thye fafere
neuer better be L. S. [??]

[On fol. 19 a, as above :—]

Sweete love pyttye me let me
liue thye love to be o feaier be
not vnkynd let me thye fafere
fynde ore alesse fore love
Dye grace me with those plesend
fes mye love liues and neuer
dyes whilst I liue I
to love

[On fol. 19 b, a cross scribble :—]

Bee it knowen vnto all

[On fol. 20, across :—]

Be yt knowen vnto all bye these presentes that I
Hendrye williams of Oxford in the same Countye
doe owe vnto the sayd Bointhen in the same Countye
By me Gyles
Thorne
bye me

[See also fol. 12 a 2.]

LIST OF BOOKS VALUED AT OXFORD, A. D. 1483,

(From the flyleaf of a French translation of Livy, *Paris*, 1486, folio. See Preface.)

[fol. 1 a.]

[1852]	Abbas tantum [?] jn parua forma 1	noñ 6	
	Johanes de ymola super cle- [mentinas] 1	s 17	
	Repertorium milis 1	s 6	
	Processus juris 1	s 4	
	Henricus de pirro super jn- stituta 1	s 4 d 4	
	Angelus super jnstituta 1	s 16	
	Summarios casus super jnsti- tuta 2 quilibet	s 1 d 4	
	Casus juris ciuilis 2 quilibet	s 6 d 4	
[1860]	formularius procuratorum 1	s 4 d 4	
	formularius jnstrumentorum 1	s 4	
	Summa godfredi 1	s 3 d 8	
	Sextus decretalium 1	s 12	
	Petrus de crescentijs 2	s 4 d 4	
	Gaytanus de anima 2 quilibet	s 4 d 2	
	Ouidius de vetula 2 quilibet	s 1 d 4	
	Aristotiles de animalibus 1	s 7	
	Boecius cum commento 2 quilibet	s 4	
	Eusebius de viris jllustribus 4 qui[libet]	s 1	
[1870]	De potestate pape 1	d 10	
	Sex lectiones gerson 1	s 1	
	Marciale valerij 1	s 3	
	Vita apianj 1	s 2	
	Petrus de ayliaco de ymagine mundi 2 quilibet	s 4	
nota	Juuenalis 1	s 1 d 4	
	Declamationes louuanien- sium 3 quilibet	d 3	
	Margarita poetica 2 quilibet	s 9	
nota	Secreta alberti 1	d 8	
	Omnia opera ouidij 1	s 10	
[1880]	Ouidius methamorphoses 2 quilibet	s 4	
	Therencius cum donato 1	s 6	
nota	Hugo de vienna super 4 ^{or} euuangelias 1	s 24	
	Rationale diuinorum officio- rum 1	s 8	
nota	Tullius de officiis cum com- mento 2 quilibet	s 6 d 8	
	Johannes capestranus 3 quilibet	s 2	
	[rasura] [rasura]		
nota	Sermones xiii 3 quilibet	s 1 d 4	
nota	Flores poetarum 1	d 16	
	Valla de vero bono 3 quilibet	s 2	

[fol. 1 b]

Secuntur Inuentorium librorum quos ego thomas hunt stacionarius vniuersitatis oxoniensis recepi de magistro petro actore et johannis de aquisgrano ad vendendum cum precio cuiuslibet librij et promito fideliter restituere libros aut pecunias secundum precium inferius scriptum prout patebit in sequentibus Anno Domini m^o cccc^o octuagesimo tercio

	[rasura]			[rasura]
	pharetra doctorum ligatum .	I	no ^b 3	
[1890]	Alexander de tralis super 4 ^{or}			
	li[bro]s sententiarum[?] .	I	no ^b 6	s 3 d 3 [?]
	Omnia opera scotj in communi			
	forma cum quodlibetis .	I	no ^b 3	s 6 d 4
	Quodlibeta scoti in communi			
	forma	I		s 4
	Walensis super psalterium .	I		s 5 d 4
	Sanctus thomas contra gentiles	I		s 5 d 0
	Johanes de vassolis in 4 ^{to}			
	sententiarum	I		s 4 d 8
	Epistole petri blesensis	I		s 3
	Epistole Dyonisij	I		s 2 d 8
	Dyalogi henricj de zömeren	I		s 3 d 8
[1900]	Quinque specula	2	quilibet	s 3 d 4
	Sermones ad omnes status	2	quilibet	s 3 d 8
nota	Sermones antonij de parma	3	quilibet	s 3 d 8
	Sermones discipuli de tempore			
	& sanctis cum prumtuario	I		s 10
	Sermones soccj de sanctis	I		s 4 d 6
	Sermones bonaventure	I		s 8 d 8
	[rasura]			[rasura]
	Preceptorium godscalcj	I		s 7 d 4
	Concordancie juris canonici			
	cum sacra scriptura	2	quilibet	s 2 d 8
	Liber penitencialis	3	quilibet	s 3 d 4
	Ars thematizandi	5	quilibet	s 1 d 4
nota	Flores beatj bernardj	I		s 3 d 8
[1910]	Jeronimianus jo. andree	2	quilibet	s 2 d 8
	Postille de sancto laurencio	I		s 3 d 4
	Vitas patrum	I		s 3 d 8
	Concordancie thematizandj	I		s 1
nota	Confessio augustinj	2	quilibet	s 2
nota	Prefectio religiosorum	3	quilibet	s 3
	Conclusiones sententiarum	I		s 2
	Glosa super apocalipsim	4	quilibet	d 8

[fol. 2 a]		
	[abscissio tituli]	
	petrus lenci [?] ¹	
	De libris q	[1940]
	petro actor	
	Et primo biblia	
	sermones qi[iadragesimales?]	
[1920]	sophologium	
	De Restitutionibus	
	Summas vir	
	Summas vir	
	grammaticas pe	
	grammaticas w[?]	[1950]
	Margarit[a poetica?]	
	Margari[ta poetica?]	
	preceptoria	
	preceptoria	
[1930]	Confessionale	
	Confession R	
	Complot...	
	Complot... p	
	Casus br[eues]	
	Casus br[eues]	
	Manipulos	
	Manipulos	
		Elegantias
		Exempla
		Recthoricas
		speculum anime
		speculum sacerdo
		Angelum
		Angelum
		De osoma
		4 ^m scotj
		terentias R
		terentios
		horologia
		horologia
		4 ^{or} nouissima
		Epistolas

¹ Almost every one of the succeeding entries has lost part of the full title by tearing of the paper.

INDEX I.

AUTHORS AND BOOKS.

(See also the Glossary, p. 77. The references are to the lines, not pages. The numbers *not* in thick type refer to the second document.)

Abbas, see *Tedeschi*, Nicolaüs de.

Abbreviaturae, see *Jus*.

ABC.

Abc fore to lern red, 1803.

— in papiro (17) 170, 280, 479, 501, 611, 656, 690, 711, 732, 737, 741, 752, 778, 807, 1240, 1418, 1555.

— in pergamenio (18) 96, 416, 453, 566, 733, 893, 1000, 1115, 1152, 1241, 1255, 1296, 1339, 1406, 1438, 1475, 1481, 1686.

The ABC was 'an elementary book for children, containing the alphabet and Lord's Prayer with other elementary religious matters . . . published by public authority: ' but no edition of it is known which can be ascribed to so early a date as 1520. The earliest mentioned by Mr. Henry Bradshaw (*Camb. Antiqu. Communications*, vol. 3 (1879), p. 363, is about 1538. It may be noted that there is an unrecognized edition in Queen's College (Oxford) library, printed at London by John King, n. d., 4°. The price shows that the ABC of 1520 was probably a single leaf of parchment or paper.

Absenti, see *Johannes*, Nicolaüs.

Accidens, see *Stanbridge*, John.

Adagia.

Adagia Erasmi Paris (parva) [1505, 4°], 699, 858, 966, 1090, 1582.

Adagia Erasmi parva, 42, 139, 384, 996.

Adrianus, see *Castellesi*, Adrian.

Adrianus de literatis Rome [*quaere*], 1362.

Vlgaria Adriani in quaternis [*quaere*], 417.

Adrianus de Castello, card.

Adrianus de sermone Latino [etc.], 400.

Aegidius Corboliensis. Egidius de vrinis [de urinarum judiciis], 678 (?), 686 (erased), 1514.

Aerarium aureum poetarum. *Aerarium aureum poetarum* [*quaere*], 814.

Aesopus.

Esopus Grecus [Fabulae, Graece], 1245.

Fabule Sopi [Fabulae, Latine], 1559.

Alanus de Insulis.

'*Fabulae Alani*,' 614.

This *may* be the same as the *Doctrinale altum seu liber parabolarum* of Alanus de Insulis.

Albertus ab Eyb.

Margarita poetica, 1877.

Margari . . . [-ta poetica?], 1926, 1927.

Albertus Magnus.

Liber aggregationis seu secretorum de virtutibus herbarum, etc.

a. Albertus de virtutibus herbarum, 222.

b. Albertus de virtutibus herbarum par[isiis?], 88, 310.

No Paris edition appears to be known, and the contraction *p* might in this place represent *parvus*. '*Secreta Alberti*,' 1878, may possibly refer to this book. A copy of Machlinia's edition might have been sold in Oxford.

Compendium theologiae [Alberti Magni Comp. theologiae veritatis?] litera Italica, 1409.

Other works bore a similar title: the authorship of the particular one referred to is merely a suggestion: see for instance *Erasmus*, *Desiderius*.

Albertus de mineralibus, 1408.

Albertus de mineralibus cum a parvum, 1509.

Philosophia Alberti parva [Summa philosophiae naturalis?], 569, 946.

De secretis mulierum.

Albertus de secretis mulierum, 1510.

Albertus de secretis parvus, 1297.

Secreta Alberti, 1878.

Secreta mulierum parva, 236, 254.

This work is not by Albertus Magnus, who is quoted in it more than once. The second and third of the above titles might refer to Michael Scotus's *De secretis naturae*, sometimes attributed to Albertus Magnus, and identified with his *Liber aggregationis*.

Albertus de Saxonia. *Quaestiones Alberti super philosophiam*, 691.

This probably refers to one of Albertus de Saxonia's treatises on parts of Aristotle: see Hain and Panzer.

Albertus (Sigandus?).

De modis significandi.

Albertus de modis significandi, 617, 638.

Modus significandi, 98, 122, 136.

Quaestiones Alberti de modis, 121, 639.

Quaestiones Alberti de modis significandi, 201.

The different forms of these entries and their juxtaposition help us to distinguish some of the editions referred to: the first, third, and fourth probably refer to Wynkyn de Worde's undated edition (*Br. Mus.*), or possibly to an undated edition in the Bodleian: the second may be Wynkyn de Worde's edition of 1515, or even the St. Alban's one of 1480. For the 'Expositiones modorum significandi' see under *Josse*, Johannes. A work 'De modis significandi' is printed among Duns Scotus's works. It has been suggested that 'Sigandus' is due to 'De modis signi Alberti' occurring in a colophon.

Aleander, Hieronymus.

Alphabetum Jeronymi.

a. *Alphabetum Jheronimi*, 1072.

b. *Alphabetum Jhe[ronymi?]* in *Graeco*, 418.

These entries seem to point to a separate issue under the title 'Alphabetum' or 'A Graecum' of the short treatise appended to the 'Elementale introductorium,' printed at Strasburg in 1515, with the title 'Hieronymi Aleandri . . . Tabulae:' but no separate edition seems to be known, nor is the 'Jheronimus' certainly to be identified. A well-known 'Alphabetum Graecum' was printed at Paris in 1507, and Aleander issued there a *Lexicon Graeco-Latinum* in 1512.

Ales, Alexander de, see *Alexander de Hales*.

Alexander de Hales. *Alexander de Hales super quatuor libros Sententiarum* [Petri Lombardi], 1890.

This may be an error for Alexander's *Opus super tertium Sententiarum*, Ven. 1474 and 1475: or was a MS.

Algorismus, see *Arithmetica*.

Algorismus, 1286.

Algorismus arithmeticae, 473, 554, 978, 987.

Arithmetica algorismi, 1239.

Opusculum algorismi th° [*quaere*], 474.

The fourth is no doubt a different work from the rest, but cannot be identified: *the* may be *theoretici*.

Alliaco, Petrus de. *Petrus de Ayliaco de ymagine mundi*, 1874.

This is probably Hain 836 or 837, both of which are undated.

Almanac, see *Cyclus*; *Prognostica*.

Almanac de uno folio, 930.

Almanac pro uno anno, 399, 1328.

Almanac pro triginta annis, 1396.

Almanac pro triginta annis no, 928.

Lists of similar almanacs and prognostications to the above may be seen in *Notes and Queries*, 6th S. xi. 221, 262, 301, 382, xii. 203, etc. (1885): but none are identical, and all almanacs of this period are extremely rare.

Alphabetum, see *A B C*; *Aleander* (Hieronymus).

Alphabetum Hebraicum. *Alphabetum ebraicum*, 571.

Probably one of Gilles de Gourmont's issues at Paris, *Alphabetum Hebraicum et Graecum*, 1508, 1516, or *n. d.*

Alphabetum sacerdotum. *Alphabetum [seu instructio] sacerdotum*, 594.

Editions are known issued at Paris in the fifteenth century without date, and at Paris in 1520.

Alphonsus a Spina. *Fortalitium fidei [contra fidei Christianae hostes]*, 465.

Ambrosius, S.

Opera Ambrosii magna in tribus [voluminibus], 488, 1733.

Ambrosius de Officiis, 115, 1453.

Ammon, see *Four sons of Aymon*.

Andreae, Antonius, see *Antonius Andreae*.

Andreas, Johannes, see *Hieronymus*, S.

Andreas Corni [or Corui] super Cle[mentinas] [quaere], 178.

No Corvinus or any one with a similar name seems to have com-

- mented on the Clementine Constitutions: so Johannes Andreas, the best known of such commentators, may be alluded to.
- Andrelinus*, Faustus, see *Julius II*, papa.
- Ange . . .*, see *Politianus*, Angelus.
- Angelus*, see *Gambilionibus*, Angelus de, de Aretio.
- Anglia*, see *Chronica Angliae*.
- Mappa Angliae*, 789. This might be an engraved map from an edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, or a MS.: but is more likely to be a copy of the woodcut thus alluded to by Thomas Hearne in his edition of *Guilielmus Neubrigiensis*, vol. iii. p. 750 (*Oxon.* 1719): "Nor was I less pleased with a Map of England (the only one of the kind I have yet met with) that I saw some Years ago, containing the Representation chiefly of the coasts [of England], printed from a Wooden Cut by Wynkyn de Worde in the year 1520, and so contriv'd as to be folded up in an Almanack. The principal Design of this Map seems to have been for the use of the Council . . ." Dibdin adds nothing to the above extract, nor has the woodcut ever been seen since Hearne's time.
- Anguilbertus*, Theobaldus, see *Mensa philosophica*.
- Anima*, see *Hortulus animae*.
- see *Immortalitate animae*, de.
- see *Nicholas de Saliceto* (*Antidotarius animae*).
- see *Speculum animae*.
- Anselmus*, S.
- Opuscula Anselmi*, 854. This appears to be the 4th ed., without place or date, Panzer iv. 84, art. 70.
- Antidotarius animae*, see *Nicholas de Saliceto*.
- Antoninus*, S., archiep. Florentinus.
- [*Summa Antonini in duobus voluminibus*] Lion, [*Summa theologica*], 705. The editions Lugduni 1506, 1507 and n.d. appear to be in four volumes, here bound in two.
- Antonius* Andreae.
- Antonius super logicam* [*Scriptum super Logica Aristotelis*], 228.
- Antonius de Parma*.
- Sermones Antonii de Parma* [with the general title *Medulla*, Colon. 1482, fol.], 1901.
- Antonius de Rampegolis*, see *Biblia*.
- Apianus* or *Appianus*.
- Vita Apiani*, 1873. This I cannot explain, unless the stationer understood some such phrase as *Appiani historia* to mean a biography of the author.
- Apocalypsis*, see *Johannes*, S., Evangelista.
- Apologia contra Lay*, see *Erasmus*, Desiderius.
- Apologia—In principio, etc.*, see *Erasmus*, Desiderius (*Apologia*).
- Appendix*, see *Lee*, Edward, Archbishop of York.
- Appianus*, see *Apianus*.
- Aquinas*, Thomas, S.
- Sanctus Thomas de anima antiquus parisiis*, 502. This is probably Aquinas's Commentary on Aristotle's treatise *De Anima*, but no Paris edition before 1520 occurs in Panzer, Hain or Ebert.
- Sanctus Thomas de Caelo et Mundo* [in libros Aristotelis de Caelo et Mundo], 1318.
- Confessionale Sancti Thomae* [seu libellus de modo confitendi], 268.
- Sanctus Thomas contra Gentiles*. [De veritate catholicae fidei contra Gentiles, *Summa catholicae fidei*], 1894.
- Aretio*, Angelus de *Gambilionibus* de, see *Gambilionibus*, Angelus de.
- Arge . . .*, see *Nova translatio*.
- Arge . . .*, Johannes, see *Johannes Arge*.
- Argyropylos*, Johannes, see *Aristoteles*, *Ethica*.
- Aristophanes*.
- Aristophanes Plutus*, 273, 963, 974, 989, 992, 994.
- Aristophanes Plutus antiquus*, 941, 952, 958, 961, 971, 1138.
- Aristophanes Plutus in Graeco*, 921.
- The *Plutus* was issued in Greek in 1517 at Hagenau, and in 1518 at Louvain, but the only edition which could be called *antiquus* in 1520 is the Latin one issued at Parma in 1501.
- Aristoteles*, see *Themistius*.
- Opera*. *Opera Aristotelis littera Italica in tribus [voluminibus]*, 650. Probably one of the Latin editions issued at Venice.
- De Anima*, see *Aquinas*, Thomas, S.; *Gaetanus* de Thienis.
- Aristoteles de Anima*, 423.
- Aristoteles de Anima parvus*, 1543.
- No doubt in Latin, as all the following treatises.
- Auctoritates*, see *Auctoritates*.
- Categoriae*, see *Duns Scotus*, Johannes.
- De Caelo et Mundo*, see *Aquinas*, Thomas, S.
- De Elocutione*, see *Duns Scotus*, Johannes.
- Ethica ad Nicomachum*, see *Buri-*

danus, Joannes; *Burley*, Walter; *Crab*, Gilbert; *Dedicus*, Johannes; *Faber*, Jacobus, Stapulensis; *Tartaretus*, Petrus.

Ethica.

Ethica arge[ropyli?], 1822.

Ethica arge[ropyli?] cum commento *crabb*, 1353.

Ethica arge[ropyli?] parva, 1382.

Ethica arge[ropyli?] sine commento, 26, 91.

Ethica arge[ropyli?] textus, 23.

Ethica Jo Arge cum commento, 1162.

These seem to be editions of the Ethics of Aristotle in Latin, with or without a commentary. 'Arge' cannot in that case be *Argentinae* or *Argentorati* (Strasburg), but may refer to the translation and commentary of Johannes Argyropylos. See *Johannes Arge* . . ., and *Nova translatio*. For 'Crabb' see under *Crab*, Gilbert.

De Generatione et corruptione, see *Marsilius* ab Inghen.

Peri Hermenias, see *Aristoteles*, de *Elocutione*.

Historia Animalium:

Aristoteles de Animalibus, 1867.

This can hardly be other than the Editio Princeps in Latin in the translation of Theodorus Gaza, Venice, 1476.

Aristoteles de Animalibus Lion, 467. This Lyons edition I do not find.

Logica, see *Antonius Andreae*; *Bricot*, Thomas; *Burley*, Walter; *Faber*, Jacobus, Stapulensis.

Metaphysica, see *Faber*, Jacobus, Stapulensis; *Trombeta*, Antonius.

Organon, see *Aristoteles*—*Logica*.

Physica, see *Bricot*, Thomas; *Johannes* Canonicus.

Politica, see *Faber*, Jacobus, Stapulensis.

Politica Aristotelis antiqua Venice, 386. The earliest edition of the Politics issued at Venice, with that treatise in a conspicuous place, seems to be the Latin one of 1506, with the *Oeconomica*.

Posteriora Analytica, see *Burley*, Walter.

Praedicamenta, see *Aristoteles*—*Categoriae*.

Priora Analytica, see *Politianus*, Angelus.

Problemata (Quaestiones naturales). Quaestiones naturales Aristotelis, 116, 1205.

Arithmetica, see *Algorismus*; *Faber*, Jacobus, Stapulensis.

Arithmetica Musicae.

Arithmetica musicae, 1535. This may be *Arithmetica decem libris demonstrata. Musica libris demonstrata quatuor* . . ., Paris, 1514.

Arnoldus de Villa Nova.

Commentum Arnoldi de Villa Nova in me[dicinam?], 259. This is a description, not title, of the works or of a separate work of Arnoldus: of the latter class are his 'Speculum introductionum medicinalium,' and 'Practica medicinae.'

Ars bene vivendi et moriendi.

De arte bene vivendi et moriendi [Paris, 1517], 592.

Ars moriendi.

Ars moriendi, 459. There is no reason for identifying this with the English editions bearing that title, issued by Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde.

Ars praedicandi, see next art.

Ars thematizandi. *Ars thematizandi* [Ars praedicandi in thematibus de tempore et sanctis (Colon., Joh. Guldenschaff) 1479], 1908.

Articella.

Articella parva, 651. One of the octavo editions of the *Articella*, a collection of medical treatises.

Articuli fidei.

Articulae fidei, 1, 756, 766, 863, 1434, 1456.

These can hardly be other than the little manual of theological precepts, entitled 'Articuli fidei' from its first words, printed by Gui Marchant for Jean Petit, without date, 12 leaves. But the entries 756 (2 fo[lios]), 766 (von 4 quaterni), are not satisfactorily accounted for. 'Articuli per Fratres Minores . . . contra Lutheranos' was issued in 1519.

Ascensius, Jodocus Badius, see *Baptista Mantuanus*.

Asconius Pedianus, Quintus. Asconius in orationes Tullii Hagenoiae. [Fragmentum Commentariorum Q. Asconii Pediani in Orationes aliquot M. Tullii Ciceronis, *Ex foelicissima Hagenoia*, per Jo. Secerium, n.d.], after 1851. A later entry.

Athanasius, S., see *Petrus* de Osoma.

Atrocianus, Johannes, see *Macer*.

Auctoritates.

Auctoritates Aristotelis [Senecae, Boethii, Platonis, etc.] antiquae, 762.

Auctoritates Aristotelis [etc.] cum commento, 446.

- Auctoritates cum commento, 431.
 These were common volumes of Latin maxims and general propositions of various authors.
 Repertorium auctoritatum [*quaere*], 664.
Avernus, Guilermus, see *Guilermus Avernus*.
Augustinianus ordo, see *Breviarium*.
Augustinus, S. Aurelius, see *Humbertus* (Regula Augustini).
Augustinus de Civitate Dei cum de Trinitate, 1363, 1748.
 At Bale in 1515, and at Lyons in 1520, separate but similar issues of these two works were published, in folio.
 Confessio Augustini [Confessionum libri xiii], 1914.
 Meditationes (sancti) Augustini, 687.
 Meditationes Augustini cum aliis, 1818.
 Miraculum Sancti Augustini, 127.
 Perhaps a broadside which has perished.
 Opuscula sancti Augustini, 344.
 Quinquagena Augustini [Psalmorum explanatio], 27, 1058.
Augustinus Datus, see *Datus*, Augustinus.
Aureum opus de peccatis, see *Peccata*.
Aureum opus de veritate, see *Veritas*.
Aurifaber, Aegidius, see *Speculum Christianorum* (Spec. exemplorum).
Aymon, see *Four sons of Aymon*.
Baculus pastoribus. Baculus pastoribus [*quaere*], 1816.
Badius, Jodocus, Ascensius, see *Baptista*, Mantuanus.
Baldus de Ubaldis de Perusio. Practica Baldi [Practica judiciaria domini Baldi de Perusio et Lanfranci de Oriano, Lugd. 1516, 4°], 1403, 1463, 1504.
Balets, see *Ballads*.
Ballads.
 Balet, 203, 498, 519, 1169, 1768.
 Balets, 94, 129, 142, 146, 167, 205, 211, 227, 282, 493, 508, 509, 528, 531, 538, 546, 559, 612, 693, 999, 1006, 1050, 1153, 1184, 1524, 1583, 1637, 1666, 1687, 1693, 1722, 1743, 1757, 1758, 1773, 1776, 1787, 1821, 1847.
 Balets vel confession, 10.
 These broadsides were sold at about ½d. each. In a few other cases the separate names are recorded (and indexed); but probably very few have survived to the present time. In fact the earliest ballad known, printed separately, is the Ballad of the Scottish King, by John Skelton, printed in 1513.
Baptista, Mantuanus.
 Bucolica Mantuani, 291.
 Bucolica Mantuani cum commento [Jod. Badii Ascensii], 645.
 Mantuanus Catherinarie, 601. This refers to Baptista's Parthenice secunda de martyrio S. Catherinae, often printed.
Baraleta, see *Gabriel de Barletta*.
Barbara, S. The life of St. Barbara, 859.
 This is probably 'The lyfe of Saynt Barbara,' 'imprinted in London by me Julyan Notary . . .', 4 leaves, 4°, no date, but ascribed to 1518.
Barclay, Alexander. 7 quaterni of Barkely, 1254. It is impossible to identify the seven 'sheets' or 'sections' referred to. None of the early books of Barclay extend to exactly seven sheets.
Barkely, see *Barclay*, Alexander.
Barletta, Gabriel de, see *Gabriel de Barletta*.
Beda, venerabilis, see *Eusebius Pamphili*.
Bellum grammaticale, see *Guarna*, Andreas.
Benedictus, S.
 Regula sancti Benedicti cum commento, 934.
 Regula sancti Benedicti in English py[nson], 1700. Pynson's edition of 'the Rule of Seynt Benet,' a translation from the Latin by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, is in the British Museum and Bodleian, the supposed date being 1516. It consists of A—F⁶ G⁸, in folio size: here with another piece priced one shilling. We may imagine a Corpus man bearing off with pride a work by the Founder of his new College.
Bene fundatum.
 Bene fundatum, 50, 68, 233, 1507, 1639, 1794, 1812.
 Bene fundatum Oxonie, 434, 475.
 Bene fundatum uosgraf [possibly *nosgraf*], 1048.
 This may have been a grammatical publication, but has entirely disappeared. The price ranged from 1d. to 2d. The Oxford press started for its second brief period of activity in 1517, but no such name as Vosgraf (Dutch for 'Fox-grave') is known, nor is any other trace of, or allusion to, the name or book known: some have supposed the title to be 'Bene sum datum,' erroneously.
Bernardus, S., Clarae-vallensis.

Opera Bernardi parua, 583.

Opera Bernardi magna, 704, 918, 1781.

The 'Opera magna' may be the folio edition of Paris, 1513, or Lyons, 1520: the 'Opera parva' were probably Opuscula.

Flores beati Bernardi, 1909. Either the Cologne edition of 1482 or the Nuremberg one, undated.

Modus vivendi [auctore S. Bernardo? Par. 1502, 8°], 133.

Beroaldus, Philippus, see Cicero, Marcus Tullius.

Bertholdus. Horologia... [Bertholdi], 1949, 1950. Probably the Horologium devotionis circa vitam Christi (Aug. Vindel., 1480, 8°).

Biblia, see Bonaventura, S.; Complot...; Concordantie Bibliae; Exempla; Marchesinus, Johannes (Mammotrectus); Nicolai de Lyra.

Biblia, 1918.

Biblia parva in 4°, 596, 1276.

Biblia parva Lion, 432.

These Latin editions cannot be distinguished.

Vetus Testamentum. Job, see Gregorius, S., Magnus; Rolle, Richard. Psalmi, see Psalmi, Psalterium. Sapientia Salomonis, see Holcot, Robert.

Prophetæ minores. Liber duodecim prophetarum, 910. I do not find an edition precisely with this title.

Novum Testamentum, see Gregorius, S., Magnus; Johannes, S., Evangelista.

Novum Testamentum Erasmi, 1029, 1053, 1116, 1277.

Novum Testamentum parvum, 410, 763, 937.

These are editions of Erasmus's Latin translation (with or without the Greek) issued at Bâle and Louvain between 1516 and 1520.

Evangelia, see Hugo de Sancto Caro.

Evangelia. Opus quatuor evangelistarum?, 409. This is similar to, but cannot be the Paris edition in the Bodleian, in which the colophon is dated 2 July, 1520: the printer's name is Guillelmus Feyzendat, and it bears the mark of Pierre Viart on the title.

Figurae Bibliae, Paris, 892. More than one edition of the 'Figures du vieil Testament et du nouvel' were issued at Paris before 1520, but the price seems too low for a substantial work of nearly 100 leaves. Anto-

nius de Rampegolis issued a 'Biblia aurea cum suis historiis,' otherwise called 'Opus figurarum Bibliae,' several times before 1520.

Biel, Gabriel. Oratio domini Collectoris [quære], 983. Collector was a title given to Gabriel Biel, author of the *Collectorium in iv libros Sententiarum* (Petri Lombardi), but the particular oratio cannot readily be identified.

Bigls (?), see Pronosticon.

Blesensis, Petrus, see Petrus Blesensis.

Bo... see Copia rerum; Copia verborum.

Boethius, Anicius Manlius Severinus, see Faber, Jacobus, Stapulensis.

Boecius [de consolatione] cum commento, 1868.

Boetius de consolatione cum tribus commentis, 1428. Not readily identified.

Boetius de consolatione et disciplina scholarum, 883.

Bonaventura, S.

Opera Bonaventure antiqua [Argentorati 1482, fol.], 822.

Breviloquium [de Sacra Scriptura] Bonaventurae, 1215.

Psalterium [beatae Virginis Mariae] Bonaventurae, 1125.

Dyeta salutis [Bonaventurae], 137, 552.

Sermones Bonaventurae, 1904.

Soliloquium [de quatuor exercitiis] Bonaventurae, 1750.

Bonifacius VIII, papa: see Decretales (Sextus liber).

Boy bishop. Sermo Episcopi puerorum, 301. The full title is 'In die Innocencium Sermo pro Episcopo puerorum' Wynkyn de Worde, n. d. 4°: in the British Museum: a copy was sold in the Fuller Russell sale 26 June 1885. See Dibdin, who proves that the book was printed before 1496.

Brant, Sebastian.

Expositiones titulorum juris Paris [per Sebastianum Brant collectae], 1345.

Facetus docens mores [Liber Facetus docens mores juvenum per Sebastianum Brant], 770.

Breviarium, see Portiforium.

Breviarium Praedicatorum. Breviarium praedicatorum antiquum, 503.

Breviarium Romanum. Breviarium Romanum pro fratribus Augustinianis, 764. The Austin friars to whom this book was sold occupied part of the present site of Wadham College.

Bricot, Thomas, see *Logica*.

Bricot super Logicam [Aristotelis], 1203. This seems to be the *Textus abbreviatus totius Logicae Aristotelis*.

Textus logicae Bricot super logicam, 500. Probably the same as the entry above.

Bricot super octo libros Physicorum [Aristotelis], 823, (cum aliis) 865, (cum aliis) 1054.

Brulefer, Stephanus. *Formalitates Brulifer* [in doctrinam Scoti], 1376.

Brundelshelm, Conradus de, see *Soccus*.

Bruno, Henricus, see *Henricus de Piro*.

Bucolica, see *Mantuanus*, Baptista; *Virgilius*, Publius Maro.

Burgo, Joannes de, see *Joannes de Burgo*.

Buridanus, Joannes. *Buridanus super Ethicam* [Aristotelis], [Paris, 1513], 334. There is an edition, Paris, 1489, slightly different in title.

Burley, Walter.

Burleus super Ethicam [Aristotelis], 1667.

Burleus super Logicam [Gualteri Burlei Expositio super artem veterem Porphyrii et Aristotelis], 138, 728, 933, 1419, 1598, 1602, 1712.

Vita omnium philosophorum [Liber de vita ac moribus philosophorum et poetarum per Gualterum Burleum], 1420, 1707.

Vita philosophorum parva, 458.

Burleus super libros Posteriorum [Analyticorum Aristotelis], 1238.

Burleus super Posteriora, et 5 alii, 1557.

Bush, Paul, see *Psalmi*.

Caesarius, Joannes. *Logica Cesarii*, 1460. No edition of *Caesarius's Logica* before 1529 appears to be known.

Caictanus, see *Gaetanus*.

Calepinus, Ambrosius.

Calepinus, 783, 1023.

Calepinus antiquus, 518.

Calepinus novus, 95, 1065, 1316, 1585.

These are editions of the *Dictionarium copiosissimum* of *Calepinus*, explaining Latin words by Latin. The earliest issue appears to be in 1502, and there were two in 1520.

Calerio, Philippus de Monte, see *Philippus de Monte Calerio*.

Canonicum jus, see *Jus canonicum*.

Canonicus, Johannes, see *Johannes*, *Canonicus*.

Capistranis, Joannes de, see *Johannes de Capistranis*.

Carmen juvenile. *Carmen juvenile* [quære], 575.

Caro, Hugo de Sancto, see *Hugo de S. Caro*.

Carols, see *Christmas Carols*.

Carolus, see *Maneken*, *Carolus*.

Carthusianus ordo, see *Primarium*.

Carving.

The booke of karvinge, 1515.

Karvinge, 220, 943.

Two editions of this book are known, printed in 1508 and 1513, both by Wynkyn de Worde. In the Bodleian there is an undated one by E. Allde.

Cassiodorus. *Cassiodorus super Psalterium* [Bâle, 1491], 1505.

Castello, Adrianus de, see *Adrianus de Castello*.

Casus, see *Decretales*, *Decretum*.

Casus Lion [*Casus longi super Institutis* (?), Lugd., 1508, fol.], 1474.

Casus super Instituta [Justiniani], 1607.

Casus breves.

Casus breves [Decretalium], 1934, 1935.

Hain does not quote any edition with this title instead of 'Casus summarii,' before A. D. 1485: but see *Johannes de Turnout*.

Summarii casus super Instituta [Justiniani], [quære], 1858.

Casus juris civilis, see *Johannes de Turnout*.

Casus papales. *Casus papales* [episcopales et abbatiales], 15, 224.

Catherine, St., see *Katharine*, St.

Cato.

Cato cum commento, 1589.

Cato cum commento Erasmi, 1449, 1782.

Cato sine commento, 878.

Cato van i quaternus, 1015.

These editions of the *Disticha* or *Præcepta moralia* of *Cato* cannot be identified.

Cebes.

Tabula Cebetis, 657, 749, 862.

Tabule Cebetis, 824.

Cerasinus, St. The lyf of san Kerasinus [quære], 1625.

Cesarius, see *Caesarius*, Joannes.

Chiromantia.

Chiromantia de manu, 894.

Chiromantia de manu Ve[netiis] [*Chiromantica scientia naturalis*], 18, 1427.

All the anonymous editions of the

Chiromantia appear to belong to the fifteenth century.

Christ, see *Jesus Christ*.

Christiani, see *Speculum Christianorum*.

Christmas carols.

Kesmes corals, 1252, 1407, 1538, 1694, 1697, 1701, 1728, 1763, 1765, 1786, 1798, 1828, 1838, 1842, 1848.

These were issued as single leaves for 1^d. or of two leaves for 2^d. The earliest Christmas carol known to exist is a unique single-leaf fragment 'newly enprinted at London . . . by Wynkyn de Worde' in 1521, in the Bodleian Library. A complete undated collection, four leaves, very similar, is also in that Library. See Dibdin, ii. 250.

Chronica Angliae. *Chronica Angliae*, 993, 1027. A small book in two quaterni, of which perhaps no record is known.

Chrysostomus, S. Johannes. *Opera Crisostomi*, 1157, 1492.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius.

Epistolae.

Epistolae Tullii cum commento, 82, 787, 801, 1206, 1578.

Epistolae Tullii sine commento, 37, 56, 99, 188, 788, 945.

Epistolae Tullii doct^{ri} [?], 356.

De Officiis.

a. *Textus Tullii de officiis minimus*, 5.

b. *Tullius de officiis ab Erasmo*, 464, 496.

c. *Tullius de officiis cum commento*, 66, 127, 753, 1066, 1476, 1579, 1884.

d. *Tullius de officiis minimus*, 1416, 1846.

e. *Tullius de officiis sine commento*, 452, 1423.

Probably all these editions combined the *de Amicitia* and other treatises with the *de Officiis*. 1884 may be Hain 5271 (cum commento Petri Marsi, Venet. 1482). The editio minima may well be the only duodecimo issue mentioned in Panzer, Venet. 1515.

Orationes, see *Asconius Pedianus*, Quintus.

Orationes Tullii, 57.

Philippicae.

Philippica Tullii cum commento, 469.

Philippica Tullii cum commento, Paris, 1165.

This last must be 'M. T. Ciceronis Philippicae cum annotationibus Fr. Maturantii & Philippi Beroaldi,'

Parrisiis per Nicolaum de Pratis, 1509, fol.: price in Oxford 1s. 8d.

Rhetorica.

Rhetorica Tullii litera Italica, 75, 1075.

Rhetorica Tullii textus ad Herennium, 1173.

Synonyma.

Synonyma Tullii, 316, 376, 792, 1005, 1008, 1010.

Synonyma Tullii parva, 1628.

This spurious treatise contains lists of so-called synonymous terms in Latin.

Tusculanae quaestiones.

Quaestiones Tusculanarum cum commento [Philippi Beroaldi], 59.

Ciclus, see *Cyclus*.

Cid (?), see *Siege of the Kid*.

Cisterciensis ordo, see *Diurnale*; *Misale*; *Primarium*.

Civile jus, see *Jus civile*.

Clementinae constitutiones, see *Andreas*, Johannes; *Decretales*; *Johannes de Imola*.

Clerici, see *Stella clericorum*.

Clichtovius, Jodocus, see *Johannes*, Damascenus; *Faber*, Jacobus, Stapulensis.

Codex, see *Justinianus*.

Cognitio, see *Gratia*.

Cokery, see *Cookery*.

Collectanea adagiorum, see *Adagia*.

Collector, see *Biel*, Gabriel.

Colloquia, see *Erasmus*, Desiderius.

Colloquium. *Familiale colloquium* [quære], 1447.

Colonia, Johannes de, see *Johannes de Colonia*.

Comestor, Petrus. *Scholastica historia* [P. Comestoris], 402, 965, 1308, 1668.

Compendium medicinae, see *Gilbertus Anglicus*.

Compendium theologiae, see *Albertus Magnus*; *Erasmus*, Desiderius.

Complot . . .

Complot . . . , 1932.

Complot . . . p . . . , 1933.

The words are quite clear: the contraction following *t* would stand for -s, -es, -is, or -us. Conceivably a volume of the Complutensian polyglot Bible is alluded to.

Composita verborum, see *Sinthemius*, Johannes.

Computus.

Computus manualis Oxoniae, 313, 460.

Computus Oxoniae manualis, 760.

The only known copy of this is in the University Library at Cambridge,

- bearing the title 'Compotus manualis ad usum Oxoniensem,' printed at Oxford by Carolus Kyrfoth, 1519, 4°.
- Conardus*, see *Dialogus Couardi*.
- Conclusiones sententiarum*. *Conclusiones sententiarum* [quaere], 1916. Probably a compendium of the Sentences of Petrus Lombardus: but the title would equally suit a grammatical or rhetorical work.
- Concordantiae Bibliae*.
Concordantiae Bibliae, 404, 490, 1512.
 Works with this or similar title were issued by Conradus de Alemannia, Johannes abbas Nivellensis, and no doubt others: see Fabricius, *Bibl. modii aevi*, s. v. *Conradus*.
- Concordantiae juris canonici cum Sacra Scriptura* [per Johannem Nivellensem], 1906.
- Concordantiae thematizandi*. *Concordantiae thematizandi* [quaere], 1913.
- Confession*, see *Ballads*; *R...*
Confession, 426, 541, 1099, 1590, 1724.
Confession folio, 64, 281, 297, 326, 1658.
Confession, one folio, 383, 421, 427, 468, 476, 481, 527.
 This single-sheet publication seems to have entirely perished.
- Confessionale*, see *Aquinas*, Thomas S.; *Godeschalcus*, Joannes; *Hieronymus*, S.; *Nider*, Johannes.
- Confitendi*, de modo, see *Modo confitendi*, de.
- Conradus de Alemannia*, see *Concordantiae Bibliae*.
- Conradus de Brundelsheim*, see *Soccus*.
- Consolatorium*, see *Nider*, Johannes.
- Constantinus*, see *Lascaris*, Constantinus.
- Constitutiones Clementinae*, see *Clementinae constitutiones*.
- Constitutiones legatarum*. *Constitutiones legatarum*, 1368. Perhaps the only separate edition of these Constitutions before 1521 is the Paris one of 1506.
- Constitutiones provinciales*, see *Lyndewode*, Gulielmus.
- Contemplation of sinners*. *Contemplation of sinners* [Lond. by Wynkyn de Worde, 1499], 811. See *Dibdin*.
- Cookery*.
 The booke of kockery, 905, (cokeri) 1442, (kokery) 1815.
 Cokery, 219.
- The only edition before 1521 of the Book of Cookery is that by Richard Pynson at London, 1500, described in *Dibdin*: but only seen on one occasion by Herbert, and then in a perhaps unique copy at Bulstrode in the possession of the Duchess of Portland at the close of the last century.
- Copia rerum*, see *Erasmus*, Desiderius.
- Copia rerum de bonis*.
Copia de bonis [quaere], 1440.
Copia rerum de bo [quaere], 1441.
- Copia verborum de bonis*.
Copia verborum de bo [quaere], 1450.
Copia verborum Paris [quaere], 1446.
- Copus*, Guilielmus, see *Galenus*, Claudius.
- Corboliensis*, Aegidius, see *Aegidius Corboliensis*.
- Cordiale*, see *Quatuor novissima*.
- Cornelius*. *Pronosticon Cornelii* [quaere], 309.
- Cornelius Nepos*, see *Nepos*, Cornelius.
- Corni*—(?), see *Andreas*, Johannes.
- Corpus canonicum* or *canonici juris*, see *Jus canonicum*.
- Corpus juris civilis*, see *Jus civile*.
- Corui*—(?), see *Andreas*, Johannes.
- Couardus*, see *Dialogus Couardi*.
- Crab*, Gilbert. *Introductiones* [?] *Crab super Ethicam* [Aristotelis], 1402. This seems to refer to Gilbert Crab mentioned in *Tanner Biblioth. Brit.-Hibernica* [Lond. 1748], but the only known printed work of his which can be alluded to is the *Tractatus terminorum moralium*, Paris, by Jean Petit, n. d. (Adelung's ed. of C. G. Jöcher's *Gelehrtenlexico*, vol. ii. p. 503, Leipz. 1787). See art. 1353.
- Crescentiis*, Petrus de, see *Petrus de Crescentiis*.
- Crotus*, Rubianus, see *Epistolae obscurorum virorum*.
- Cura clericalis*. *Cura clericalis*, 223, 267, 523, 589, 1034, 1124, 1294. A foreign edition of this little manual of clerical duties.
- Curati*, see *Exornatorium curatorum*; *Guido de Monte Rocherio*; *Interrogationes curatorum*; *Parochiale*; *Speculum curatorum*.
- Cyclus*.
Ciclus, 131, 235, 362, 526, 1055, 1327, 1374, 1519, 1531, 1542, 1755.
Ciclus pronosticon, 359.
Ciclus vel almanack, 7, 11, 78, 145,

290, 305, 345, 366, 435, 495, 580, 655, 869, 903, 959.

Perhaps no copy survives of this work, probably a single sheet with the months and festivals disposed in a circular form.

Daches, Augustinus, see *Datus*, Augustinus.

Damascenus, Johannes, see *Johannes* Damascenus.

Datus, Augustinus.

Augustinus Dachus, 437.

Augustinus Daches . . . Rowan, 1546.

No Rouen edition of the 'Elegantiae Latini sermonis' or other grammatical or rhetorical work of this author seems to be known.

David, King, see *Psalterium*.

Declamationes Louvaniensium, see *Louvanium*.

Decretales, see *Casus breves*; *Innocentius* IV, papa; *Tedeschi*, Nicolaus de.

Decretales cum casibus, 1638.

Textus Decretalium Paris, 1587.

Textus Decretalium parvum, 1397.

Editions of the Decretals of Pope Gregory IX.

Sextus liber Decretalium.

Sextus cum Clementinis Paris magnus, 1163.

Sextus cum Clementinis parvus, 881.

Sextus Decretalium, 1863.

Sextus per se, 720.

Sextus textus per se, 1102.

Textus Sexti parvus, 1718.

Textus Sexti per se, 799.

Editions of the Sixth book of the Decretals by Pope Boniface VIII.

Decretum.

Decretum magnum cum casibus, 815.

Decretum parvum Kerver [Paris, Thielmann Kerver], 1562.

The second entry is not recorded in Panzer, where Kerver printed from 1497 to 1534, unless *Decretum* refers not to the *Decretum Gratiani*, but to the *Decretales* of Pope Gregory IX.

Dedicus, Johannes. *Quaestiones Dedicis super Ethicam* [Aristotelis], 196, 311, 1123. Of the 'Questiones moralissime super libros Ethicorum . . . Joannis Dedicis,' Oxford, 1518, 4°, here referred to, two copies only are at present known, in Jesus College, Oxford, and the University Library, Cambridge.

Destructorium. *Destructorium vitiorum*, 325.

Devoti, see *Præcordiale devotorum*.

Diaeta salutis, see *Bonaventura*, S.

Dialogus Couardi. *Dialogus Couardi* [Conardi?] [quaere], 1134, 1274.

Dialogus Julii, see *Julius II*, papa.

Diascorides, see *Dioscorides*.

Dictionarium, see *Lexicon*.

Dictionarius in tribus [voluminibus] magnus, 1808.

Dictionarium Graecum. *Dictionarius Grecus*, 225. This may be the Aldine Dict. Graeco-Latinum, Venice, 1497, or the Dict. Graecum, Ferrariæ, 1510.

Dictionarius pauperum. *Dictionarius pauperum* [in usum praedicantium], 150, 734.

Dinus, see *Dynus*.

Dionysius Areopagita.

Opera Dyonisii cum commento, 1539.

Opera Dyonisii in cong . . . [?] cum commento, 151.

Opera Dyonisii nova, 1317, 1790.

These may be in Greek or Latin.

Dionysius Areopagita. *Epistole Dyonisii*, 1897. This can hardly be other than the 'Dionysii Areopagite Epistola ad Timotheum de vita Petri et Pauli,' Latine, Cologne, 1478, 4°.

Dionysius Carthusianus.

Dyonisius de statu [et vita] sacerdotum [etc.], 261.

Dyonisius de [statu et] vita sacerdotum [etc.], 525.

Dionysius de Leewis, alias Rikel, see *Hugo de S. Caro*.

Dioscorides. *Dioscorides Venes*, 871.

Several separate works of Dioscorides, as well as his *Opera* were printed at Venice before 1520.

Discipulus, see *Herolt*, Johannes; *Speculum discipuli*.

Diurnale Cistercianum. *Diurnale Cistercianum*, 1288. I find no record of this book.

Diurnale Romanum. *Diurnale Romanum antiquum* [Venice, 1496, 8°], 218.

Diurnale Sarum. *Diurnale Sarum*, 298. I find no record of such a book.

Doctores, see *Pharetra doctorum*; *Fabulae* (diversorum doctorum).

Doctrinale, see *Alanus de Insulis*.

Doctrinale mortis. *Doctrinale mortis*, 821. The ordinary authorities do not mention a Latin work with this title: the 'Doctrynalle of Dethe' was printed by Wynkin de Worde, n. d., 4°.

Dominicani, see *Breviarium Praedicatorum*.

Donatus, Aelius, see *Terentius*, Publius Afer.

Donatus deuotions, 1019. This is no doubt the 'Donatus deuotionis de octo partibus orationis . . . , impressum per Johannem Rastel,' known to exist from the MS. memoranda of Herbert, printed in Dibdin, iii. 109, and this mention.

Dorbellus, Nicolaius and Petrus, see Nicolaius and Petrus de Orbellis.

Dormi secure, see *Maidstone*, Richard.

Douland, John, see *Musica*.

Duns Scotus, Johannes, see *Albertus* (Sigandus?); *Brulefer*, Stephanus.

Omnia opera Scoti in communi forma cum quodlibetis [Venice, Vindelin de Spira, n. d.], 1891.

Formalitates Scoti paris [*quaere*], 665, 761, 1111, 1186.

Formalitates Scoti t^{re}te [Antonii Trombetae?], 517, 1041.

Formalitates Trembeti, 1430(?), 1517.

Only one separate edition of this work as edited by Antonius Trombeta appears to be mentioned, Venice, 1514, fol.

Philosophia Scoti [*quaere*], 85.

Philosophia Scoti parva [*quaere*], 314, 1778.

Quodlibeta Scoti in communi forma [= *Quaestiones quodlibete editae a fratre Ioanne Duns . . . per Thomam Penketh Anglicum . . . emendate*, Venice, 1481, 4^o], 1892. This is the only edition 'in communi forma' before 1484.

Scotus novus in duobus [voluminibus], Paris, 1749.

Scotus novus ligatus in tribus [voluminibus], Venetiis, 666, 1435.

The first may be an edition of *Scotus on the Sentences*, Paris, 1519, fol.: but Panzer does not mention any Venice edition later than 1506.

Quartum Scoti, 1946.

Scotus super Quarto Sententiarum [Petri Lombardi] parvus, 49, 1732.

Only folio editions appear to be known.

Universalis Scoti, 1711.

Universalis Scoti sine Mau[rício], 1603, 1655.

This is *Quaestiones Joannis Scoti super Universalibus Porphyrii et super Praedicamentis* [= *Categoriis*] et *Perihermeniis* [= *de Elocutione Aristotelis*]: 'Mau' probably refers to a work expounding Duns Scotus by Mauricius de Portu Hibernicus, archiep. Tuamensis.

Durandus, Gulielmus.

Rationale divinorum officiorum, 1883.

Rationale divinorum [officiorum] Paris [1475, fol.] 1646.

Dynus de Muxello. *Dynus de regulis juris*, 782.

Dyonisius, see *Dionysius*.

Ecclesia, see *Hugo de S. Caro* (*Speculum ecclesiae*).

Ecclesiastica historia, see *Eusebius*.

Eglamour, Sir, see *Sir Eglamour*.

Elegantia, see *Valla*, Laurentius.

Elegantiae, see *Erasmus*, Desiderius.

Elegantiae terminorum [ex Laurentio Valla aliisque, Daventriae, 1495, 4^o], 1834.

Elegantiarum viginti praecepta [ad conficiendas epistolas], Paris [1493, 8^o], 315. This may be F. Niger's *Regulae elegantiarum*.

Elegantiolae, see *Datus*, Augustinus.

Enchiridion militis, see *Erasmus*, Desiderius.

Enchiridion sacerdotale. *Enchiridion sacerdotale* [*quaere*], 448, 991.

England, see *Anglia*.

Episcopus puerorum, see *Boy bishop*.

Epistola exhortatoria, see *Erasmus*, Desiderius.

Epistolae, see *Lee*, Edward, archbishop of York; *Maneken*, Carolus.

Epistolae, 1180.

Epistolae . . . 1952.

Epistolae illustrium virorum.

Epistolae illustrium virorum ab Erasmo, 147, 456.

The collection generally known by the first words of this title was partly by, and partly collected by, Angelus Politianus. Perhaps the reference is to the 'Epistolae aliquot illustrium virorum ad Des. Erasmus et huius ad illos, selectae et editae a Petro Aegidio,' Lovanii, 1516, 4^o.

Epistolae obscurorum virorum.

Epistolae obscurorum virorum, 447, 1092.

These famous letters were written by Rubianus Crotus, assisted in the 2nd part by Ulric de Hutten.

Epistolare, see *Paulus*, S., apostolus.

Erasmus, Desiderius, see *Adagia*;

Biblia — *Novum Testamentum*;

Cato; *Epistolae illustrium virorum*;

Hieronymus, S.; *Lucianus*; *Modo confitendi*, de.

Annotationes appo^{le} Erasmi [*quaere*], 1400.

Apologia, see (*Erasmus*) *de tribus linguis*.

Apologia Erasmi. *De ratione studii*, 1043. Two separate works: but

which of Erasmus's *Apologiae* is referred to is doubtful.

Apologia contra Lay [*Apologia Erasmi Roterodami . . . qua respondet duabus inuectivis Eduardi Lei*, Colon. 1520 4°], 773, 786. This entry may help to settle the date of publication.

Apologia in principio erat sermo, 769, 1093, 1182.

Apologia in principio erat verbum, 1243.

Apologia scilicet sermo in principio erat sermo, 636.

In principio erat sermo, 1074, 1170.

Sermo in principio erat sermo, 670, 739, 804, 852.

Apologia. These are abbreviations of the '*Apologia Erasmi Roterodami, refellens quorundam seditiosos clamores apud populum qui velut impium insectabantur, quod verterit in principio erat sermo . . .*' Basileae apud Io. Frobenium, 1520, a treatise against those who objected to the *Logos* of the New Testament being translated by *sermo* and not *verbum*. Incidentally the sale of the book on 26 April 1520 in Oxford gives information as to the probable date of its first appearance.

Apologia secunda Erasmi [*quaere*], 1401.

Bellum Erasmi [*Dulce bellum inexpertis*], 354, 1009, 1045, 1754.

Colloquia Erasmi, 177, 701, 1201, 1266, 1536, 1680, 1783.

Colloquia Erasmi, Alst [*quaere*], 688, 1195, 1261.

Colloquia Erasmi, de q^{us} [*quaere*], 1387.

Colloquia Erasmi, Lovanii, 1599, 1739.

Colloquia Erasmi, Paris [*quaere*], 209, 250, 274, 328, 342, 587, 619, 695, 914, 1320.

Colloquia Erasmi, Wenken [de Worde, London, 1519], 363, 485, 637, 835, 980, 1284, 1584, 1601, 1752, 1832.

Colloquia Erasmi in Graeco [Erasmi], 1073.

Colloquiorum Erasmi [liber] Wenken [de Worde, London, 1519], 271, 1108, 1119.

Colloquiorum Graece et Latine [liber Erasmi], 295, 658.

Colloquium Erasmi Paris [*quaere*], 17, 105.

Formula Colloquiorum [Erasmi] in Graeco, 360.

Formulae Colloquiorum, 985.

Formulae Colloquiorum Erasmi Alst [*quaere*], 1272.

Formulae Colloquiorum [Erasmi] Wenken [de Worde, London, 1519], 1411.

Liber Colloquiorum Graece [Erasmi], 1670.

Liber Colloquiorum Graece et Latine [Erasmi], 1727.

Liber Colloquiorum in Graeco [Erasmi], 1690.

The bibliography of the *Colloquia* of Erasmus is nowhere fully drawn out: Graesse affirms the identity of the *Formulae Colloquiorum* issued in 1516 with Erasmus's *Colloquia*, stated to have been first issued in 1518; Brunet denies it. Neither they nor Panzer know of a Paris edition as early as 1520.

Compendium theologiae Erasmi [*Ratio seu methodus compendio perveniendi ad veram theologiam*], 388 (comp. theol. ab Erasmo), 1039.

De constructione Erasmi, 1321.

Erasmus de constructione, 81, 89, 185, 415, 486, 537, 618, 620, 626, 627, 696, 700, 759, 939, 940, 984, 1017, 1174, 1202, 1388, 1478, 1568, 1617, 1833.

Erasmus de constructione, Basil., 860, 1164, 1283.

Erasmus de constructione, Lovani, 1141, 1537.

Erasmus de constructione verborum, 161.

These refer to '*De constructione octo partium orationis*.'

Copia rerum [Erasmi] Basil., 774.

Copia rerum Erasmi, Basil., 628, 973, 1354.

Copia rerum Erasmi, Paris [1514], 46, 265, 698, 1264.

Copia rerum Erasmi, Paris, magnum [1514], 1200.

Copia rerum Erasmi, Wenken [de Worde, London: *quaere*], 449.

Copia rerum et verborum Basil., 1091.

Copia rerum et verborum Paris, 1114.

Copia rerum et verborum parva, 955.

Copia rerum magna [Erasmi] Basil., 160, 988.

Copia rerum [Erasmi] Paris, 1523.

Copia verborum Erasmi parva, 16.

These are copies of the '*De duplici copia verborum et rerum*:' but no edition by Wynkyn de Worde so early as this appears to be known.

Declarationes Erasmi [Colon. 1518, 4°], 694, 825, 1007, 1374. The fuller title is '*Erasmi . . . declara-*

tiones duae, altera exhortatoria ad matrimonium, altera artis medicae laudes complectens.

Elegantie Epistole Erasmi [*quatre*], 353.

Enchiridion Basil Erasmus, 1414.

Enchiridion Erasmi, 385, 1422.

Enchiridion Erasmi Colonie [1519], 1159.

Enchiridion Erasmi Lovanii [1520], 1367, 1377, 1389.

Enchiridion Erasmi parue, 644 [Parma?], 1343 (?), 1738.

Enchiridion Erasmi paruum, 568, 1439, 1468.

Enchiridion militis [Erasmi], 754.

Enchiridion parvum [Erasmi] Alst, 1234.

These are editions of the *Enchiridion* militis Christiani.

Epistola [D. Erasmi] exhortatoria [ad capessendam virtutem, Colon. 1519], 128.

Epistole Erasmi, 938. This may be the 'Epistolae aliquot Erasmi et ad hunc aliorum.'

Farrago Epistolarum Erasmi Basil [1519, fol.], 347. The fuller title is 'Farrago nova Epistolarum Des. Erasmi ad alios et aliorum ad hunc.'

Morie Erasmi cum commento, 457, 1204.

Morie Erasmi sine commento, 264.

Editions of the *Moriae* Encomium, or Praise of folly.

Paraphrasis Erasmi, 110. This cannot be identified.

Erasmus ad Corinthios, 86.

Paraphrasis [Erasmi] ad Corinthios, 956.

Des. Erasmi paraphrasis in Epistolas Pauli ad Corinthios.

Erasmus ad Galatas, 669.

Paraphrasis [Erasmi] ad Galatas, 957.

Des. Erasmi paraphrasis in Epistolam Pauli ad Galatas.

Erasmus ad Romanos, 87, 747.

Des. Erasmi paraphrasis in Epistolam Pauli ad Romanos.

Similia Erasmi [Parabolarum sive Similium liber], 111.

Erasmus de tribus linguis, 1011.

Latomus de tribus linguis, 1012.

These were probably issued together as 'Erasmi Roterodami Apologia refellens suspensiones quorundam dictantium dialogum D. Jacobi Latomi de tribus linguis et ratione studii theologici conscriptum fuisse adversus ipsum. De trium linguarum et studii theologici ratione dialogus

per Jacobum Latomum: issued at Bâle, Louvain and Paris in 1519.

Liber Erasmi, 1265.

Liber of Erasmus, 1079.

Opusculum Erasmi, 1279.

The lyf of saint Erasmus [London by Julian Notary, n. d., 4°], 1110.

Esopus, see *Aesopus*.

Ethica, see *Aristoteles*; Jo—.

Evangelia, see *Biblia*.

Euclid.

Geometria Euclidis, 951.

Geometria Euclidis, Paris [1516, fol. : or n. d. 4°], 1263, 1574.

Eusebius Pamphili.

Ecclesiastica historia [Eusebii (?), cum Bedae Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum], 634.

Eusebius de Viris illustribus, 1869.

This is perhaps an error for St. Jerome's *Liber* de viris illustribus [Augsburg, Günther Zain, n. d.].

Exempla. *Exempla*... [sacrae scripturae?], 1939.

Exornatorium curatorum.

Exhonoratorium curatorum, 63, 442, 908, 1211, 1285.

Exhonoratorium curatorum, Paris, 1293, 1336, 1350, 1373, 1506.

Exhonoratorium curatorum, Pynson, 530.

Exhonoratorium curatorum, 307, 445, 524, 798, 1026, 1040, 1098, 1610.

Exhonoratorium curatorum, magnum, 1817.

Exhonoratorium curatorum, Paris, 1344, 1386.

Exhonoratorium curatorum, parvum, 900, 1526, 1753, 1762.

Exhonoratorium curatorum, magnum, 1631.

These are editions of the 'Exornatorium curatorum,' of which the only edition which may be before 1521 mentioned in the ordinary bibliographies is that of Wynkyn de Worde, London, n. d., 4°, which is in the British Museum. The Bodleian possesses one by Julian Notary, London, 1519, 4°: none printed at Paris or by Pynson are known.

Expositiones modorum significandi, see *Josse*, Johannes, de Marvilla.

Expositiones titulorum juris, see *Brant*, Sebastian.

Eyb, Albertus ab, see *Albertus* ab Eyb.

F, see *Primarium*.

Faber, Jacobus, Stapulensis, see *Johannes* Damascenus.

Arithmetica [Fabri?], 1268.

Arithmetica Fabri, 247, 1049.

Arithmetica Fabri Boethii, 1772.

Editions of the Introductio Fabri in Arithmetica Boethii.

Faber super Epistolas Pauli, 1493.

Ethica Fabri cum commento [Clichtovii], 208, 1052, 1390.

Ethica Fabri cum commento [Clichtovii] parva, 92, 185, 422, 600, 851.

Ethica Fabri parva, 808.

These are editions of the Introductio in Ethicam Aristotelis cum commento Jodoci Clichtovii.

Introductiones Fabri parvae, 69, 1155.

Introductiones Fabri super Logicam [Aristotelis], 67, 401.

Logica Fabri cum commento, 597, 610, 1675, 1746, 1760, 1839.

These may be the Paraphrases in Logicam Aristotelis, but editions before 1521 do not appear to be recorded.

Metaphysica Fabri, 887.

Metaphysica Fabri noua, 827, 1695.

There is a Metaphysica introductio by Faber printed at Paris in 1515: and an Introductio in Metaphysicorum libros Aristotelis by him (Par. 1493, 4°).

Politica Fabri cum commento, 207.

Politica Fabri parva, 162.

These may be the 'In Politica Aristotelis introductio, adjecto commentario Jod. Clichtovii' (Par. 1516, fol.), and the 'Introductiuncula in Politica Aristotelis et Oeconomica Xenophontis.'

The bibliography of this author appears to be at present very inadequately made out.

Faber, Wenceslaus, see Johannes de Sacro Bosco (Sphaera Fabri).

Fabulae. Fabulae diversorum doctorum [quaere], 355, 454, 1156, 1369, 1448, 1452. A 'Fabulae diversorum authorum' was printed at Strasburg in 1516, 1517, etc. in 4°.

Facetus, see Brant, Sebastian.

Familiare colloquium, see Colloquium.

Farrago epistolarum, see Erasmus, Desiderius.

Festial, see Mircus, Johannes.

Festival, see Mircus, Johannes.

Festum de nomine Jesu, see Jesus.

Ff. Ff vetus textus parvum [quaere], 1359.

Figurae Bibliae, see Biblia.

Fisher, John, Bishop of Rochester. Sermones episcopi Rosester in Englis, 927. This may be the two sermons by Bishop Fisher printed

by Wynkyn de Worde (Lond. 1509 and n.d.), bound together.

Flores legum. Flores legum [secundum ordinem alphabeti], 1425.

Flores poetarum. Flores poetarum [de virtutibus et vitiis], 1887. More than one undated edition may be before 1484.

Forlivio, Jacobus de, see Jacobus de Forlivio.

Formalitates, see Brulefer, Stephanus; Duns Scotus, Johannes.

Formulae colloquiorum, see Erasmus, Desiderius.

Formulae epistolarum, see Maneken, Carolus.

Formularium.

Formularius [advocatorum et] procuratorum [Curiae Romanae], 1860.

Formularius instrumentorum [ad usum Curiae Romanae], 1861.

Fortalium fidei, see Alphonsus a Spira.

Four sons of Aymon. The 4 sons of Aymon, 1063. Of the edition by Caxton (1489?) only one imperfect copy is known: of Wynkyn de Worde's (1504) not one.

Fox, Richard, Bishop of Winchester, see Benedictus, S.

Frans, see French.

French and English. Frans end Englis, 117, 942. No doubt Caxton's Vocabulary in French and English (1483?).

Gabriel de Barletta. Sermones Baralete, 286.

Gactanus, or Caietan, de Thienis. Gaytanus de anima, 1865. A commentary on the De Anima of Aristotle.

Galenus, Claudius.

Opera Lunacri translata Galieni, 429.

Probably Linacre's translation of either the *de tuenda sanitate* or *de temperamentis* of Galen.

Ars parva Galieni, 408. This may serve to fix the latest possible year for an undated edition referred to by Panzer.

Galienus de curatione morborum [quaere], 278.

Galienus de notitia locorum [affectorum, interprete Guil. Copo], 1736.

Galienus de tuenda sanitate [Latine interprete Thoma Linacro, Paris, 1517, fol.], 277, 430.

Galeottus Martius, Narniensis. Galiotus de homine, 702.

Galienus, see Galenus, Claudius.

Gambilionibus, Angelus de, de Aretio. Angelus super Instituta [Lectura super omnibus Institutionum libris],

Spirae, 1480, fol., or Mediolani, 1483, fol., 1857. 'Angelum' in 1943, 1944, may refer to the same.

Gaytanus, see *Gaetanus*.

Gaza, Theodorus, see *Aristoteles—Historia Animalium*.

Liber primus Theodori in Graeco, 143, 390, 567, 1544, 1664, 1689, 1692, 1764.

Liber secundus Theodori in Graeco, 93, 113, 154, 214, 221, 240, 262, 1059, 1433, 1747, 1774.

Liber secundus [Theodori?] translatus, 114.

Liber Theodori in Graeco parvus, 367.

These entries refer to the *Grammatica Introductionis liber primus*, Graece (Lovanii, 1516, 4°), (eiusdem) *liber secundus*, Graece (not in Panzer), and Erasmus's translation of the second book (Lovanii, 1518, 4°). *Resolutio Theodori Gazae?* antiqua [quaere], 1214.

Gellius, Aulus.

Aulus Gellius *litera Italica* Lyon [1512, 8°], 1269.

Aulus Gellius *Paris magnus*, 1708.

Aulus Gellius *parvus*, 112.

Editions of the *Noctes Atticae*.

Geminiano, Johannes de Sancto, see *Johannes de S. Geminiano*.

Gemma fidei, see *Quadragesimale*.

Georgius Trapezuntius.

Dyaletica Georgii [Trapezuntii? or Vallae?], 1273.

Dyaletica Trapezontii, 767, 1062, 1175, 1191, 1469, 1575.

Dyaletica Trapezontii parvus, 1046, 1721.

Logica Trabesontii, 960, 967, 1086, 1212.

Georgius Vallensis, see *Valla*, Georgius.

Gerson, Johannes. *Sex lectiones Gerson* [Johannis Gerson *Sex lectiones de vita aegritudine et morte animae spirituali duaeque super Marco Goudae*, 1480, 4°], 1871.

Gesta Britannorum. *Gesta Britanorum* [quaere], 484.

Gesta Romanorum.

Gesta Romanorum, 441.

Gesta Romanorum in Englis [Wynkyn de Worde, London, n. d.], 279.

Gesta Romanorum parva (?), 962.

Gests, see *New gests* (?).

Gilbertus Anglicus. *Compendium* [medicine] *Guilberti Anglici* [Lugd., 1510, 4°], 898.

Glossa ordinaria, see *Nicolaus de Lyra*.

Godeschalcius, Johannes.

Confessionale Godeschalci [quaere],

158, 226, 243, 1360, (*Confessionale* ...) 1930.

Praeceptorium Godeschalci [quaere], 1905, 1928 (?), 1929 (?). There is a 4° 'Preceptorium perutile in quo decem sermonibus materia... perstringitur,' printed in the 15th century, with no place or date (*Hain*), which may be this: if so, the 'Sermones Godeschalci' may possibly be the same work.

Sermones Godeschalci [quaere], 396. See the preceding article.

Godfredus. *Summa Godfredi* [quaere], 1862.

Golden Litany. The golde letany, 1107.

This is probably 'The golden Letanye in Englysshe,' printed by John Scot at London, n. d.: and this entry may be valuable as fixing the date of issue before Aug. 22, 1520. Scot's first dated publication is 1521.

Gottschalcus, Johannes, see *Godeschalcius*, Johannes.

Graeca, see *Aesopus*; *Aleander*, Hieronymus; *Aristophanes*; *Dictionarium*; *Dionysius Areopagita*; *Erasmus*, Des.; *Gaza*, Theodorus; *Grammatica*; *Lucianus*; *Primarium*; *Vocabularius*.

Grammatica, see *Datus*, Augustinus; *Erasmus*, Desiderius; *Gaza*, Theodorus; *Guarna*, Andreas; *Lascaris*, Constantinus; *Medulla*; *Qualitate Syllabarum*, de; *Stanbridge*, John; *Urbanus*; *W...*; *Whittington*, Robert; etc.

Graeca. *Grammatica senarii in Graeco*, 936. This is either two works, or the former part as well as the latter is intended to cover 'Senarii Graecanici quingenti... moralem quandam sententiam aut typum proverbialem prae se ferentes' (Argent., 1515, 4°), chiefly a cento from Stobaeus: or the entry refers to some Greek grammar written in hexameters.

Latina. *Grammatica nova*, 318, 840, 845. A work under this title was several times printed in the 15th century: or this may be the *Grammaticae opus novum* (Vienna, 1512, 4°): see also *Guarna*, Andreas.

Grammaticale bellum, see *Guarna*, Andreas.

Grammatices opus novum, see *Guarna*, Andreas.

Gratia. *Opus aureum de veritate gratie* [?: cognitionis?] [quaere], 1282.

Gratianus, see *Decretum*.

Gregorius, S., Magnus.

Opera sancti Gregorii [Par. 1518, fol.], 489, 582.

Moralia Gregorii [seu expositio in Jobum], 557, 831.

Gregorius super Novum Testamentum, 71.

Saint Gregory's Trentals [quaere], 1188, 1251. A fragment of these is in the Douce collection in the Bodleian.

Gregorius IX, papa, see *Decretales*.

Griths, see *Gritsch*, Johannes.

Gritsch, Johannes. *Sermones Griths* in quadagesimale, 289, 779, 867.

Guarna, Andreas.

Bellum grammaticale, 1634.

Grammaticale bellum, 1673.

The title is *Grammatices opus novum . . . Grammaticale bellum Nominis et Verbi regum de principatitate orationis inter se contententium . . . a . . . Andrea Guarna . . .* often printed. This is quite distinct from, though connected with, a later play with the same catch-title, by Leonard Hutten.

Guido de Monte Rocherio.

Manipulus curatorum, 748, 1596.

Manipulus curatorum magnus, 1775.

Manipulus curatorum parvus Rowan [= Rouen, 1494, 16°], 1337.

Manipulus . . . [curatorum?], 1936, 1937.

Guilelmus de Mara.

Epistola Guilermi de Mara [Par. 1514], 784.

Guilelmus de Mara de tribus fugiendis [ventre pluma Venere: Paris, 1512, 4°], 1025.

Guilermus Avernus. *Guilermus de septem sacramentis*, 1572.

Gysce, see *New gysts* (?).

Hackum and Hontigle. *Hackum end Hontigle* [quaere], 1018.

Hadrianus, see *Adrianus*.

Hales, Alexander de, see *Alexander de Hales*.

Hampole, see *Rolle*, Richard, of Hampole.

Haymo, Bishop of Halberstadt. In *divi Pauli Epistolas expositio* (Argent., 1519, 4°), 1490.

Hebraica, see *Alphabetum Hebraicum*.

Heginy (?), see *Sphaera*.

Henno rusticus, see *Sobius*, Jacobus.

Henricus VIII, rex Angliae, see *Whittington*, Robert.

Henricus de Piro. *Henricus de Piro super Instituta* [Justiniani], 1856. There are one 1482 edition and two

undated 15th century editions of this book, by Henricus Bruno, alias de Piro.

Henricus de Zoemerren. *Dyalogi Henrici de Zömeren* [Epitoma in primam partem dialogi G. Ockam, Lovanii, 1481, fol.], 1898.

Herbae, see *Albertus Magnus*.

Herolt, Johannes.

Sermones Discipuli [i. e. Joh. Herolt] de Tempore et Sanctis cum promptuario, 1902.

Sermones Discipuli (parvi) Rowan [= Rouen, 1511, 4°], 849, 1346*, 1457.

Hieronymianus, see *Hieronymus*, S.

Hieronymus, S., see *Vitas patrum*.

Jeronimianus Jo. Andreae [S. Hieronymi Tractatus et Epistolae ex recognitione Joannis Andreae episcopi Aleriensis, Romae, 1468, fol.], 1910.

An Editio Princeps.

Confessionale Jheronimi [quaere], 521.

Epistole Jheronimi, 757.

Epistole tres Jeronimi [edite] ab Erasmo [quaere], 229. No edition edited by Erasmus before 1524 appears to be noticed.

De Viris illustribus, see *Eusebius Pamphili*.

Hisembras, Syr, see *Sir Isenbras*.

Hispanus, Petrus, see *Tartaretus*, Petrus.

Historia ecclesiastica, see *Eusebius*.

Holcot, Robert.

Holcot de remediis peccatorum [quaere], 591.

Holcot super Sapientiam [Salomonis], 1158.

Holcot de septem peccatis mortalibus [quaere], 909.

Hontigle, see *Hackum and Hontigle*.

Hood, Robin, see *Robin Hood*.

Horatius, Quintus Flaccus.

Horatius litera Italica, 1380.

Horatius Paris cum commento, 1624.

Horatius sine commento, 1089.

Textus Horatii litera Italica, 107.

Epistole Horatii cum commento, 1726.

Epistole Horatii sine commento, 1558, 1608, 1681.

Horologium, see *Bertholdus*.

Horses, see *Medicines for horses*.

Hortulus animae. *Ortulus animae cum primario*, 692, 899.

Hortus vocabulorum.

Ortus vocabulorum, 1385.

Ortus vocabulorum Wenken, 333, 1398, 1563.

- The earliest Latin-English lexicon, printed five times by Wynkyn de Worde between 1500 and 1518.
- Hugo de Sancto Caro.*
Hugo de Vienna [alias de S. Caro] super quatuor Evangelia, 1882.
Speculum animae, 364, 776, 880.
Speculum animae [Lovanii, c. 1483, fol. ?], 1941.
The fuller title is Speculum aureum animae peccatricis: the author Hugo de S. Caro, or Dionysius de Leewis alias Rikel.
Speculum ecclesiae, 605. The fuller title is *Spec. eccl. seu expositio missae*: the author Hugo de S. Caro.
- Hugo de Sancto Victore*, see *Humbertus* (*Expositio super Regulam Augustini*).
- Hugo de Vienna*, see *Hugo de Sancto Caro*.
- Humbertus*. *Expositio* [Umberti] super Regulam Augustini, 677. This appears to be the commentary by Humbertus issued with the text at Hagenau 1505-6: with it was issued a work with similar title by Hugo de Sancto Victore.
- Husbandry*. Husbandry, 1323. This may be 'The Boke of Husbandry,' supposed to be printed by Wynkyn de Worde (n. d., 4^o), of which a copy is in the University Library at Cambridge.
- Hutten*, Ulrich de, see *Epistolae obscurorum virorum*.
Dialogus Hutteni, 80, 513. The particular dialogue cannot be identified.
Huttenus de febribus [Febris, dialogus], 514.
- Hymni*.
Hymni cum notis, 1345.
Liber hymnorum cum notis, 1802.
- Jacobus de Forlivio*. Opera Jacobi de Forlivio, 1734. Only editions of separate works of this author are known.
- Jacobus Magni*. Sophologium [inducens animum legentis ad amorem sapientiae: auctore Jacobo Magni], 1920.
- Jacobus de Voragine*. Sermones de Voragine, 635, 1167, 1501.
- Jartuare*. Jartuare [quaere], 322, 1696.
- Jasper*, see *Laet*, Jasper.
- Jerome*, St., see *Hieronymus*, S.
- Jeronymianus*, see *Hieronymus*, S.
- Jeronymus*, see *Hieronymus*, S.
- Jesu Christ*, see *Bertholdus*; *Psalterium*; *Thomas a Kempis*.
Festum de nomine Ihesu, 1013.
Festum de nomine Ihesu, Paris, 979.
Festum de nomine Ihesu parvum, 969.
I do not find these.
Tractatus de passione [Christi] ex sermone [quaere], 970. Many treatises bear the title 'de passione.'
Of the passion [of Christ], 22. This may well be the undated edition, issued by Wynkyn de Worde, of 'The boke of the glorious passion of Our Saviour:' (see Dibdin's *Ames*, ii. 248), or Pynson's of 1508.
Vita Jesu, 911, 1684. Perhaps one of the numerous editions of the work by Ludolphus de Saxonia.
Vita Christi in English, 890. This might be Caxton's *Speculum vitae Christi* (1487? and 1488? fol.): but many treatises bore the name.
Of the woundes of Jesu [quaere], 1671.
- Jheronimus*, see *Hieronymus*, S.
- Imago mundi*. see *Alliaco*, Petrus de.
- Imitatione Christi*, de, see *Thomas a Kempis*.
- Immortalitate animae*, de. De immortalitate animae [quaere], 124.
- Imola*, Johannes de, see *Johannes de Imola*.
- Imperator*. Tractatus de potestate imperatoris [quaere], 163.
- In die Innocentium*, see *Boy-Bishop*.
- In principio erat sermo*, see *Erasmus*, Desiderius—*Apologia*.
- Inghen*, Marsilius ab, see *Marsilius ab Inghen*.
- Innocentes*. In die Innocentium: see *Boy-Bishop*.
- Innocentius*. Innocentius de officio Missae [quaere], 990. Pope Innocent III wrote a work on the Mass, but was it printed so early?
- Innocentius IV*, papa. Innocentius super Decretales, 1801.
- Insolubilia*, see *Logica*.
- Institor*, Henricus. Malleus maleficarum, 1606.
- Instituta*, *Institutiones*, see *Justinianus*.
- Insulis*, Alanus de, see *Alanus de Insulis*.
- Interrogationes curatorum*. Interrogationes curatorum [quaere], 901.
- Joachim*. Joachimus propheta senghi [quaere], 982.
- Job*, see *Biblia*.
- Johannes Andreas*, see *Andreas*, Johannes.
- Johannes Arge*... Johannes Arge super philosophiam [quaere], 463. See *Aristoteles*—*Ethica ad Nicomachum*.

Johannes de Burgo.

Pupilla oculi parva [Johannis de Burgo], 662, 891.

Pupilla oculi [Johannis de Burgo], Rowan [Rouen 1510 or 1516], 1623. A copy is in the Brit. Mus. of the 1510 ed. and in the Bodleian of the 1516 ed.

Johannes, Canonicus. Johannes Canonicus [Quaestiones super octo libros Physicorum Aristotelis], 1522.

Johannes de Capistranis. Johannes Capestranus [tractatus de cupiditate, s. l. et a.], 1885. This entry proves that the dateless edition was issued not later than A. D. 1483.

Johannes Chrysostomus, see Chrysostomus, Johannes.

Johannes de Colonia. Questiones magistrales Scoti super Sententias [Petri Lombardi: = *Johannis de Colonia quaestiones magistrales in ... Scoti volumina ...*, Basil, 1510, 4°], 781.

Johannes Damascenus.

Theologia Damasceni, 238.

Theologia Damasceni cum commento, 1365, 1645.

Theologia Damasceni sine commento, 1541.

These are Latin editions of four treatises by John Damascene, in the translation of Jacobus Faber. The first and last entries may be the edition at Paris by Henricus Stephanus, 1507; the second, with the commentary of Jodocus Clichtovius, from the same press 1512 or 1519.

Johannes, S., Evangelista.

Glosa super Apocalypsim [quaere], 1917.

Saint Jon euangeliste en trelute [?] [quaere], 1553.

Johannes de Imola. Johannes de Ymola super Clementinas [Constitutiones], 1853.

Johannes a Lapide. Resolutorium dubiorum, 266. There is a work of that name (Res. dub. circa celebrationem missarum occurrentium) by Johannes a Lapide.

Johannes Marchesinus, see Marchesinus, Johannes.

Johannes Nicolaus de Milis. Repertorium [juris] Milis, 1854. The book was known as 'Absenti' from the first word.

Johannes, abbas Nivicellensis, see Concordantiae Bibliae.

Johannes de Sacro Bosco. Sphera Fabri, 1570.

Sphera Fabri cum commento, 392.

Sphera parva [Joh. de S. Bosco?], 1618, 1625.

These seem to be copies of the *Opus sphaericum Johannis de Sacro Bosco cum commentario Wenceslai Fabri*.

Johannes de Sancto Geminiano. Sermones de Sancto Geminiano, 1361.

Johannes de Turnout. Casus [breves super totum corpus] juris civilis [per Johannem Turnout], 1859. Hain 15685 or 15686 may be referred to.

Johannes de Turrecremata.

Expositio Johannis de Turre super Psalterio, 109, 1551.

Questiones Johannis de Turrecremata super Evangeliiis [?], 439.

Johannes de Vassolis. Johannes de Vassolis in quarto Sententiarum [Petri Lombardi], 1895. I do not find this author.

Josse, Johannes, de Marvilla, Lotharingus.

Expositiones modorum significandi, 120. This can only refer to an undated edition with the above title printed at Caen by Robert Mace (Bodl.), the first words of which supply the author's name. A work with a similar title is by Albertus Sigandus, which see.

Isenbras, Sir, see Sir Isenbras.

Isidorus, Hispalensis. Isidorus de summo bono, 173, 1424.

Judith. Judeth [quaere], 1217.

Julius II, papa.

Dialogus Julii, 1004, 1135.

Dialogus Julii et Petrum, 455.

More than one undated issue of this satire on Pope Julius II are known, which might be earlier than 1521.

The title in one of them is 'Julius dialogus... quomodo Julius II P. M. post mortem coeli fores pulsando ab ianitore illo D. Petro intromitti nequiverit...' The author was Faustus Andrelinus.

Jus, see Brant, Sebastian (*Expositiones titulorum juris*); *Johannes Nicolaus de Milis* (*Repertorium Juris*); *Repetitiones*; *Vocabularius juris*.

Modus legendi [abbreviaturas in utroque jure] cum aliis [tractatibus], 1715.

Alii parvi libri in jure, 1426.

Jus canonicum, see Clementinae Constitutiones; *Concordantiae Bibliae*; *Decretales*; *Decretum*.

Corpus canonicum magnum Lion [Lugd., 1515, fol.], 853, 1709.

- Corpus canonicum Paris, 1827.
Corpus canonicum parvum Kerver [Paris, Thielmann Kerver], 47, 1486.
Corpus canonicum per Kerver [as above], 1472.
Jus civile, see *Johannes* de Turnout.
Corpus juris civilis Lion [Lugd., 1511, fol.], 1474.
Justinianus, see *Casus*; *Gambilionibus*, Angelus de; *Henricus* de Piro; *Nicasius* de Woerda.
Codex parvum, 629. The only edition of the Codex Justiniani before 1521 which is not folio in Paris, 1516, 4°.
Instituta, 60, 755.
Instituta cum casibus, 60, 870, 1643.
Instituta cum casibus Lion, 1287.
Instituta cum casibus mediam [Mediolanum?], 640.
Instituta cum casibus Rowan [quaere], 1561.
Instituta Kerver sine casibus [Paris, Thielmann Kerver, 1517, 4°], 48.
Instituta textus, 1688.
Textus Institutionum, 874.
Justinus.
Justinus historicus Florens, 208.
Justinus historicus Paris [1500, 4°], 742, 1366.
Justitia. De justitia commentaria [quaere], 260.
Juvenalis, Decimus Junius. Juvenalis, 1875.
Karolus, see *Maneken*, Carolus.
Karvinge, see *Carving*.
Katharine, St., see *Baptista* Mantuanus.
The lyf of Sant Katrine, 1194.
Sant Katrine lyf, 462, 674.
Sant Katris lyf, 1250.
At least three editions or works on this subject were issued in England before 1520.
Kempis, Thomas a, see *Thomas* a Kempis.
Kerasinus, see *Cerasinus*.
Kervinge, see *Carving*.
Kid, see *Siege of the Kid*.
King Pontus. Kynge Pontus [Lond., Wynkyn de Worde, 1511, 4°], 293.
Lactantius. Opera Lactantii Firmiani Venis, 864.
Laet, Jasper. Pronosticon Jasper [Laet], 155, 246. Presumably one of the annual Prognostications of Laet: only two (1488 and 1516) appear to be recorded before 1521.
Lamentation of our Lady, see *Maria*, S., virgo Deipara.
Lamia, see *Politianus*, Angelus.
Lapide, Johannes a, see *Johannes* a Lapide.
Lascaris, Constantinus. Grammatica Constantini [Constantini Lascaris Grammatices Graecae epitome], 141.
Latomus, Jacobus, see *Erasmus*, Desiderius ('Latomus detribuslinguis').
Appologia Jacobi Latomi, 997.
Appologia Latomi de ratione, 1044.
This is probably the work noticed under *Erasmus*, Desiderius — de tribus linguis.
Lavinius, Petrus, see *Roche*, St.
Laurock, see *Repetitiones*.
Laurentius, S. Postille de S. Laurentio [quaere], 1911.
Laurentius Vallensis, see *Valla*, Laurentius.
Lax, Caspar, see *Logica*.
Lay, see *Erasmus*, Desiderius (Lee).
Lee, Edward, Archbishop of York, see *Erasmus* (Desiderius); *More*, Sir Thomas.
Appendix epistolarum ... contra Ley [quaere], 1183. The entry *Appendix* (1244) may refer to this book.
Leeuwis, Dionysius de, see *Hugo* de S. Caro.
Legatinae, see *Constitutiones legatinae*.
Lei, see *Lee*, Edward.
Leo X, papa, see *Responsio*.
Leonardus de Utino. Sermones Leonardii, 547.
Letany, see *Golden Litany*.
Lex, see *Flores legum*.
Lexicon.
Graecum, see *Aleander*, Hieronymus; *Dictionarium*; *Vocabularius*.
Latinum, see *Calepinus*, Ambrosius; *Dictionarium*; *Hortus vocabulorum*.
Liber Colloquiorum, see *Erasmus*, Desiderius.
Liber poenitentialis. Liber penitentialis [... ex diversis sanctorum doctorum... dictis editus], 1907.
Two undated editions of the 15th century are recorded.
Liber secundus, see *Gaza*, Theodorus.
Linacre, Thomas, see *Galenus*, Claudius.
Lindewode, Gulielmus, see *Lyndewode*, Gulielmus.
Litany, see *Golden Litany*.
Liturgica, see *Diurnale*; *Hymni*; *Litany*; *Manuale*; *Missale*; *Portiforium* (Breviarium); *Primarium*; *Processionale*; *Psalterium*.
Livius, Titus Patavinus. Titus Lyvius Paris, 758.
Logica, see *Burley*, Walter; *Georgius* Trapezuntius; *Mauricius* de Portu.

Insolubilium, 1024, 1051, 1518, 1720, 1730, 1806, 1813.

Insolubilium Oxonie, 482, 505.

Opusculum insolubilium, 1800.

Probably all these references are to the volume of logical treatises, printed at Oxford in about 1484, of which the only part which bears an author's name is the Insolubilia of Roger Swineshede. Thomas Bricot wrote a *Tractatus insolubilium* (Par. 1511, 4°), and Gaspar Lax.

Lombardus, Petrus, see *Alexander de Hales*; *Conclusiones Sententiarum*; *Duns Scotus*; *Johannes de Vassolis*; *Nicolaus de Orbellis*; *Vorilongus*, Gulielmus.

Textus Sententiarum [P. Lombardi], 73, 729.

Textus Sententiarum [P. Lombardi] magnus, 36, 391.

Textus Sententiarum [P. Lombardi] parvus, 394, 672, 889, 1307, 1330, 1466, 1540, 1549.

Lord of Misrule.

Of my lord of Mesrulle [*quaere*], 1725.

The sermon of Mesrulle [*quaere*], 1698.

Lovanium. Declamatio Louvaniensium, 1876. This is the 'Per studiosos legum Lovanii acta declamatio,' printed at Louvain by John of Westphalia in 1480, see Holtrop, Part I, No. 73.

Lucanus, Marcus Annaeus.

Lucanus cum commento Lion, 373.

Lucanus cum commento Venet., 4.

Lucanus sine commento, 436, 512, 802.

Lucanus sine commento doc. for. Paris [*quaere*], 542.

Lucanus sine commento Paris, 470.

Lucanus textus doc. for. [*quaere*], 886, 897.

Lucanus textus litera Italica, 507, 731, 920.

Lucanus textus parvus Bononiae [?] [*quaere*], 882.

Textus Lucani litera Italica Lion, 90, 270.

Lucianus.

Lucianus cum Graeco Basil. [*quaere*], 190.

Lucianus in Graeco Argentorati [Dialogi, Argent., 1515, 4°].

Lucianus in Graeco Paris [perhaps the Dialogi, Paris, Aegid. Gourmont, n. d. 4°], 1233.

Dialogus Luciani cum Graeco, 272.

Dialogus Luciani Erasmi [Erasmo interprete], 21, 564, 1016, 1190, 1831.

Dialogus Luciani in Graeco Basil. [*quaere*], 1395.

Ludolphus de Saxonia, see *Jesus Christ*.

Lupset, Thomas. Epistolae Lupseti [*quaere*], 1133.

Luther, Martin.

Opera Luteri, 1281, 1429.

Condemnatio [doctrinae] Luteri, 1437. Three editions were printed in 1520.

Disputatio Lupsie Luteri [Resolutiones super propositionibus suis Lipsiae disputatis?], 1850.

Luter ad Galatas [Lutheri in Epistolam Pauli ad Galatas commentatio], 1569.

Luter de potestate papae, 153, 156, 320, 411, 727, 1548, see *Papa*.

Parvi libri Luteri de potestate [papae] cum aliis, 1371.

Resolutio Luteri, 412 [an indeterminate title].

Responsio Luteri [ad dialogum Sylvestri Prieriatis de potestate papae, Wittemb. (1518) 4°], 413.

Lydgate, John, see *Stans puer*.

Lyndewode, Gulielmus.

Constitutiones provinciales, 577 1600.

Lynwoode, 372, (Lynwodde) 1356.

Any of these copies of the 'Opus magistri Willelmi Lindewode (or-de Tilia nemore) super Constitutiones provinciales ecclesiae Anglicanae' might be the Oxford edition of about 1486.

Lyra, Nicolaus de, see *Nicolaus de Lyra*.

Maca . . . , Paulus.

Pollitica Pauli Maca [*quaere*].

Macer.

Macer de virtutibus herbarum [cum Joh. Atrociani commentariis, Ven. 1506, 4°], 717.

Magdalene, St., see *Maria*, S., *Magdalena*.

Magni, Jacobus, see *Jacobus Magni*.

Maidstone, Richard.

Sermones Dormi secure [dominicales et de sanctis: anon., by Richard Maidstone], 336, 543.

Malleus maleficorum, see *Institor*, Henricus.

Mammotrectus Bibliae, see *Marchesinus*, Johannes.

Maneken, Carolus.

Epistolae Karoli [Maneken, seu formulae Epistolarum], 381.

Manipulus curatorum, see *Guido de Monte Rocherio*.

Mantuanus, see *Baptista Mantuanus*.

Manuale.

- Manuale Sarum antiquum, 576.
 Manuale Sarum antiquum Rowan, 1659.
 Manuale Sarum magnum, 1334.
Manuale confessorum, see *Nider*, Johannes.
Mappa Angliae, see *Anglia*.
Mara, Guilelmus de, see *Guilelmus* de Mara.
Marchesinus, Johannes.
Mammotrectus Biblie magnus, 510.
Marcolphus.
Marcolphis, 540. ('Collationes quas dicuntur fecisse mutuo rex Salomon . . . et Marcolphus. . .': there are several early editions.)
Marcus, S., evangelista, see *Gerson*, Johannes.
Margaret, St.
 Sant Margerit lyf [*quaere*], 387, 675.
Margarita philosophica, see *Reisch*, Gregorius.
Margarita poetica, see *Albertus* ab Eyb.
Maria, S., virgo Deipara, see *Bonaventura*, S.; *Portiforium*; *Sermones*.
 Lamentation of Our Lady [*quaere*], 492.
 The myracle of Our Lady ypsuwise [*quaere*], 257.
 The myracles of Our Lady [*quaere*], 1193.
 There is an undated work with this title printed by Wynkyn de Worde, noticed by Dibdin: as well as one of 1530.
Rosarium beatae Mariae, 1793, 1807, 1836.
Maria, S., Magdalena.
 The complaint of Sant Magdalene [*quaere*], 1176.
Marsialis, see *Martialis*, Marcus Valerius.
Marsilius ab Inghen. Quaestiones Marsilii [super libros Aristotelis] de generatione et corruptione, 494.
Marsus, Petrus, see *Cicero*—*de Officiis*.
Martialis, Marcus Valerius.
 Martiale Valerii, 1872.
 Martialis litera Italica, 106, 1379.
Mary, St., see *Maria*, S.
Mascaron, see *Processus*.
Mass, see *Missa*.
Maturantius, Fr., see *Cicero*.
Mauricius de Portu, Archiep. Tuamensis, see *Duns Scotus*, Johannes.
 Logica Maurisii, 599, 1713. This may be the 'Lectura in quaestiones dialecticas Jo. Scoti' (Venet. 1512, fol.).
Maximus, Valerius, see *Valerius Maximus*.
Me . . ., see *Nova translatio*; *Practica*; *Valla*, Laurentius.
Medicina, see *Articella*; *Gilbertus Anglicus*, (*Compendium medicinae*); *Practica*; *Speculum intellectuale*.
Medicines for horses.
 Medecens fore hors, 302.
 Medecens ver hors, 1480.
 Medicines voer hors, 132.
 These seem to refer to an undated 4° printed by Wynkyn de Worde, mentioned by Dibdin, of which an imperfect copy is at Trinity College, Cambridge.
Medulla grammaticae. *Medulla grammaticae* [*quaere*], 1132.
Mela, Pomponius. Pomponius Mela [de situ orbis], 215.
Mensa philosophica. *Mensa philosophica parva*, 1556. This popular treatise on everything connected with the table, food, conversation, and guests, has been ascribed to Theobaldus Anguilbertus and Michael Scotus.
Mesrulle, see *Lord of Misrule*.
Mesue, Johannes, see *Practica*.
 Mesue cum commento, 606.
 Mesue parvum Venit[i]s, 607.
Michael Ritus, see *Ritus*, Michael.
Micrologus, see *Musica*.
Milis, Johannes Nicolaius de, see *Johannes Nicolaius de Milis*.
Miracles of Our Lady, see *Maria*, S., virgo Deipara.
Mircus, Johannes. Festivall [by Johannes Mircus?] Wenken [de Worde, London], 420, 722, 1609, 1795.
Miserere mei, see *Psalmi*.
Misrule, see *Lord of Misrule*.
Missa, see *Hugo* de Sancto Caro; *Innocentius*.
 Opusculum de misterio misse [probably 'Mysteriorum missae expositio metrice atque prosaice,' a work several times printed in the fifteenth century], 1503.
 De valore missarum [*quaere*], 522, 590, 800.
Missale.
 Missale Cisterciense, 708.
 Missale Sarum Francisci Byrckman, [Paris], 744, 913.
 Missale Sarum Ricardi Facke [Faques, London], 718.
 Missale Sarum Rowan [Rouen], 38, 335, 349, 1104, 1196, 1260, 1383, 1614, 1660.
Modis significandi, de, see *Albertus Sigandus*.
Modo confitendi, de.
 De modo confitendi, 368, 419, 615.
 De modo confitendi Wenken, 339.
 This appears to be the only

- record that Wynkyn de Worde issued an edition of the 'Modus confitendi' or 'Libellus de modo confitendi.' Andreas, a Spaniard, wrote a book with this title, and Erasmus's Exomologesis bears the same name.
- Modorum significandi*, expositiones, see *Josse*, Johannes.
- Modus legendi*, see *Jus*.
- Modus significandi*, see *Albertus* [Sigandus?].
- Modus vivendi*, see *Bernardus*, S.
- Monte Calerio*, Philippus de, see *Philippus* de Monte Calerio.
- Monte Rocherio*, Guido de, see *Guido* de Monte Rocherio.
- More*, Sir Thomas.
- Epistolae [Mori?] ad Eduardum Lei [Basil. 1520, 4°], 1060, 1179.
- Epistolae [Mori?] ad Ley, 1180.
- Mosellanus*, Petrus. Tabula Moselani [de schematibus et tropis], 169, 343, 879, 904, 1036.
- Mundus*. *Mundus* a play [quaere], 1530.
- Musica*, see *Arithmetica musicae*.
- Musica activa*, 1209. This may be the Micrologus musicae activae of Andreas Ornithoparchus, Lipsiae, 1516 and 1519, 4°: of which an English translation by John Douland was afterwards printed in London (1609).
- Opus aureum musicae* [quaere], 1210, 1278, 1534.
- Muxello*, Dynus de, see *Dynus* de Muxello.
- Mysteria missae*, see *Missa*.
- Nepos*, Cornelius, see *Cornelius Nepos*, 244.
- New found land*. Of the newe fonde land, 848. This is possibly the undated book mentioned by Herbert, vol. 3, p. 1533, 'Of the newe landes and of the people founde by the messengers of the kynge of Portyn-gale named Emanuel... Emprinted by me John of Doesborowe, Antwerp, 4°, before 1523.'
- New gysts* (?). Nēwe gysce [gysts?] [quaere], 1267.
- Nicasius* de Woerda. Nycasius super Instituta [Justiniani, Colon. 1493, fol.], 1629.
- Nicolaus* de Lyra. Glosa ordinaria [Nicolai de Lyra in Biblia], 403, 633.
- Nicolaus* de Orbellis. Dorbellus super Sententias [Petri Lombardi], 199, 438, 884, 1031, 1096. Probably the 'Super sententias compendium perutile.'
- Nicolaus* de Saliceto.
- Antidotarius animae*, 706.
- Antidotarius animae parisiis*, 1109.
- Antidotarius animae ui* [or ni, perhaps for Venetiis], 1499, 1635.
- Nicolaus* de Tedeschi or Tudeschis, see *Tedeschi*, Nicolas.
- Nicolaus*, Johannes, de Milis, see *Johannes Nicolaus* de Milis.
- Nider*, Johannes.
- Confessionale Nider*, 809. This is the often printed Manuale Confessorum by Nider.
- Consolatorium timoratae conscientiae* Jo. Nyder, 483.
- Praeceptorium* [divinae legis] Nider, 440.
- Niger*, Franciscus, see *Elegantiae*.
- Epistole F. Nigri, 165, 719, 912, 1101, 1335.
- These are editions of the Ars de scribendis epistolis, or Modus epistolandi.
- Nivicellensis*, Johannes abbas, see *Johannes*, abbas Nivicellensis.
- Nobilitas*.
- Opusculum de vera nobilitate* [quaere], 1649.
- Notbrone mayde*, see *Nutbrown maid*.
- Nova translatio*.
- Nova translatio Ar cum me* [quaere], 6.
- Nova translatio Arge* [quaere], 826, see *Aristoteles*—Ethica ad Nicomachum. (Johannes Argyropylus?).
- Novum Testamentum*, see *Biblia*.
- Nutbrown maid*.
- Notbrone mayde*, 294. This is the only distinct evidence of a separate edition of this well-known ballad so early as 1520. For a bibliography of it see Hazlitt's Percy's Reliques, Lond. 1876, vol. 2. p. 31.
- Nycasius*, see *Nicasius*.
- Nyder*, Johannes, see *Nider*, Johannes.
- Obscurorum virorum*, Epistolae, see *Epistolae obscurorum virorum*.
- Octo partibus orationis*, de, see *Whittington*, Robert.
- Octo partibus orationum*, de, see *Erasmus*, Desiderius.
- Opus aureum*, see *Gratia*.
- Opus aureum musicae*, see *Musica*.
- Opus quatuor evangelistarum*, see *Biblia*.
- Opusculum Algorismi the*, see *Algorismus*.
- Orbellis*, Nicolaus de, and Petrus de, see *Nicolaus* and *Petrus* de Orbellis.
- Origenes*, Opera Origenis, 1364, 1489.
- Ornithoparchus*, Andreas, see *Musica*.

- Orosius*, Paulus.
Paulus Orosius [adversus paganos historiae], 931.
Ortulus, see *Hortulus*.
Ortus vocabulorum, see *Hortus vocabulorum*.
Osoma, Petrus de, see *Petrus de Osoma*.
Ovidius, Publius, Naso.
Omnia opera Ovidii, 1879.
Opera Ovidii parva Lion [quaere], 830.
Ovidius de Arte amandi et de Remedio amoris, 643.
Epistolae Ovidii cum commento, 332, 1207, 1485.
Epistolae Ovidii sine commento, 506, 602, 856, 873, 1192.
Epistolae Ovidii sine commento, Lion, 703, 791.
Epistolae Ovidii textus, 1305.
Epistolae Ovidii Venis litera ytalica cum commento, 1413.
These are of course editions of the Heroidum Epistolae.
Flores Ovidii [quaere], 1784.
Ovidius in Metamorphoses cum commento, 374, 630.
Ovidius Metamorphoses, 1880.
Ovidius de Remedio [amoris] parvus, 1797.
Ovidius de Tristibus, 1232, 1378.
Ovidius de vetula, 1866. There are two editions of this supposititious work, Colon. 1479 and *n. pl.* or *d.* (Rome, c. 1470?).
Our Lady, see *Maria*, S., virgo Dei para.
Oxonium (Oxford), see *Computus*, *Sophistria*.
Pace, Richard.
Rycardus Paceij, 1154, 1216.
Rycardus Pacei de fructu [qui ex doctrina percipitur, Basil. 1517, 4°], 832.
The first two references cannot certainly be identified.
Pamphilus Saxus. Pamphilus de Amore, 624, 771. An undated fifteenth century 4° edition of the *Amores* alone bears this title.
Panormitanus, Nicolaüs, see *Tedeschi*, Nicolaüs de.
Papa, see *Casus papales*.
De potestate papae [quaere], 1870.
Paratus. Sermones Parati, 926. The sermons began with the word *Paratus*.
Parma, Antonius de, see *Antonius de Parma*.
Parochiale. Parochiale curatorum, 713, 817, 1464. These may be editions of the 'Manuale parochialium sacerdotum [or curatorum]' connected with the name of Ulricus Surgant.
Parsius, see *Persius*.
Parvula, see *Stanbridge*, John.
Passion, see *Jesus Christ*.
Patres, see *Vitas patrum*.
Paul, St.
For Erasmus's Paraphrases of St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians, Galatians, and Romans, see under *Erasmus*, Desiderius.
Epistles, see *Faber*, Jacobus, Stapulensis; *Haymo*.
Epist. ad Galatas, see *Luther*, Martin.
Epistolae Pauli, 104, 428. Is this one of the separate editions of the Epistles of St. Paul?
Paulus Maca . . . see *Maca* . . ., Paulus.
Paulus Venetus, see *Venetus*, Paulus.
Pauperum dictionarius, see *Dictionarius*.
Pe . . ., see *Perottus*, Nicolaüs.
Peccata. Aureum opus de peccatis, 641, 714, 715, 1458, 1647. In Panzer, ix. 151. 439 there is a note of 'Aureum de peccatis capitalibus et eorum speciebus opusculum,' *n. pl.*, 1530, but I find no other trace of the work, which must have been of very small size.
Pedianus, Asconius, see *Asconius Pedianus*, Quintus.
Peniteas cito, see *Poeniteas cito*.
Penitentialis liber, see *Liber poenitentialis*.
Penketh, Thomas, see *Duns Scotus*, Johannes.
Pepinus, Guilelmus. Sermones Pepyn, 1829.
Perottus, Nicolaüs.
Grammatica Perotti, 1301, [Pe . . .] 1924.
Grammatica Perotti Wenken [Lond. 1512, 4°], 838, 843, 1616.
Persius, Aulus, Flaccus. *Parsius cum Commento*, 182.
Perusio, Baldus de, see *Baldus de Ubaldis*.
Petrus de Alliaco, see *Alliaco*, Petrus de.
Petrus Blesensis. Epistole Petri Blesensis [n. pl. ord., fol.], 1896. This entry supplies a limit of date for the book.
Petrus de Crescentiis. Petrus de Crescentiis [Opus ruralium commodorum], 1864.
Petrus de Orbellis. Sermones Dorbelli [Sermonum opus super Epistolas Quadragesime, = Sermones Hortuli;

- Conscientiae], 149, 174, 780, 885, 1495, 1497, 1499.
- Petrus* de Osoma.
De Osoma [commentaria in Symbolum Athanasii], 1945.
- Pharetra doctorum*.
Pharetra doctorum, 1889. Two folio editions with no place or date are known, of the fifteenth century. The fuller title is 'Pharetra, auctoritates et dicta Doctorum Philosophorum et Poetarum continens.'
- Philelfus*, Franciscus.
Epistole F. Phi[elfi?] breves, 157, 785.
- Philippus* de Monte Calerio.
Sermones Philippi de Monte Calirio [Mediolani, 1498, 4°], 866.
- Philosophi*, see *Burley*, Walter (Vita omnium philosophorum).
- Philosophia*.
Philosophia antiqua cum commento [quaere], 596.
- Pirro*, Henricus de, see *Henricus* de Piro.
- Planetæ*, see *Theorica*.
- Plautus*, Titus Maccius.
Comedia Plauti, 1324, 1372.
- Plinius*, Caius, Secundus.
Plynus in Naturali Historia, 97, 197, 200, 251, 323, 1332.
Plynus, in Naturali Historia, Paris, 191.
Plynus, Paris, 39.
The first entries may refer to the 'Praefatio in libros Historiae naturalis,' but I do not notice a Paris edition, and the prices are high.
Pannegericus Plynii, 932.
- Plutarchus*.
Opuscula Plutarci, 1370.
- Poeniteas cito*.
Poeniteas cito, 361.
- Poenitentialis liber*, see *Liber poenitentialis*.
- Poetae*, see *Aerarium*; *Flores poetarum*.
- Politianus*, Angelus, see *Epistolae illustrium virorum*.
- Opera Angeli Polliciani, 1076.
Lamia Ange[li Politiani], 1061.
Lamia Angeli Polliciani, 1121.
This is an introduction to the Prior Analytics of Aristotle.
- Politica*, see *Faber*, Jacobus, Stapulensis; *Maca* . . . , Paulus.
- Polyantha*.
Polyantha Lion [quaere], 187.
- Polydorus*, see *Vergilius*, Polydorus.
- Pomponius Mela*, see *Mela*, Pomponius.
- Pontus*, see *King Pontus*.
- Porphyrius*, see *Burley*, Walter; *Duns Scotus*, Johannes.
- Sophistria Oxonie ligata cum Porphyrio*, 140.
Probably the Praedicabilia of Porphyrius, a separate work.
- Portiforium*, see *Breviarium*.
Portiforium de Camera, 1459.
Portiforium de Camera, F. Byrckman, 1491.
Portiforium de Camera magnum, 1333, 1508.
Portiforium Kerver, 563, 1146.
Portiforium Martini Morini [Rouen], 736.
Portiforium of my Lady, 1117.
Portiforium pars aestivalis, 1280.
Portiforium pars aestivalis, Paris, 1213.
Portiforium pars aestivalis, Rowan parvum, 1057, 1131.
Portiforium pars hyemalis, 661, 1840.
Portiforium pars hyemalis, Rowan, 1699, 1714.
Portiforium pars hyemalis, Kerver duy [?], 1740.
Portiforium pars hyemalis Rowan, magnum, 296.
Portiforium pars hyemalis parvum, 472, 667 (?), 676, 1662.
Portiforium parvum, 922.
Portiforium parvum Paris, 1498.
Portiforium Rowan, 12, 1444.
Portiforium Rowan de no, 1771.
Portiforium Rowan parvum, 743.
Portiforium Sarum, F. Byrckman, 1242.
Portiforium Sarum, F. Byrckman, Kerver parvum, 1391.
Portiforium Sarum, F. Byrckman, magnum, 1348.
Portiforium Sarum Kerver, 338.
Portiforium Sarum magnum, 1021.
Portiforium Sarum pars hiemalis Rowan parvum, 350, 1620.
Portiforium Sarum parvum, 1640.
Portiforium Sarum Rowan, 820, 1168.
Portiforium Sarum Rowan de ue, 738.
Portiforium Sarum Rowan magnum, 750.
Portiforium Sarum Rowan Morin, 1197.
Portiforium Sarum Rowan parvum, 337, 1166.
- The bibliography of these Portiforia or Breviaria is too intricate to be here worked out: the workmen mentioned printed at the following dates and places:—Franciscus Byrckman at Cologne 1513, at Paris 1513–20, Thielman Kerver at Paris from 1501, Martinus Morin at Rouen 1507–1514. In England the Breviary

was by preference called a Portiforium.

Portu, Mauricius de, see *Mauricius* de *Portu*.

Postillae, see *Laurentius*, S.

Postilla per totum annum, 252.

Postille parva, 1615. Perhaps Paris, 1517, 4°, as distinguished from the *Postillae majores*.

Potestate imperatoris, de, see *Imperator*.

Potestate papae, de, see *Luther*; *Papa*.

Practica, see *Arnoldus* de *Villa Nova*; *Baldus* de *Ubaldis*; *Rhazis*; *Valastus* de *Tarenta*.

Practica nova in m[edicina?], 1737.

Practica novo medicinae, 407.

These entries are not clear, but may refer to *Johannes Mesue's Practica de medicina*.

Praeceptorium, see *Godeschalcus*, *Joannes*; *Nider*, *Johannes*.

Praecordiale devotorum. *Praecordiale devotorum* [Argentorati, 1489, 8°], 210. Religious meditations for every day of the week.

Praedicantes, see *Summa praedicatorum*.

Praedicatores, see *Breviarium Praedicatorum*.

Praefectio religiosorum. *Praefectio religiosorum* [quære]. 1915. A book entitled 'Profectus religiosorum' was printed at Rouen in 1494.

Praemonstratensis ordo, see *Primarium*.

Priorio, *Silvester* de, see *Luther*, *Martin*.

Primarium, see *Hortulus animae*.

Primarium Car[thusianum?] parvum, 253.

Primarium Cisterciense, 183.

Primarium cum Require Wenken, 1081.

Primarium induthus [?], 14.

Primarium in Graeco, 915.

Primarium in Graeco parvum, 1780.

Primarium longum F., 1128.

Primarium longum (F.) Byrckman, 805, 813, 1189, 1547, 1723.

Primarium longum Frans [?], 1126.

Primarium longum Pari F., 668.

Primarium longum Rowan, 148, 269, 303, 351, 406, 534, 545, 631, 1669, 1843.

Primarium longum Wenken [de *Worde*], 9, 70, 287, 352, 397, 433, 471, 480, 491, 532, 560, 806, 855, 949, 1003, 1129, 1198, 1253, 1270, 1289, 1299, 1319, 1355, 1358, 1417, 1487, 1494, 1591, 1605, 1703, 1756, 1792, 1830.

Primarium magnum de aura [deauratum?] *Rowan*, 1357.

Primarium magnum F. Byrckman, 1351.

Primarium magnum Rowan, 159, 299, 477, (... de au [deauratum?]) 553, 981, 1199.

Primarium mediocre, 1151, 1187, 1809.

Primarium mediocre F. Byrckman, 1331.

Primarium mediocre Kerver, 1314, 1482.

Primarium mediocre Rowan, 340, 1742.

Primarium parvum, 581, 1663, 1791, 1851.

Primarium parvum Rowan, 168, 382, 461, 842.

Primarium Praemonstratensium, 968.

Primarium pro pueris, 186, 777, 1462, 1641.

Primarium pro pueris cum Require, 1295, 1719.

Primarium pro pueris cum Require Wenken, 1237, 1702.

Primarium pro pueris longum Wenken, 520.

Primarium pro pueris Rowan, 348, 777, 1227.

Primarium pro pueris sine Require, 1349, 1571, 1717.

Primarium pro pueris Wenken, 242, 478, 520, 709, 1315, 1454, 1477, 1810.

Primarium pro pueris Wenken cum Require, 1228.

Primarium Rowan, 660.

Primarium sine Require, 425.

Primarium sine Require Wenken, 561.

The bibliography of these Primers is too intricate to be here worked out, and must be left to a specialist.

Processionale.

Processionale Sarum, 380, 444, 772, 1661.

Processionale Sarum, F. Byrckman, 511, 1384.

Processionale Sarum, Paris, 652.

The two last, and perhaps all the above entries, seem to refer to the Paris edition of 1519, 8°.

Processus.

Processus judicarius, 1573.

Processus juris, 1855.

More than one edition of a book with the latter title was printed before 1520, and there is a 'Processus judicarius Mascaron contra genus humanum' [c. 1471?] mentioned in Graesse. But these points are not quite clear.

Promptuarium, see *Herolt*, *Johannes*.

Prognostica, see *Almanac*; *Cornelius*; *Cyclus*; *Laet*, *Jasper*.

Prognostica, prognosticata, -ationes.

Prognosticatio (-ion, -iones), 812.

Prognosticatio in English, 79, 499.

Prognosticatio in Latino, 499.

Prognosticatum (-ta), 40, 61.

Prognosticatum in English, 20, 24, 45, 234, 308.

Prognostica.

Prognosticon (-ca), 43, 51, 72, 84, 118, 119, 123, 181, 193, 275, 359, 515.

Prognosticon in English, 8, 65, 119, 125, 130, 134, 144, 171, (... Bigls?) 175, 237, 241, 245, 284, 292, 304, 306, 312, 324, 329, 341, 346, 371, 378, 515, 529, 544, 549, 555, 586, 646, 647, 861.

Prognosticon in Latino, 370, 379, 398.

These fugitive pieces have probably all perished: see references under *Almanac*.*Fronostica*, etc., see *Prognostica*, etc.*Prophetæ*, see *Biblia*.*Proverbia*, see *Adagia*.*Psalmi.*

Expositio super Miserere mei Deus [Ps. 51], 588. This may be Paul Bush's translation of a Latin Exposition, London, 1501, 4°.

Expositio operan the 7 Psal[ms?] [quaere], 723. Probably on the Penitential Psalms.

Psalterium, see *Augustinus*, S. Aurelius (Quinquagena); *Bonaventura*, S.; *Cassiodorus*; *Johannes de Turrecremata*; *Thomas Wallensis*.

Jesus psalter [quaere], 1106, 1256. I do not find notice of so early an edition.

Psalterium expositum [?], 212.

Psalterium magnum F. Byl [quaere], 1777.

Psalterium parvum, 13, 108, 964, 972.

Psalterium parvum Wenken antiquum, 850.

Psalterium pro pueris, 875, 1455.

Psalterium pro pueris Pynson [1505? 4°], 710.

Ptolemaeus, see *Anglia*.

Ptholomeus, 608.

Puerorum Episcopus, see *Boy-bishop*.*Pupilla oculi*, see *Johannes de Burgo*.Q..., see *Sermones*.*Quadragesimale*. Quadragesimale Gemma fidei Hagenaë 1507, 4°, 1622. Sermons.*Quæstiones Tusculanarum*, see *Cicero*, Marcus Tullius.*Qualitate syllabarum*, de. De qualitate syllabarum [quaere], 1236.*Quantitate syllabarum*, de, see *Whittington*, Robert.*Quatuor novissima*. Quatuor novissima, 1951. Also called the Cordiale and well known to bibliographers.*Quinquagena*, see *Augustinus* (S. Aurelius).*Quintinus*, Johannes. Sermones Quintini, 41, 164, 172, 198, 217, 424, 551, 632, 977, 1032, 1613. There is a Paris edition 1517, 8°, and an undated Paris one.

R... Confession R... [quaere], 1931.

Rampegolis, Antonius de, see *Biblia*.*Rasis*, see *Rhazis*.*Rastell*, John, printer in London.

Quaternus Restall, 609.

2 quaterni of Restall, 1056.

Rationale, see *Durandus*; *Gulielmus*.*Recthorica*, see *Rhetorica*.*Regimen*, see *Salernum*.*Regula S. Benedicti*, see *Benedictus*, S.*Reisch*, Gregorius. Margarita philosophica [auctore G. Reisch], 1412.*Religiosi*, see *Praefectio religiosorum*.*Repertorium auctoritatum*, see *Auctoritates*.*Repertorium juris*, see *Johannes Nicolaus de Milis*.*Repetitiones*. Repetitiones Lauock [?] [quaere], 1823. 'Repetitiones diversorum doctorum' is the title of a not uncommon work in law, but Lauock can hardly represent 'law-book' (?).*Require*, see *Primarium*.*Resolutio*, see *Gaza*, Theodorus.*Resolutorium*, see *Johannes a Lapide*.*Responsio principum*. Responsio principum [Germanorum data legatis Leonis X, n. pl., 1518, 4°], 998.*Restall*, see *Rastell*, John.*Restitutiones*. De restitutionibus [quaere], 1921.*Rhazis*. Practica Rasis Venis [?], 1130.

This seems to refer generally to a medical work, perhaps the 'libri x medicinae et alia' of Rhazis.

Rhetorica.

Recthoricae, 1940.

Rhetorica divina ve me [quaere], 58.

Richardus de Sancto Victore. Richardus de Trinitate [Paris, 1510, 4°], 77, 1122.*Rikel*, Dionysius, see *Hugo* de S. Caro.*Ritius*, Michael. Michael Ritius de regibus [Francorum, Hispanorum, etc.], 1804.*Robert the Devil*. Robert the devill,

1325. Two undated editions by Wynkin de Worde are known, and one fragment of another early edition.
- Robin Hood*. Roben Hod, 33. Three editions of the Geste of Robyn Hode might be before 1520.
- Roche*. The lyf of Sant Rocke [*quaere*], 1033. Petrus Lavinius wrote an 'Officium S. Rochi' [Lugd., 1510, 8°].
- Rocherio*, Guido de Monte, see *Guido de Monte Rocherio*.
- Rodericus Zamorensis*. Speculum humanae vitae [auctore Roderico], 745.
- Rodolphus*, Caspar, Dyaletica Rudolphi agre [?] [*quaere*], 925.
- Rolle*, Richard, of Hampole. Expositio Ricardi Hampole [Explanaciones super lectiones Iob?], 735, 765.
- Roma*, see *Breviarium (etc.) Romanum; Formularium*.
- Rosarium*, see *Maria*, S., virgo Deipara.
- Rosarium* in English, 1249. There is an undated English 'Rosary of our Saviour,' which might be this.
- Sermones rosarii* [*quaere*], 276, 876.
- Sermones rosarii cum Mari* [*quaere*], 1520.
- Roseter*, see *Fisher*, John, bishop of Rochester.
- Rudolphus*, see *Rodolphus*, Caspar.
- Sacerdotes*, see *Alphabetum sacerdotum; Enchiridion sacerdotale*.
- De vita et moribus sacerdotum [*quaere*], 1185.
- Sacramenta*.
- Textus sacramentorum [*quaere*], 62.
- Tractatus de venerabili Sacramento, [*quaere*], 595.
- Sacro Bosco*, Johannes de, see *Johannes de Sacro Bosco*.
- Salernum*. Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum, 953, 1521.
- Saliceto*, Nicholas de, see *Nicolaus de Saliceto*.
- Salisbury*, see *Missale*.
- Sallustius*, Caius Crispus.
- Salustius cum commento, 331, 1329.
- Salustius lytera Italica Aldus [Venet. 1509, 8°], 516.
- Salustius sine commento, 1619.
- Salustius textus litera Italica, 1630.
- Textus Salustii, 1306.
- Salomo*, see *Biblia—Sapientia Salomonis*.
- Sancti*. Quaterni in Englis Sant lyf, 249, 1657. Hardly to be identified.
- Sancto Caro*, Hugo de, see *Hugo de S. Caro*.
- Sancto Geminiano*, Johannes de, see *Johannes de S. Geminiano*.
- Sancto Victore*, Hugo and Richardus de, see *Hugo and Richardus de Sancto Victore*.
- Sapientia*, see *Biblia—Sapientia Salomonis*.
- Sarum*, see *Missale*.
- Saxonia*, Albertus de, see *Albertus de Saxonia*.
- Saxonia*, Ludolphus de, see under *Jesus Christ*.
- Scala perfectionis*. Scala perfectionis [London, 1494, fol.], 1796.
- Scholastica historia*, see *Comestor*, Petrus.
- Scotus*. Mathematica Scoti [*quaere*], 1436. This may refer to some work by Michael Scotus.
- Scotus*, Johannes Duns, see *Duns Scotus*, Johannes.
- Scotus*, Michael, see *Mensa philosophica*.
- Secretis mulierum*, de, see *Albertus Magnus*.
- Senarii*, see *Grammatica*.
- Seneca*, Lucius Annaeus.
- Opera Senece, 194.
- Seneca de quatuor virtutibus, 504, 834, 954, 1112, 1779.
- Senghi*, see *Joachim*.
- Sententiae*, see *Lombardus*, Petrus.
- Sermo*—In principio erat sermo, see *Erasmus*, Desiderius.
- Sermones*, see *Godeschalcus*, Johannes; *Herolt*, Johannes (sermones Discipuli); *Maidstone*, Richard (Dormi secure); *Paratus*; *Rosarium*; *Soccus*; *Thesaurus*.
- Quaterni in English sermones [*quaere*], 285.
- Sermones animae fideles [*quaere*], 570.
- Sermones funebres, 828.
- Sermones ad omnes status (hominum) [*quaere*], 1496, 1900.
- Sermones q[uadragesimales (?), Aug. Vindel., n. pl. or d., fol.], 1919.
- Sermones tredecim [n. pl. or d., 4°], 179, 232, 837, 976, 1886.
- Sermones tredecim Paris [?], 1473, 1552.
- Sextus decretalium*, see *Decretales*.
- Siege of the Kid*. Of the sege of the kid [*quaere*], 1028. This seems to be a ballad, possibly connected with the Cid (?).
- Sigandus*, Albertus, see *Albertus (Sigandus ?)*.
- Significandi*, expositiones modorum, see *Josse*, Johannes.
- Significandi*, de modis, see *Albertus (Sigandus ?)*.

Silvester de Prierio, see *Luther*, Martin.
Sinners, see *Contemplation of sinners*.
Sinthemius, Johannes.

Composita verborum [J. Sinthemii?], 184.

Composita verborum minima [?], 321.

Composita verborum Rowan, 1235.
 No Rouen edition appears to be known.

Sir Eglamour. *Syr Eglemour*, 152.
 No edition is known which can be ascribed to as early a date as this, except the Edinburgh one of 1508, 4^o ('Syr Glamor').

Sir Isenbras. *Syr Jsambas*, 1137, (syr Hisemmbas) 1788. A fragment in the Bodleian may belong to this edition, but there is no record of so early an one.

Sobius, Jacobus. *Henno rusticus* [anon., by Jacobus Sobius: *n. pl.*, *n. d.*, 8^o], 1275, 1805. The fuller title is 'Philalethis ciuis Vtopiæsis Dialogus de facultatibus Romanensium publicatis nuper, interlocutores Henno rusticus, Polypragmon negotiator...', etc.: a copy is in the Bodleian.

Soccus. *Sermones socci de sanctis* [Daventriae, c. 1477, fol.], 1903.
 Attributed to Conradus de Brundelshheim.

Solomon, see *Biblia—Sapientia Salomonis*.

Sophistria.

Sophistria Oxonie, 192, 202, 327, 579, 613, 659, 707, 902, 1037, 1451, 1461, 1550.

Sophistria Oxonie cum Porphyrio, 140.

Sophologium, see *Jacobus Magni*.

Sopus, see *Aesopus*.

Speculum. *Quinque specula*, 1899.
 These cannot be identified.

Speculum animae, see *Hugo de Sancto Caro*.

Speculum Christianorum. *Speculum Christianorum* [quaere], 539, 603, 793. Could this be Machlinia's *Speculum Christiani* (Lond., 1484?, 4^o)? or the *Speculum exemplorum omnibus Christicolis inspiciendum*, collected by Aegidius Aurifaber?

Speculum curatorum. *Speculum curatorum* [quaere], 604, 1445.

Speculum discipuli. *Speculum discipuli* [quaere], 1751.

Speculum ecclesiae, see *Hugo de S. Caro*.
Speculum humanae vitae, see *Rodericus Zamorensis*.

Speculum intellectuale. *Speculum intellectuale* [felicitatis humanae, (Norimb.) 1510, fol.], 1246. The

obscure letters which follow in the MS. may indicate that certain medicinal treatises followed, as in Panzer, ix. p. 543: M., Vos may be magister Vos, to whom the book was sold.

Speculum introductionum medicinalium, see *Arnoldus de Villa Nova*.

Speculum morale, see *Vincentius Bellovacensis*.

Speculum sacerdotum. *Speculum sacerdotum* [Lovanii, c. 1483, fol.], 1942.

Speculum vitae Christi, see *Jesus Christ*.

Sphaera, see *Johannes de Sacro Bosco*.

Spera heginy [?] [quaere], 1627.

Spina, Alphonsus a, see *Alphonsus a Spina*.

Stanbridge, John.

Accidens Stan[brigii], 28, 35, 102, 204, 389, 572, 681, 724, 795, 877, 917, 1071, 1082, 1085, 1143, 1147, 1222, 1259, 1303, 1392, 1528, 1593, 1632, 1706, 1744, 1759, 1825.
Opuscula Stanbrigii, 213, 839, 846, 857, 1145, 1404, 1502, 1511, 1576, 1586, 1621, 1799.

Opuscula Stanbrigii sine vocabulis, 1291.

Opuscula Stanbridgii sine Vulgaribus, 584, 648, 1094.

Parvula antiqua, 1258.

Parvula longa, 682, 725.

Parvula Stan[brigii], 248, 654, 986, 1083, 1148, 1223, 1230, 1393, 1594, 1611, 1633, 1845.

Sum es fui [auctore Stanbrigio?], 683, 726, 796, 1118, 1149, 1529, 1612.

Sum es fui [auctore Stanbrigio?] antiquum, 1229.

Sum es fui Stan[brigii], 103, 574, 919, 950, 1144, 1161, 1224, 1745.

Vocabula Stanbrigii, 29, 300, 443, 497, 573, 1067, 1225, 1271, 1304, 1342, 1471, 1566, 1644.

Vulgaria Stan[brigii], 30, 616, 1443, 1483, 1565.

Quaterni of Whittington and Stanbridge, 319, 1347.

The date 1520 is of some value in the bibliography of these grammatical works, but there is no satisfactory list of editions.

Stans puer ad mensam.

Stans puer ad mensam, 166^a, 166^c, 377, 536, 565, 671, 684, 929, 1069, 1084, 1088, 1221, 1679. *Stans puer ad mensam*, in English, 1484.

This work on behaviour at meals is attributed to Johannes Sulpitius Verulanus and John Lydgate, and was frequently printed, but there is no good list of editions.

Status. Statues of the last x pa [sic], 751.

Are these Statutes of the last ten years or parliaments?

Stella clericorum. Stella clericorum, 1113, 1326.

Stobaeus. Johannes, see *Grammatica—Graeca.*

Sulpitius. Johannes, Verulanus, see *Stans puer ad mensam.*

Grammatica Sulpitii, 19, 239, 775, 844, 1064, 1642.

Grammatica Sulpitii cum versibus, 1676.

Grammatica Sulpitii parvus, 1095, 1136, 1139, 1220.

Grammatica Sulpitii Pynson, 1219, 1405, 1407, 1470.

Grammatica Sulpitii sine versibus, 32, 34, 288, 317, 673, 1577, 1588, 1592, 1678, 1691, 1705, 1770.

Grammatica Sulpitii Wenken, [Westm. 1499, 4°], 841, 1219.

Pinson seems to have printed at least two editions: and there are many foreign issues.

Sum es fui, see *Stanbridge*, John.

Summa angelica.

Summa angelica Lion [quaere], 1683.

Summa angelica Rowan [quaere], 768, 1488.

Summa Godfredi, see *Godfredus.*

Summa praedicantium. *Summa praedicantium* [quaere], 975.

Summa virtutum. *Summas vir[tutum]*, [Summa in virtutes cardinales et vitia illis contraria, Par., 1480, fol.] 1922, 1923.

Summarii casus, see *Casus breves.*

Summulae, see *Tartaretus*, Petrus.

Surgant, Ulricus, see *Parochiale.*

Swineshede, Roger, see *Logica.*

Syllabae, see *Qualitate syllabarum*, de; *Whittington*, Robert (de Quantitate syllabarum).

Sylvester, see *Silvester.*

Symbolum S. Athanasii, see *Petrus de Osoma.*

Synthen, see *Sinthemius*, Johannes.

Syr Eglamour (Isenbras), see *Sir Eglamour* (Isenbras).

Tacitus, Caius Cornelius. Cornelius Tacitus novus magnus, 1811.

Tarenta, Valastus de, see *Valastus de Tarenta.*

Tartaretus, Petrus.

Opera Tartareti magna, 52, 1231.

Opera Tartareti magna sine Summulis [expositione in Summulas Petri Hispani], 83.

Opera Tartareti Petri parva, 1465.

These seem to be collections of separate pieces bound up.

Quaestiones Tartareti super libros Ethicorum [Aristotelis], 1716.

Tedeschi, Nicolas, (d. 1445.) Abbas tantum [?] in parva forma, 1852.

Probably the *Lectura super V libros Decretalium* by Nicolaus de Tudeschis, archiep. Panormitanus: see Hain, who however does not mention any edition under folio size.

Terentius, Publius Afer.

Terentius, 1948.

Terentius cum commento, 100, 375, 1047, 1208, 1580, 1710.

Terentius cum Donato, 1881.

Terentius meus textus, 1171, 1172.

Terentius R . . . 1947.

Terentius sine commento, 231.

Terentius textus magnus, 1431a.

Textus Terentii, 54, 255, 258, 535, 625, 679, 810, 816, 948, 1311, 1352, 1533, 1652, 1735, 1824.

Textus Terentii antiquus, 1218.

Textus Terentii doc fer, 76.

Textus Terentii Frobenius, 1581. Panzer does not notice any Bale edition before 1521.

Textus Terentii Lion, 180.

Textus Terentii magnus antiquus, 1341.

Textus Terentii minimus, 1415.

Vulgaria Terentii, 216, 358, 958, 1567.

Termini, see *Elegantiae terminorum.*

Testamentum Novum and *Vetus*, see *Biblia.*

Textus sacramentorum, see *Sacramenta.*

Textus Sententiarum, see *Lombardus*, Petrus.

Th^o, see *Algorismus.*

Thematizandum, see *Ars thematizandi*; *Concordantiae thematizandi*.

Themistius.

Themistius super philosophiam, 697.

Probably Themistius's paraphrase of the Posterior Analytics, Physics, etc. of Aristotle.

Theodorus, see *Gaza*, Theodorus.

Theologia, see *Albertus Magnus* (Compendium theologiae).

Theologia naturalis [quaere], 730, 829.

Theorica.

Theorica planetarum [quaere], 1729.

Thesaurus.

Sermones thesauri [de tempore et sanctis], 405.

Thesaurus incomparabilis [quaere], 593.

- Thesaurus pauperum* [Venet. 1500, 4°], 1140.
- Thienis*, Gaetanus de, see *Gaetanus de Thienis*.
- Thomas*, S., de Aquino, see *Aquinas*, Thomas, S.
- Thomas a Kempis*. De imitatione Christi [Thomae a Kempis?] 1020, 1650.
- Thomas Wallensis*. Walensis super Psalterium, 1893. Probably a manuscript.
- Tilia nemore*, Willelmus de, see *Lyndewode*, Gulielmus.
- Tituli juris*, see *Jus*.
- Tonstall*, see *Tunstall*, Cuthbert.
- Trapezuntius*, Georgius, see *Georgius Trapezuntius*.
- Trelute* (?), see *Johannes*, S., Evangelista.
- Trembetus*, see *Duns Scotus*, Johannes.
- Trentals*, see *Gregorius*, S., Magnus.
- Tri*. The bouk of T^{ri} [quaere], 256.
- Trombeta*, Antonius, see *Duns Scotus*, Johannes.
- Metaphysica Trombeti cum Formalitatibus*, 1430. The first part is probably Trombeta's Opus in Metaphysica Aristotelis.
- Tudeschis*, Nicolaus de, see *Tedeschi*, Nicolas.
- Tullius*, see *Cicero*, Marcus Tullius.
- Tunstall*, Cuthbert, bishop of Durham. Orationes Tonstall [in laudem matrimonii oratio, Lond., 1518, 4°], 195.
- Turnout*, Johannes de, see *Johannes de Turnout*.
- Turrecremata*, Johannes de, see *Johannes de Turrecremata*.
- Valastus de Tarenta*. Practica Valesci [quae alias Philonium dicitur], 716, 1560.
- Valerius Maximus*. Valerius Maximus Aldus. 847. One of the Aldine editions (Venice, 1552 or 1554).
- Valerius*, see *Martialis*, Marcus Valerius (Martiale Valerii).
- Valescus*, see *Valastus de Tarenta*.
- Valla*, Georgius, see *Valla*, Laurentius (Dialectica).
- Georgius Valla de modo argu[mentandi], 1070.
- Valla*, Laurentius, see *Elegantiae terminorum*.
- Dyaletica Georgii [Laurentii?] Valla*, 1500.
- Dyaletica Laurentii Valensis*, 649, 924, 1127.
- Logica Georgii [Laurentii?] Valla Basil* [quaere], 1087.
- Unless the bibliographers err, *Georgius Valla* does not seem to have issued separately any work on Logic.
- Elegantiae* [Laur. Vallae], 1938.
- Elegantiae cum commento [ejusd.]*, 642.
- Elegantiae Laurentii (Vallae) cum commento*, 44, 189, 263, 330, 1432, 1674, 1767, 1837.
- Elegantiae Laurentii (Vallae) cum commento Lion* [1513, 4°], 578, 1100.
- Elegantiae Laurentii (Vallae) cum commento Paris*, 548 (?), 1338.
- Elegantiae Laurentii (Vallae) cum commento parve*, 1731.
- Elegantiae Laurentii (Vallae) magna litera*, 1826.
- Quedam elegantie [Vallae?] in me cum aliis*, 1262.
- Valla de vero bono*, [Lovanii, 1483, 4°], 1888.
- Valore missarum*, de, see *Missa*.
- Vassolis*, Johannes de, see *Johannes de Vassolis*.
- Ubaldis*, Baldus de, see *Baldus de Ubaldis*.
- Venetus*, Paulus. Paulus Venetus de compositione [mundi], 1741.
- Vergilius*, Polydorus. Polydorus de inventoribus [rerum], 1001.
- Veritas*. Aureum opus de veritate [quaere], 740.
- Veritate gratiae*, de, see *Gratia*.
- Verulanus*, Johannes Sulpitius, see *Sulpitius*, Johannes Verulanus.
- Vetula*, de, poema, see *Ovidius*, Publius Naso.
- Victore*, Hugo and Richardus de Sancto, see *Hugo et Richardus*.
- Vienna*, Hugo de, see *Hugo de S. Caro*.
- Villa Nova*, Arnoldus de, see *Arnoldus de Villa Nova*.
- Vincentius*, S. Sermones Vincentii, 1685.
- Vincentius Bellovacensis*. Speculum morale [auctore Vincentio], 585.
- Virgilius*, Publius Maro.
- Textus Virgilii*, 55, 414, 680, 819, 833, 896, 944, 1014, 1030, 1097, 1181, 1340, 1532, 1651, 1653, 1755, 1789, 1841.
- Textus Virgilii litera nigra* [?], 1761.
- Textus Virgilii minimus*, 101, 365, 1080.
- Virgilius cum commento fa^{ci} [variorum?]*, 1022.
- Virgilius cum figuris Lion*, 372.
- Virgilius in English*, 1078. This is Caxton's translation of the Aeneid (Westm. 1490, fol.).

- Virgilius sine commento antiquus, 4^o, 74.
 Bucolica Virgilii cum commento, 1527.
 Bucolica Virgilii Wenken, 283, 487.
Virtutes, see *Summa virtutum*.
Vita, see *Rodericus Zamorensis* (*Speculum humanae vitae*).
Vita omnium philosophorum, see *Burley*, Walter.
Vita Christi, see *Jesus Christ*.
Vitas patrum.
 Vitas patrum, 1912.
 Vitas patrum antiquas, 935.
 Of this collection certain portions were written by St. Jerome.
Vitia, see *Destructorium vitiorum*.
Vivendi ars, see *Ars bene vivendi*.
Vivendi modus, see *Bernardus*, S.
Umbertus, see *Humbertus*.
Undo your door. Vndo your dore, 621, 1103. This ballad seems to have perished.
Vocabula, see *Hortus vocabulorum*; *Stanbridge*, John.
Vocabularius. *Vocabularius Graecus*, 176, 689. Probably not an exact title, but a description.
Vocabularius juris [vtriusque], 1636.
Voragine, Jacobus de, see *Jacobus de Voragine*.
Vorilongus, Gulielmus. Vorlongus super Sententias [Petri Lombardi], 53.
Urbanus. Grammatica Urbani [Graeca], 562.
Utino, Leonardus de, see *Leonardus de Utino*.
Vulgaria, see *Adrianus*; *Stanbridge*, John.
Vulgaria Terentii, see *Terentius*, Publius Afer.
W . . . Grammaticae W . . . [quaere], 1925.
Wallensis, Thomas, see *Thomas Wallensis*.
Wann, Paulus. Sermones Pauli Wan, 466.
Whittington, Robert.
 Declinationes [nominum] Wytinton, 2.
 De generibus [nominum] Wytinton, 393.
 Wytinton (de) generibus [nominum], 3, 25, 31, 622, 794, 797, 823, 836, 907, 1068, 1105, 1160, 1177, 1309, 1312, 1431 b, 1704, 1844.
 Grammatica Wytintoni, 1322, 1513.
 De heteroclytis [nominibus] Wytinton, 450.
 Wytinton (de) heteroclytis [nominum], 906, 916, 1247, 1298, 1313, 1479.
 De octo partibus orationis [Wytintoni], 451.
 Wytinton de octo partibus (orationis), 369, 533, 1290, 1292, 1300, 1545, 1597.
 Opusculum Wytinton de Rege, 721, 1042.
 This seems to be the 'Opusculum ad Henricum viii. . . panegyrici et epigrammata.'
 Wytinton de quantitate sillabarum, 1248, 1310.
 Synonima Wytintoni, 357, 663, 868, 995, 1120, 1150, 1516.
 Verbum cum receto [?] Wytinton [quaere], 1394.
 Vulgaria Wytintoni, 1142, 1302, 1410, 1554, 1564, 1769.
 Quaterni of Wytinton, 319, 685, 712, 1259, 1347, 1682.
 The bibliography of these treatises is too incomplete to allow of discussion of particular editions.
Wimphelingius, Jacobus. Elegantie Jacobi Wynphilingii, 1077.
Woerda, Nicasius de, see *Nicasius de Woerda*.
Wounds of Jesu, see *Jesus Christ*.
Wytinton, see *Whittington*, Robert.
Xenophon, see *Faber*, Jacobus, Stapulensis.
Ymola, Johannes de, see *Johannes de Imola*.
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PART IV.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE

v.

LADY JANE STAFFORD

1587.





PREFACE.

THE following Collection of letters and documents is taken from the Archives of All Souls College, which have been recently rearranged and properly housed through the industry and munificence of the present Warden, and also carefully catalogued by Mr. C. Trice Martin, of the Public Record Office. Letters from Kings, Archbishops, and other great people, on College matters, have been pasted in to three large volumes, and the present collection is to be found by itself under the title 'Woodsales' at the end of the third volume. It occurs under the same title in Mr. Martin's catalogue. There is every reason for keeping the series of documents together, but they naturally require illustration from other documents in the College Archives and from external sources. This I have endeavoured to give, but for several reasons I fear I have only very partially succeeded. The first of these reasons is that before Warden Hovenden's time (1571-1614) there was little record kept of College transactions, and no minute book at all until the end of his Wardenship (vide Appendix I): the second, that of several of the transactions referred to, the College had no particular reason to be proud, and therefore I venture to think either little record was made of them, or the documents relating to them were wilfully destroyed; and this is borne out by the fact that, of four letters of Queen Elizabeth mentioned in the text, (Document II, vide Note thereon,) only one now remains in the College Archives, and though there is a copy in the Leiger book, (which contains copies of leases, bonds, and letters of attorney from 1572), of the leases mentioned as having been granted in 1583 to the Queen in favour of Sir W. Raleigh, the leases themselves are not among the College Archives:

thirdly, though there are several books containing notes on internal matters of the date of Warden Hovenden, there is nowhere any mention in any contemporary document of Lady Jane Stafford or of the three journeys to London undertaken in order to get the better of her, beyond that contained in these letters; and the only account of the transaction which I have been able to find is in a MS. book belonging to the Warden, which was compiled by one of the Fellows towards the end of the last century, and which contains extracts taken professedly from a book which is referred to as 'Hovenden's Book,' which last, however, seems to have disappeared during the last hundred years.

This partial absence of contemporary evidence makes the Editor's task a somewhat puzzling one; but the absence is only partial, for many of the documents and transactions referred to in the letters are still in existence, e.g. the leases to William and Christopher Hovenden are among the College Archives; the originals of the letters to Burleigh are among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum; there is also a paper among the same Lansdowne MSS. (50 f. 140) entitled 'The State of All Souls Colledge for expenses and receipts these xv yeres past and what stead their woodes have stooode them in in Midelsex.' (This document is referred to by Mr. Martin in the preface to his catalogue, and is given by me here in Appendix IV.) More important still is the existence on the Close Roll of the year 25 Elizabeth in the Public Record Office, not only of copies of the leases made by the College to the Queen in 1583, but also of several other documents relating to the transaction (for which vide Appendix I); and these documents tally exactly with the entries in the Leiger book containing copies of leases already referred to; although they do not exactly answer to the MS. account quoted from Warden Hovenden's book, inasmuch as no mention of Raleigh's interest in the matter is found either in the Leiger book or in the Record Office documents. Lastly, two most interesting points in the history of the College are

borne out by the documents under notice, namely, the continuous interest of Sir Francis Walsingham in the affairs of the College, and the determined character of Warden Hovenden.

Briefly the case was this. The Queen had been in the habit of asking favours for her *protégés*, as other sovereigns had been before her, as others were to be after her. She had obtained from the College in the Warden's absence the grant of leases for terms of years, to commence on the expiry of other leases previously granted, of the manor of Scotney and the farm of Newlands, in Kent, for some friends of Sir W. Raleigh, who had profited largely by the transaction. The College had given the courtiers a loophole for further attacks, by granting a lease (Appendix II) to one of their own number (the brother of the Warden), of all their woods in Middlesex, which as they rightly afterwards alleged was a great mistake, wherefore the lease had been very soon surrendered. Into the morality of this transaction it is not a matter of importance to enquire; possibly it was what would now be called a 'job.' But if so, the jobbers had been thoroughly warned of the imprudence of the grant, which was the more 27th June. forcibly brought home to them when the Queen, on the 27th of June, 1587, wrote from Greenwich to ask for a similar lease of the Middlesex woods in favour of Lady Jane Stafford, widow (Document I), who was backed up in her suit by Lady Frances Cobham, Mrs. Blanche à Parry, Sir W. Raleigh, Lord Hunsdon, Sir Thomas Heneage, and others. We know very little of this lady, except that she was the relict of Sir R. Stafford, Knight, who was made sergeant porter to Queen Elizabeth in 1569. That which is discoverable about her is complicated by the contemporary existence of at least two other Ladies Stafford, one of whom was certainly a person of great influence with the Queen. Lady Jane Stafford was of the Northamptonshire family of Spencers of Althorp, and her first husband was Sir Richard Knightly, of Fawsley in that county. He died in 1537, but at what date she married

Sir Robert I have been unable to discover. I have collected in Appendix III all the references to her, and some which very probably are not to her, which occur in contemporary documents.

- No date. The College answered the Queen's letter humbly but firmly (II); it was impossible—their woods were their main-
 27th June. stay in case of disaster. Then follow letters of intercession for her suit with Whitgift, the Primate and Visitor of the College, from Mrs. Blanche à Parry and Lady Frances Cobham (III), in respect of which the Primate advised the
 10th July. College (VI) to take a middle course. Lord Hunsdon, the
 27th June. chamberlain, writes to the College (IV) in a more peremptory strain, reminding them of the benefits lately conferred on them by the Queen in the matter of increase of commons (vide note to Document III). The Warden answers (V) as we should expect. Then follows a curious letter, villainously
 10th July. written, from the Lady herself (VII), offering Hovenden a bribe of £100 if he would induce the College to grant the
 4th Aug. lease; then a holograph letter of Sir Thomas Heneage, vice-chamberlain, who, saying he has ever been a lover of all good learning and learned men, advises the Warden for his own sake to consent (IX). Meanwhile the Warden, Mr. James, and Mr. Bird, have gone to London to try and settle the matter there. Their proceedings there are detailed in the MS. account already referred to (Appendix I), and the expenses of their journey on the London road, their stay at Mrs. Marsey's, and the amount of 'horsemeat' and 'bottle ale' which they consumed, are given in Document VIII. In
 17th to 27th July. the Warden's absence the Sub-warden answers Heneage (X), but this letter is only a fragment. Then follows the most
 15th Aug. interesting letter of all (XI), from Sir Walter Raleigh, in which he speaks very much *de haut en bas* to the Warden, but acknowledges his former obligation to him, probably rather, I think, in the matter of the Scotney and Newlands lease than because, as Mr. Martin suggests, the William Raleigh who was a Fellow of All Souls at the time may have

been a relation of his. Raleigh's own connection with the university had been a very short one, and he left without taking a degree; (but Hovenden was already a Fellow of All Souls when Raleigh entered Oriel in 1566.)

Then follow three lengthy documents, the first of which I have given in abstract—'Reasons why All Souls College may not demise their woods in Middlesex,' a copy of which was No date. sent to the Lady Stafford (XII); her answer to these reasons No date. (XVI); and the College reply to her answer (XVII). Her No date. 'answer' appears to have been presented to the Queen; it does not appear to whom the College 'reply' was sent; probably to Burleigh, to whom the Queen had referred the matter on the occasion of the Warden's first journey to London. Burleigh writes to the Warden and College decidedly in favour of Lady Stafford, (for his attitude to the case see Appendix I), (XIII) taking the line that it was the Queen's demand that he 16th Aug. was supporting, and Hovenden replies in his own name (XIV) No date. mentioning the fact, excusing his former error in granting his brother's lease, and appealing to a letter of Walsingham's as having induced him to reconsider that matter. (This letter is not among the College Archives, but is referred to again in Document XXXII.) Next the Warden appeals to Walsingham No date. directly (XV), acknowledging freely his earlier favours to the College, and begging for his intercession in the present difficulty. On the 20th of August Raleigh's letter is answered 20th Aug. somewhat proudly (XVIII), and the next day the Warden and Mr. James again went to London, and stayed several days at 'Court' (XIX), which was then at Richmond or Hampton 21st Aug. to Court. Apparently they were entirely successful, for they 2nd Sept. wrote from Court to the Primate, thanking him and asking 1st Sept. him to thank Burleigh for the happy termination of Lady Stafford's suit (XX). No. XXI is a College letter to Burleigh, dated 21st August, of the same tenour with the Warden's 21st Aug. (XIV), and should properly follow immediately after it, but I have not thought good to displace the order in which the documents are now arranged in the Archives. Reference is

- made very bitterly to Langherne's treachery (see Appendix I); he is compared to Narses, who invited Alboinus, King of the Lombards, into Italy. Heneage next writes by the Queen's
- 30th Sept. command (XXII) to say that Her Majesty is very angry—(just when the College thought the whole affair over, Lady Stafford's friends had contrived to bring it on again)—and demands that a lease of the woods be made to herself, and she will then decide the matter according to her pleasure.
- No date. This letter the College answers (XXIII) directly to the Queen, deprecating her wrath, but remaining firm: they add a letter
- No date. to the Lady Stafford herself (XXIV) in the same strain. On
- 10th Oct. the 10th October another letter from the College was sent to Burleigh (XXV) expressing their great regret that the Queen seemed to attribute their refusal to wilfulness, and on the next
- 11th Oct. day a letter to Heneage (XXVI) to supplement that already sent to Her Majesty, disavowing all wilfulness in the matter.
- 11th to 21st Oct. On the same day the Warden, Mr. Dow, and Mr. Spurway went to London, and were away ten days. Their accounts are given (XXVII), but the journey is not referred to in the MS. account given in the Appendix, which makes mention of only two journeys, which are evidently the two earlier ones, from one of which James returned alone before the Warden with a proposal from Lady Stafford to compromise the matter, which the College refused. On this third journey they were met in London by another Fellow, Mr. Norwood, and some of them apparently visited Walsingham at Barn Elms, and afterwards went to the Court, at Richmond. From this journey also the Warden appears to have returned alone, but
- 17th Oct. it must have been before the other Fellows, for on the 17th October he and the College write to Burleigh (XXVIII)¹ in some trepidation. Heneage had told them, when at Court, that the Queen was still very displeased with them, but that they might depart, leaving a 'catalogue' of their names; 'now they know not to what end this catalogue may be,'

¹ The Originals of Documents xii, xiv, xxi, xxviii are among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum (54, ff. 37, 41, 66).

and beg Burleigh's intercession once more. The others, no doubt, had stayed in London in order to see Walsingham again, as, the days of the week being enumerated on the list of accounts, they cannot have been in Oxford again till the 21st. From this date silence reigns until the 12th January, ^{12th Jan.} 1587-8, when Lady Stafford once more tries her luck through Heneage, and asks for something towards her charges in the matter (XXIX), and mentions a conversation of the Warden's with Mr. Thornborough (Clerk of the Closet to Elizabeth), which the Warden explicitly denies (XXX) to have been of ^{25th Jan.} the character imputed to it. The College writes on the 1st of March (XXXI) to Heneage, in answer to his letter of the ^{1st March.} 12th January, refusing all consideration of charges to Lady Stafford, and in a tone of subdued triumph, as if they were already aware of the letter (XXXII) which Walsingham ^{No date.} about the same time despatched to Heneage, stating the case of the College most fully and fairly. With this letter the series closes. Mr. Secretary and the Queen, too, had other matters on their minds than Lady Stafford and a 'poore house of lernynge,' for it was the year of the Spanish Armada.

The little drama is, however, I venture to think, one of considerable and sustained interest, and Warden Hovenden is emphatically the hero. Professor Burrows has given an excellent account of him in his 'Worthies of All Souls,' to which I can have little to add. He was of the 'ancient family of the Hovendens in Kent,' in fact the son of William Hovenden, clothmaker in Canterbury (which does not in the least disprove the antiquity of his genealogy), 'was elected Fellow of All Souls' in 1565, and took the degrees in Arts, that of M.A. being completed in 1570, and in the year following, being then twenty-seven years of age, was elected and confirmed Warden of the said College [summo consensu, says his epitaph in the Chapel]. About the same time, entering into Holy Orders, was made domestic chaplain to Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury; was afterwards Prebendary successively of Can-

terbury, Wells, and Lincoln, and at length D.D.' [Wood, *Athenæ*, Ox. sub Hovenden.]

I am indebted to Mr. R. Hovenden, of Croydon, for much information concerning the Warden's family. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Christopher Carnwell, a freeman of the city of Canterbury. The exact date of Robert Hovenden's birth is, however, not forthcoming, as the register of S. Alphege's Church, where his brothers Christopher and George were baptized, does not begin until 1558. Christopher was baptized in 1559, and George 1562. This will make Christopher sixteen, and George nineteen, at the time of their respective elections as Fellows of All Souls, 1575 and 1581. As Christopher resigned his fellowship in 1581, it is more than probable that according to the excellent custom of those times he made a corrupt resignation in favour of his brother George. Robert married Katherine, eldest daughter of Thomas Powys, of Abingdon, and Christopher married Margery, her sister. The Warden appears to have left no issue; but George, who obtained from the College the living of Harrietsham, in Kent, had many children, who were baptized there. George was also a Prebend of Canterbury, and died in 1625. For further information about the family, see Halsted's *History of Kent* (iv. 449).

Robert Hovenden lived long enough to put over the grave of his brother Christopher, for whom he had incurred some good round abuse in the matter of the lease of the Middlesex woods, and who afterwards obtained from the College the Rectory of Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, an epitaph in that Church (1610), and then, after arranging the College Archives, starting the first College minute book, setting in order all the landed property of the College, and bequeathing to his successors an almost unique and complete series of beautiful maps of that property; after braving the wrath of Queen and courtiers and chamberlains, and winning the esteem of Burleigh and Walsingham, 'cum huic Musarum domicilio per quadraginta et tres annos magna cum sagacitate et prudentia præfuisset,' as his monument in the ante-chapel

declares, he was laid in the chapel itself to the left of the high altar, a little way down therefrom (1614), if not a perfect character or a perfect head of a noble foundation, at least a fine type of the determined and business-like Englishman of that determined and business-like age, and one whom we, the inheritors of no little portion of his labours, may be very proud to reckon among our predecessors ¹.

I have prefixed to these documents the accompanying engraving of a map of the manor of Edgeware made in 1599. Edgeware was only one of several of the College manors of Middlesex containing woods, but by far the larger acreage of wood ground lay in that manor. Hence it may serve as an illustration. It may also prove interesting from another point of view.

¹ Under the year 1587 Wood (Annals) states that 'one of the colleges (I mean All Souls) was almost subverted as to its government by the troublesome Welsh scholars; they being a majority carried all things at their pleasure.' What Wood's authority for this statement was I do not know; it would be interesting to follow it up; but I find nothing in the Archives to bear it out except this opposition of Langherne's, (who, however, had now ceased to be a Fellow,) vide Appendix I. Langherne was a Worcestershire man, but there are twelve Welsh Fellows on the College register elected between 1550 and 1587. We have no data except a list of resignations as to when each individual ceased to be a Fellow, and this list of course does not account for those who died or married. I only find one of these twelve Welshmen as resigning before 1587. Still the great probability is that at least one-third of them had ceased to be Fellows before that date, and in no case, except accidentally, could eight men command a majority.

I.

June 27, 1587.

[BY THE QUEENE.]

ELIZABETH,

To our Trusty and welbelovid the Warden and fellowes of All Soules Colledge in our Universitie of Oxford :

Trusty and wel belovid we greete you well. Whereas we understand that certaine Woods and Underwoods growing upon y^r mannors of Edgeware and Kingsbury and other y^r lands in o^r coⁿtie of Midd belonging to that house of All Soules Colledge are out of Leasse and in your hands to dispose, forasmuch as we are very desyrous to be gratified at yo^r hands by a leasse to be grantid from you to such a parson whom we should name and recommend unto you on that behalf, we have bene therfore pleased by these our speciall lettres to require you to grant vnto o^r deere and welbelovid the Lady Jane Stafford (widow) and to her assigns the same woods and underwoods by leasse for xxi yeeres in such manner under the like covenants, rent, and for such fyne as¹ *heretofore ye have demised the same at your own choyce* to any other, wherein, consydering we doo not lymite or abridge you from the lyke benefytte that ye have at any tyme heretofore made for the lyke demise, and that by oure late gracious provision your rents are increased, we doubte not but ye will accomplish this our so reasonable request without any delay or other excuse or difficultie as we look for at your hands. And so that ye will cause a sufficient leasse to be passed and delyveryd from you to the said Lady Stafford. With your conformities hereunto as we shall be well pleased and will thankfully accepte the same so with the contrary we shall have cause to mislike. Given under our Signett at our mannour of Greenwich the xxviith of June 1587 in the xxixth of our reigne.

WINDEBANK.

¹ For the lease to Christopher Hovenden, see Appendix II.

II.

LETTER OF THE COLLEGE TO THE QUEEN.

(No date.)

Sacra Christiana Serenissima Regina, Domina nostra Clementissima, Observantiam nostram omnem, subjectionisque nostrae propensissimam Voluntatem Sacrae Regiae Majestati vestrae humillime omnes ex animis nostris commendamus, fidemque junctis precibus omnium rerum successus prosperos exitusque faelicissimos a deo opto maxo ardentes omnes precamur. ¹ Quatuor literas tuas regias his posterioribusque annis ad Collegium nostrum Scriptas quâ debuimus observantia cultuque accepimus. Quarum primis permoti Sacrae Regiae Matris vestrae duo praedia opima tum elocavimus ex quibus ii quibusque tunc Sacra Regia Matris Vra comodare voluit duo decies centenas et quadraginta libras confecerunt. Ad postulatam aliarum quae secundae venerant assensum nostrum cohibuimus de duobus maneriis: nec ea prius aut Viduae aut quatuordecim liberorum patri, inquilinis nostris volumus concedere, quam per senatores Sacri concilii Tui nobis significatum esset id cum bona Sacrae Regiae Matris gratia nos posse facere. Nudiustertius autem tertiae ad nos venerant propter quas opulentum quoddam manerium nostrum illi quam commendabant tuae Regiae Literae, nemine uno nostrum secus arbitrate, elocavimus. Quartae vero tuae, quas nuperrime accepimus, silvas quasdam nostras caeduas elocari petunt; quibus sine nos quaesumus (Serenissima Regina dominaque nostra Clementissima) ista pauca nunc humiliter respondere: Primum; Silvae caeduae res illius naturae sunt, ut earum non magis fere quam vini olei aut vestimenti usus fructus aliquis permitti possit, quae quod usu consumuntur neque naturali ratione nec civili usum fructum aliquem possunt recipere. Deinde ut eleganter M. Cicero dixit hortum esse alteram succidiam, ita nos multoque

¹ The only extant letter addressed by the Queen to the college up to this time is the one just given, to which this is an answer. Two of the preceding, however, may have—indeed almost certainly must have—referred to the demise of the manor of Scotney and the farm of Newlands to the Queen in favour of Sir Walter Raleigh, which is referred to in Appendix I. It is quite possible, however, that Hoveden destroyed purposely all documents relating to this transaction which was effected in his absence.

The other letter may have been in favour of Mr. Tomworth, a gentleman of the Queen's Privy Chamber, to whom a lease of lands in Hendon had been made in 1566, the year in which the Queen visited Oxford. Mr. Tomworth was one of those who received on that occasion the degree of M.A. by incorporation.

The only other grant I can find to a courtier is the manor of Crendon to Sir John Mason, Treasurer of the Chamber, but this is as far back as 1558.

verius silvas nostras alteram quasi succidiam nostram appellare possumus. Venit enim de messe domum aut de alio aliquo rusticano opere fessus agricola, prope focum habet appensam succidiam, propinquam et parabile obsonium suum, quo non magis is quam oculis carere potest. Ita qui nos cunque casus manet; sive incendia hujus amplae domus sive lites sumptuosae et crebrae sint sive fames aut ex bello exorta clades (quae deus omnia abs nobis in hostes vertat), nostra sola succidia et sacra anchora nostrum certum et unicum subsidium est, ex silvis nostris caeduis remedium petere. Ad haec qui Sacrae Regiae Majestati vestrae suadent tam ex re collegii nostri futurum esse, si certa pensione annua elocentur silvae nostrae quam nunc sunt, cum eadem utendae fruendaeque non permittuntur, non satis ii advertunt ad incertos casus omnes quos silve nostrae fere solae relevant, pensionem certam parum apte referri posse; Nam ut quibusdam annis parum silvis opus est: ita incidunt profecto subinde anni quibus ut centenas saepe et plures libras ex silvis nostris conficiamus necesse est. Qui vero per statutum recens frumentarium tuum, tam ingentem ad nos frastum venire putant, ut sylvis nostris ideo nos putent facile carere posse; parum illi certe prospiciunt quam vectigal hoc ex silvis nostris semper idem maneat cum illud alterum, (alioqui certe immensum beneficium tuum), ab annona aut gravata aut sublevata ejus aut caritate aut vilitate totum pendeat, ex quo omnes Deum supplices precamur, ut nihil lucri at nos perveniat: modo toto Regno tuo haec annonae caritas sit sublevata, tantum abest ut certum aliquid ex eo commodum ad nos speremus redundaturam. Quocirca nos quadraginta in studiis educati juvenes cum custode nostro omnes Sacrae Regiae Majestatis tuae fideles subditi si non corporibusque, saltem animis ad pedes tuos Regios quam humillime projecti, qui nunquam fuimus difficiles cum Sacra Regia Majestas Vestra aliquid a nobis petiit, nunc humillime contendimus ut per bonam Sacrae Regiae Majestatis Vestrae gratiam nobis liceat facere quod Collegii nostri status, magnitudo rei et conscientiae nostrae nobis faciendum suadent.

Endorsed by BEVAN.

NORWOODE.

KINGSMILL.

BOYS.

RAYNOLDS.

MASTERS. All commended by the Quene.

III.

LETTER FROM LADY FRANCIS COBHAM¹ AND BLANCHE À PARRY² TO
WHITGIFT.

27th June, 1587.

To the right rev^d father in God the L^d Archbishop of Canterbury his
grace

May it please your Grace that where it hath pleased her majestie to
addresse hir graces lettres unto M^r Doctor Hovenden Warden of Al
Soules Colledge in Oxford and the fellowes of the same for grauntinge
the like leasse with like condition in everie respect unto our very good
frynde the Ladie Jane Stafford, as the Warden with the consente of all
the fellowes granted unto Cristopher Hovenden about vii yeres paste,
the Warden afferminge publiquelie upon his othe that he thought the
same could not be better husbanded for the Colledge advantage. This
leasse (yf it may please your good Grace) was by Hovenden sur-
rendered upon the request of the Colledge for the provision before
the late statute confermed by hir Majestie³ that they mought have the

¹ Mr. Martin erroneously calls this a letter from 'Lord' Cobham and Mrs. B. à Parry. There was, however, no Lord Cobham at this time bearing the name of Francis or initial F. (the letter is signed only F. Cobham and endorsed L. Cobham). Frances Lady Cobham, wife of William Brook Lord Cobham (Lord Warden of Cinqueports, at another time Lord Chamberlain and K.G.), was a lady of the Bedchamber, who occurs frequently in conjunction with Mrs. Blanche à Parry. She was daughter of Sir J. Newton and mother of the celebrated Henry Lord Cobham and George Brook, who was executed for his share in Raleigh's plot in the next reign. She died 1592.

² Mrs. Blanche à Parry, or Apparey, a constant courtier of the Queen's and Gentlewoman of the Bedchamber. She recurs incessantly as giving new year's gifts to the Queen throughout 'Nichols' Progresses.'

³ By an Act of 18 Eliz., Colleges were obliged to covenant with their tenants in all future leases, that one-third of the old rent should be paid in corn or in ready money, to be expended to the use of the relief of the commons and diet of the said Colleges, &c.

After this Act, doubts having arisen as to what is meant by commons; 'whether meat and drink only or that which is spent in common otherwise as reparation, suits of livery, &c. ;' and also whether the said third part must be applied to diet only, and also (most important of all) whether the Fellows, having a competent increase of commons and money still remaining, are to be allowed to divide this last among themselves.

These disputes arose about 1583; were referred to counsel (Mr. Brograve), who gave his opinion that 'it was not contrary to the Statute to employ the residue (after increase of commons) about the necessary affairs of the College.'

This was a guarded answer, but the College practically assumed that it was favourable to their treatment of the surplus money in the way they desired. We have no evidence that there actually yet was any such surplus, but the whole

third parte of the rent payd in provision; by the which they have benefited the house so much that where the Vice warden and other inferiour officers had allowed them for ther commons but ii^s and viii^d a weeke they nowe have v^s. And for ther liverie they were wont to have v^{li} and v^{li} x^s they nowe have twentie markes and more sometimes, and so the allowance augmented proportionable to the inferiour sorte and hereafter like to be much more increased, hir majestie in recompence of the benefit bestowed on them requireth the graunt of this leasse, (which we doubt not yf it myght stand with your graces pleasure upon our humble requestes to bestowe your favorable lettres in the furtherynge thereof unto the Warden and College shalbe presentlie accomplished), wherefore we beseche your Grace to grante it, and we shalbe redie any waye we maye to deserve the same. And we assure you hir Majestie will take it verie thankefullie that hir request may be graunted beinge verie well affected and willing to further the good Ladie beinge a widowe. And so with consideration of our humble dewties unto your grace we take leave from Greenwich this xxviith of June 1587.

Your Graces

humblie to command

F. COBHAM

BLANCHE A PARY.

IV.

SHORT ABSTRACT OF LETTER FROM LORD HUNSDON¹.

27th June.

Considering how beneficial her Majesty's late grant of a Statute, for the payment of a 3^d part of your rent in provision, hath been and is likely to be unto you all: I expect you to comply.

Court at Greenwich, 27th June, 1587.

J. HUNSDON.

question was opened in the next century [1609], when the Visitor decided that no division of money was to be made.

Meanwhile the actual question of the bettering of the diet of the Warden and Fellows was settled by two visitatorial injunctions, for which see Appendix VI.

¹ Henry Carey, First Cousin to Queen Elizabeth, (his father married Lady Mary Boleyn), created Lord Hunsdon 1559, was instrumental in suppressing the Northern insurrection in 1570, was made Warden of the Marches and Lord Chamberlain of the Household in 1587. He was likewise Captain of the Pensioners and K. G. [Burke's 'Extinct Peerages of England,' p. 101.]

There is likewise much information about him in Miss Aikin's 'Court of Queen Elizabeth.' She makes him out to have been one of the Queen's most trusted and wise advisers. He died 1596.

V.

COPY OF AN ANSWER TO HIS LETTER IN HOVEDEN'S HANDWRITING.

(No date.)

Our humble duties premized. Maie it please your honour to be advertized that we have receaved your honours letters in the behalf of my Ladie Stafford, for the obtaining of certen our Colledge woods in the Countie of Middlesex. Wherein that we have not satisfied her majestys and your honours request, wee hope that wee shal not seeme undutifull, if it maie please your honour to weigh the greate and manie discommodities which should grow to our Colledge by such a demise. Wee have at this present diverse sutes in Law concerning our Colledg inheritance verie chargeable unto us, which wee shalbe able noe waie to maintain without the yearelie commoditie wee have by these woods. And were it so that all our sutes in Law were ended (which are rather lyke dailie to encrease), yet our woodes are our onlie stock or treasure for whatsoever other extraordinary charges or anie casualtie should happen to our Colledge. Upon which and manie other considerations a lease of these woods heretofore unadvisedlie passed was shortly after revoked and yelded up to the Colledg, the proffitt of which hath ever since been employed to the defraieinge of our yearelie extraordinarie expences. And whereas your honour putteth us in minde of that helpe wee receive by hir Majesties Statute of improvment, we acknowledge it a greate benefitt, yet common to other Colledges, with us to be turned onlie to the [word illegible] as our slender diet and no other waie, and as it proceeded of hir majesties gracious meere favour to all Colledges. So no dout shee expecteth noe suche recompense for the same at our hands, wee for our parts have [although wee have] especiallie shewed our dutifull thanckfulness in graunting maney her majesties requests in elections and leasses namely as at this presente in a lease to one Mr. Wates¹ (? Waces) and in the other leasses of two of our best farms demised [not long since to her Majestie], for which her assignees reseived above xii cli to our greate hinderance, both for the fines and improvement of the rent, which wee shall a long time thereby loose. In which and diverse other her Majesties requestes our dutifull redines (we hope) shall at this time excuse us of undutifulnes in not satisfieinge her majesties dessire, upon wronge informacion so prejudiciall to the state of our Colledg, that we maie by noe means assent thereunto. Which our moste juste excuse if it may please your

¹ The word is Wates or Waces, but no such name occurs as having received a grant of a lease. Hovenden's handwriting is peculiarly bad, and he puts no stops.

honour to further with her majestie wee and our posteritie shall have grete cause to praie for your honour and shew ourselves thankful upon anie occasion which shalbe offred thus committing your honour to the tuicion of the Almightye we humblie take our leave.

FROM ALSOULN COLLEDGE IN OXON.

VI.

WHITGIFT'S LETTER.

10th July.

[With this was apparently sent the letter (III) from Lord F. Cobham and Mrs. Parry addressed to the Archbishop, or a copy of it.]

To my very loving friends the Warden and fellowes of Al Soullen Colledge in Oxford

Salutem in Christi. Whereas her Majestie (as I understand) hath written unto you in y^e behalf of y^e Ladie Stafforde for a lease of certein woodes belonging to that College, and that it may be you cannot graunt y^e same without greate losse and hinderaunce of the same College and without impairing y^e estate thereof, whereunto you are bound by oath to have an especiall regard: I thought it good to move you (the premisses being true) yet to have good regarde in respect of her majestys l^res, some other wayes and in some other thinge which is usually used to be graunted, to gratify the said Ladie Stafford. I am enfourmed that you have a meaning to lease out certein landes now or late in controversie betwixt the Lo. Cromwell¹

¹ The manor of Whadborough had been granted by Henry VI to the College, which remained in quiet possession until 2 Eliz., when it was involved in a dispute concerning it with the powerful Cromwell family. The dispute, into which it is not necessary to enter fully, turned upon the question of a lease which the College had been in the habit of granting to the Priory of Launde, which, together with the manor of Halsted, passed at the dissolution into Lord Cromwell's hands, and upon the lease of the manor of Whadborough granted by the College to Francis Cave, who assigned it to Gregory Lord Cromwell: the object of this lord and his descendants, (for the dispute lasted through three generations of the family), was to confuse the two leases and withhold the rent. They appear to have attempted to incorporate 700 acres of Whadborough in the manor of Halsted. 'The College' (says a MS. in possession of the Warden) 'brought their action to try the right, it was delayed by every possible obstruction of the law, by aid prayers injunctions etc. It was in every court the Common Pleas, the Exchequer, the Kings bench, the Echq. Chamber, the Court of Wards. They after several years recovered a verdict in the Com. Pleas for 464 acres, and judgement was given thereon which was afterwards affirmed by the Court of Kings Bench but they could not obtain execution. They now apply to the Queen for her protection and in their petition state the above

and you: I thinke her Ladiship wilbe content with that Lease and in my opinion the graunting thereof unto her would benefitt that College and further y^e title. My advice is that you have good regard some way to satisfy the said ladie, and in no case to graunt y^e lease of the foresaid lands in controuersie to any other but to her, before you make me acquainted therewith. It will not be well taken if in those thinges which are in your power to lett without hurte to the College, you doe not in respect of her Majesties lres preferre y^e Ladie before others doing to the College as others will doe. And so wishing you to have due consideration hereof I commit you to the tuition of Almighty God. From my house in Lambeth the tenth of July 1587.

Your lovinge Friend

JO. CANTUAR.

VII.

LADY JANE STAFFORD'S LETTER.

10th July.

To Mr. Docter Hovendon at Oxfourde geive this

Mr. Docter Hovendon. I muche desyre to be tenaunte to your house and crave your frenshipe therin and as I can and maie I will acquite it. All your allygations have byn delivered to hur majestie, and my Lords¹ grace hath byn carefull for you deliveringe downe what neade you should have of tymber for youre tenauntes; it seemed to the hearers that all lessees that be made have no libertie to cute downe greate tymber without lycaunce of the Lords, and I findynge

facts, complain of the delay [of 40 years] and their having spent 2500£ in the progress of their suit. Upon this her majesty by letter directs her justices of the Q. B. to grant without delay immediate execⁿ or to show cause why it cannot be. She calls the complaint of the College most grievous . . . says that it is a scandal to her laws to have a suit so long continued. This letter had not the effect, but it probably hastened the suit. It was at last referred to arbitration and the arbitrators were the Earls of Northampton Shrewsbury and Salisbury the L. Chief Justice of K. B., Sir Thos. Walmesley Sir C. Yelverton and Sir D. Williams. On 2 March 1605 they awarded (i.) That Lord Cromwell should convey to the college all the lands which were heretofore parcell of the possessions of the Priory of Launde and situated in a close called Wadborough pasture. (ii.) Also such lands as were part of Olston Monastery and S. James near Northampton with all tithes etc.; and (iii.) that the College in consideration thereof should pay 1600£ to Ld. Cromwell and 100£ to Sir R. Alston and Hum. Maye for procuring the reversion from the crown. Thus ended this long suit which by its great expence very much reduced the college compelling them to borrow money and to sell a great part of their plate in order to defray it.

¹ Probably Burleigh.

you hardly to relente towarde me was very wel willynge to take any other prefurmint at hur majesties hand, and so my Lord of Counterbery canne be my wittonesse what offer I made, but in no wyse hur majestie wil have me staye hur letter any lonnger upon furder hope, but have you resolution I resoulved hur Majestye that you had wounde the woods and mesured the akeares and that by youe yeven it was ether eyghtyne or nyntyne skore akeres; I thinke there will be order geven to my Lords grace that ther shall be nether woods sales nor leases, but that he shall be pryve to the tenaunte befoure, for if hur letter do take no place as I assure myselfe the shall not by the reasonnes that you have allredie set downe against me bouth to my Lords grace and to my sellfe which moved me to have sought some other thinge and not to have relyed on you but yf I may anywaie move you and your companie to take better consideration of me I will yeve one hundrede pounce to you and to thouse which you shall think fytt for your goode wills, and frende you in your taulinge to suche a thinge as maie be as benefyciall to you as this is to me and thus I commit you to the government of the Highest from my lodinge at London this xth daie of Julie 1587 Your frende as far as you frende me ¹.

JANE STAFFORDE

VIII A.

MR JAMES² ACCOUNT FOR MR WARDEN MR BIRD³ and MR JAMES RIDING TO COURT TO ANSWER HIR MAJESTIES LRES ABOUT OUR WOOD.

We wente out 17th Julie 1587 and returned the 27th of the same in which tyme was disbursed for the Colledge as followeth

Imprimis for horsebread for Mr Birds horse and mine the morning before we wente	vid
Item for oure breakfast before oure going	7d
For drinke by the waye	3d
For oure dinner at Marloe	5s 2d
For horse meate there	2s

¹ It would be a pity to spoil the extraordinary orthography of the last part of this letter by punctuation or explanatory notes. The sense is obvious.

² Francis James, Subwarden, admitted D.C.L. 1587, died 1616; was brother of Dr. W. James, Bishop of Durham; was Chancellor of the dioceses of Wells and Bristol, and afterwards of London; one of the Masters of Chancery, and a judge of the Court of Audience at Canterbury.

³ William Bird elected, admitted D.C.L. 1587, died 1624; was son of W. Bird of Walden in Essex, and was afterwards Dean of the Court of Arches, and a Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (Woods 'Fasti,' sub an. 1587).

Our supper and breakfaste at Colbrook	7s	10
For horse meate there	6s	6
Given to the Chamberlaine		3d
For oure dinner at Croydon	6s	8
For horsemeate there		22d
For boate hire from Lambeth to Westminster and London .		10d
For bottle ale at London		4d
For ferrienge oure horses first from Lambeth		6d
For oure supper on Twesdaie night at the Marseys . . .	3s	0
For breakfaste on Wednesdy for us and the men . . .	2s	8d
Mr Warden's supper that night		12d
For bottle ale that daie		4d
For Mr Warden's dinner on Thursdaie		12d
For bottle ale		2d
For his supper on Thursdaie	2s	0
For a candle and ale		12d
For Mr Birdes dinner and myne at Stansted	2s	4d
For horse meate there		20d
Given awaie at Safforn Walden		10d
For drinke at Eppinge		3d
Bote hyre from Lambeth		6d
For drinke at Westminster		1d
Given to the poare		2d
For Mr Birdes supper and myne on Thursdaie	2s	0
To a Scrivener for writing the reasons to be included in hir majesties tres		12d
For Boat hire to Barn Elmes and backe	3s	6d
For oure dinner at Lambeth	3s	
For bote hire to London		4d
Given the porter at Lambeth		12d
Laide out by George ut patet per billam	3s	2d
Item to him for dinner and supper 2 daies	2s	0
To Peter for dinner and supper 3 daies and a night . .	3s	6d
To him for bote hire		4d
For horse meate at London from Twesdaie till Satterdaie .	16s	0
Given the ostler		6d
For horse hire to the Courte	2s	0
For drinke at Waltom		3d
For horsemeate there		12d
For Mr Birdes supper and mine at the plough	2s	6d
Given to the poare		2d

For breakfaste on Frydaie and supper that night	5s	6
Satterdaie breakfaste	3s	0
For washing at <i>Mires</i> Massies		14d
For oure dinner on Sondaie	2s	0
For oure supper on Sondaie	2s	0
For a breakfaste		11d
Given at Marseys		8d
Given to the poare		4d
For Mondaie dinner	3s	0
For Mondaie supper	2s	0
For our dinner on Twesdaie	2s	0
For my supper on Twesdaie	1s	0
For my dinner on Wednesdaie	1s	
For boat hyre to Westminster on Wednesdaie and backe to London		7d
For an horse-shew at the court		3d
For washinge at the Ploughe		6d
Given there		4d
For my horse meate at the place 4 daies	4s	0
For the mending of Georg his saddle	0	9d
For bread for my horse when I came awaie	0	3d
For drinke	0	2d
Given the ostler	0	3d
My supper and breakfaste at Uxbridge	0	22d
My horse meate there		12d
Given the ostler and chamberlayne		2d
For my dinner at Stokenchurch		8d
My horse meate there		4d
For an horse shoe there		3d
For drinke at Whatley		1d
For my supper after my comming hoame		5d
For my horse' hyre and eleven daies	10s	0
For carriage of my thinges from London	0	6d
For Mr Birdes horse hire 7 daies	7	0

Summa Totalis 7l 6s 5d

More paid the carrier for a horse in that journey left unpaid

by Mr James 16s 6d

by me

FRANCIS JAMES.

£8 2 11

Paide this bill the xxixth of Julie.

VIII. B.

BIRD'S RETURN FROM LONDON.

Expenses since my going to London with Mr Warden about our answer to hir majesty concerning the lease of our woods demanded for the Ladie Stafford.

The carriage of my pack to London and backe againe	12 <i>d</i>
Item to a porter there for carreinge the same from the carriers and againe thither	4 <i>d</i>
Item for my horse hyre from London hither	3 <i>s</i> 4 <i>d</i>
Item given to poore soldiers by the waie	4 <i>d</i>
Item for my horse staying at the court about delivering of the letter to my Lord Chamberlin in hay	2 <i>d</i>

Summe 7*s* 1*d*

by me WILLIAM BIRDE.

VIII. c.

[A similar small schedule entitled the] Wardens expenses at and comminge from London 23rd Julie 1587.

[Items of the same kind, probably after the Warden parted from Mr. James.] Summa 19*s* 4*d*

IX.

SIR THOMAS HENNADGE, HIS PRIVATE LETTER TO MR. WARDN.

4th August.

To my loving friend Mr D. Ovenden, Warden of Alle Sowe College in Oxforde.

Mr. Warden. By her majesties speciall commandment and direction I dydde wryte to you and the felowes of your howse tochyng hir majesties pleasure for my Lady Staffordes' suit, whereof her Highness expectyth speedy answer, being the whilse evyll pleased with that which hath passed. Now for so moche as I have been ever a lover of al good lernynge and lerned men, (knowing how her majesty taketh that which is passed from you and the rest in thys case, and how she ys desposed therupon), I have thought good to advyse you, (thoe a stranger to me), to take good heed that you answer hir majesty to her good satisfactyon, and that without delaye. Otherwyse I knowe more than ys fyte for me to write how hardly yt wilbe borne, both to the particuler prejudice of yourself, that ys warden, and the generall

hynderans to as many as be present felows of your college and shall have hereafter anything to do with her majesty for any of your good and preferment, and ¹ Mr Secretary Woolley who ys more knowen to you then myself can well tell you, whereof I thought good yet to give you some inclynge. And so hoping and wysHINGE you dyd that which may be best for yourselves I commend me hartely unto you. From the courte this 4th of August, 1587.

Your loving friend,

Holograph.]

T. HENEAGE.

X.

[Abstract.

No date.

ANSWER BY THE SUB-WARDEN TO HENEAGE.

The letter of Heneage was brought by a groom of her majesty's chamber, and in the Warden's absence I sub-warden of the college in all dutiful manner opened the letter, but finding the matter such as by us the fellows could in no way be dealt with apart without our warden's presence, am utterly unable to answer until his return.—[a fragment] no date.

XI.

SIR WALTER RAUGHLY['S LETTER.]

15th August.

To the worshipful my very good frind Mr Doctor Hovenden, Warden of Alle Souln College gyve thes.

Mr Hovenden. Whereas yt pleased her Majestie to wryte her Gracious Lettres to your Colleage in the behalfe of my Lady Stafforde for a lease of your woods of Mydd. which you goe abutte to denie, alleaginge a few vaine reasons for your excuse, which beinge by her majesty comytted to the examynacion of my Lord Treasurer are founde by his judgment to be very fryvlous and of no suffyciency to grounde your undutiful refusall of her highnes request, Hir majesty advertised thereof greatly disdayned to wryte twyce to subjects of youre qualyte for a matter so reasonable, and therfore willed my Lord to admonych you that you should presentlie performe the con-

¹ Mr. Secretary Woolley, afterwards Sir John Woolley, and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. He first appears as Latin Secretary, or sometimes 'Learned Secretary,' in the State Papers. He was sworn of the Privy Council on the same day as Davison, 30th Sept., 1586. He died 1595. [Wright, 'Court and Times of Queen Elizabeth;,' Stat. Pap. Dom. cxciv. 65; Sir H. Nicholas, Order of the Garter.]

tents of her former letters, or awnswer to the contrary here in your owne person. I thought good therfore to advyse you to have dew regard of your duty herein, for howsoever the company escape the burden of this contempt will light uppon you. And I and other of my Lady's frends and kindsfolkes, that are neare about her majestie, must prosecute yt to the uttermost of oure powers, yeat because I have bene in sum sorte beholdinge unto you and ever redy to doe you good, I wolde wyshe you sholde doe that willingly which (beinge so reasonable a motion) you wilbe inforsed to yeald unto, and assure yourself that I and other of my Lady's friends will bothe excuse you for that ys don and be alwaies willinge to further your preferment in annythinge we may, in such sorte that you shall have cause to thinke this benefyt wel bestowed. And so with my hartie comendations I byd you farewell.

Courte the xvth Auguste anno 1587.

Your very willing frinde

W. RALEGH.

XII.

[Abstract of] Reasons why All Solme College may not demise their woods in Mddlx.

[I do not print this document *in extenso* because of its enormous length, and because Lady Stafford's answer (XVI) and the College's reply to that answer (XVII) give a practical résumé of this one.]

- REASON 1. The College cannot defray its ordinary expenses without extraordinary help. This ought to be found in our Middlesex woods.
2. The woods were never leased at all till lately to Chris. Hovenden, and then the inconvenience was so manifest that the lease was almost immediately surrendered again.
 3. Fire tempest or—a more present evil—law suits may force us at any moment to have large recourse to cutting down our woods.
 4. Our tenants if in the least degree harassed in the exercise of rights of 'fire-bote plow-bote cart-bote hedge-bote and tymber for reparations' now granted them by us, will demand such an abatement of fines or rents as will tend to the College's manifest hindrance.
 5. A lessee might covenant to do no damage waste or decay: but we know by late experience 'of bands entered into

by others how little such bands are like to avail ' us
against a powerful party.

Endorsed.

A copy of these reasons was sent to the Lady Stafford. No date.

XIII.

LORD TREASURER'S LETTER FOR LADIE STAFFORDE.

16th August.

To my frendes Mr D. Hoveden Warden of Al Sole Colledge in
Oxford and to the fellowes of the same colledge.

After my hartie commendacions ; Hir Majestie hath latelie had sum
speeche with me towchyng a ltre she wrote unto you in the behalfe
of the Ladie Stafforde for the grauntinge unto hir a lease of your
woodes in the countie of Midd., whearunto she looked that you would
without anie maner of staie or question have yelded, considering she
required nothing therebie prejudicial to your howse or unusuall, in that
bye the same you should have a rente certaine for that which is un-
certaine by your falls¹, and your demise noe other than formerlie had
been made at the suite of you the warden to your brother, though to
your privatt benefitt as hir Majestie is given to understand. And
now having as it should seeme sett downe in writing certaine objec-
tions why you maie not grawnt the same, hir majestie being acquainted
thearewith hath willed mee to lett you understand that as she taketh
the same to be verie fryvlous, so is hir expresse will and pleasure that
either you passe such a lease to the said Ladie Stafford, as by hir
letter she required of yowe, or else that you the warden faile not to
make your repaire presentlie to the Court to awnswere your refusall,
hir Majestie disliking the more of your slacknes thearein in that as she
is given to understand the Archbishop of Canterburie youre visitor and
one whoe would have (as it is to be thought) equall care to anie of
you for the good and proffitt of your howse, hath written to yowe in
the Ladie Stafford's behalf hearin and moved yowe to yeld hir majes-
tie's request as holding the same very reasonable. And so requiring
you againe not to faile immediatelie either to satisfice hir majestie's
request for the passing of your demise, or of youre repaire to mee to
the court I bid yowe farewell from my howse at Theobaldes this xvith
of August 1587.

Your loving frende,

W. BURGHLEY.

Warden and felows of Al Sole Colledge.

¹ Falls = fells, sc. periodical cutting down of trees. Vide Appendix VI.

XIV.

[DRAFT OF WARDEN'S LETTER TO LORD BURLEIGH.]

(No date.)

As Hector said in ¹ Naevius 'letus sum laudari abs te pater laudato viro,' so right honorable I must trewlie saye moestus sum reprehendi abs te, Thesaurarie, viro laudatissimo, and therefore whereas you seemed to mislike with me for two faultes objected by the Ladie Stafford, the one for making a lease of woodes to my brother which the companie not myself caused to be surrendered: thother that I had benefited my father and brother with reversions of great value, I most humbly crave your honorable patience in my answeare to them bothe. And first to the last, as my case is comon with many that have lived in like place as I have done these 16 yeres, so the custome of our Colledg, which hath ever used to graunt reversions, and the qualitie of the thinges, which are pasture ground without habitation, and the habilitie of the tenantes who were ritch, and might well spare them, and the dewtie of nature which teacheth the sonne ἀντιπελαργεῖν, and the brother to use *epieichian*, well considered, I trust as my fault may seeme tollerable, so it is no argument, which the Ladie Stafford maye use to obtaine our woodes. For the other, altho' I cannot excuse my selfe yet the circumstance of the doing, and sequele of the deed considered, the guilt thereof is not greate. The circumstances that moved me to demise the woodes to my brother I have trewlie shewed your Lordship before, only the smalnes of the rent, and want of surveieng the same maye seeme great imperfections in me: whereto I trewlie answeare that for the fine and rent I then thought it sufficient not knowing the just value thereof. And for the surveighing, nether the tyme betweene my resolution to make a demise and the demising would permyt the same, nor yet were my companie ever willing to bee at so greate a charge, besides that my brother promises that whatsoever fault might be found therein in part or in whole he would by discretion ether amend or surrender the same, as in truth he did for so soone as fault was found with the demise and I by occasion thereof saw my error he was contented at my onelie persuasion to sur-

¹ 'As Hector says in [the next word is nearly illegible but may be twisted into] Naevius.' The quotation that follows comes from the Tusculan Disputations of Cicero (iv. 31, 67), 'Aliter enim Naevianus ille gaudet Hector laetus sum laudari me abs te pater a laudato viro.' The annotator, Kühner, says that the verse is a trochaic tetrameter catalectic. Naevius wrote several poems about the Trojan war, but this line does not appear among the existing fragments of his works, except in the present quotation from Cicero. Hovenden was no doubt not unwilling to give the Lord Treasurer a taste of his learning.

render the same, as appeareth by the right honourable Sir Francis Walsingham letters¹ to the Colledg in these wordes 'I thoughte good to treate with you as you know, Mr Warden being brother to the said leasee, wherein you dealt so effectuellie as in respect of the Colledg, though to your brothers greate losse of such proffitt as the lease wd have yelded him, he hath condescended simplie to surrender the same.' And thus y^r lordship seeth the truth of the whole matter wherein appeareth my good meaning to the Colledg, who as I was deceaved in the graunting so have I made amends in the surrender, which my doings are so farr of from making a present for the Ladie Stafford to have a newe lease that it maye be a sufficient argument to answer her and all other hereafter that for asmuche as it beinge graunted to the Wardens owne brother, he caused him to surrender the same as being hurtfull to the Colledg, therefore the same reasons still remaining there is no cause why it should ever be herd againe. And thus craving pardon for my tediousnes and humbly beseeching your lordships good favour in reporting to her majestie bothe generallie of my companie and particulerlie of myself, (who all are most bound to praye for your lordships good estate), I most humbly take my leave. Your lordships most humbly at commandement.

Wardens excuse to the L^d Treasurer.

R. H.

XV.

DRAFT OF LETTER FROM WARDEN TO MR. SECRETARY WALSINGHAM.

(No date.)

Right Honorable Sir², We weare bould not longe since to make petition to your Honor to be a meanes in our behalfe that it might

¹ This is not among the College Archives. Walsyngham, however, shewed himself on several occasions a very good friend to the College, a wise adviser and peacemaker in every sense of the word. He was particularly serviceable in endeavouring to get the College a fair hearing in their tedious suit concerning Whadborough with Lord Cromwell. In 1582 he interested himself in the management of the Grammar School at Feversham, which was under the College direction, and we shall see later (letter xxxii) that it was he who finally composed the present dispute.

² Vide Appendix I. The Warden, James and Bird, went to visit Walsingham, to whom the Warden was well known, on the occasion of the first journey to London which is recorded in Document VIII, where their journey to Barn Elms, Walsingham's house, is mentioned, although the MS. account (App. I) merely relates that they went first to Lambeth and then to see Burleigh; on the occasion of the third journey (Oct. 11th) there were two visits made to Mr. Secretary Walsingham: and the MS. account further represents him as having been the person who presented to the Queen the original reasons why A. S. may not demise their woods (Document XII).

please Hir Majestie to accept our reasonable excuse for the not performance of those letters procured by the Lady Stafford, wherein as we have founde your Honors most favorable furtherance and ayde so we remayne in all dewtifull endevoyre to acknowledge not only that, but a most tender regarde [and especiall patronadge¹] of our poore Colledge, yeat so it is that of late we have received a letter from the right honorable the Lord Treasurer wherein is signified that Hir Majesties pleasuer is that ether we should satisfie hir request or that our Warden should make repayre to answer the contrarie². Wherefore we ar inforced agayne to have recourse to your Honor in most earnest and humble manner beseeching the same, that as in all distresse heertofore we have found especiall health and releefe in your favours, so it wold please your Honor in this cause to continew and confirme the same unto us, beinge a matter well knowne to your Honor to be greatly prejudiciall to the state of our howse, wherein beside the fruite of so charitable a deed, your Honor shall binde a continewinge multitude to pray for you, that what we can not requite, the Lord in overflowinge measur wold recompence, to whom in all humble dewty we comitt your Honor.

[Endorsed :—] Copie of a Letter to Mr. Secretarie.

Now whereas your Honor dooth write that the Lord Archbishop our Visiter hath thought Her Highnes request verie reasonable and therefore moved us to yeld thereto, we assure your Honor it is nothing so, as by his letters it maye and doth appeare. Quodque dicto Collegio fidelis ero, damna scandala vel prejudicia dicto Collegio nullatenus faciam aut quatenus in me fuerit fieri sustinebo.

XVI.

[This document is addressed apparently to the Queen and this copy of it was probably sent to the College by order of Heneage or Burleigh.]

[Endorsed :—] The Ladie Staffords ansuers to the College Reasons.

In oure Suite for to stay hir from having Edgware Woods in lease of the College.

(No date.)

The Lady Staffords ansueres to our reasons exhibited to Hir Majestie.

Ad primam. The state of the College was never so good since the foundation as it is at this present, by the benefit of your Majesteis

¹ Crossed through in MS.

² 'contempt' crossed through in MS.

statute, which hath so incresed their ordinary revenues, that their allowance is double both in diet and mony within this vii yeres and wilbe every day bettr, besides they are not requested to give awaie their woodes in Midlesex, but they are offered 100^{li.} fine, and xx^{li.} a yere rent, which cometh to v. Cl^{i.} in xx yeres. Moreover the lease wilbe renued every ten yeres, and an Cl^{i.} at the least given for the fine, which being put together will amount to as much as hath comen clere to the College (deducting their charge aboute the sales) in any xx yeres, since the fundacion, which was avouched openly before the company by the Warden, when he procured the lease for his brother, and manifestly proved by their recordes, so that as their ordinary revenues are greatly increased by your Majesties statute so is the extraordinary help that they raised by their woodes in Middelsex not taken from them by your Highnes lettres, but rathr brought into some better certainty then it was before, and yet the great increas of the one might persuade them to yelde to a litle losse in the othr, if they were not to ungratefull.

Ad secundam. It is true that the woods were never in lease til the Warden that now is procured them to be demized to a yong man his brothr, in the xxiith yere of your Highnes reign, which was don willingli by the generall consent of all the College, at which tyme there were as grave, wize, and lerned men there, as are now, and such as knew the College state as well as they do, and had litle more then half the allowaunce which these have. The Warden cannot pretend ignorance, for he had bene ten or twelve yeres Warden, and as long before felowe in which term the woods were seen and surveighed by him xx tymes, so that he knewe the number of acres, the profit and discommodity that might come to the College as well then as now, and every objection and reason nowe alleged in these articles at the graunting of his brothers lease objected and fully by him aunswered after the graunt. Christopher Hovenden or the Warden in his name, enjoyed the lease till he reaped the commodity of two yeres without any repining of the College hope to have it surrendred, nether did they ever so much as sue to any man to have it reversed, but some gentlman¹ that had bin of the house and lived at the Coort, misliking the Wardens dealings, who neglecting the care he was sworn to have of the College, sought only his own private gain, procuring first *in his*

¹ William Langherne no doubt. He was a Shropshire man, elected 1578, obtained in 1583 a lease of Halstow Mill in Kent.

I cannot find in any life of Raleigh any evidence that he was his servant, as stated in the MS. account (vide Appendix I), or any mention of his name.

*fathers name*¹ a reversion of the best lease the College had over D. Mastirs brothers hed, and then these woods for his yong brother, using these words for his best reason, 'least some Courtier finding it loose, should procure Your Majesties letter.' These gentlemen, seing such a benefit unworthely bestowed upon an unworthie person that had deserved nothing, made the right honorable Sir Francis Walsingham acquainted therewith, by whose only meanes the Warden was persuaded to give the lease up, which honorable favor they not only suppres in this article, but also most ungratefully in their common reporte ascribe the glory therof to them selfs, wherof they never so much as thought: for the Warden was wrought to give yt over, ere they knewe he was talked withall, but yet with these condicions, that he should enjoy the profit he had made, which by credible reporte was ii Cl. xxli. in one yere, and that his brother sholde have the reversion of the next lease that the College might graunt of xxli. a yere, so that no inconvenience that the College found, but the unworthines of the person to whome it was graunted, and the private mislike that some had to the Warden was the cause why the lease was surrendred, and yet it was not at the College suite, but at the motion of some particuler men, and if it had not bin surrendred, the College had bin well hable to maintein their Company in far better state, then they were at any time before, when they brought forth as good scholers and serviseable for the Common welth, as they can shewe now, any and much better.

Ad tertiam. Their nedeles feare of fire, tempest or invasion of enemies, things that never hapned since the fundacion, nor like to hapen during this lease, nedeth no aunswere; yet if any such thing should chaunce, their fine and rent being kept in their Treasury (which maie welbe spared their enemies, being so greatly increased as they be) wilbe as redy to repaire such losse, as if their woods were growing in Middlesex: the onely suite in lawe they had was with my Lord Cromewell, which was at an ende, and they have recovered their land, with the Arrerages, in which cause, if they had shewed them selfs so good husbantes as they wold seem to be in this, they might have raized a greater commoditie to the College then all their woods in Middelsex are worth²; but upon private affection they have granted a

¹ In 1575, and again in 1585, 'Gogy Hall and Cobbes Lands' in Kent are leased to William Hovenden of Canterbury, clothmaker.

² I find from the College Archives that Whadborough was leased on the 18th July, 1586, to Thomas Carter, of the Middle Temple. He was evidently unable to get possession thereof, as the suit with Lord Cromwell dragged on till 1605, and in 1603 Carter received a lease of other College lands after surrendering his

lease of that lande to a man of as small dezert, as he was, to whome they granted their woods, and that since your Majestie wrote for my Lady Stafford, notwithstandinge that my Lorde th'Archbishop of Canterbury their founder wrote unto them, commanding them expresly to graunt no lease therof, but to kepe it to satisfie your Majestie, yf the woods might not be graunted, that lease is like to prove worth ii of this, that your Majestie requireth of them, and yet they complein of the poore estate of their College, which affordeth them such benefits to bestowe upon their frindes.

Ad quartam. At the graunting of Hovendens lease the College resservd sufficient fire boot, plow boot, cart boot, and hedg boot and timber for their buildings. But the Warden in penning of the lease cauzed the covenaut to be made in this sorte, that the Tenautes should enjoy sufficient fire boot, &c. during their several leases, meaning subtilly that after the expiracion of those leases, that then were *in esse*, the tenaunts sholde be driven to compound with him, and his brother for the same, contrary to the felowes meaning at the tyme of their graunt, which falte was found by one of the felowes at the reding of the lease; but the Warden affirmed with othes and protestacions that it wolde not abate the College fines nor rents, justifieng that the Tenaunts wold give as much notwithstanding they had no such reservation, and so partlie by othes and partlie by thretnings he passed the lease by generall consent, with that craftie covenaut, which my Lady Stafford seketh not, but is content that the Tenautes shall have fire boot, plow boot, &c. reserved, not only during their severall leases, which they nowe have, but ever hereafter, in as ample maner as they have had heretofore, so the College fines and rentes shall not be abated nor any hindaunce growe to them by this demize.

Ad quintam. Upon a supposicion may folowe any consequent, but there is no shewe of any such daunger of decay, spoile and confuzion, but that may be prevented by bondes and covenauts. At the graunting of Hovendens lease, these daungers appered not, and yet the same head had as wize members as he hath nowe to govern the College. The bond¹ which they maliciously mention, that Mr. Arthur

lease of Whadborough. Vide Whitgift's letter (VI) for the manner in which he recommends the College to utilise their present strait to confirm their title to Whadborough.

¹ No such bond of Arthur Gorge exists among the College Archives, nor is there a copy of it with the other documents referring to these leases in the Leiger book. The absence of the leases of Scotney and Newlands to the Queen is explained by the above passage of Lady Stafford's answer: the indenture of lease was no doubt made out and both parts sent to the Crown for signature: one half

Gorge entred into, was only to procure your Majestie to send them a countrpane of the leasse they graunted to your Highnes, *which was a thing needles, considering they kept a copie in their register book: and besides, every lease graunted to your Majestie is enrolled in the Chauncery, where a copie may be had at any tyme, if any question sholde arize betwene them and the tenaunt*, so that Mr. Gorge hath more cause to complein, that they kepe his bond, then they have for want of a countrpein, which might be had if there were occasion; so that this example to prove bonds to be of no force is as fend, as their reasons are frivolous, invented rather of obstinacie to defeat your Majesties letters then of necessity to defend the College right, their state being so plentifull by the benefite of your Majesties statute as that they rather seem Monkes in a rich Abbey then Students in a poore College.

XVII.

[To whom, if to any one, this was sent does not appear, probably to Lady Stafford herself. The copy is without date.]

A breefe replye to the answeres of the Ladie Stafforde concerning the demising of Alsolne Colledg woodes in Middlesex.

To the fyrst. We willinglie and thanckfullie acknowledge great benefitt by the statute mentioned, which notwithstanding hath but little encreased eache private mans commons, the common estate beinge little or nothings at all benefited thereby. But suche benefitte as commethe to each on for his liverye risheth cheffie by fynes and woodsales; which liveryes bothe the prices of thinges and course of time considered are in reazon somewhat increased, but not dobbled. The fyne and rent which the Ladie Stafford offereth doth noe wise amounte to that which the Colledge hath made within theese seaven yeares laste paste, and yet there woodes remayne in verye good state. The certaintie of rent wheareof she speaketh can no waye supplie oure uncertayne expences, which beinge sometimes more, sometimes lesse, are to be defrayed by our woodes as by a growinge treasure.

To the second. All that which is contayned in the second article agaynst the Warden, his brother, and the College, as it semeth to proceade of stomake, so the materiall poyntes theareof ar utterlie untrew; for the Warden was not x nor xii yeares Warden, nor fellowe halfe so longe as it is sett downe, nor had surveyghed the

of the indenture ought then to have been returned to the College: both parts, however, appear to have been kept by the Queen. The enrolment in the Chancery, however (i.e. on the Close Roll, 25 Eliz. part 11), exists to bear out the truth of Lady Stafford's words. See Appendix I.

woodes xx times, no not at all, otherwise then occation served for such parcels as were sould, and comminge in Warden as he ded yonge and without experience, seinge no greate proffitt made of the sayde woodes in seven yeares before, by rezon of greate falles late made in his predecessors time, which he then did not advisedlie consider: And beinge urged by sundrie meanes to make a lease of the sayde woodes, which reasons alledged (as nowe the Ladie Stafford doth) that it woulde be proffitable to the Colledge to demise the same, (which rezons and allegations then seemed to him sounde and good,) myght easelie be deceyved, bothe in the quantitie and vallue of the woodes and necessitie of use to the Colledge, which was the cause he then was perswaded to leese the sayde woodes: And that rather to his owne brother to whome he myght in nature and honestie wishe a rezonable benefitt then to anye other. But after that by meanes of somme auncient fellowes mislikinge the sayde demise, and the reasons wheareon it stode, the reyght honorable Sir Frances Walsingham had moved the Warden to induce his brother to surrender the same, the which (by this occation lokinge better into the matter seeinge his owne errour) he was moste redie and willinge so to doe, and indeade did so effectuellie deale therin, that his brother surrendered it simplie into the hande of Sir Fraunces, as appeareth by his honorable letters to the Colledge, without any proffitt therbie taken, as it is moste untrewlie alledged, which proveth bothe the Wardens and his brothers good affection to the Colledge, and playnelie sheweth that yf he had not nowe seene and thought the sayde lease to be hurtfull to the Colledge (as in treuth it was) he woulde never have perswaded his brother thereto. Neyther do we any waye thinke that the ryght honorable Sir Fraunces Walsingham ded respecte in the surrender, rather the unworthenes of the lease then the commoditi and benefitt of the Colledge, as it is reported in this article; whose honorable dealinge hearein we doe neyther ascribe to oure selves, nor ungratefullie suppress, but moste thankfullie and willinglie acknowledge, though for brevitie sake we passed it over in oure articles to his Heyghnes.

To the third. The feare of fire and tempeste is not altogether neadeles (though God of his goodnes hath hethertoe defended us from any greate losse therbye), yet in late memorye we have bine in great daunger of fire and receyved some smale hurte bye tempest, which yf it had or shoulde happen in any greavous sort (which God forbidd) the fine of an roolⁱ woulde serve to litle helpe, and as for the rent it will not serve to supplie oure yearlie expences. Oure sutes in lawe

are many moe then with my Lord Cromwell, and in what case that matter standeth the Lord Trezorour his Honour beste knoweth, we neyther havinge recovered land nor arrerages, neyther made any lease therof, nor done any acte therin, since my Lord of Canterburies his Grace wrote unto us, all which are untrulie alleaged.

To the forth. In that it is alleaged that the Warden in penninge of the lease caused a subtile covenaut to be inserted therin, to theand that uppon expiration of there present leases the tenautes shoulde be compelled to compounde with him or his brother, it is an untrew suggestion; for it is well knowne that the Bursers and not the Warden penneth the leases, and that yf ther were any such oversyght, it was theres, and not his. The reste of the article, as beinge onlie invective agaynst the Warden, we willinglie passe over. Yet whatsoever advantage by any such imperfection was in the formour lease, the Ladi Stafforde ded seeke the same, as appeareth by Hir Heyghnes letters, albeit nowe she sayth otherwise.

To the fift. The decaye and spoyle of the woodes with confusion and trouble to the tenantes is easie to be conjectured, neyther dothe it followe that the provision made by bonde in Hovenden's lease shoulde make for any example, whie wee shoulde at this time doe the like: for we willinglie acknowledge oure want of experience therin, which we the playneler nowe see, by rezon of a bond given in a cause easie to be performed and yet neglected, which we proteste we mentioned not of mallice but to shewe howe little suche bondes maye avayle us. And wheareas it is replied that the bonde is neadlesse, by rezon the counterpayne is registred with us and inrolled in the Chauncere, we then were perswaded and still are, that yf any occation were offered (as in treuth there is) that the Colledge should pleade the breach of any covenante, we coulde not doe it without the counterpayne under hir Majesties great Seale, which by rezon shoulde be delivered to us without any our charge, as hetherto it hath not bine. That harde and unjuste comparizon wherein oure poore and leane Schollers ar likened to fatt Munckes, and the Colledge to a riche Abbie, myght have bene well spared: for as it seemeth to proceede of anger or envie, so neyther is the diet of a fellowe above 1^d ob. at noone, and ii^d at nyght a smale pittaunce, neyther there allowance otherwise suche, as maye or dothe beare the vth parte of there necessarie expences. Whereas it is sayde, we denie hir Majesties letters rather of obstinacie then any good mynd to defend our Colledge, it is an untrue and uncharitable allegation; for as we passed the fyrste lease unadvisedlie not knowinge what we did, so nowe having full experience that we cannot mayntayne

oure estate excepte we have the woodes free to use as occation shall serve, we cannot yealde there unto without manifeste breach of oure othe which is thus, Quod dicto Collegio fidelis ero: damna, scandala, vel prejudicia nullatenus faciam, nec quatenus in me fuerit, fieri, sustinebo.

[Endorsed:—] A replye unto the Ladie
Staffordes answeres.

XVIII.

[Endorsed 'Copie of a Letter to Mr Raughlie.']

20th August.

To Sir Walter Rawleigh.

Right worshipful, Sirr, maie it please you to be advertized that wee understand of your worship's favor towards the Lady Stafford in furthering hir suite with her Majestie for a lease of our woodes in Middlesex. Whereunto wee would with all dutifull readines att the first motion have assented, if such a demise were not altogether prejudiciall to our Colledg. Which our readines as we have often sheewed in graunting manie hir Majesties requestes, *so especiallie in those 2 our best leases demised to hir Highnes in your Worship's behalf*, to our greate hinderance in respect of the fines, improvement and the abating of the old rent to your worships more advantage. In consideracion whereof wee do presume so much of your worships good meaning unto our Colledg, that you will not att this time make your selfe a partie against us, but rather further our juste excuse with hir Majestie. Which your worships good favour if you shall extend to our poore Colledg, we shall thinck our former furtherance well bestowed on so gratefull a receaver, and be readie att anie other oportunitie to shew our selves thanckfull. Thus praieng for the continuance of your worships health, wee take our leaves from Alsoulne Colledg in Oxon.

xx^o August. 1587.

Your Worships

[humble servants the Warden and
fellows of All Souls College.]

XIX.

EXPENSES OF WARDEN AND F. JAMES RIDING TO LONDON

21 AUG. TO SEPT. 2.

The 21st of Aug. 1587 Mr Warden and myselfe [Francis James] wente fourthe in our colledge busines and returned the *seconde* of September in which tyme I disbursed for the colledge as followeth

Journey followed the same course as the previous except that there is an account for boat hire from Lambeth to Blackfriars and thence to Pauls wharf and back which cost 1s

[? object]

For our supper and breakfast at Kingston at what time we had occasion to paie for a gentleman in our companie . 12s 2d

Several items such as for the 'standing of our horses at the Court at Kingston 4d'

Twice they dined 'at Court' once (Saturday) for 4s and once (Monday) for 2s 11d

Peter for ink wax and a glass 4d

Warden dined at Court on Thursday with his men . . 3s 10d

For a letter sent to Oxon 1d

For our beds 8 nights 14s

For haye for our horses 8 days 18s

For provender 11s 8d

For our supper at Windsor 3s

(Friday night)

Summa Totalis 9 . 13 . 3

by me FRANCIS JAMES.

XX.

THE WARDEN AND MR JAMES TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

1st September.

[Draft of a Letter.]

My verie humble dewtie to your Grace premised with most dewtifull thanckes for your Graces most honorable letters unto the Lord Treasurer in our poore Colledg behalfe, which have taken suche good effect with his Honor that partlie thereby and partlie throught his Honors disposition to benefite lerning, his Lordship hath at the last both caused Lady Stafford to divert her suite from us, to the obteneing of some other thinge, and licensed us with good favour to depart and use the comoditie of our woodes as heretofore we have done. Of which his honorable dealing as we have thought it our dewtie to advertise your Grace, so also as never hable to geve ether your Grace or his Honor sufficient thanckes, we are bold being allreadie deepe in your Lordships debt, to borrow so much more of your Graces favour and credite as maye in some part make payement of thanckes unto his Honor for us; which maye best be if it will please your Honor uppon some occasion as your Grace shall thincke mee[t]

[b]est to geve his Lordship thanckes on our behalfe. The which we most humblie crave of your Grace making lesse dout of your Honors willingnes herein, then of our owne owne [*sic*] habilitie to make recompence; which notwithstanding if we maye performe by our humble prayers to God for your Grace's long prosperitie, or by any means by your Grace to be commanded, I trust we shall never fayle therein. And so with our most humble dewtie we leave to trouble your Grace. From the Coorte this first of September [1587]. Your Graces most humbly at commandement,

R[OBERT] H[OVENDEN].
F[RANCIS] J[AMES].

XXI.

DRAFT OF LETTER OF WARDEN AND COLLEGE TO THE LORD
TREASURER.

21st August.

[Endorsed]

To the Right honourable the Lorde High Treasurer of England our especial good Lorde.

Our humble duties premized to your good Lordship. Whereas hir Majestie hath lately had some speech with your Lordship touching a letter which hir Highnes writ to us in the behalf of the Lady Stafford for the graunting her a leasse of our woods in Middlesex; which (considering that hir Majestie took it to be a thing neither unusuall nor prejudiciall for the howse to let) she looked we should without stay or question have yelded to: and because it is not graunted hir Highnes will is now we should without stay either pass such a leasse to the Lady Stafford or else that Mr. Warden repair to Coort there to attend on your Lordship and make his answer; all which your Lordship hath given us the Warden and felowes of All Soln College in Oxon by your honourable letters to understand. May it please your Lordship Hir most excellent Majestie writ unto us for such a leasse; wherein when we were asked our opinions we did all of us think we could not yelde therunto, for suche reasons as afterwards we gave in parte with supplicacion unto hir majestie: which reasons ere they came to hir especiall hands we thought it dutie and wisdom to make our visitor the Lord Archbishop of Canterburie and Sir Francis Walsingham with them acquainted; who did both of them like the same so well as Mr Secretarie undertook without our further trouble to deliver the same unto hir Majestie; which he did as we here in Julie last.

The truth whereof we took and take to be sure as thereupon til nowe we nothing doubted but hir majestie of hir princely clemency had well allowed of the same. But that the same notwithstandinge the saide suite should nowe be renewed againe and urged also by your Lordships letters so effectuellie, it doth not a litle in a sorte dismay us: howbeyt that your Lordship may both in your self conceive better of us and by your means unto hir majestie may help us also to be better thought of then it seems we be, we will shew your Lordship plainly what moveth us herein to do as we doe.

First we know the College cannot possiblief defray its ordinary expense without some other help over and beyond the ordinary revenues; which charge hath been usually and is yet especially borne by our woods out of which we did alweis cut more or les yerely as necessitie required: the greatest part of which woods are those in Middlesex. Agein we never let our woods but once and that by great oversight: which being perceived, meanes were made that they were presently (without any proffite to the lessee) surrendered agein unto the College: and this one tyme we trust your Lordship will not count an use. Besides if misfortune should befall the College as fyre, ruin, invasion or suites in lawe; our only refuge is the College woods. Moreover our tenaunts thereabouts have had and have sufficiente fyre boote plow boot tymber etc. which can neither nowe be leassed from them nor if it should can it be chozen but their fynes or rents or both must likewise abate. Lastly what decay and spoile hereby may hapen unto our woods (besides the altercations about the same, because they be dispersed here and there in hedgerowis in our tenaunts grounds) we cannot tell. And where it is thought a certaintie of yerely rent shold be more commodious to our College than the casuall fallis: sith our charge is sometymes more and sometymes lesse; we finde it most conveniente by oure oune experience, to take of them as nede requireth as oute of a tresorie, which a sett rent can no wise affoord unto us. All which things compared with the state of the College and every one of our othes namely '*Quod dicto Collegio fidelis ero*' '*damna scandala vel prejudicia dicto Collegio nullatenus faciam aut*' '*quatenus in me fuerit fieri sustinebo,*'

[This is written over two erased lines containing the statement '*Quod in sanis consiliis favoribus et auxiliis quantum in unoquoque nostrum fuerit et ad nos pertinuerit Collegium juvabimus quamdiu vixerimus in hoc mundo.*'] We cannot possibly see how we can yelde thereto.

[Here follows another long erasure.]

In respect wherof we much mervaille howe any Narses¹ sometyne fellow of this oure College having taken this othe can finde in his harte to allure foreigners with intelligence and the savour herof, as Narses, sometymes called in Alboinus king of the Lombards into Italy, (who from that day to theis could never be remooved from thence ageine) which ungodlie dealing of some such hath holpen us now to all this troble. Now wheras your honor saieth the Lord Archbishop our visitor hath moved us to yelde to the Lady Stafford: it is nothing so assuredlie: this is all he writeth. *He willeth us to have regarde in respect of hir majesties letters, some other waies and in some other thing which is usuallie used to be graunted, to gratifie the said Ladie Staffrd.*]

Now whereas your Honor writeth that the Lord Archbishop our visitor hathe thought her Highnes request verie reasonable and therefore moved us to yeld thereto, we assure your Honor it is nothing so, as by his Grace's letters it maye and dothe appeare.

And thus having truly set doune our mynds: we humbly praie it may be taken in the best sense and that your Lordship will becom our favoruable intercessor unto hir Majestie whom we have bin alweis readie to our honour to gratifie in all things as these bearers can shewe, though much and manifest have bin our hinderaunces.

And so most humbly begging of your good Lordship and by your Lordship also of hir Majestie the good opinion of dutifull and loving subjects, which we desire no longer of God to lyve then we shalbe alweis found and dezerve to be so accounted we take our leaves.

Allsowlen College in Oxford 21^o die Augusti 1587

Your Lordships ever most humble at commandmente

THE WARDEN AND FELOWES OF ALLSOWLEN COLLEGE IN OXON.

XXII.

MR VICECHAMBERLAYNES LETTER.

30th September.

After my hartie commendacions. By her Majesties especiall charge and commandment I am to advertise you that her Highness taketh your bould deniall of her most earnest and gracious request for the Ladie Stafford in verie evell parte. And forasmoch as both by the provisions her Highness hath lately made by lawe for the betteringe of your livinge and the neede you maie have both in generall and particuler of her continuall gracious favour there is better reason lefte you to satisfy her highness' good pleasure then to dispute against her

¹ Langherne no doubt. Vide Appendix I.

desire. Shee thincketh it a verie unmanerlie (if not an undutifull) proceedinge of you that rather by articles and argumente endeavour to encounter her request, then with good willes and good mindes shewe yourselves glad to gratifie her Majesty in grauntinge of youre lease, heretofore demised to one of youre house, especiallie for no lesse rente and fyne then before had been geven when the College was made beleewe they had a good bargayne of the same. And therefore her Highness straight commandment to me is that I should hereby signifie unto you that her princely pleasure is, that without further disputacion or delaie in this case you make by your letters to me an absolute aunswer whether you will regarde hir majesties requeste touchinge this lease or no. And if (as it best becometh you and will be beste for you, you shall yelde to her Majesties desire herein); Then her Highness' further pleasure is that you presentlie make a lease of the same wooddes to her Majestie that you have made before to Christopher Hovenden for the same fyne and rent that you did first lett it to him. And this done her Highness will be pleased to heare your reasons on all sides and then to dispose thereof as it shall seeme best to her Highness wisdom and gracious pleasure. Further I have not to write to you from her majestie, but from my selfe wishe that you maie doe that maie be most acceptable to her majestie and not hurtful to yourselve. From the Courte at Rychmond the xxxth of September 1587.

Your loving freinde

T. HENEAGE¹.

To my lovinge freindes the Warden and fellowes of All Soules Colledge in Oxford.

XXIII.

THE COLLEGE TO THE QUEEN.

[Copy.

(No date.)

Most Gracius Princesse

It pleased your most roiall Majestie to write your letters to our College in the behalf of the Ladie Jane Stafford for certein woods of oures in Middlesex to be demised to hir in lease: which woods we shewed your majestie by oure most humble supplication were such as possibly we might not alien without the present great damage

¹ He was Knight of the shire for the county of Lincoln in 1566, and afterwards made successively Captain of the Guard, Treasurer of the Chamber, one of the two Vice-Chamberlains of the Household, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Privy Councillor. He is the ancestor of the family of the Earls of Winchelsea. [Burke, 'Commoners of England,' sub Heneage.]

and irremediable detriment in tyme to come of oure poore Colledge : which oure supplication (we take it) Mr Secretaire Walsingham delivered to your roial hands. Since which tyme our Warden was called up to the right honorable the L. Treasurer, to advouch oure answere ; where, upon the perusing, it received such good liking as our Warden was dismissed home again and the Ladi Stafford was resolved to remyt hir suite. Notwithstanding nowe of late Mr Vice chambrein hath written us in your Majesties name that your Grace is not pleased with the same oure answere ; for the which we are all most harteli sorry, beseeching your Roial Majestie of your princely clemency not to presse us to demise those woods from oure Colledge which are and ever have bin the chefest means we have not only to defray all extraordinari casualties and suits in lawe but the veri ordinari expenses also which we yereli make for our common maintenaunce, being a great number of poore students, besides many other releevd by us, who have hertofore and of late also most redily yelded to divers and sondry your majesties requests, to oure greate hindraunce, and wolde do this also, most willingli, were it not so hurtful to our present state and withall so prejudiciall to our posteritie, that in conscience and for our othes given to the Colledge we see not howe we maye passe the same. In graunting whereof not only wee the present companie but our successors also who are like by gods permission to be a perpetual descent of succeeding students shall daily pray as alredie we are especialli bound for the long continuance of your majesties most hapie reign

Your majesties most humble subjects

THE WARDEN AND FELLOWS,

of All Sowles Colledge in

[Endorsed]

Your Highnes University of

The most humble supplication of

Oxon.

All Sowles Colledge in Oxford.

XXIV.

COLLEGE TO LADY STAFFORD.

[Copy.

(No date.)

Madam. Our duties remembred unto your good Ladiship.

Understanding since our Wardens returne of y^e difficulty it pleased hir Majestie to make in accepting our dutifull answere unto hir Highnes request lastly delivered unto us by the right honorable Sir Thomas her Majesties Vic[ec]hamberleine in your Ladishippes behalfe, and farther what demand was made by your Ladiship for recompence of such

charges as you had beene at in this suite, we thought it our partes to write these our letters unto your Ladyship, most earnestly desyring the same to waye and consider not only what great damage and extreeme losse we and our posteritye had sustayned, if according to hir Majesties request [we¹] had yelded unto your Ladyship's desire, but alsoe what hindrance and detriment we maye suffer by reason of this hir Hig[h]nes displeasure upon this cause conceyved against us and our poore Colledge, by your Ladyships meanes, which not a litle greeveth us, having as alwayes need aboute men of hir² Majesties good grace and favour, soe nowe namelye for divers particulare and important causes deepelye concerning the state of our poore Howse, besyde which the present charges expended alredy by us in attendance onelye about this suite are soe greate amounting to more then xlii³ as by just accompt we can make best your Ladyship understand, that we rather hope your Ladyship, duely considering howe greatlye such a howse of learning as this of our is hath beene hindred by your meanes both in respect of soe high displeasure which we are forced to incurr, and of expences extraordinare soe greate which pinch us very neerlye, wil rather be grieved therat and become our good meanes to mitigate that hir Majesties displeasure conceyved against us then be willing to put any farther burden upon us, which your Ladishippes good and charitable dealing with us, as your woorshipfull estate and calling make us to hope for, soe we most earnestly beseech yow that we maye find the effect thereof, and we shall all remayne at your Lady[ships] comandement in what poore service we can, especiallye to praye unto th' Almighty for your Ladyships preservacion in helth and happie successe. And thus we cease any further to trouble you.

From All [Sowlen] College, Oxford. [part torn off.]

[Endorsed:—] Copy of th' Colledge letter to y^e Lady Stafford.

XXV.

[Endorsed:—] Copie of a letter to my Lord Treasurer, 10 Octob. 1587.

Woodes. [Addressed:—] To the Lord Treasurer.

To my Lord Treasurer.

As we do accompt it ower dewtyes (Ryght Honorable) to acknow-

¹ The MS. has 'be.'

² At the back is a draft of a part of the same letter, very differently worded.

³ The expenses of the journeys given in Documents VIII & XIX amount to £18 12s. 7d. The remainder of the £40 may have been spent in douceurs at court, which it was not thought fit to record, or the £40 may be a figurative expression, like Lady Stafford's £50 (vide Appendix I).

ledge ower selves most bownden unto you, in respect of your honorable favour alwayes shewed towards ower poore Colledge, and especially shewed of late in takinge order for the good endinge of that suitt which the Lady Stafford had begonne concerninge certayne woddess belonginge unto ower Colledge. So we wishe that in thees ower letters we hadd no other occasion of writtinge unto your Honor savinge only this, (than the which we writt nothinge more willingly), that the memory of this your Honors goodnes towards us shall never be forgotten of us. But so now it is unto ower no smale greffe and trowble fallen owte, that the suitt of that Lady, (which consideringe the great paynes your Honor take therein we wear perswaded had binne at an ende), is now pursued in as earnest manner as at the first it was commenced: and pursued in suche sort that althowghe in ded we have alwayes endevooured and ever will in as ample sort as possibly we can by obeyinge her Majestyes commandmentes to shew ower selves men of most dewtifull myndes, yet by what meanes we knowe not, but most certaynly to ower unspeakable greffe, her Majesty is informed that rather wilfulnes dothe make us, than any necessity constrainne us to refrayne from givinge ower consentes to that lease. Wherefore we do all most humbly crave of your Honor that by your honorable meanes the reasons which do move us to crave pardon of her Majesty in this matter may come unto the knowledge of her Heyghnes: and that your Honor wold also voutsalfe t^o commend the equitye of ower cause, and so open unto her Grace the nede wherein ower poore Colledge now standethe, and so we dowbt not, consideringe the great care which we knowe her Heyghnes to have that howses of good learninge may be mayntayned, and the weyght which we knowe youre Honors judgment will have with her Majesty, but that thos thinges which have not ryghtly bine informed of us shall not be beleved, and that we shall quietly enjoye ower woddess, which without great detrement to ower posterity we can not leave. And thus most humbly cravinge in the names of ower selves and ower posteritye that by your Honors wisdomes that good in this case may be done, which for many ages to come to your great prayse shalbe accompted a good dede, we bidd your Honor, desiringe God to graunt unto you all prosperity, most hartely farewell.

ALL SOWLES
COLLEDGE.

XXVI.

[Endorsed:—] The copie of the College letter to Sir Thomas Heneage, Vicechambrlain to hir Majestie.

11th October.

Copie to Sir Thomas Henneage.

Right Honorable our humble duties premised unto your Honor. Having in all dutiful maner waied your Honors letters which by hir Highnes special charge you writt unto us, wherein first you advertise us in how evil parte hir Highnes taketh what alredy we have done concerning hir request for the Lady Stafford; next you intimate hir Highnes plesure, what hir Majesties will is, now we doe therein: and lastly for the favour you beare to lerning you advize us (very honorable) to do that may be most acceptable to hir Majestie and yet not hurtfull to our selfs. We coulde not but, as we count our selfs much bounden to your Honor for your last advice, so much be also perplexed with grief and sorow for the former; for as we are not ignorant of what weight a princes displeasure is and therefore alweis have bin very loth and jelows to deserve the same: so to have incurred the disfavours of so gracious a princes, (whose princely favour we holde so dere), in a case wherin we thought we should not have displeased, your Honor well may judge what grief we do conceive therof. How hir Highnes is incensed so much ageinst us we leave to argu; yet thus much with your Honors good favor we hope we may say, that if the graunting unto hir Majestie two of the best leasses our College hath wherof hir Highnes assignes received bettr then twelve hundred powndes; or the remitting in a maner the whole fine of anothr farm, at hir Highnes request; or the satisfieng two other hir Majesties servantes that could not well be gratified with the farmes they sought for: if all these things may make proof of our redines to do at hir Highnes request; then hardly may we now be said over boldly or undutifully to deny this leasse; not a poor one, as is some way suggested ageinst us, but the mayn supply and cheef help we have to bear all extraordinary, yea and very many ordinary expenses to, which being well perceived, when heretofore it was unadvizedly let oute, was the cause it was soorthwith surrendred agein. As touching our proceeding in this case, this it was; upon receipt of hir Highnes lettre we made present supplicacion unto hir Majestie, and besought the same most humbly, that what withoute the present great dammage of our College, and irremediable detriment of our posterity and consequently withoute the breach of every one of

our othes we could not graunt the same, it might stand with hir Highnes good pleazure to discharge us from: and when the mater was yet revived agein, and our Warden willed to appere before the Lord Treasurer aboute the same, upon furdr perwzing of all the mater it received such good liking of his Honor and others, as our Warden was dismissed, and the Lady Stafford was contented to seek gratificacion from hir Majestie some othr waies, which our careful, dutiful and diligent proceeding we little thought should have bin judged eithr a bolde deniall of hir Majestie, or an undutiful or unmanerly a kinde of dealing, All which notwithstanding, sith the case in respect of our othes to the College is the same it was, we cannot otherwise do, but by our most humble supplicacion have recourse to hir Majestie, and yet hope assuredli hir most usual princely clemency will have more compassion of so hard an exigent our poore College should herein be driven to, which thing hetherto (we think) hir Grace hath not bin made acquainted with. Which oure humble supplicacion, if by your Honors good favor and mediacion it might the rather have grace and be accepted of hir Highnes, as we shold therfore remain much bounden so shold we also have cause to pray for the good estate and prosperity of youre Honor. And so most humbly we take our leaves.

Alls[owles] Coll. in Oxf. ximo. Octob. 1587.

Your Honors humble

at commaundment,

THE WARDEN AND COLLEGE OF THE SOWLES OF
ALL FAITHFUL PEOPLE DECEASED OF OXON.

To the right Honorable Sir Thomas Heneage
vicechambrlin to her Majestie and of Hir Majesties
most honorable Privie Counsaile.

[Copy.]

XXVII.

ACCOUNTS OF MONEY SPENT ON JOURNEY TO LONDON, OCT. 11.

[Endorsed

Mr. Dow's bill for charges riding with Mr. Warden and Spurway to
answer Sir Thomas Heneage lre concerning our woods.]

1587. We went oute to answer Sir Thomas Heneage aboute
the mater of oure woodes the xith of October,
Mr Warden, Mr Dow, Mr Spurwaie and Mr Wardens
two men and horse

Wednesday.	} Various ordinary items, much the same as in former accounts.	
Thursday.		
Friday.	Mr Norwodes and my going by water to Mr Secretary's (Walsingham) <i>2d</i>	
	Given by Mr Hartwel for a letter to my Lord Treas- urer <i>10s</i>	
Sat.		
Sunday.	Bote hyre to coorte Mr Norwood, Spurwaie and I	<i>2s 6d</i>
	Dinner at Richmond	<i>4s 6d</i>
	Supper at Hounslow	<i>7s</i>
Monday.	Breakfast <i>2/6</i> Bedding <i>4d</i> horsemeat <i>3/6</i> all at Hondslow where we lay from the coorte .	<i>6s 4d</i>
	Diner with wine and fruite at Richmond .	<i>4s 6d</i>
Tuesday.	A journey to Mr Sec. Walsingham's	
Wednesday.		
Thursday.		
Friday.	Given to 6 soldiers by me in the waie out of London	<i>6d</i>
Totalis		<i>8 . 7 . 10</i>
Memorand.	Mr Warden spent this tyme in his retornyng home <i>23s</i>	

XXVIII.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE COLLEGE TO LORD BURLEIGH.

7th Oct., 1587.

Right honourable our verie good Lorde: As we have bin troublesom to your Lordship in solliciting your Lordship to be a means to hir Majestie in our mater of woods which the Lady Stafford was a suitor for: so we thought it our dutie to let your Lordship knowe what ende we have obtained herein. Which is this: Mr. Vichamberlein having made hir Majestie acquainted with our answer saith that as he cannot say hir Majestie is well pleased therewithall, so yet he seeth no cause to stay us longer at coort, but that leaving a catalog of all our names we may departe till we here more from her highness, (if haply it please hir Majestie to send ageine), which that it may not hapen he honourably promiseth his good endeavours. Nowe as we know not howe highlie hir Majestie may be displeazed with us, *nor to what ende this catalogue may tende*, so most humbly we besech your

Lordship as best knowing the inconvenience of such a lease, bi the favor you beare to lerning upon any good occasion to pacifie hir Majesties displeasure towards us and to shewe your opinion of the whole cause best knownen to your Lordship.

In which your honors doing, as we assure ourselves, your honors credit with hir Majestie wilbe hable to countervaille all sinister informations against us, so shall we and our successors have cause to continue a most honorable memorie of your Lordships great favor to our College.

Your honors ever most
humble at commandment

THE WARDEN AND FELOWES
OF ALLSOLN COLLEGE IN OXFORD.

To The Right honourable the
L. Treasurer of England our
verie especiall good Lord.

XXIX.

SIR T. HENEAGE TO THE WARDEN.

12th Jan., 1587-8.

To Mr. Doctor Ovenden warden and fellows of All Soules in
Oxford yeve theise.

Mr. Hovenden I thoughte good to let you understand that the Lady Stafford doeth not surcease her sute againste you. And now seameth to shewe that you, contrary to all reason, not only denied her Majesties request, but also doe refuse to geave anythinge towards her chardges, and when she made request unto you for certein accres of woods and would have geaven you money for the same althoughte she proffered not soe muche as the same was worthe in respect of the great chardges she haeth bin at, the whiche if you would have suffered her to have had, shee would have bin contented to have taken parte thereof this yere and the residewe the next yere: and the same would she have alleadged in her bill against you and farther saieth that unto meaner persons then her you have geaven good recompence when the thing they soughte for was gone: & thereunto have I staid her, promysynge her that I would writte unto you to see what you would doe at my request, because I would not have her Majestie further moved against you.

You have bin complayned upon unto mee by otheres: the whiche

well justiffid that you saied to Mr. Thornborowe¹ before you confered with any of your felowes, that the letters sent unto you from her Majestie should take noe place in the Lady Staffords behaulfe; And knowinge the same to be hurtfull unto you, doe wishe you to take suche order with her, wherby she may be sattisfied by some manner of wayes, whiche yf you shall effectuate at my requeste you shall doe that I would advyse my beste ffrendes unto, and geve the Lady occasion to surcease her clamorous complaintes. And thus I bid you farewell from the courte at Grenwyche the xiith of January 1588 [error of Heneage for 1587].

Your loving friend

T. HENEAGE.

[Endorsed.] Sir Thomas Heneage his letter for consideration of Lady Staffords charges.

XXX.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE WARDEN TO HENEAGE.

25th Jan., 1587-8.

Right honourable my verie humble dewtie to your Honor. I have received your honors letters this day beinge newlie arrived unto the towne which althoughte directed by the inscription to me and my fellowes and so by us joyntly to be answered, yet havinge muche busines here and thereby uncerteine of my returne, I have presumed to open: And findinge two especiall poynts therin, the one generall to us for satisfaction to be made to the Ladie Stafford for her charge, the other particuler touchinge myselfe who before conference with my fellowes should saye her Majesties letters for the sayd Ladie Stafford should take none effect, I am verie humbly to crave your honors pardon in the one and patience in the other, That for the Lady's satisfaction I maye respekt [or respect] my answeare till I maye confer with my companie. And for the other whereof I am accused that it maye please you with like favoure to heare my simple and trewe answer, as your honor hath vouchsafed with great courtesie to advertise me thereof. Trew it is, right honorable, that Mr Thornborowe, before I had received or once heard of her Highness letters, came to me in London curiouslie (and as it falleth out) captiouslie questioninge,

¹ *Mr. Thornborowe*, Clerk of the Closet, is mentioned in the list of New Years givers for 1588-9 as presenting the Queen with one small cup garnished with gold, &c. He is probably the person to whom there was a monument in Westminster Abbey with the inscription, 'Here lies an honest courtier.' He was of Shotfield, County Hants. [Burke, 'Commoners' under Thornborough].

that in case her Majestie should wryte about suche a matter, what the companye would doe herein. Unto whome I doe remember I made suche answere then as I thought most fitt to discourage him or any other from attemptinge suche a matter as I knewe would mislike the companye, beinge indeed so prejudiciall to the good of the colledge as nothinge might bee more. And amongst other disuasions I well remember I sayde that I thoughte the compaine would never agree thereto, but that I should have said that myself would not yelde tho they did (for so I have been burdened) God is my wittnes, I remember no suche thinge ; which notwithstandinge beinge spoken in waye of discouragement before I knewe her majestie had written, I trust your honor will not judge undewtifull. Howbeit in verie truth I never sayd those wordes, neither can Mr Thornborowe in justice justifie the same howsoever he views the matter, that I except not against him as a partie (by report) or at the lestwise a setter on of the suite wherein he hath done us and her Ladieship greate wronge. And thus most humblie beseechinge you not to conceive any evell opinion of me nor credit untrewre complayntes withoute dewe proof, (as I assure myself your wisdomes will not), I most humbly take my leave.

From London this 25 Januarie.

[No signature.]

Endorsed 'Copie of a letter to Sir T. Heneage.')

XXXI.

THE COLLEGE TO HENEAGE.

[Endorsed :—] Copie of a letter to Sir Thomas Hennage

1^o Martij 1587.

Our duties unto your Honor in moste humble manner premized, Your Honors letters bearing date of 12th of Januarie weare made knowne unto us the 26th of Februarie, whereof as we coulde not sooner take notice, by reason of our Wardens absence in our Colledg affaires, soe having nowe at our common meeting considered of them, we finde our selves as heretofore muche bounden unto your Honor in that it pleaseth your Honor not onelie to acquainte us with the Ladie Staffordes newe intende to prosecute hir former request, but also to advice us to thinke of some meanes to satisfie hir sade Ladyship, therbie to staie hir further complainte against us. But maie it please your Honor to be advertised that we have used not onelie the humble and submisse entreatie of divers of our companie at sundrie tymes with hir Ladiship, but also by our common letters have signified unto

hir how prejudiciall eather the demising of the woodes, or satisfieng of hir demandes woulde be unto us, trusting that in respecte of our great charges and troble she hath putt us unto in following this suite, she woulde rather have endeavored to make us amendes, being an howse of learning, consisting of manie poare schollers, then by meanes of anie our honorable frindes seeke further to presse us. But the case soe standing hir Ladyship still persisting in hir request, our most humble suite unto your Honor is to accept of our dutifull answere unto your Honor's letters, and if we maie soe farre presume we humblie beseech your Honor to be a meane to staie the Ladye Staffordes further solliciting against us, having alreadie in this cause, not onelie moved us to undertake manie troblesome jorneis and to spende, as we can shewe by juste accounte, above fortie¹ poundes in money, but also (a matter greatlie to our greefe) by hir harde and untrue suggestion though unjustlie, moved hir Highnes to retaine a verie harde opinion of us, in which respectes, albeit our presente estate coulde beare it, as in truth it cannot, we thinke the Lady Stafforde hath deserved noe recompence at our handes, and therefore truste she will rather endeavor to doe us good then to detracte anie thing from our poare estate. And whereas she urgeth our satisfieng of meaner personages then hir selfe, true it is, if it like your Honor that we have farre beyonde our abillitie indeavored to shewe ourselves dutifull to anie hir Majesties requestes, trusting our former actes might at this tyme cleare us from all undutifulnes, for indeede the more we have heretofore done the lesse we are nowe able to perfourme, being not onelie burdened with manie waightie and olde suites in lawe, but also having verie latelie some of great valewe commenced against us, concerning our inheritaunce, to the defence whereof, albeit it drawe muche from each mans poare exhibition heare, yet we are all bounde by oathe, for which and manie other respectes as we cannot satisfie the Lady Staffordes desire soe we humblie beseech your Honor to retaine a favorable opinion of us, our presente estate urging us to this defence. And so with our humble praiers to th'Almightie for your Honors longe and happie preservation we humblie take our leaves, March the first, 1587.

Your Honors humblie at commaundmente, the Warden
and fellowes of Alsoulne Colledg in Oxon.

To the right honorable Sir Thomas Hennage
vicechamberlyn to hir Majestie and of hir
Majesties most honorable Privie Counsell.

¹ *fiftie* crossed through in the MS.

XXXII.

WALSINGHAM TO HENEAGE.

[Endorsed :—]

A copie of Mr. Secretaries letter to Mr. Vichamborlane.

Sir,

Having this daye receaved the inclosed lettre I hartely pray you to read the same. Trewe it is that about syx yeares past, and never before, the woods nowe desyred by the Ladie Stafford weare letten by lease to the nowe Wardens brother : but the same lease being fownd presently to bee so greatly prejudiciall to the state of that poore Colledge, which without yearely woodfals in Middlesex and uppon extremities of dearthes could not maynteine the students commons, liveries and other necessarie charges, was by my meanes chiefly called back and made voyd, as D. Masters and diverse others of creditt some tyme fellowes of All Soules College knowe and can testifie yf need bee ; that I omitt to shewe howe at that tyme it was declared to mee by such as tendered the state of that poore howse, howe the fellowes of the same had not in graunting that lease well regarded either the private statutes of their college to which they are sworne or some statutes of the Realme. Moreover trewe it is that the companie of that college have often and manie tymes dutifully yealded to the requests of her Majestie's letters not only for placing of Schollers amongst them, but also within theise foure yeares in demising uppon hir letters two of the best mannors they have unto Sir Walter Rawley without any ffyne at all to the colledge, *the same demise since being as I have been credibly informed by him sould away for more than one thousand pounds.* For theise respects and that it is a poore house of learning I beseeche you as by hir Majesties direction you have written of late to them on the Ladye Staffords behalfe so to be a meane to her Highness graciously to accept of the reasons of their refusall to yeald to this lease required, ffor which not only the nowe ffellowes but their successors for ever shalbe most bound to hir Majestie and behoulding to you also.

[No signature or conclusion beyond this—copy perhaps unfinished.]

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

IN a little book of extracts made about the end of the last century, in the possession of the Warden, I find the following, and as yet the only account which I have been able to find of these transactions. The extract professes to be taken from Warden Hovenden's Book, which cannot now be found. Part of it is quoted by Professor Burrows (*Worthies of All Souls*, pp. 110-11.)

65. 1581¹.

SCOTNEY AND NEWLANDS.

By the information and lewd setting on of W^m. Langherne late Fellow of A S then serv^t. to Sr. W. Raleigh K^t. highly favoured of hir Maj^y. the s^d. Sr. W. Raleigh procured l^res from the Q. to the Coll: to demise to her the manor of Scotney and farm of Newlands in Romney marsh for the [blank] of [blank] marks which suit Langherne and one *Arthur Gorge* did follow at the Coll. where finding the fellows at variance among themselves (the W. being absent) they obtained a promise of all the voices, whereupon at the W^{rs} return the leases were passed to the Q. for 12 y. in Reversⁿ. when there were yet 8 y. to come.

1587.

By Langherne's meanes Sir W. Raleigh procured l^res from the Q. for all the Coll woods in Mdxx to be leas'd to Lady J. Stafford relict of Sir R. Stafford at £20 rent and £100 fine. The College refused for these reasons.

[Here follows an abstract of reasons given above in Document XII.]

These reasons being delivered to the Q. by Sir F. Walsingham, she

¹ This must either be an error of the transcriber of these extracts for 1582, or the matter must have dragged on for two years, which is unlikely: the leases were granted March 14th, 25 Elizabeth (1582-3).

accepted of them, but Lady Stafford's friends framed a cunning but untrue and slanderous answer to the above Reasons.

[Abstract of Lady Stafford's answer to College reasons (given in Document XVI.) here follows.]

Upon this the Q. referred the matter to Sir W. Tyrill Kt. [this must be an error for Cecil] L^d Burleigh and high Treasurer of England who ordered the Coll either to grant the lease, or that the W. sh^d appear at Ct. to answer. The Coll. flatly denied to grant the Lease (*nem. con.*) The Warden and James are sent with Letters, they deliver^d them to the Abp. of Cant. who gave them Letters to the L^d Treasurer signifying his dislike of such a lease as detrimental to the College. This l^{re} and another from the College the treasurer received in good part and desir'd them to talk with Sir W. Rawley. They did so and he promised to be indiff^{nt}. in the matter. They answered L^y Staffords memorial thus

[Here is an abstract of Coll. reply to Lady Stafford's answer, given in Document XVII.]

On delivery of this to L^d Treasurer he call'd W. and L^y Stafford before him—he told her he disliked her suit and w^d represent it as unreasonable to her Maj^{ty}.—she then entered into a long conference with the W. and said if she c^d have any other L. from the Coll she w^d desist: he answered noth^g. remained. She then demanded some of the woods viz. 20 ac^s. this y. and 20 the next to bear her charges, being £50 as she said, this being denied because the Coll could not give away she offered a mark for each acre. Think^g. this reasonable James went to the Coll—they all refused she having put them to the expense of 2 journeys. She then obtained from Vice Chambⁿ. Sir T. Heneage 2 Let^s. one in his own another in Q's name that the Q took it ill and begg'd them to give some considⁿ for her charge. The Coll refused and so the matter rested.

R. HOVENDEN.

As I have just said, there is no other mention of this or reference to it in any contemporary book which I have been able to find. There is a book containing orders of the Warden and officers dating from 1572, which is evidently the predecessor of the series of the minute-books preserved in the bursary, which series begins later in Hovenden's Wardenship. The matters which appear to occupy the minds and call forth the orders of the Warden and officers at this time are as follows:—

(1583-8).

Disputacions in Divinitie

The Archbishops order for encreasing commons (see Appendix V. and note on Document III. in the text)

Leave of absence to Dr. Bevan

Ld Archbishop touching encrease of commons and corrupt resignations

A license for veale to be eaten

An order for commons to be taken in Halle

An order for commons in Lent for this yeare following

An order of agreement between Mrs. Martha Langford widow and Thomas Peddar gent in the farm or manor of Salford tenants of All Solne College, and also between the said tenants and the College (the dispute had been referred to the arbitration of the Archbishop and Walsingham and the agreement bore their signatures)

Leave for Mr James and Mr Bird not to proceed [i.e. to put off taking their doctors degrees] for twelve months

Order concerning the kitchin and butterie

Casus positio

Order for a communion and sermon foure times a yere

An order taken by the Warden and officers for the havinge of silver potts out of the buttery.

In a series of books which are called 'Leiger books,' however, some information as to the events of 1583 is to be obtained. These books contain copies of leases, bonds, and letters of attorney, and the entries in them were doubtless made immediately after the College meetings at which the documents copied were sealed. These are preserved in the Lower Muniment Room, and in the volume which begins at 1572. I find copies of the transactions in 1583 as follows:

LEIGER BOOK 1572.

Abstract of lease of Newlands to Queen Elizabeth p. 101.

Scotney to Queen Elizabeth p. 99.

1. The Lease of—

Scotney to Q. Under conditions.

14th March 25 Elizabeth. (1582-3).

Whereas R. Barber late Warden by indenture of lease demised Scotney and Blechinge Court to one Andrew Watkins June 3^d 13

Eliz. (lease is in Archives, Scotney leases 8) from 29th Sept 1582 for nine years on from that date; R. H. and the College now grant to Queen Eliz. and her assigns in consideration of a sum of 100 marks paid down a similar term for 12 years after the expiry of Watkins' lease for rent of £53. 6. 8. to be paid half yearly, and for rent in kind of 40 quarters of wheat 53 quarterns 3 bushells of malt: also the Queen and her assigns shall find entertainment for officers of the College coming into Kent on progress, lodging, horsemeat and mans meat for 2 nights in the year or 20/ in money at the choice of the Warden. The Q. and her assigns to keep buildings and sea-banks and ditches in repair. *Further she will not assign without consent of College: and lastly any assignee shall be obliged within one year after such assignment to enter into a bond of 300£ to perform all these covenants aforesaid.*

2. Lease of Newlands to the Q.

14th March 25 Eliz.

Whereas a lease of Newlands was granted on 7th Oct. 12 Eliz. to Francis Culpeper from 29th Sept. 1579 for 12 years on from that date: now in consideration of the sum of 100 marks paid down [the lease of a future term of] it is granted to the Queen and her assigns from the expiry of Culpepers lease for 12 more years, for rent of £30 a year, 22 q^{rs} 4^{bshls} of wheat, 30^{qrs} of malt: if any lands or salt marsh are reclaimed from the sea in that time xvi^d extra per acre shall be paid in rent.

[The other clauses exactly like the preceding lease.]

3. There follows an erased document headed 'An alienation of Scotney and Newland to the Queene,' evidently an imperfect copy of 4 and bearing no date.

4. *An alienation* to her Majestie of Scotnie and Newlands 1st April 25 Eliz. (1583)

Recites that in consideration of the clause contained in the indentures bearing date March 14th leasing Scotney and Newlands to the Q. and her assigns, which clause provides that her Majesty shall not alien without leave of the College, such leave is now granted to alienate to *Mr. Arthur Gorge* or any other person or persons whom she pleases. [No clause introduced that Mr. Gorge shall sign the bond to keep the covenants]

Then follow copies of 3 documents (rendered necessary in those days by the Statute of Enrollments now obsolete) entitled respectively

5. A letter of Attornie to Mr Langherne and Mr Brooke *to acknowledge the above said alienation in the chancery* (April 1).

6. A letter of Attornie for acknowledging of Scotney in the chancerie (April 1).

7. A letter of Attornie for the acknowledging of the lease of Newland in the chancerye

The first merely declares that the College have constituted W. L. and F. B. their attorneys either joyntly or severally, 'to knowledge and recognise' before the Queen in her high Court of Chancery or her judges the above deed of alienation as the deed of the said College. The second does the same as regards the original lease of Scotney of 14th March. The third the same as regards the original lease of Newlands of that date.

Thus there is no mention of Raleigh even here. I imagine that Raleigh was the Queen's originally-intended assignee, and that she, having assigned to him Scotney, Bleching, and Newlands (or rather the future term of which she had thus become possessed), he assigned it to Gorge for a large consideration, and Gorge at once assigned Scotney and Bleching to William Towse and Clement Stuppeny, who enter into a bond (8) with the College of the nature above referred to May 13th, 1583.

In the note of explanation appended to this bond, it is recited that *Her Majesty* assigned these lands to William Towse and Clement Stuppeny on the 13th April last past (1583), mention of Gorge thus being omitted. There is no mention of any assignment of Newlands; and, of course, this assignment of Scotney and Bleching could only take effect at the conclusion of the lease of Andrew Watkyns; which lease fell in in 1592, when we find a fresh lease granted to Touse and Stuppeny by the College (21 August, 1592. Scotney leases, 9.)

It is remarkable that at the same time (1st April, 1584) Langherne procured from the College a lease for himself of Halstow Mill, in the marshes of the Medway, for 21 years, and entered a bond for 100 marks to perform all outstanding covenants, &c.

William Langherne does not appear in any life of Raleigh, nor is there any reference to him in the State Papers; but I find in the 'Herald's Visitation of London' (Harleian Soc.), mention of William Langherne, attorney of the King's Bench,

who had a nephew who died 1613 (the date of William not being given). He appears in the College register as from Worcestershire, and was elected in 1578. He took the degree of B.C.L.

Arthur Gorge may be or may not be identical with Sir Arthur Gorges, who was a stirring man throughout the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, and was with Raleigh in his attack on Fayal. The names Gorges and Gorge are frequently interchanged, but I can find no other Arthur Gorge or Gorges.

I have no doubt, however, that Langherne is the 'Narses' referred to in Document XXI.

The difficult passage in Lady Stafford's answer (XVI) about the 'counterpaine' of the lease which the College tried to get hold of but failed, is explained by the absence from the Archives of the indentures of which the documents that I have quoted in this Appendix are copies. The Crown, in fact, kept both parts of the indenture which considerably disquieted the College, although what end was to be gained by keeping them does not appear.

On the close roll of 25 Eliz. exist the enrollments of the leases of Scotney and Newlands to the Queen (1 and 2); of the licenses of alienation of the same (4), and of the first of the three letters of attorney (5).

APPENDIX II.

ABSTRACT OF CHRISTOPHER HOVENDEN'S LEASE, 1580.

[Ch. Hovenden was elected fellow 1575 Resigned 1581 Died 1610.]

The agreement is between Robert Hovenden Warden and the College of the one partie and Chr. Hovenden Bachelor of Arts of the University of Oxon of the other partie. The said W. and Coll. have demised granted and to terme letten and by these presents do demise grant and to terme let to the said C. H. and his assigns all those their woods underwoods growths shawes holtes hedgerows and bushes with all the appurtenaunces whatsoever, now growing or that hereafter shall grow in or upon all their lands manners tenements hereditaments whatsoever set lying or being in the countie of Middlesex, together with herbage and passage of the same woods, together with

one annual summe of money of xiii^s iv^d, heretofore used to be paid by the said Warden and College for the overseying and loking to the woods aforesaid: Except and allways reserved to the said Warden and College and their successors all fruit trees in any orchard or garden and all such trees as grow nere unto any howsing or building of the said Warden and College or their tenaunts or farmers, now suffred to grow there either for defence of the said howses or for harbour and shade for cattell . . . for twenty years . . . for the sum of twenty pounds a year to be paid in Oxford on Michælmass day every year: and if the said C. H. fails in payment for forty days after any Michælmass day the lease to be thenceforth utterly void. Further the said C. H. goes on to covenant that he will always leave sufficient standards and standinges [trees] according to the custome of the country there, and according to the lawes and statutes of this realm provided in that behalf, and that at every falling [felling] he will leave for every acre fallen the full number of twelve of the best and fairest timber trees of Oke Elme or Ashe, bearing tenne ynches square and upward three foote above the ground if ther be so many now growinge thereon: if not enough of the requisite size then he will leave the twelve best of any size on each acre. Further he shall not touch any of these twelve select trees in any way way. Further he shall suffer the said W. and Coll. or any of their servants to enter the premises at any time with horses cartes or any other necessary for cutting down or lopping these twelve trees on each acre. He is to keep the 'Springs and hawtes of the woods' (sc. the underwood) from waste destruction and spoil and to keep in order the hedges and fences thereof. And whereas the W. and Coll have granted to Henry Haly¹, John Haly, Thomas Shephard, George Kingsmill and John Franklyn and their assigns, farmers of certain lands in the parish of Edgeware Kingsbury and Willesden sufficient and convenient fierbote, plowbote, cartbote, and hedgebote to be taken out of the premises just demised during certaine yeares to come, the said C. H. will upon reasonable request from the said tenaunts grant the said fierbote plowbote etc.

Further he shall not fell in any of the last four years of his term above one fourth part of the wood or underwood.

¹ *Henry Haly* was landlord of the 'George' at Edgeware from 1566 to 1584; rent eight pounds. *Thomas Shepard* was lessee of the manor and farm of Harlesdon, 1568, and was succeeded in that position by John Franklin six years later. *John Haly* appears in 1570 as a purchaser of wood and underwood at Little Brockle wood; and *G. Kingsmill* as lessee of a messuage in Kingsbury called Hamondes and Collins, beside Ox Streete, 1566.

Lastly the said C. H. shall not give or graunte his present lease to any person or persons without express leave of the Warden and College.

Archives of All Souls College
Edgeware Leases, No. 16.

APPENDIX III.

LADY JANE STAFFORD.

I have had considerable difficulty in identifying this lady's career. She was the daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althorp, and married first Sir Richard Knightly, of Upton (and afterwards of Fawsley) co. Northants, who died in 1537 : her second husband was Sir Robert Stafford, third son of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Blatherwick in the same county. [Baker, 'History of Northamptonshire,' (in pedigree of Knightly, of Fawsley,) i. 382.] Now there is no doubt, as only one Sir Robert Stafford occurs in sixteenth century history, that he was the man who appears continuously throughout the State papers from 1545-1559, and then apparently drops out of sight until 1569, when he was made Sergeant-porter to Queen Elizabeth [Letter from Sir H. Ratcliffe to Earl of Sussex (7th January, 1569) in Wright's 'Court and Times of Queen Elizabeth.']

He was the third son of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Blatherwick, who was descended from a long line of Sir Humphries, of that place,—the family had been attainted by Henry VII. for siding with Richard III., and this man's father had been restored by Henry VIII. and married a daughter of Sir John Fogge Knight. He had three sons, Sir Humphrey who continued the line at Blatherwick, Sir William, and this Sir Robert¹. [Bridge's 'Northamptonshire,' ii. 276-7.]

1545.

Sir Robert first appears as 'Captain of the Nue Barke . . . he chased a Scottish ship of merchandyse and made her prize.' [St. P., Henry VIII., Part v, p. 345, edition 1849.]

¹ Bridges claims for the family descent from the ancient barons of Stafford, but does not prove it. They got Blatherwick (temp. Henry VI.) by marriage with the Aylesbury family, and before that had been in Northamptonshire since 49 Edward III. [Bridges, ii. 276.]

He writes to Cecil from Venice to congratulate on the successful end of a controversy. [St. P., Edward VI., x. 22.] 1550.

A young English gentleman in Venice, by name Robert Stafford, has behaved discourteously to the ambassador of his English Majesty. [Venetian St. P. (1534) 54, 687.] 1550.

He appears as making indignant speeches after the execution of one Appleyard for high treason, saying he had not had indifferent justice, and openly slandering the Justices of the Peace for the county of Northampton. [St. P., Edward VI., vol. iii. 78-9.] 1551.

He is evidently not a favourer of Edward's system of Government (or rather of Northumberland's): the details of his behaviour on this occasion are interesting, but they mark him as a turbulent personage. This is confirmed when we find from the Foreign State Papers, Mary I., Wootton writing a great deal about him to Mary from Paris. In all these letters he appears as mixed up in the schemes of Thomas Stafford (Pole's nephew, with whom the Venetian Ambassador confused him, speaking of Robert and Thomas Stafford as Pole's nephews) to overthrow Mary in favour of Mary Stuart or possibly Elizabeth. These schemes came to an end with the capture and execution of Thomas after his attempt on Scarborough, 1557; but before this Sir Robert apparently had quarrelled with him and got him imprisoned for debt in Rouen: and I suspect was afterwards retaliated upon by some of his relations, for Lady Stafford (Sir Robert's wife, and our heroine) writes in 1559, that she cannot come to England on account of the non-termination of some law business about debts. [St. P. For. 1558-9; 868-870.] For Sir Robert's adventures in France see Dr. Wootton's letters throughout, but especially [St. P., Foreign, Mary, 177 and 198.]

In March, 1558-9, Lord W. Howard writes to Elizabeth from Paris. He hears Sir R. Stafford has returned to Court, and is daily there, and warns the Queen against traitors, 'for I can make him no better.' [For. 1558-9, March.] 1558-9.

Just before this he had written to Cecil, begging to be taken into Elizabeth's favour: he entreats her mercy 'for the same reason as Lord Ferry's had to Queen Mary [i.e. being

a traitor to her predecessor.] [Stat. Pap. Domestic, Elizabeth iii. 17.]

1562.

Here certainty ends, except the fact of his being made Sergeant-porter in 1569 (vide supra), and the Christening in S. James', Clerkenwell, Parish Register of Edward, son to Sir R. Stafford, Knight, May 18, 1562 (Harl. Soc. Reg. S. James, Clerk. sub anno.)

From this time there are at least two Ladies Stafford, and I am inclined to think the one of whom such frequent mention in the State Papers occurs, is not Jane, but Lady Dorothy, wife to Sir William Stafford, of Grafton, Knight, and daughter of Ursula Pole and Henry, Lord Stafford (grandson of Duke of Buckingham), in favour of whom the Barony of Stafford was revived.

She thus had royal blood on both sides, which would account for Elizabeth's fondness for her, but her Christian name is not given in any of the records that I can find, except upon her tomb, where ['Hunter's Hallamshire,' p. 92] it is said that she continued a true widow from the age of twenty-seven to her death, and served Queen Elizabeth faithfully forty years, lying in the bed-chamber esteemed of all, etc., and was buried in S. Margaret's, Westminster. She was the mother of the ambassador, Sir Edward Stafford, and of William Stafford (the conspirator of 1587.) Her connection with this last caused her temporary exclusion from court in that year. [Stat. Pap. Eliz., vol. xxx. 1-9. See also Sir H. Nicolas' 'Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton,' p. 455.] I give the following additional references to '*Lady Stafford*,' from the State Papers because it is evidently possible that some of them may be references to Lady Jane, though most of them probably to Lady Dorothy: some indeed may possibly refer to Lady Mary, the wife of the ambassador, Sir Edward, who comes on the scene about 1585.

1570.

Letter to Lady S. praying for grant of the manor of Farnely, the property of an attainted person (St. P. Dom., vol. LXVII. 49.)

1578.

Lady Stafford has slandered many ladies at court and is sent to her house in charge of the knight-marshal (Killigrew to Davison, *ib.*, vol. xxv. 71.)

1580.

She was taken ill of a 'new strange sickness' with other courtiers (Lodge, *Illustrations* II. 174.)

1583.

With Lady Winchester, Lady Cobham, and Mrs. Parry, she visited Burleigh at Theobald's while in attendance on the Queen (Nichols' *Progresses*, II. 403.)

1587 (Feb.)

A suspicious person was arrested at her house at Ivybridge (St. Pap. Dom., vol. cxcviii. 4.)

1596.

A paper of this date shews that a gratification of £800 from the Paddington property of his see had been made by the late Bishop of London in return for his bishoprick. [This reminds one of the story of the Lady of George II's court who betted the clergyman £5000 to nothing that he would be made a bishop.] (State Papers Dom., CCLIX. 47.)

1598.

Lady Stafford appears as a friend of Mrs. Brydges, the beautiful maid of honour [this probably Lady Mary Stafford.] (*Ibid.*, CCLXIX. 10.)

1600.

She has a suit for a prebend granted her at Exeter on behalf of a friend (*Ibid.*, CCLXXIV. 10.)

Lady Jane Stafford is buried with her first husband, Sir Ric. Knightly, of Fawsley, at Upton in Northants. *Date of her death illegible on tomb.*

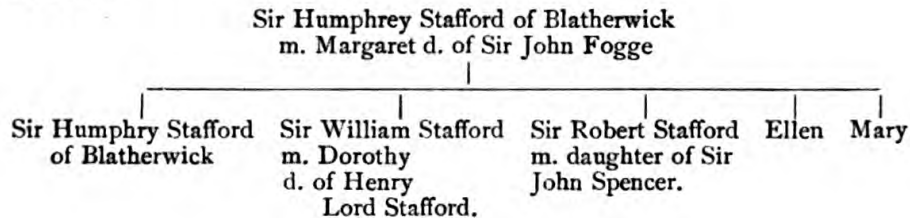
Unfortunately this is all that I can find about her, and I can find no date either of her marriage with Sir Robert, or his death.

The bare facts remain that he was her second husband; that no children appear in the pedigrees which I have been able to trace; that she was with him in France; that she returned to England, probably soon after his return, which was immediately on Elizabeth's accession; that he held an important office at Court in 1569; that she prosecuted this suit against All Souls College with some vigour and asperity; that she was handsomely snubbed by Burleigh, and finally suppressed by Walsingham; and that she was buried at Upton Church, in Northants.

The close connection of 'Lady Stafford' (Dorothy?) with Mrs. Blanche à Parry, Aprice or Apparez, in all Nichols'

accounts of expenditure and in all progresses [esp. see Harleian MS. 609, expense of Elizabeth's table, quoted by Nichols, vol. i.], the same Mrs. Blaunche who writes Letter III of this series in her favour, led me for a long while astray into believing that Lady Jane was the Lady Stafford of the bed-chamber; but from the monument in S. Margaret's, Westminster, just referred to, I am now sure that this was Lady Dorothy, mother of Sir Edward and Mr. William Stafford.

The 'Herald's Visitation of Northamptonshire' (Harleian MSS. 1171, f. 33) throws this additional light on the relationship that Sir William Stafford (of Grafton), the husband of Lady Dorothy, was the brother of Sir Robert Stafford, and that Lady Jane and Lady Dorothy were thus closely connected.



APPENDIX IV.

THE STATE OF ALLSOLN COLLEDG FOR EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS THESE
XV YERES PAST, AND WHAT STEDD THERE WOODES HAVE STOODE
THEM IN IN MIDELSEX.

Anno Dñi	The expenses exceed the receipts	. xxiiij ^{li} . xvij ^s . vij ^d .
1572	woodes sold at Eggware and Hendon	xxix ^{li} .
	woodes sold at willesdon .	. xxx ^s .
1573	The receipts exceed th'expenses	. vij ^{li} . v ^s . iiij ^d . ob.
	woodes solde at Kingesberie .	. xij ^{li} .
1574	The receipts exceede the expēses	. xx ^s . ix ^d . 9 ^a .
	woodes sold at Eggeware .	. xxx ^s .
1575	The receipts exceede th'expenses	. xiiij ^{li} . vj ^s . vij ^d . 9 ^a .
	woodes solde at Eggeware .	. lx ^{li} .
	woodes solde there .	. v ^{li} .
1576	The receipts exceede th'expenses	. vij ^{li} . xiiij ^s . vij ^d . ob.
	woodes solde at Eggeware .	. xxv ^{li} .
1577	The receipts exceede th'expenses	. iiij ^{li} . x ^s . iiij ^d . ob. 9 ^a .
	woodes solde .	. nihil.
	. b .	a

1578	The receipts exceede th'expenses	. vij ^{li} . xix ^s . ob.
	woodes solde at Eggeware	. xxx ^{li} .
1579	The expenses exceede the receipts	. xxxix ^s . ix ^d .
	woodes solde	. nihil.
164 :		
1580	The receipts exceede th'expenses	. ij ^d .
	woodes solde at Eggeware	. lx ^{li} .
1581	The receipts exceed th'expenses	. xlvii ^{li} . viij ^s .
	woodes solde at Eggeware	. xli ^{li} .
1582	The expenses exceede the receipts	. iiij ^s . viij ^d .
	woodes solde nihil.	
1583	The receipts exceede thexpē	. lxxvj ^{li} . xiiij ^s . iiij ^d .
	woodes solde at Eggeware	. lxxvij ^{li} . iiij ^s .
1584	The receipts exceede thexpens	. lxxvj ^{li} . x ^s . iiij ^d .
	woodes solde at Hendon	. lxxvij ^{li} . xvij ^s . viij ^d .
	woodes solde at Eggeware	. xlvij ^{li} . x ^s .
1585	The receipts exceed thexpens	.
	woodes solde at Eggeware	. Cxxxiiij ^{li} . iiij ^s . iiij ^d .
1586	The receipts exceed thexpens	. v ^{li} . iiij ^s . vij. ob. 9 ^s .
	woodes solde at Eggeware	. Cij ^{li} . xviiij ^s . iiij ^d .
	woodes solde at Kingesberie	. xxix ^{li} .
	woodes solde ibm. in parcells	. xxiiij ^{li} . xi ^s . viij ^d .
391 : 4		

755 : 3 : 1

Lansdowne MS. 50. f. 140

British Museum.

APPENDIX V.

WHITGIFT'S LETTER CONCERNING INCREASE OF COMMONS; RECITING
GRINDALL'S LETTER OF 1582.

6th June 1586.

Johannes div. prov. Arch. Cant.

Quum felicitis memoriæ D^{us} Edmundus Gryndall tunc Arch Cant et immediatus predecessor noster 3^d die Decbri a^o 1582 ordinavit et statuit verbatim ut sequitur,

'Whereas the statutes of the house allow but xvi^d a week ad omne 'majors for every fellow and probationer, the said allowance being too 'small they now spend after the rate of ii^s and viii^d a master, and ii^s 'and ii^d another fellow, the which overplus xvi^d runneth in decrements; 'It is thought good that the said fellows shall keep the said allowance 'untill the improvement of corn be such as is sufficient to beare out 'and discharge the aforesaid surplus of ii^s and viii^d and ii^s ii^d. And

‘that the increase of corn afterwards growing to be put to the increase
 ‘of commons in this sort viz. That out of the increase of corn so much
 ‘money be subtracted as maketh the full summe of the old rent,
 ‘and *employed to the common use of the College besides commons*, and the
 ‘residue of the same increase to be employ’d for the bettering
 ‘and amending of the wardens masters fellows and probationers
 ‘commons in such proportion as heretofore hath been used, and
 ‘this order his Grace taketh to stand with the equity of the statute.’

Scientis igitur quod nos

[having examined this arrangement find it
 equitable and desire it to be continued.]

[Appeals and Visitors injunctions 43.]

APPENDIX VI. PART I.

The following documents illustrate the management of the College woods seventy-five years later than the date of the dispute with Lady Stafford. They do not directly bear on that dispute, but I have thought them, nevertheless, worth printing, for the sake of illustration. John Herne’s ‘petition’ is interesting from another point of view.

Number and value of the trees in the College woods in Middlesex in 1662. An abstract made by John Herne 1662 from his own survey :—

	Oaks	Ashe	Elme	trees	feet	£	s.	d.
Edgeware {	Mr. John Halleys							
	ffarme	696	5	...	701	10915	657	1
	John Yeats Wood	68	...	...	68	665	32	16
Edgeware {	Mr. Randall Page’s							
	ffarme	472	7	8	488	4484	251	12 11
Kingsberry {	Mr. Winkfells							
	ffarme.....	480	6	139	625	6648	453	15
	Mrs. Stogdalls							
Kingsberry {	ffarme.....	250	...	74	642	2973	198	1
	John ffeilds ffarme	470	...	85	555	3757	214	11
Willsdon {	Richard ffranklins							
	ffarme	111	...	2	113	1425	77	8
	Henry Twyfords							
	wood	69	...	6	75	1290	70	10
	Sir William Roberts	87	...	14	101	1937	110	10
Willsdon {	Mr. Chalkewells							
	ffarme	79	...	...	79	715	42	5
the whole summes		2782	18	328	3447	34809	2108	

So that in ye afrementioned woods I find 2782 oakes and 18 Ashes and 328 Elmes 3447 trees in all. In which is contained by estimation 34809 ffoot of timber All which trees are valued to be worth £2108 9^s 11^d.

Mem: that if the 2782 Oakes and the 18 ashes and the 328 Elmes be added together they make but 3128 and by the table it is 3447 so there wanteth 319 trees to make that summe; now 318 of them are pollards of all sorts in Mrs. Stogdalls field above her house and the other is one beech in Wakemans, which trees are not set downe under the titles of Oake Ashe and Elme.

Archives of All Souls College
No. 56.

PART II.

JOHN HERNES LETTER TO WARDEN MEREDITH EXPLAINING THE ABOVE VALUATION.

Right worshipful, calling to remembrance that one of those learned doctors which was with you in your chamber, after he had sometime perused my survey, and understanding that my vallue of the timber trees was but after the rate of 10^d per foot, and he finding most of the trees to be vallued at a greater number of shillings than I had estimated such trees to be feet, asked me what my meaning was to set a greater sum of shillings against such tree then I had set feet, I answered him that the sum or price of any tree if it had more times 10^d in it than the tree had feet all that overpluss was the vallew of the boughes and the bark of such a tree, at which answer of mine the gentleman seemed to be satisfied. But lest there might arise any such scruple in others that shall peruse it, I have thought it my duty to explain it unto your worship lest I should not have done it in the survey, but I hope I have.

The first tree that I took notice of in Berry Hill Spring (belonging to Mr. John Haleys farm), I estimated it to contain 30 foot and I have

vallewed it to be worth 40 shillings so that the 30 foot at 10^d per foot is but 25 shillings the remainder being 15^s to make the 25 40, is the vallew of the boughes and the bark of that tree and the like of any other.

But in some places of the survey it will be found that the vallew of the whole tree doth not contain so many times ten pence as such tree is estimated to contain feet, and the reason is that comonly it is so with pollards which I have vallewed at a lower rate than 10^d per foot by reason the timber is accounted coarser than that of other trees. As may be seen in the two first pollards noted in the land going into Berry Hill feild, one of them is vallewed at 9^s and estimated to be 10^{ft} of timber and the next is estimated to containe 30 feet and is vallewed at but 20^s that is but 8^d per foot, and all such pollards the tenants usually shrowd [shred?] when they make their hedges and fell their woods; so there is nothing for the Lord but only body and bark and most times the bark of such pollards cannot be gotten off because of its knottyness. And then the bark is of no worth.

No man is so meet to undertake the valluation of timber trees as he that hath been much accustomed to measure timber after it is felled, for such a man by much use and custom in such matters will give a very nere estimate of the number of feet of any tree from 50 feet or downwards when he sees it, whereas others not accustomed to it (although they are skilled in the mathematiques) cannot doe it. If your worship please to give order that the former lines, (concerning the explanation), be cutt out and pinned to the survey they may help a stranger in the right understanding thereof.

Worthy Sir I have a petition to present to your worship in the behalfe of a little boy, my sonn, whom I intend to make a scholler (God assisting me) which I shall the better be enabled to doe if holpen by such a Mæcenas as (is reported) your worship [to] have been to many, my boy is about 10 yeares old, he hath learned throughout his grammar and his master tells me he is a pretty boy to learne. Now your¹ worship being the head of two famous colledges and chief master and provost of Eaton Colledge hath emboldened me to become your worships humble petitioner that you will be pleased to write down my boys name (William Herne) at the foot of the list of those on whom your worship intends to bestow your favours and I shall humbly wayte your pleasure and leisure, if at any time hereafter you shall be pleased to think on me; for the meantime I humbly thank

¹ Warden Meredith 1660-1665, Provost of Eton 1661, Master of Wigston's Hospital at Leicester, died 1665.

your worship for the gratuity you were pleased to bestow upon me
which I have received of Mr. Shelden, so I shall very willingly do
your worship any further service you shall be pleased to command me
at my returne from Ireland so I am

Your worships Humble and thankfull servant

JOHN HERNE.

At Mr. John Mayes lodging at the Lamb
an apothecaries shop nere St. Clements church
this July 28 1662.



COLLECTANEA.

THE Editor of Part IV of 'Collectanea' (lately published for the Oxford Historical Society) wishes to submit to members of the Society the following correction of an error to which his attention has been called by Mr. B. W. Greenfield, F. S. A. of Southampton. The correction is almost wholly Mr. Greenfield's work, and for this kind and timely criticism the Editor begs to tender his most sincere thanks.

On p. 183 of *Collectanea* appears the statement 'Lady Jane Spencer was of the Northamptonshire family of Spencers of Althorp, and her first husband was Sir Richard Knightly of Fawsley. He died in 1537, but at what date she married Sir Robert I have been unable to discover.' This is further elucidated, and the references given, in Appendix III to Part IV on p. 238.

It now appears that while Sir Robert Stafford's career has been rightly described there, the Editor's error lay in assuming that his wife Jane must be the person who had a controversy with All Souls College. It appears however that he had two wives, each called Jane.

His first wife *was* the Jane Spencer referred to in Baker's History of Northants¹, and her first husband was Sir Richard Knightly of Fawsley. He died in 1537, as already stated. The date of her marriage with Sir Robert Stafford still remains undiscovered; also the date of her death. But it can be proved that in some time in 1561 Sir Robert married his second wife, and that Edward Stafford baptized at St. James, Clerkenwell 1562 (see p. 240) was the son of this second wife.

Mr. Greenfield has collected a quantity of indisputable evidence, which must here be given very briefly, to show that she ²was the daughter of Sir Edward Gorges of Wraxall, co. Somerset, ³and widow of John Ayshe of Tykenham in the same county, ⁴who died in 1561; that Sir Robert Stafford was 'possessed of Upton, co. Northants, in

¹ Confirmed by Harl. MSS. 1171, fol. 33; visitation of co. Northants by Harvey in 1566.

² Harl. MSS. 2096, fol. 150; Randle Holmes' Collections; and Harl. MSS. 6128, fol. 89-91; Glover's visitation of co. Stafford, 1583; Black Bk. in Heralds College, fol. 707; Harl. MSS. 381, fol. 149 and 1412, fol. 32; Lansdowne MSS. 870, fol. 47; Stafford MSS. in possession of Lord Bagot at Blithfield.

³ Decree in Chancery, 9 Eliz. pt. 1. No. 9; Inq. p. m. 2 Eliz. pt. 2. No. 7, Hereford; and 3 Eliz. pt. 1. No. 175, Somerset. Also Escheators' Inquisition in Exchq. 2 Eliz. No. 2, Hereford; and 3 & 4 Eliz. No. 8, Somerset.

⁴ Close Roll, 1 Eliz. pt. 10.

1559 (doubtless in right of his first wife), of Hanslope in Bucks on the borders of Northants in 1560; ¹that he and his second wife Jane had a partially successful lawsuit to obtain possession of the manors of Chelvey and Migill, co. Somerset (1566-8), which she maintained had been settled upon her as a jointure ²by her father Sir Edward Gorges and her father-in-law John Ayshe, senior, but ³subsequently conveyed away by John Ayshe, junior, to certain third parties in trust for his mistress and bastard son; that Sir Robert also was ⁴possessed of a rentcharge for life of 10*l.* in Napton super Montem, co. Warwick; that as Sergeant Porter he obtained from the Queen in 1572 in recognition of his valuable services the ⁵reversion of the lease of certain lands, to wit at Houghton le Conquest, Beds; Little Barrington, Gloucester; Budworth, Chester; and Esingwold, York; tithes in several places, and the site and capital messuage of the manor of Alderton, co. Northants; ⁶that he died in 1574 and was buried at Hanslope; that letters of administration of his estate were granted to Jane, his relict, in the Prerog. Court of Canterbury (April 27th, 1575), and ⁷that Lady Jane herself died in 1591, was buried at Hanslope, and that her will was proved in the Prerog. Court of Canterbury on Feb. 23, 1591-2⁷. The register at Hanslope is an interesting one, but the early part is almost certainly a transcript on parchment of the original paper register which began at least as early as 1566, from which Browne Willis the Antiquary made transcripts in 1730 but which has since perished. The present register begins at 1570, the first page being wholly illegible through fading of the ink. It contains an obvious error when it gives the date of Lady Jane Stafford's burial as 13 Nov. 1590, for her will is dated 2 Nov. 1591 and was proved in the following February. There is a tradition at Hanslope that she was the foundress of a charity which still exists in the hands of local trustees, although the documents appertaining to the trust (since 1862 in the hands of the Charity Commissioners) throw no light on her connection with it.

¹ See note 3 last page.

² Inq. p. m. 32 Hen. VIII. No. 26, Somerset; and Exchq. Escheators' Inq. 32 & 33 Hen. VIII. No. 15, Somerset.

³ Close Roll, 8 Eliz. pt. 26.

⁴ Patent Roll, 14 Eliz. pt. 1. m. 10.

⁵ Parish Register of Hanslope.

⁶ Ibid. as extracted by Browne Willis in 1730 and copied by Rev. W. Cole, vol. 38, p. 183 in his collections Add. MSS. British Museum, 5839.

⁷ Register HARRINGTON 10, at Somerset House.

Cap.

PART V.

JAMES WILDING'S ACCOUNT BOOK

1682-8.





THE ACCOUNT BOOK OF AN OXFORD
UNDERGRADUATE.

1682-1688.

THE little book which is here published I bought in a shop in Oxford a short while ago. It is a small 12^{mo} of twenty-two leaves in a brown paper binding, and, with the exception of a few corners of the earlier leaves being torn, is in excellent preservation. The owner's name is not mentioned in the book, but when I bought it, it contained a slip of paper with a note in the writing of a contributor to this volume which ascribed it to J. Wildinge. About this time the number of men at the University was small, so that when we know a man's date and college, it is not hard to make a good guess at the name. J. Wilding matriculated at St. Mary Hall and afterwards migrated to Merton. In the University Matriculation Register A. g. 5, I find 'Aula B. Mar V. 1682 July 4 Jac Wildinge 18. Tho. W., Sea-Latton Salop [now Sellatyn near Oswestry in the diocese of St. Asaph], cler. o. 5. o.' He took his B.A. degree 23rd Feb. 1686-7, and M.A. July, 1689, both from Merton. There are two other Wildings in the first half of the 18th century, given in the catalogue of Oxford Graduates, and there are two authors of this name in the Bodleian Catalogue. In the Register of Canterbury Cathedral (Harl. Soc. 1878) a John Willdinge occurs as buried 23rd April, 1611. Eyton's 'Antiquities of Shropshire' mentions Sellatyn, but does not give any reference to the parsons thereof. The sums expended by James Wilding in his journeys to his home—on one occasion 6/8—illustrates the cheapness of travel. Through the kindness of the Bursar of Merton, I was allowed to look through the Buttery books, which are the only records of any sort which the College possesses for the

period, and as the name Wildinge is the only new name which occurs about 1685-86, we may be tolerably sure of the identity of the compiler of this little book. The name itself is not of common occurrence, but in looking over some genealogical books and visitations I find it occurring in Lancashire and Middlesex as well as in Shropshire.

About 1682 Oxford must have been in a state of great political excitement. In 1681 the Parliament was summoned by the king to meet there, for the first time since the great plague, and the attendant influx of visitors must have filled the town with business and stir. Again, in 1685, when the rebellion of Monmouth was imminent and the Dean of Christ Church was haranguing the students, and using all endeavours to make them fight for the crown, few could escape the excitement of the hour, or continue their University studies in such stirring times.

The only point in the account book which gives us any clue, or has any connection with these political events, is the entry of threepence paid for 'Monmouth's speech;' but it is hardly possible that Wilding escaped the general excitement, when small bodies of soldiers were raised at each College to fight against Monmouth. One of his benefactors, the Bishop of St. Asaph, was, we know, much interested in the events of this time, and his letter to Dr. Fell, published by Hearne, furnishes us with a full account of the execution.

A curious point to be noticed is the largeness of the library which Wilding possessed, when we consider his comparative poverty and the expensive nature of the books of those days. It consisted of ninety-two separate works, or over a hundred volumes, which in these days would be considered a large library for an undergraduate to possess, and in those days meant five or six times as much. Several titles in the list are carefully erased, perhaps those of some of the forbidden books, the political works of Buchanan, Milton, and Baxter, which were ordered by the University of Oxford to be publicly burnt in the court of the schools, and which a private owner

might have considered a dangerous ornament to his bookshelves.

There are few entries which require any explanation ; those which relate to the schools, such as 'opponents,' 'senior Soph,' 'collector,' 'austins,' and which point to the way in which examinations were at that time conducted, contain the only expressions which might be considered obscure, but all of these occur constantly in Anthony Wood. The prices are worthy of notice, many seeming ludicrously small ; one of Wilding's payments to his bookbinder, for instance, being sevenpence, and another threepence ; and the bindings of those days were good honest calf.

The date of the account book prevents it from exhibiting many points interesting to the student of language or of antiquities ; but still it is of interest as throwing light on the private life and expenses of the seventeenth century student.

ED. GORDON DUFF.

Wadham College, 1885.

Recēd from home and elsewhere.

Recēd from home July y ^e 1 st 82	.	.	.	06	10	00
Money of my owne	.	.	.	02	00	00
Recēd from y ^e Gate and Bible	.	.	.	01	07	00
Sent me	.	.	.	00	07	00
Recēd from home Feb. y ^e 3 ^d 1683	.	.	.	01	10	00
Recēd for Bottles	.	.	.	00	05	09
Sent me	.	.	.	00	02	06
Given me	.	.	.	00	03	00
Sent me	.	.	.	00	03	00
Given me	.	.	.	00	01	00
Sent me	.	.	.	00	02	06
Recēd from y ^e Buttery book	.	.	.	02	01	00
Given me	.	.	.	00	01	06
Recēd from home 8 ^{ber} ye 22	.	.	.	02	00	00
Recēd from home 10 ^{ber} ye 6 th	.	.	.	02	00	00
Recēd from ye Buttery book	.	.	.	01	17	06
Sent me	.	.	.	00	02	06
Recēd from home April y ^e 16 th 1684	.	.	.	02	00	00
Given me	.	.	.	00	00	06
Sent me	.	.	.	00	01	00

Given	00	00	06
Sent me from Mr Lloyd	00	10	00
Recēd from home July ye 6 th	01	01	06
Given me by Dr Moor July ye 20 th	01	01	06
Recēd from home 8 ^{ber} ye 6 th	02	00	00
Recēd from Mr Wase	00	10	00
Recēd for my bed	00	02	06
Recēd from ye Buttery book	00	03	04
Recēd from ye Bishop of St. Asaph 9 ^{br} ye 4 th 84	00	10	
Recēd from home Feb ye 2 ^d 1684	02	00	00
Given me	00	02	06

1685

Sent me	00	02	06
Sent me	00	01	00
Sent me	00	02	06
Recēd from home May ye 4 th	02	00	00
Recēd from my bed	00	02	06
Recēd from home July ye 27	03	00	00
Sent me from my sister	00	01	00
Recēd from the Bible	00	02	00
Sent me from my Aunt	00	05	00
Recēd 10 ^{br} ye 2 nd for ye use of my money	00	11	06
Recēd from home 10 ^{br} ye 27	02	00	00
Recēd for my gown	00	03	00
Sent me from home March ye 20 th	00	03	00

1686

Recēd from home April ye 25 th	02	10	00
Recēd from my bed	00	02	06
Recēd from Mr Earl	00	04	00
Recēd from Mr Etwall ¹	00	08	06
Recēd from home 7 ^{ber} ye 6 th	02	13	00
Recēd from my Aunt Scott 8 ^{ber} ye 9 th	00	05	00
Recēd from home 9 ^{br} ye 29 th	03	00	00
Recēd from home Feb ye 20 th	03	00	00
Sent me from home Feb ye 20 th	00	02	00
Recēd for my servitors Gowne	00	06	00
Recēd from Mr Fickus	10	00	00
Recēd from him for ye use of 20 ^l	01	03	04

1687

Recēd from home June ye 6 th	03	04	06
Recēd for some books June ye 11 th	00	06	00

¹ Perhaps John Etwall, M.A. of St. Mary Hall, 5 July, 1688.

Reced for ye use of my money at 12	.	.	00	05	00
March ye 6 th brought					
from home 10 th	.	.	02	10	00
Given me by my mother	.	.	01	01	06
Given me by Mr Lloyd	.	.	01	01	06
Given me by Mr Voughan	.	.	00	10	00
Given me by my Unkle	.	.	00	11	06
Given me by my sisters	.	.	00	05	00
Money of my owne	.	.	00	05	00
Reced of my Chum for thirds	.	.	00	05	00
& for a pair of bellows & candlestick	.	.	00	01	06
June ye 29 th Recēd of Mr. Fickus	.	.	10	00	00
Recēd then in part for my bed	.	.	00	14	00
For chairs recēd	.	.	00	03	06
Receiv'd for curtain rodde	.	.	00	00	06

A just account of *what* I spent since I came to Oxford
The Quarter began att ye Feast of St John Baptist 1682.

For being Matriculated	.	.	00	07	06
For fresh fees & drink	.	.	00	11	06
For Candlestick & Lanterne	.	.	00	01	11
For Candles	.	.	00	00	03
For Paper, Inkhorne, and Lead pen	.	.	00	01	05
For Trunk and Glass	.	.	00	02	06
For a pair of shoose and mending <i>them</i>	.	.	00	01	10
For turning and mending my cloaths	.	.	00	10	00
For mending my gowne	.	.	00	01	00
For parchment	.	.	00	00	03
For a letter	.	.	00	00	02
For a penknife	.	.	00	00	06
At ye Sacrament	.	.	00	00	06
For mending my bands	.	.	00	00	06
For milk	.	.	00	00	04
For my Battles and chamber	.	.	00	11	06
To my Tutor	.	.	00	10	00
To my Barber	.	.	00	02	06
To my Bedmaker & Landress	.	.	00	06	00
To ye Porter	.	.	00	00	06
Sūm Totall	.	.	03	10	08

The Quarter began at ye Feast of Michael 1682

For shugar	.	.	00	00	02
For Drink	.	.	00	02	04
For Fruite	.	.	00	01	01

For mending my Lanterne	00	00	03
For mending my Knife	00	00	06
For a pair of Gloves	00	01	06
For a cap	00	01	00
For Thread	00	00	01
For a Comb	00	00	06
For making my Cloaths	00	01	00
For my Battles & Chamber	00	03	08
To my Barber	00	02	06
To my Barber's boy	00	00	06
To my Bedmaker & Lazndress	00	05	10
Sūm Totall	01	06	11

The Quarter began at y^e Feast of St Thomas 1682

At ye Sacrament	00	00	06
For Apples	00	00	02
For Letters	00	00	09
For mending my band	00	00	01
For a Faggot	00	00	01
For Coffie	00	00	04
For Herrings	00	00	01
For mending my shoose	00	01	04
For mending my bed	00	00	06
For Curtaine rods, and hooks	00	01	06
For nailes	00	00	01
For Chaires	00	02	02
For Shugar	00	00	01
For Wine & Ale	00	01	02
For mending my Cloaths	00	00	06
For mending my book	00	00	06
For Puddings	00	00	01
To y ^e Poor	00	00	02
For a Chamberpot	00	00	03
For a Bedmatt	00	00	09
Sent to my Brother and Sister	00	04	00
For Books	00	14	00
For Sider	00	00	04
For my Battles	00	00	02
To my Bedmaker and Lazndress	00	05	00
To my Tutor	00	15	00
To my Barber	00	02	06
Sūm Totall	02	12	01

The Quarter began upon Ladyday 1683

To ye Porter	00	00	09
For mending my stockings	00	00	04
For a pair of shoose	00	02	00
Att ye Sacrament	00	01	00
To ye Cooch	00	00	06
For Letters	00	00	03
For Apples	00	00	03
For a Comb	00	00	04
For binding a Book	00	00	03
For a Seal	00	00	02
For Carpenters Decads	00	01	04
For scouring my Coate	00	00	06
For Ale	00	02	08
For a nail-pearer	00	00	01
For Cherrys	00	00	02
To my barber	00	02	06
To my bedmaker & Laundress	00	04	00
To my tutor	00	10	00
Sūm Totall	01	07	01

The Quarter began att ye Feast of St John Baptist 1683

To ye Carrier	00	01	00
For mending my Cloaths	00	01	04
For Candles	00	00	05
For Fruite	00	00	07
For Drink	00	01	00
For Shugar	00	00	01
For Letters	00	00	07
For ye Mountebank's packet	00	01	00
Att ye Sacrament	00	00	06
For milk	00	00	02
For Oyntment	00	00	01
For mending my shoose	00	00	10
For Thread	00	00	01
For mending my Bands	00	00	02
To my Barber	00	02	06
To my Laundress	00	04	06
To my Tutor	00	10	00
Sūm Totall	01	04	10

The Quarter began att ye Feast of St Michael, 1683

For Books	01	01	06
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For Candles	00	01	00
For a key	00	00	06
For Drink and Fruite	00	04	07
To y ^e Carrier & for Letters	00	01	06
For Worme seed & Treacle	00	00	02
Sent my Sister	00	01	00
For a gowne	00	19	07
For a horne in my Lanterne	00	00	02
For a paire of shoose	00	03	06
For seeing y ^e Labratory	00	00	06
For a Matt	00	01	00
For sweeping my Chimney	00	00	04
For Faggotts	00	00	03
For a pair of Tongs	00	00	09
For mending my shoose	00	01	00
For my Battles	00	01	00
To my Tutor	00	10	00
To my Barber		02	06
To my Bedmaker and Lazndress	00	04	00

Sūm Totall 3 14 10

The Quarter began att y^e Feast of St Thomas 1683

For Drink	00	03	07
For Books and Paper	00	05	00
Att y ^e Sacrament	00	00	06
To my Barber's Boy	00	00	06
To y ^e Buttery boy	00	00	06
To y ^e Kitchen women	00	00	03
For wood	00	04	04
For mending my shoose	00	00	09
For turning my Cloaths & y ^e trimming	00	11	05
For colouring my stockings	00	00	06
For doing Exercise in y ^e Schools	00	03	00
For treating my Opponents	00	03	03
To my Tutor	00	10	00
To my Bedmaker & Laundress	00	04	06
For my Battles	00	13	06

Sūm Totall 03 01 07

The Quarter began upon Ladyday 1684

For Candles	00	00	09
Att ye Sacrament	00	01	00
To ye Coock	00	00	60

For drink	00	01	03
For letters	00	00	08
For mending my shoose	00	01	00
For mending my shirts	00	00	06
For Bookes	00	08	00
For mending my cloaths	00	00	04
For a pair of Gloves for my Sister	00	01	06
A journey to Worcester	00	05	00
For Shugar	00	00	01
To my Barber	00	01	00
To my Bedmaker	00	04	00
To my Tutor	00	10	00

Sūm Totall . . 01 15 07

The Quarter began att y^e Feast of S^t John Baptist 1684.

A journey to Abbingdon	00	04	00
For Strawberrys & Cream	00	00	06
For Shugar	00	00	07
To Margery	00	00	06
For Drink	00	02	10
For Milk	00	00	02
For Letters	00	00	11
For a pair of shoose	00	03	06
For a pair of stockings	00	03	10
For a pair of Kuffs	00	01	00
For making my Cloaths	00	06	06
For colouring my Stockings	00	00	04
For a pair of shoose	00	01	04
A journey to Cambridge	00	12	06
For a Lobster	00	00	02
For a Brush	00	00	06
For edging my Hatt	00	00	04
For mending my Cloaths	00	00	06
For Candles	00	00	06
For Coffie	00	00	02
For a Saveall	00	00	01
For Mapps	00	04	00
For washing my Gloves	00	00	10
For mending my Sleeves	00	00	03
To my Barber	00	03	00
To my Bedmaker & Lazndress	00	04	06

Sūm Totall . . 02 13 04

The Quarter began att y^e Feast of S^t Michael 1684.

For drink & wine	00	06	02
For Candles	00	01	05
For Letters	00	00	07
For mending my Gownes	00	01	00
For mending my shoose	00	01	00
For binding books	00	01	00
For a pair of shoose	00	03	06
For one buff glove	00	02	06
For doing Generalls	00	03	00
For treating my Opponents	00	02	00
For my Battles	00	18	00
To my Bedmaker	00	05	00
To my Tutor	00	10	00
To my Barber	00	02	06
Sum Totall	02	17	00

The Quarter began att y^e Feast of St Thomas 1684.

Att y ^e Sacrament	00	00	06
To y ^e Buttery Boy	00	00	06
To y ^e Bedmaker	00	00	06
For Ale	00	05	01
For Letters	00	01	02
To my Barbers Boy	00	00	06
Lost at Cards	00	01	00
For Faggotts	00	00	06
For Thread	00	00	01
For mending my Cloaths	00	00	10
For mending my Shoose	00	01	00
To y ^e Carrier	00	00	08
For mending my Stockings	00	00	06
For being created Senior Soph	00	00	06
For mending my bands	00	00	10
For a Horse to London	00	10	00
A journey to London	00	11	09
For Candles	00	00	05
For colouring my stockings	00	00	04
For mending my Lock	00	00	03
For buttons	00	00	03
To my Barber	00	02	06
To my Laundress & Bedmaker	00	04	06
For my Battles	01	11	00
Sum Totall	03	04	02

The Quarter began upon Lady Day 1685.

For Letters	00	00	04
For Ale	00	04	07
For a paire of Gloves	00	01	06
For washing my gloves	00	00	06
For a boate	00	00	04
For a paire of Socks	00	00	04
At y ^e Sacrament	00	00	06
To y ^e Cooke	00	00	06
To y ^e Carrier	00	00	08
To y ^e Bookbinder	00	00	07
For a paire of silver Buttons	00	02	06
For Books to my Bookseller	00	11	09
For being examined	00	07	00
A Journey to London	00	14	07
To my Barber	00	02	06
To my Laundress & Bedmaker	00	05	00
For my Battles	00	18	00
For a paire of shoose	00	03	06
Sum Totall	03	14	08

The Quarter began att y^e Feast of St John Bapt. 1685.

For mending my Coate, Wastcoate & Gownes	00	03	06
For ale	00	00	09
For a cap	00	00	06
To the Carrier	00	01	00
For Monmouths speech	00	00	03
For Silk	00	00	01
For curing my eye	00	05	00
For a letter	00	00	02
For mending my shoose	00	01	00
Cost in my Sicknesse	00	02	06
For tending me	00	03	00
To the Apothecary	00	11	00
To my bed maker & Laundress	00	04	06
To my Barber	00	02	06
Sum Totall	01	15	09

The Quarter began at y^e Feast of St Michael 16[85].

For a pair of shoose	01	00	
For ale	00	03	00
For mending my shoose	00	01	00
For letters	00	01	03

.. .. in coursing	00	01	09
For a paper book	00	01	06
To the Carrier	00	01	00
For Galoom	00	01	00
For making my studding gown	00	02	00
For a Cravat	00	01	06
For <i>white</i> calico	00	01	06
For colouring my Stockings	00	00	04
To my bedmaker & Landress	00	04	08
To my Barber	00	02	06
To the Manciple for my Battles	00	01	06
Sūm Totall	01	05	06

The Quarter began at y^e Feast of S^t Thomas 1685.

For Candles	00	00	10
For bleeding me	00	01	00
For Letters	00	01	02
At y ^e Sacrament	00	00	06
To Frank	00	00	06
To y ^e Carrier	00	00	06
For Ale	00	01	05
For Wine	00	00	06
For Herrings	00	00	02
For mending my Key	00	00	30
Payd Mr Hunsdon	00	04	00
For mending my shoose	00	02	00
For books	00	06	06
For mending my cloaths	00	02	03
To my Bed maker & Landress	00	05	00
To my Barber	00	02	06
To the Apothecary	00	10	06
For my Battles	02	02	07
For a pair of shoose	00	03	06
Sum Totall	04	05	08

The Quarter began upon Lady day 1686.

For Hugo Grotius de <i>Veritate Religionis</i>	00	01	00
For Ale & Wine	00	04	03
At y ^e Sacrament	00	00	06
To y ^e Cooch	00	00	06
For Letters	00	01	01
To y ^e Carrier	00	01	06
For mending my sleeves	00	01	03

To y ^e mercer for deficient to my new suit	.	00	05	00
For mending my shoose	.	00	01	00
For colouring my stockings	.	00	00	06
For my Battles	.	00	08	04
For making my cloaths	.	00	06	00
To my Bedmaker & Landress	.	00	05	00
To my Barber	.	00	02	06
Sum Totall	.	01	18	08

The Quarter began at y^e Feast of St^t John Baptist 1686.

For a Cap	.	00	01	00
To M ^r Massy	.	00	02	00
To M ^r Williams	.	00	01	00
For carrying down my goods	.	00	01	06
For making my gown	.	00	04	00
For battles at St ^t M Hall	.	00	08	04
For ale	.	00	03	00
For a Spoon	.	00	00	02
For entrance	.	00	05	00
For Letters	.	00	01	08
For thread	.	00	00	02
For mending my stockings	.	00	00	08
For Whey	.	00	00	05
For seing y ^e Rhinoceros	.	00	00	02
For Candles	.	00	00	04
For mending my shoose	.	00	01	00
At ye Cooks	.	00	01	00
At Wolfercot	.	00	01	06
For Battles at Merton	.	00	01	00
To Arthur Fowler	.	00	02	09
For Fruit	.	00	00	02
For a pair of shoose	.	00	04	00
To ye Mercer for my Gown	.	01	00	00
For dressing y ^e Fees & ale	.	00	03	00
Spent at other Fees	.	00	00	04
To my bedmaker	.	00	04	06
To my Landress	.	00	02	06
To my Barber	.	00	02	06
Sūm Totall	.	03	13	08

The Quarter began at y^e Feast of St^t Michael 1686.

Spent in Coursing	.	00	01	08
For mending my cloaths	.	00	01	06

Spent at Fees	00	02	02
For seing ye Labratory & Theatre	00	01	03
For Wine	00	00	06
For Letters	00	00	11
For Ale	00	02	10
For Wood & cliving it	00	04	10
Towards a Gaudy	00	01	00
To ye Carrier	00	01	06
For my Wigg	00	14	00
To Arthur Fowler	00	02	06
For my Battles	00	12	06
For a pair of shoose	00	03	06
At ye Coffee-house	00	00	02
To ye maid at Kill Bull	00	00	06
For Faggots	00	01	10
To ye Manciple	00	01	00
[To Colenet for thirds	00	05	00]
For 2 Rabbets & dressing	00	01	06
For a red Fur capp	00	02	00
To my Landress	00	03	06
To my bedmaker	00	04	00
To my barber	00	03	00
Sūme Totall	03	08	02

The Quarter began at y^e Feast of St Thomas 1686.

For a Sermon	00	00	04
For mending my shoose	00	02	04
At y ^e Sacrament	00	00	06
Towards a gaudy	00	02	00
To my Barber's boy	00	00	06
For wine	00	00	11
Lost at Cards	00	00	04
At ye Fees	00	00	06
For Ale	00	05	09
For mending my stockings	00	00	06
At ye Musick-night	00	02	06
For mending my cloaths	00	01	06
At ye Schools for my Degree	02	00	06
To ye Dean	01	05	00
To ye Collector	00	05	00
At ye Taverne	01	02	00
For Gloves	00	12	00
For treating my Opponents	00	04	06

For healths	00	01	06
To Robin Church	00	02	06
[an erased & unreadable entry]			
For letters	00	01	10
For y ^e hire of a Bedstead	00	01	00
For a Liceat	00	01	00
For pipes & Tobacco	00	00	07
At y ^e Coffee-house	00	00	03
For my Battles	00	15	02
For books to Mr Fickus	00	12	02
For a pair of shoose	00	03	06
To my Bedmaker	00	04	00
To my Barber	00	03	00
To my Landress	00	02	06
Sūme Totall	08	15	08

The Quarter began upon Lady day 1687.

At the Sacrament	00	00	06
For ale	00	04	05
For Letters	00	02	04
At the Coffee-house	00	00	07
For Barrows Disputationes Theologicæ	00	00	04
Towards a Gaudy	00	02	06
Paid Mr Hunsdon	00	02	05
To y ^e Apothecary	00	01	00
To Church	00	05	06
To Arthur Fowler	00	09	00
For a Staff	00	01	06
For wine	00	01	00
To my Bedmaker	00	04	00
For doing Quodlibets	00	07	06
For Milk	00	00	02
For seing y ^e Turk	00	00	02
At y ^e Sacrament	00	00	06
At Bowles	00	00	06
To my Barber	00	07	00
To my Landress	00	02	06
For a Cord	00	00	01
For wine	00	00	10
To ye Butler	02	18	08
To ye Manciple	01	13	00
For turning 2 coates	00	11	00
For a hat	00	07	00

For a hatband	00	01	00
For mending my Linnen	00	01	06
For books to Mr Hart	00	14	09
For y ^e use of a Gown	00	00	03
For Ale	00	00	06
To y ^e Smith	00	00	09
For grinding my rasors	00	00	02
For a letter	00	00	05
From Oxford home	00	13	04
Sūme Totall	09	12	08

The Quarter began upon Lady day 1688.
this following account is part of 2 Quarters.

From home to Oxford	00	10	10
For a wigg to my barber	00	14	06
For ale & wine	00	09	09
To y ^e Carrier & porter	00	00	09
At y ^e Coffee-house	00	01	03
For Letters	00	01	00
For doing of Austins	00	04	06
For Battles & Chamber-rent	00	17	03
For milk	00	00	02
To ye Book-binder	00	02	08
For declaming in y ^e Schools	00	04	00
At Sacrament	00	01	06
At a Gaudy	00	02	06
For a purge	00	01	00
For being let blood	00	01	00
A dyet drink	00	02	06
For Oyntment	00	01	00
For whey	00	01	03
For oyl	00	00	02
Towards a Brief in y ^e Hall	00	01	00
Examination & presenting y ^e M ^e	00	07	00
For mending my Gown	00	01	01
For my letters of Ordination	00	10	00
To y ^e Clerk of St Peters	00	01	00
To y ^e Bishop's Man	00	01	00
For carrying my surplice	00	00	06
To Arthur Fowler	00	01	06
To y ^e Manciple	01	18	00
For a sermon	00	00	06
For mending my Quadrant	00	00	06

For nails and cords	00	00	07
To y ^e Cutler	00	00	02
To y ^e Tinman	00	00	06
To my shooe maker	00	03	06
To my bedmaker	00	04	00
For mapps	00	04	03
To my Landress	00	03	06
To y ^e poor	00	00	02
For Venus Treacle	00	00	01
For Lobsters, 2	00	00	04
For mending my box	00	00	03
To my Barber	00	03	00
In exchange for a wig	00	06	00
For mending my shoose	00	00	02
To Mary	00	00	06
For Battles & chamber-rent	02	13	07
From Oxford home	00	06	06
Sūme Totall	11	06	09

The Names of my books 1682.

Dictionarium Littleton	Quarles Poems
Tragedia Senecae	The divine <i>Cosmography</i>
Biblia Latina	Dr Parry's pious meditations
Lucanus	Horrace in English
Ciceronis Orationes	Goodwins Rom : Antiquities
Ovidii, <i>Metamorphoses</i>	Homeri Illias
Martialis	Duport in Psalmos
Terentius	[Duport in Job]
Juven. et Persius	Minores Poetae
Moriae Encomium.	Isocrat : <i>Orationes</i>
Virgil cum notis Minel	Testament : <i>Graecum</i>
Lucius Florus	[<i>Graem</i> : <i>Graec</i> ?]
Oweni Epigram	Epigram : <i>Graeca</i>
Farnab : <i>Rhetorica</i>	Lucian : Dialog :
Erased [Cornelius Nepos]	Sententiae Theog :
Livii Orationes	Heereboordi <i>Physica</i>
Seutonium	Castanii <i>Distinctiones</i>
Salustius	Eustachii <i>Ethica</i>
Plautus	Majiri <i>Physica</i>
Quintus Curtius	<i>Johannis Setonii Dialect</i> : <i>Ars</i>
Statuta Oxon	Arist : Organ : <i>Summa</i>
English Bible	Sanders : <i>Logica</i>
The whole duty of man	Plato de <i>Rebus divinis</i>

Part 3

PART VI.

DR. WALLIS' LETTER

AGAINST

MR. MAIDWELL.

1700.



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P R E F A C E.

ON September 27th, 1732, Hearne made the following entry in his Diary :—

‘Mr. Rawlins hath got Mr. Lewis Maidwell’s printed Proposals Revived of establishing and supporting a public school, designed amongst other things for the sea service of the nation. I find he had his petition delivered into the house of commons, Feb. 3, 1699, for the settling his project, but upon mature deliberation it was thrown out of the house, chiefly by Dr. Wallis’s means who wrote against it, whose MS. Mr. Rawlins now hath by him, as I find by his letter from Pophills of the 6th of this month, and he hath been informed it was never made publick.

‘It is in all about six sheets in fol. He fancies it may deserve a place in my next work. The project then on foot was for an academy of exercises in the University, such as riding the great horse, fencing, &c. I well remember the thing to have been much talked of in the University. I think it was wisely stopped, because, without doubt, ’twould have utterly obstructed all true learning.’

It does not appear that Hearne did anything more in the matter. Dr. Wallis’ discourse, as issued by Gutch in 1781, ‘ex Archivis Univ. Oxon : in Turre Scholar :’ is taken from an exceedingly imperfect draft ; some extracts from it are given in the Rev. C. Wordsworth’s *Social Life at the Universities*, p. 548–550. The version here printed is from a paper in Wallis’ hand, MS. 57 in the Savilian Library (now deposited in the Bodleian), where the author placed it, thinking, as he says, that it was ‘fit to be preserved, as containing matter which perhaps may be of use in some after-times, if some like occasion may again happen.’ In this, with all its irregularity

and roughness, we have the final form into which his thoughts were thrown. The transcripts preserved among the Ballard MSS. (vol. i. fol. 187-206) agree substantially with it, but do not represent the last draft ; they seem to be the identical copies which were once in Rawlins' possession.

The passage quoted from Hearne does not give a consistent account of the scheme, nor one which agrees at all points with Mr. Maidwell's formal proposals. But we have here, no doubt, a faithful reflection of the impression which was prevalent in Oxford, where the language used by the projector and his friends was well known, and the results of his scheme had been considered. The same may be said of Dr. Wallis' *Letter* ; and it would be unnecessary, even if it were practicable, to enquire closely into the fairness of his criticisms. There is greater interest in a discussion of the exercises, accomplishments, and studies that were thought suitable for a gentleman, than in examining the precise intentions of an adventurer like Mr. Maidwell, whose Academy, after all, was never established by Parliament. His plan, however, has in one point of view an interest and importance of its own, as forming one link in the long succession of projects, sometimes realized for a moment, for setting up institutions to provide, more especially for the Wards of the Sovereign and for sons of persons of quality, an education in which 'Modern' studies, (to take the phrase of our own day) and practical arts and accomplishments, should share the most prominent place with a regular system of physical exercises.

The name of the 'Great Horse' has a strange attraction for Wallis : he can scarcely write a page without harping on the words. And this does not seem to be a matter of personal prejudice ; it is rather that he seizes the weak point in the enemy's case, and will not let it go—a strong proof, in so wary a disputant, that he believed the feeling of his audience to be with him on this point.

But what, after all, is the meaning of the expression ? The earlier writers seem to assume that it is familiar to all their

readers; the first explanation, so far as I have seen, is in Richard Berenger's *History and Art of Horsemanship* (Lond. 1771).—'The horses known by the name of *Dextrarii* in Latin, *Destriere* in Italian, and *Destrier* in the French languages, were so called from the word *Dextra* . . . they all having been carefully *handled*, dressed, or *maneged* as we call it. . . . These *Dextrarii* were also called *magni Equi*, or *great* horses, because they were required to be of the largest size, and were always intended to serve in war, or in the exercises of the *Tournament*, which were nearly allied to it. As the riders were clothed in complete armour, they were of a prodigious weight . . . *Great* and *sized* horses were therefore required, in opposition to *Palfreys*, *Coursers*, *Nags*, and other common horses: and forasmuch as these *great* horses were all required to be *dressed* or taught, that they might perform their tasks with more readiness, . . . and as it was necessary that the rider should have knowledge and skill to guide his horse, those persons who professed the science of arms were obliged to learn the art of managing their horses, in conformity to certain rules and principles; and hence came the expression of learning to "*ride the great Horse*." (Vol. i. p. 169, 170.) Again, we are told in 'The Gentleman's Dictionary' (Lond. 1705) that 'A Horse for War should be 16 or 18 Hands high.' Those who wish to investigate the technicalities of the art, will find something in the book just named, or in Gervase Markham's *Country Contentments*, or Sir William Hope's *Compleat Horseman*, &c. But no treatise of English origin is to be compared with the splendid folios of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle: the *Methode Nouvelle de Dresser les Chevaux* (Antw. 1658) and *A New Method . . . to dress Horses* (Lond. 1667).

Towards the end of the fifteenth century chivalry was losing its vigour; but, as Strutt tells us¹, 'Tilts and Tournaments, with other splendid exhibitions of military skill, were occasionally exercised, and with great brilliancy, so far as

¹ Sports. Introduction, § xi.

pomp and finery could continue to make them attractive, till the end of the succeeding century.' Under Henry VIII, from the King's own example, 'hunting, hawking, riding the *great horse*, charging dexterously with the lance at the Tilt, leaping and running, were necessary accomplishments for a man of fashion.' In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who took pleasure in the tiltyard, Lord Burleigh 'propounded the creation of a school of arms and exercises and nominated all St. John's, the place for bringing up the Wards, but his death prevented the effort.' (Boulton (?), in *Coll. Cur.* i. 213.)

Cthers, too, had brought forward similar projects in his time. An account of two of these (and of much besides which bears upon our present subject) is to be found in Mr. Furnivall's interesting Forewords to *The Babees Book* (E. E. T. S. No. 32. 1868) and to *Queene Elizabethes Achademy* (E. E. T. S. Extra Series. No. VIII. 1869). In the former is some description, abbreviated from *Archæologia*, xxxvi. p. 343-4, of Sir Nicholas Bacon's 'Articles devised for the bringing up . . of the Queenes Majesties Wards,' which were laid before Sir William Cecil so early as 1561. The Wards are to study French as well as Latin and Greek; from 12 to 2 they are with the Music-master, and again in the evening; after supper, they are 'allowed honest pastimes' till 8. Nothing beyond the proposal is known.

The tract entitled *Queene Elizabethes Achademy* is of far greater importance. The MS. (Lansd. 98. 1.) is endorsed by Lord Burghley with the name of the author, Sir Humphrey Gilbert. 'It was probably laid before the Queen about the year 1570.' The Achademy is intended for the Queen's Wards, 'and others the youth of nobility and gentlemen, . . . which in times paste knew nothing but to hallow a hounde or lure a hawke.' The plan, as Mr. Furnivall has very truly said, is 'in fact one for the establishment of a great London University for the education of youths in the arts of political, social, and practical life. It is intended that a student should remain in the Achademy 'from xij to his

full age.' Latin and Greek Grammar, Hebrew, Logic, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy (but 'onely the *politique parte* thereof'), Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, especially as applied to 'Matters of Warre,' Cosmography, Physic, Chirurgie, the Civil and the Common Law, Divinity, Heraldry, the French tongue, Italian, Spanish and High Dutch—all these studies are provided for. There is to be a 'dawning and vawting schole,' and a 'Teacher of Musick, and to play on the Lute, the Bandora, and Cytterne, &c.'

'Also there shalbe entertained into the said Achademy one good horsman, to teache noble men and gentlemen to ride, make, and handle, a ready horse, exercizing them to runne at Ringe, Tilte, Townerney, and cowerse of the fiede, yf they shalbe armed. And also to skirmish on horsbacke with pistolles, not taking for the learning of any one of them above 10^s by the moneth, he finding them horses for that purpose, and shalbe bownd to keepe theare 10 greate ready horses for the said exercize, beinge yearely allowed therefore . . . 333^{li}. 6^s. 8^d.' The provision for horsemanship, it will be seen, is on a very liberal scale. The yearly cost of the whole Academy is set down at £2966. 13. 4. [The ordinary price of a Great Horse may perhaps be inferred to be about £27, as the 'Rider' 'shall have allowed to him, at the first erecting of the Stable, to buy his Horses' £266. 13. 4.]

English, not Latin, is to be used in teaching Physic. 'When the Orator shall practize his schollers in the Exercize thereof, [of Logick and Rhetoric] he shall chiefly do yt in Orations made in English, both *politique* and *militare* . . . ffor of what Comodity such vse of arte wilbe in our tounge may partely be seene by the scholasticall rawnesse of some newly Commen from the vniuersities.' . . . 'I have heard that the famous Knight Sir John Cheeke devised to haue declamations, and other such exercizes, sometimes in the vniuersities performed in English.'

One of the regulations has a curious interest for us. The bringers of books into England are to exhibit their Registers

to the Rector: and 'All Printers in England shall for ever be Charged to deliuer into the LibRARY of the Achademy, at their own Charges, one Copy, well bownde, of euery booke, proclamacion, or pamflette, that they shall printe.'

The faults of the Universities are described with much frankness (p. 10): 'At this present, the estate of gentlemen cannot well traine up their childeren within this Realme but either at Oxford or Cambridge, whereof this ensueth: ffirst, being theare, they vtterly lose their tymes yf they doe not follow learning onely, ffor there is no other gentleman-like qualitie to be attained.

'Also, by the evil example of suche, those which would aply their studies are drawn to licentiousnes and Idlenes; and, therefore, yt were every way better that they were in any other place than theare.

'And wheareas in the Vniuersities men study onely schole learnings, in this Achademy they shall study matters of accion meet for present practize, both of peace and warre. And yf they will not dispose themselves to Letters, yet they may learne languages, or martiall activities for the service of their Countrey.

'If neyther the one nor the other, then may they exercise themselves in qualities meet for a gentleman. And also the other vniversities shall then better suffize to releive poore schollers, where now the youth of nobility and gentlemen, taking vp their schollarshippes and fellowshippes, do disa-poincte the poore of their livinges and avauncements.'

Although King James the First is not credited with a love of arms, he took some pleasure in the Tilt-yard, and saw the policy of encouraging that martial spirit which appeared to be gradually dying away. He wrote with his own hand the set of rules entitled 'ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΝ ΔΩΡΟΝ, for the nurture and conduct of an heir apparent of the throne, addressed to his eldest son Henry, prince of Wales.' In the third book (*Works*, p. 185, ed. 1616) he earnestly commends athletic sports (not, however, 'rough and violent exercises; as the foote-ball,

meeter for lameing, than making able the vsers thereof') and horsemanship above all.

Prince Henry went beyond his father in attachment to all martial exercises, and seeing as he did that these 'knightly tastes were on the decline,' he endeavoured to reinvigorate the feeling for them by establishing a Royal Academy, or School of Arms, in which all the King's wards and others should be educated and exercised.

To the great grief of the nation, who saw promise of high qualities in him, the Prince died in 1612, at the age of eighteen years. But the scheme was not forgotten, although for the next eight years I know no mention of it. Meanwhile, it is just possible that the issue of a famous book on horsemanship may have given a stimulus to the idea. Gervase Markham, in 1615, published his '*Cowntrey Contentments, in Two Bookes* : the first, containing the whole Art of riding *great horses in very short time*,' &c. His second chapter has this passage, speaking of gentlemen who have not time for hunting, but can give an hour or two to such delights:—

'To these there can be no greater or better recreation either for health, profit, or renouncing of their owne vertues, then the riding of great *Horses*, which in the verie action itselfe speaketh Gentleman to all that are performers or doers of the same'; and yet, he says 'our English gentrie, from a sloath in their industry, ayme for the most part at no more skill than the riding of a ridden and perfect Horse, which is but onely the setting foorth of an other man's vertue.'

A private note made by Lord Bacon about March 162½, of matters to be named to the King, shews that he felt the need which his father had felt before. 'In retirement,' he says, 'I would live to study;' and he names 'For my Pen, 1. The recompiling of laws. 2. The disposing of wards and generally education of youth.' (Spedding's *Bacon*, vii. 351.)

In 1620, March the 5th, the Lord Admiral Buckingham proposed in the House of Lords that means should be taken

'for the erection and maintenance of an Accademy for the breeding and bringing up of the Nobility and Gentry of this kingdom . . . and for a free and voluntary contribution from persons of Honour and Quality for that purpose.' The motion was generally liked. A long discussion followed as to 'the Arts, Sciences, and Exercises, which should be there taught and practised'; and a Committee was appointed to consider of the Academy, consisting of the Prince, the two Archbishops, the Lord Admiral, Lord Oxford, and others (*Parl. Hist.* v. 337; *Journals of House of Lords*, iii. 37). Of the work of the Committee nothing seems to be recorded; the King, however, must have received the proposal with favour. A letter addressed to Buckingham by Edmund Bolton, or Boulton, a retainer who accompanied him on his journey to Spain in 1623, speaks of the speedy fulfilment of his often repeated promises, in 'the glorious worke of a Royall Academe for all Heroick Ends.' (MS. Tanner. 89. 56). The paper is undated, but seems to belong to 1624; the writer calls himself 'Philanactophil,' the name under which, in that year, he dedicated to the Duke his treatise *Nero Cæsar*, where (p. 277-8) there is a mention of this 'College of Honour.' He speaks also of a Mr. James Palmer, whose 'service herein is most real and zealous.' The scheme, he says, has been four years in hand.

I venture to think that the same Edmund Boulton may probably be the writer of a second Letter to Buckingham (MS. Tanner 94. 6) which, however, is endorsed in a rather later hand with the name of Sir Balthasar Gerbier, and is printed as his work in *Collectanea Curiosa*, I. 209-215. It is a statement 'How far the King hath already gone in, for erecting his Academ Royal, or College of Honor.' The King had consented that the Academ should bear his name. It was to consist of two Orders; the King, the Prince, Buckingham, and some others as patrons: the main body to be seventy Fellows, with certain officers, all thirty years old at the least, and 'no way interested by profession in any set form of study, but free to fair life, and books of Honor.'

A Common Seal is granted: the members are to wear a golden badge, and 'bear their arms with an inescutcheon of the Union,' and 'under Lords, shall take place of all others of their own ranks.' The College was to be near London, and lands might be purchased in mortmain. 'Finally, His Majesty . . . graciously added, that the censure of all books, which handled not things divine, should belong to the President, Vice-President, and the more part of the said Society.' The last provision is to be remarked: it has at all events a curious parallel in the scheme of 1700.

The purpose for which this Academ was founded, is so far somewhat obscure; but the remainder of the paper throws light upon the matter. The writer goes on at once to 'The Reasons that moved his Highness Prince Henry to labour for the setting up of an Academy.' 'That the King's Wards might have a fitt breeding, and an Education given them in England which they had not at all, but in forraine partes, where yt proved costly to their soules many times, as much as their bodies.' Also that our young men, when they travel, may be more fit for it, whereas now 'we yeild the French and other Nations, an occasion to undervalue us;' and 'That his Highnes perceived the Nobility and gentry of England to much given to ease, because they wanted occasion of morning meetings for exercise; which by the advancement of this work they would be brought unto; as lykewise into a place of Assembly (yet altogether wanting in England) where they might learn fashion and Civility, and by these partes of Exercise and breeding be able to doe his Ma^{tie} honour, at the entertainments of Princes and Embassadours, in which shoves here are so fewe now that doe appeare; as we cannot perform yt with that advantage the French doe, who have their education at Academies.'

The Prince proposed to support his Academy, partly by an allowance out of the Court of Wards, partly by fines of the Star Chamber, and from payments from the nobility and gentry as well as himself. The teaching was to be 'the

learning of the Mathematickes and langwage; and for all kyndes of Noble Exercises, as well of Armes as other’

‘And to shoue that he meant to leave nothing vntryed for the performance of the designe, he was resolved to have gotten as many horses out of his Ma^{ties}’ stable and Race as he Could, for the better furnishing of the Academie: and to have bin exceedingly liberall allso, out of his oune stable and Race, to the same end: meaning himself in person to have Comme into the Academie once a weeke ordinarily, to have seen howe that which he so much affected, prospered; and to have exercised there as he did at St. James’. And to have proceeded yet, to the seeking of farther means, (if need were) for the bringing of his work to perfection. But at the very instant yt pleased God to take him away, who can, and, I hope, will raise another to accomplish what he so nobly intended.’

The writer adds that the Prince meant to have tried ‘all the worthy minds both of the Nobility and Gentry to contribute with himself for the charge of the Academy.’ ‘To which purpose there was a Bill signed by all such Noblemen and Gentlemen as were then asked; which Bill his Highness did leave with me, as his Agent in that business, which I have ready to bring forth.’

The death of James I, in 1625, the troubles of the early years of the next reign, and, it may be, the unpopularity of Buckingham, seem to have stopped all farther action. Ten years later, a license under the great seal was granted to Sir Francis Kinaston, Esquire of the body to Charles I, to erect an Academy in his house in Covent Garden, which should be for ever a College for the education of the young nobility and other sons of gentlemen, and should be styled the Musæum Minervæ. The house is said to be ‘furnished with books, manuscripts, musical and mathematical instruments, paintings, statues,’ &c. The Academy was incorporated, and had a common seal, and a grant of arms was made to it. The Regent was Kinaston himself: Edward May, Thomas Hunt, Nicolas

Phiske, John Spiedal, Walter Salter, and Michael Mason, were appointed professors of philosophy and physick, musick, astronomy, geometry, and languages. They had power to elect professors also of horsemanship, dancing, painting, engraving, &c. The foundation was in 1635. From the *Constitutions* which were published the next year, it appears that some jealousy on the part of the Universities was apprehended. The introduction speaks of the approval of the king, and of many lords of the Privy Council. The institution is justified by the 'laudable custome of other nations ; who, even in the middle of their universities, have their academies, as *Rome, Bononia, Padua, Paris, Wittenberge,*' &c. 'Noe by-private ends are sought for, but only the honour and publick good of our nation, and kingdome.' Then again, 'Whereas the principall studies for honour, and gaine, divinity, physick, and law, remain unto the Universities and Innes of Court (there being not so much as any degrees to be given in the Academy),' it is urged that there is no ground for the alarm of those who have 'out of a superabundant caution, and care of the honour and flourishing estate, of the two most glorious eyes of Christendome, our Universities and the Innes of Court, made some doubts and objections, that the institution of an Academy here in London, would be a prejudice to the said places, by the diversion of diverse young noblemen and gentlemen ; which now or hereafter would resort thither for their education.'

A long list of studies is given, which I have slightly abbreviated. Heraldry, practical knowledge of deeds and of common law, antiquities, coins, husbandry, are taught by the Regent : and, by the professors, physiology, anatomy, astronomy, opticks, navigation, cosmography ; arithmetic, analytical algebra, fortification, architecture ; skill in singing and musick, to play upon organ, lute, violl, &c. ; Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, High Dutch. The full course was to be completed in seven years ; those students who completed it were to be called Septennals, with certain privileges ; Triennals are those who have studied for three-and-a-half

years. 'No gentleman admitted shall exercise himself at once about more than two particular sciences, arts, or qualities, whereof one shall be intellectual, the other corporall.' '*Riding* shall be taught, *Dancing* and behaviour, *Sculpture*, and *Writing*.'

But little seems to be known of the working of the Musæum. In 1639, Edward May speaks of himself as 'Professor Elect' in it; but probably the scheme did not survive its founder, Kinaston, who died in 1642. Wood gives a brief account of him; he was of Oriel, but studied also at Cambridge, returned in 1611 to Oxford, and then went to Court. As a young man, he was more addicted 'to the superficial parts of learning, poetry and oratory (wherein he excell'd) than to logic and philosophy.'

One more Academy appeared in the reign of Charles I, founded by Sir Balthasar Gerbier, at Bethnal Green, in 1648. A life of this versatile person, a native of Antwerp, painter, architect, diplomatist, and projector, may be found in Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painters*. As a young man, he was in Buckingham's service; but was cast off by him. After the death of Buckingham, he was knighted, and afterwards naturalised. There is a curious conflict of evidence whether he was loyal to the king, or, as has been¹ thought, the erection of his academy was suggested by the hostility of the Puritan party to the Universities. There are many circumstances which support the latter view: e.g. the dedication of one of his lectures to the Speaker, Lenthall. He promises instruction in a vast list of subjects; many of his advertisements are collected by Lysons²; and some notices, and lectures on cosmography, navigation, fortification, &c., were printed, and still survive: superficial and pretentious productions, which justify the condemnation passed on him by Walpole and others.

His terms were £6 a month, of which £3 were charged for teaching to ride the Great Horse. Gerbier's motive, he tells us, in founding his academy, was to spare that danger to

¹ Mr. J. Bass Mullinger's *Cambridge in the 17th Century*.

² *Environs of London*, ii. 18 note.

religion and loyalty which is incurred by foreign education; he boasts that 'capable spirits need not now to runne unto *Salamanca*, to *Padua*, nor to *Paris*.' The academy is intended for 'all lovers of vertue, of what age soever;' and a competent number of the children of decayed families are to be taught gratis in it. In a very short time the scheme came to an end; and the charlatan who projected it appears no more as a leader in education. It is to his credit that he is allowed to refer enquirers to Hartlib, the energetic and enlightened schoolmaster, whose name is best known from Milton's tractate addressed to him.

With the fall of Charles I. we have the end of this long series of attempts to found an exclusive and aristocratic Academy for the purposes which have been described. Cromwell devoted his energies to reforming the Universities, not to setting up rivals to them: the scheme for a University at Durham would seem to rest on essentially different grounds. Even the Restoration brought no new proposals. In 1661 the Court of Wards ceased to exist: and with its fall disappeared the obvious and pressing need which had suggested Sir Humphrey Gilbert's noble scheme, and must, beyond all reasonable doubt, have been present to the minds of subsequent projectors. Through the reign of Charles II. the taste for manly exercises declined, though less among country gentlemen, who still cared for hawking and hunting, than at the Court. John Aubrey¹ writes in 1670 'The Gentry of the Nation are so effeminated by Coaches, they are so far from managing great horses, that they know not how to ride hunting horses.' The Duke of Newcastle's *New Method to dress Horses* belongs, it is true, to the beginning of the reign, and the Duke himself was unsurpassed as a horseman: yet even he could not create a fashion. It was not till 1682 that M. Faubert, 'lately come from Paris for his religion,' founded an 'Academie' in London, which was 'built by subscription of worthy gentlemen and noblemen, for the

¹ Introduction to the *Survey of North Wilts.*

education of youth, and to lessen the vast expense the nation is at yearly by sending children into France to be taught military exercises.' The Royal Society gave him all encouragement, and Evelyn, from whose diary this account is taken¹, writes how on Dec. 18, 1682 'I went with Lord Cornwallis to see the young gallants at their exercise, Mr. Faubert having newly railed in a manage, and fitted it for the Academy. There were the Dukes of Norfolk and Northumberland, Lord Newburgh, and a nephew of (Duras) Earle of Feversham. The Duke of Norfolk told me he had not been at this exercise these twelve years before.' The exercises described do not correspond with those which are found in treatises on riding the great horse.

Much that is interesting, in this period, for the history of education, must be passed over here; there were many projects, and many treatises well worth examining. Two names, however, cannot be omitted; the great names of Locke and Clarendon. It is not surprising that with men who moved in the great world, the point of view should differ from that of even the liberal-minded Wallis. Locke² will tell us that 'Besides what is to be had from study and books, there are other *accomplishments* necessary for a gentleman, to be got by exercise, and to which time is to be allowed, and for which masters must be had.' Dancing should be learned early; but 'as for the figures of dances, I count that little or nothing, farther than as it tends to perfect *graceful carriage*.'

'Music is thought to have some affinity with dancing, and a good hand, upon some instruments, is by many people mightily valued. But it wastes so much of a young man's time, to gain but a moderate Skill in it, and engages often in such odd company, that many think it much better spared: and, in fine, amongst all these things that ever came into the list of accomplishments, I think I may give it the last place.'

'*Fencing*, and *riding the great horse*, are looked upon as

¹ See under dates of Sept. 17, 1681, Aug. 9, 1682, Dec. 17, 1684.

² *Some Thoughts concerning Education*, 1693 (written about 1684).

so necessary parts of breeding, that it would be thought a great omission to neglect them. The latter of the two being for the most part to be learnt only in great towns, is one of the best exercises for health which is to be had in those places of ease and luxury: and, upon that account, makes a fit part of a young gentleman's employment during his abode there. And as far as it conduces to give a man a firm and graceful seat on horse-back, and to make him able to teach his horse, to stop and to turn quick, and to rest on his haunches, is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war. But whether it be of moment enough to be made a business of, and deserve to take up more of his time, than should barely for his health be employed at due intervals in some such vigorous exercise, I shall leave to the discretion of parents and tutors.'

'As for *fencing*, it seems to me a good exercise for health, but dangerous to the life. . . If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I had much rather mine should be a good *wrestler*, than an ordinary *fencer*, which is the most a gentleman can attain to in it, unless he will be constantly in the fencing-school, and every day exercising. But since fencing and riding the great horse, are so generally looked upon as necessary qualifications in the breeding of a gentleman, it will be hard wholly to deny any one of that rank these marks of distinction.'

It was at all events after the Restoration, and probably after 1667, that the great Lord Clarendon wrote two Dialogues, *Of the Want of Respect due to Age* and *Concerning Education*. Some portion of his remarks upon the French academies will be quoted later; first, let us hear him on our Universities. This is the Courtier's view:—

'We say your Universities are places of debauchery, schools to learn to drink in, which is the poison of good education; that if by the care of those who are trusted to overlook them, or by the temperance and virtue of their own constitution, they are preserved from those excesses, the learning they get there is impertinent, being only a pedantick way of disputing and wrangling, which makes them ungrateful to all well-bred

company; and then their manners are so rude when they come from thence, that a man would think by their behaviour that they had never been amongst gentlemen.' Travel, therefore, is recommended.—The Colonel answers, after some preface as to his own experience, that among Universities 'there is not only none in our neighbour countrys worthy to be named with our own, but that there is more debauchery, and corruption of manners, in those quarters which are assigned to the Universities, than in any other parts of the provinces; as they well know who have conversed at *Leyden* in *Holland*, or in *Bourdeaux*, *Poitiers*, *Montpelier*, *Valence*, in *France*, or *Padua*, or *Bologna* in *Italy*; where, how civil soever all the other people are, the scholars are rude and dissolute to a proverb: Whereas ours, I am sure, were under excellent discipline; and we are assured by my Lord Bishop, they are at least as well governed as ever. I would fain know, where young men can spend that part of their age which we assign to the University, so advantageously, so innocently, as there.'

Yet the defects of the English Universities are recognised; and the interest of such a statement of Clarendon's view may excuse so lengthy a quotation. (The Colonel is still speaking.) 'And now I shall take the liberty, which my Lord Bishop gave me, to say, that I doubt our Universities are defective in providing for those exercises and recreations, which are necessary even to nourish and cherish their studies, at least towards that accomplished education which persons of quality are designed to; and it may be the want of those ornaments there may prevail with many to send their sons abroad, who since they cannot attain the lighter with the serious breeding, chuse the former that makes a present show, leaving the latter to be wrought out at leisure; whereas they would much rather desire both, if equal provision were made for both. I look to be told that there are such provisions made; that there are schools for dancing, and other exercises, in both our Universities. It may be so; yet I am informed, that they are rather permitted and suffered, than countenanced; which must have

Masters accordingly mean Fellows, who are fitter to learn than to teach. I would have all those places looked upon as parts of the University, and visited and countenanced by the magistrates thereof, and none licenced to keep a school but such who are eminent in the faculty which they pretend to teach. Since those places abroad obtain the name and reputation of academies, by their instructing youth in the exercises of riding, dancing, and fencing; let it be a part of the ornament of our learned academies to teach those qualities at those hours when more serious exercises should be intermitted; for I would not have it in the power and choice of the young men, to spend their time where they have most mind, in their studies or in their exercise; the latter of which would probably be too much preferred, but particular hours assigned to each, and the restraint from the exercises to be the penalty for too much negligence in the other.' Then comes some hint of the writer's wish, out of which has sprung, two hundred years later, so singular and so excellent a result. 'Now the providing for all this in that order that is necessary requires a new founder in the University, to erect a handsome structure for these schools, with decent lodgings for the several masters, for I would have all live and teach under one pile, though in several rooms, that they may be the more easily visited by the magistrates of the University, to whom all the several Masters are to be subject. There must be a stable erected, with an open and a covered place to ride in; a stock to provide half-a-dozen good horses to begin with, which shall be afterwards provided and supported by the master, and some yearly pension to the several masters, which, with what the scholars shall pay for being taught, may amount to a proper maintenance, the rates which they shall pay being appointed according to their several qualities; it being reasonable that noblemen, for whose sakes this place is to be erected, should pay more than others, and so proportionably for others, according to their ranks and abilities. This can never be compassed by the Universities themselves, but is worthy to proceed from

the royal bounty of the King, who would receive some recompence in the good education of his subjects, those of the greatest quality being hereby invited to spend some time in the Universities, by which they would be much better prepared to serve him and their country.'

The scholars, we are told, come with a fair knowledge of Latin : they are 'as soon as they come to the University, to be instructed diligently in the art of Logick, and engaged in the forms of Disputation, and all other exercises of the College in which they are ; in which there ought to be no difference or respect to quality : which hath used to be an unhappy privilege, which noblemen have had, that they might chuse whether they would be obliged to the publick scholastick exercises of the House, which is a dishonourable prerogative to be more ignorant than meaner men ; but I am glad to hear that those abominable exemptions are abolished, and that all men, of what quality soever, are obliged at least to be present at all Disputations.' Both Logic and Disputations are defended as of the greatest practical use : Logic, again, is nowhere to be well learned except in the Universities, and seldom fails to be well learned there. Speaking Latin is desirable, and acting Comedies, Latin or English. Some entrance may be made into the reading of History, or any other Science. So three years should be spent ; and then 'after the age of seventeen, I would deliver them into the Inns of Court, where, if they spend two or three years as they ought to do, their fathers have done their parts.'

An immediate precursor of Maidwell's scheme is to be found in John Aubrey's *Idea of the Education of Young Gentlemen*. This treatise, completed in 1694, remains unpublished. The proposal was to erect six or seven schools, each of which 'should be at once both School and University,' in different parts of England :—'Glocester Hall in Oxford would be a good place for one of these Schooles, but it would be envied by the Colleges.' 'Tis true,' the author says, 'there is an ample provision made in both our Universities for the education of Divines, but no care hath yet been taken

for the right breeding up of Gentlemen of Qualitie. It may (perhaps) seem paradoxicall, to averre that no Nobleman's son in England is so well Bred (or can have so good Breeding) as the King's Mathematical Boys at Christ Church Hospitall in London, but it certainly is so. We want such a Nursery or way of Institution for the Children of the Gentry.' The Regulations attempt to combine all the best methods of teaching which came within Aubrey's knowledge. There is a great mass of interesting detail, but the scheme could not be briefly stated: the range of subjects is as wide as Wallis himself could have wished. The Earls of Pembroke and of Leicester, the Marquess of Worcester, and Lord Weymouth, are mentioned as being possible supporters of the plan, but not forward to take action:—the sentence ends with words which leave no doubt as to Aubrey's purpose:—'If the Nobless have a mind to have their Children be putt in the Clergies pockets, much good may it do 'em.' But there was little chance for a projector without powerful influence at his back. The Academy against which Wallis wrote was in a different position. It seems to have been supported, on political grounds, by some of the chief of the Tory party, who cared little for the Church, and were not deterred by the risk of offending their High-Church friends in the Universities.

The name of Mr. Lewis Maidwell occurs in few of the ordinary books of reference; as there is some confusion in the scanty information given, the facts, so far as I know them, are put together here. From Westminster School, where he had been a pupil of Busby, he went up to Cambridge, to St. John's, and appears as B. A. in 1671: he acted as amanuensis to the Master of the College, Dr. Peter Gunning (Bishop of Chichester 1669, of Ely 1675). Next he was tutor for five years to the sons of Sir Stephen Fox, the 'favourite with twelve successive parliaments, and with four monarchs,' and by him was recommended for employment (the original letter is MS. Tanner, 40. 149) to Sancroft, on his election to Canterbury. A long copy of Latin verses on this occasion,

Soteria Regi et Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, by 'Ludovicus a Fonte Virgineo,' is somewhat dull and pretentious. A comedy, *The Loving Enemies*, by *L. Maidwell*, appeared in 1680; it has been ascribed to a 'Lawrence Maidwell,' of whom I have found no trace: but a passage in the dedication to 'the much honoured Charles Fox, Esq.' points to Lewis Maidwell as the writer. 'A new Ode by Purcell, called *A Welcome Song at the Prince of Denmark's Coming Home*, and commencing "Celestial music," was performed at the house of Mr. Maidwell, a schoolmaster, on the 5th of August, 1689.' (*Purcell*, by W. H. Cummings, p. 50.) His school must have been of some importance; although Aubrey, who collects details from every side, has nothing to say of Mr. Maidwell except that his terms were exorbitant¹.

In his '*Majestas Imperii Britannici*,' 1706, his friend Nahum Tate provides English versions of the three pieces of which the tract consists:—Congratulations to the Queen, to the Duke of Newcastle, on becoming Lord Keeper, and to Marlborough; and in a dedication to Charles Earl of Carlisle, he speaks of 'the Signal Services Mr. Maidwell has done his Country in the Happy Education of many Persons of Quality, very Eminent in both Houses of Parliament. But He has Reason to Glory in Nothing more than in the Honor He had, of being Serviceable to your Lordship in that capacity.' Once more, in 1707, *Nova Grammatices Experimenta* appeared:

'The Skilful Plan of Universal Art
Which shall, with *English*, foreign tongues impart:'

a curious little book, which claims, among other things, to open the way for the higher education of women. It was written by Maidwell for the use of his pupil, the grandson of the Lord Treasurer Godolphin. There is some ground for thinking that the patronage of Godolphin dates from a much earlier time.

A first petition addressed by Mr. Maidwell to the House

¹ *Idea*, f. 134.

of Commons was considered Feb. 3, 1700, and referred to a Committee. No trace, however, of their report appears. The petition merely speaks of forty scholars, sons of gentlemen, who are to have a free education in 'Languages, Arts, and Exercises;' for a more adequate statement of the scheme, it will be necessary to turn to Wallis's account. The correspondence on the subject among the Ballard MSS. shews what a flutter was caused by the new proposal.

The Bishop of Lichfield (Dr. John Hough, President of Magdalen) writes to Dr. Charlett, Master of University College, the busiest man in Oxford, Feb. 27, 1700:—

'... Your Projector for an Academy of exercises in y^e Universitys is utterly unknown to me, nor am I one of those Heads that have given him encouragement; on the other side (to confess my mind freely to you) I do not believe 'tis possible to effect such a thing under any regulations whatsoever without prejudice to the Universitys; and could we but revive ancient discipline, and make young gentlemen carry away a little of what they are sent to us for, viz. good learning, good manners, a reasonable insight into the grounds of their religion, and a habit of Obedience to their Superiors, I am perswaded that neither they nor their Parents would thinke they had lost their time amongst us, or complain that we did not make 'em what y^e Town calls fine gentlemen¹.'

Dr. Leopold Finch, the well-known Warden of All Souls, lost no time in appealing to his political friends, and effectively. He writes to Charlett, Feb. 28th:—

'I am very glad to find by your Proceedings at Oxford, that I am right in the Country, when of my own Accord I apply'd myselfe to my L^d Weymouth to use his interest in the house of Commons to spoile Mr. Maidwel's Project, which by the best reasons I could urge I endeavoured to prove to be injurious to the two Universities. How zealous and successful my Lord has been on this occasion, my letter to y^e Vice-Chancellor, to which I must refer you, will shew.... He

¹ Ballard g. 66.

is a steddly Friend to y^e ch. and University, and should on all occasions be apply'd to. S^r. John Parkinson I can assure you w^d. have parted with this bill with no small difficulty if he had been opposed by a less power than that of so neare a Relation so well principled. I have given some thoughts of this matter being usefull to us in mine to y^e V. C. . . . I have seen no papers, printed or not, on this occasion. So that I am to be excused for errors ¹.

It appears, from a letter of Edmund Gibson (Ball. 5. 94) that Mr. Maidwell said 'his project was discouraged at Oxford, but approv'd in Cambridge.' How far the latter statement was true, will be seen from Dr. Thomas Greene's letter to Charlett, of February 27, $\frac{1699}{1700}$. (He was Master of C. C. C., Cambridge, and Vice-Chancellor.)

'I am extremely oblig'd to you for y^e favour of yours w^{ch} came in as seasonable a time as was possible: for just by the same post came to my hands from M^r. Maidwell, some of y^e Printed Papers w^{ch} you speak of, wth his request to communicate them to y^e Heads; w^{ch} I have taken an opportunity of doing, and they have mett wth y^e same encouragement here, as I perceive they have done wth you; not one Person y^t was present approving of y^e Design. I have this day wrote to Mr. Boyle, at y^e desire of all the Heads, to desire him and his Partner to use their utmost endeavours to put a stop to its further proceeding in y^e house. The Author is too well known here to receive any encouragement from hence. I should have wondered how he could expect it, but men of his Principles and Practices have boldness enough to attempt anything. I am glad both our Bodies do so unanimously agree in discouraging his Design, w^{ch} makes me not at all fear his success. His braggs of encouragement from several, are but another instance of his vanity, there being no truth in them y^t I can find ².

The Parliament, however, was prorogued in April, 1700, before the bill had made more progress, and a dissolution fol-

¹ Ballard 20. 5.

² Ballard 6. 23.

lowed in December. William III, in his last year, granted Maidwell letters patent, of which a copy is in the British Museum (MS. Harl. 7571. 83). The governors are to be the Archbishop of Canterbury, the President of the Council (Duke of Somerset), the Lord Keeper (Sir N. Wright), the Lord High Admiral (Earl of Pembroke), the First Commissioner of the Treasury (Earl of Carlisle), and their successors in office.

In the first Parliament of Queen Anne, the Tory party was powerful, and a fresh application was made to the House, December 18, 1703, in which the purpose of the School is declared to be 'the better education of youth in the art of navigation.' A committee reported favourably, but the bill was presently dropped.

Yet another petition appears December 6, 1704, for an Act for a Public Mathematical School, for the purposes of Navigation; the petitioner rests his case on the expressed approbation of the Lord High Admiral (Prince George) and of the Navy Board.

A bill to settle the estate of Maidwell was introduced by Sir Thomas Littleton, read a second time (December 18, 1704), and committed; and upon this Mr. Bromley, one of the members for the University of Oxford, wrote to Charlett to ask for instructions (MS. Ballard 38. 70). Two or three printed petitions against the bill are preserved in the Bodleian and the British Museum. They urge much the same points as those made by Wallis, insisting especially on the injury to trade. A letter of Dr. Fitzherbert Adams, Rector of Lincoln College, (January 18), thanks Charlett 'for all the advertizements you lately sent me; w^{ch} I hope may confound Mr. Maydwell, and rent him clearly with his own intended weapons¹.' By the end of the month all danger seems to be over. Cambridge had also opposed the scheme on grounds which do not appear in the Oxford correspondence: Dr. C. Roderick, Provost of King's, writes to Charlett, Jan. 29²:

'I thank you for y^e favour of y^r letter and y^e enclosed

¹ Ballard 21. 25.

² Ballard 23. 23.

reasons against Mr. Maidwell's bill. We had desired Mr. Annesley to oppose a general Clause in it w^{ch} seemed insidious, and might be stretcht to authorise him and future governours to set up Teachers of University Learning in their Schole, yea and of unsound Divinity too, though he prætends particularly onely to teaching Mathematicks, Navigation, fortification, &c. I do not see what great feats he is likely to do in this part; so y^t we are well pleas'd y^t y^e whole bill is likely to be dropt.'

Dr. Roderick was right: the attempts to obtain an Act at last ceased, although in an *Essay* on Education (1705), Mr. Maidwell made a final appeal to the public. The project is now for a School of Navigation and Languages. A long 'Scheme' is given (p. 19-63) of twenty subjects, all 'to be taught in all the undermention'd Languages: Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch.' Had Charles II, he says, but founded a school like this, in place of his Mathematical School [at Christ's Hospital], 'He had then out Rival'd his Neighbour's Prætensions;' and much stress is laid on the ordinances of Louis XIV, which 'so magnificently testify to his care for instructing and supporting youths throughout the kingdom in the Art of Navigation.'

It may perhaps be conjectured, that in Maidwell's bills, urged so persistently on Parliament, the most important point was not the Academy, but the design of controlling the press by means of the proposed Office of Intelligence. If so, we have a curious and almost forgotten detail in the politics of the day. For Wallis to speak plainly of this, may not have been deemed politic, though on the ground of general inconvenience, he tears the scheme to tatters. The Licensing Act, passed without difficulty in 1685, expired in 1693, and its renewal till 1695 was not carried without strong opposition. A committee reported, March 19, 1695, in favour of reviving the act, but the house decided against it. Next year a similar bill, prepared by Harley and Waller, went as far as a second reading, and was dropped. For many years after this

prosecutions of printers were frequent. It was not till 1712, that the measure (proposed two years earlier) was passed, for taxing newspapers a half-penny for each half sheet. The havoc that this Act wrought among the journals was great. It killed Defoe's *Review*, not to speak of many others.

Of the academies in France, the regular training-places for young noblemen, Wallis speaks with great contempt. I do not know that the authority he quotes has been identified: but it is not difficult to collect opinions, at all events of Englishmen, which justify all that he has said. Here is the view of Mr. P. Chester, who wrote to his friend John Aubrey, probably between 1685 and 1693:—'Though I doe think our Universitys sufficient for the Institution of youth designed for private Professions, yett they are certainly greatly deficient as to the Education of Men for some publick employ^{ts} of the Kingdom; and the French Academys seeme to me less able to performe this their business, being like the shearing of Hoggs, much Noyse and little Wooll, nothing considerable taught that I know, butt only to fitt a man to be a French chevalier, that is in plain English a Trooper ¹.' The last lines Aubrey inserts in his *Idea of Education*.

Lord Clarendon is never tired of the subject:—From France, young men bring back, he says, at best 'the Exercises, the Humour, the Confidence, and the Mode:' 'they can by no means endure our Exercises of Hunting and Hawking, nor indeed can their tender Bodies endure these violent Motions; they have a Guitar, or some other Fiddle, which they play upon commonly an Hour or two in their Beds before they rise, and have at least one *French* fellow to wait upon them, to shave them, and to comb their Perriwig. . . . In a word, they live to and within themselves' (*Tracts*, p. 293).

Then the professions of the Academies are contrasted vividly with the facts:—The Country Gentleman relates a conversation with a neighbour, whose father hearing that the English Universities 'were not so sober as they were in his

¹ MS. Aubrey, 12. 69.

Time,' sent him to an Academy at Paris. 'I thought he had meant such an Academy as *Oxford* or *Cambridge*: and I once asked your Father what the Name of the College was in which he had placed you? He replied that it was not like our Colleges, but was therefore called an Academy because all things were there taught; and that besides the Language and the Exercises which you were there to learn, . . you had every day a Master who read Philosophy to you, and another Mathematicks, and another Musick, or somewhat else that you were more inclined to; so that no hour of the Day was without its particular Assignment to some Particular Study or Labour. And therefore I said I wondered to hear him say his Breeding had been amiss. After he had shaken his Head a little, Oh, said he, my father was abused, and deceived: trust me (Neighbour) all that is to be learned in those Academies, is Riding, Dancing, and Fencing, besides some Wickednesses they do not profess to teach. It is true they have men there who teach Arithmetick, which they call Philosophy, and the Art of Fortification, which they call the Mathematicks; but what Learning they had there, I might easily imagine, when he assured me, that in Three years which he had spent in the Academy, he never saw a *Latin* book, nor any Master that taught any thing there, who would not have taken it very ill to be suspected to speak or understand *Latin*. O Neighbour, said he, I do promise you, that none of my Children shall have that Breeding, lest when they come to my Age they know not better how to spend their Time than I do.'—(*Tracts*, p. 297.)

To follow Wallis through his multifarious statements about Oxford, would be a hopeless task. His *Letter* is invaluable as a document; and when many more details have been added to it, we shall have the materials for a picture of Oxford as it was in 1700. It is an obscure moment in some ways: we have lost the guidance of Wood; Hearne did not commence his Diary till 1705: and there is a comparative scarcity of matter at this point, even in those admirable storehouses of information, Mr. Wordsworth's *Social Life at the Universities*

and his *Scholæ Academicæ*. Meanwhile, I do not venture to do more than take certain salient points, and collect some few illustrations of them.

There is no more attractive figure in the Oxford of 1700 than the writer of our *Letter*. He had been Savilian Professor for more than half a century, and Keeper of the Archives from 1658; the Puritan party had given him his offices, the Restoration confirmed him in them, and added new honours. As a mathematician, he was most distinguished: he was one of the chiefs of that illustrious group whose meetings were the beginning of the Royal Society, and in the science of his day he long held a prominent place. We find him, in his old age, honoured and beloved by men of very different views in church and state: and a prominent member of the little knot of friends who managed most of the affairs of Oxford. In the Bodleian Gallery the portrait may be seen on which Kneller exercised all his skill, and which Pepys presented to the University to mark his admiration for 'the good old man,' as he often calls him in the *Correspondence*. It is true that Wood speaks bitterly of him, but on personal grounds¹: and Hearne's² tribute to his 'most admirable fine Parts,' has a piquant tinge of hatred. But the general impression is not much affected by these avowedly prejudiced judgments.

The scheme for mathematical teaching is put forward as an especially strong point in Oxford education. Some further light is thrown upon this—and we have proof here of its relation to earlier schemes—by a letter from Charlett, who sent the draft of Dr. Gregory's Proposal to Pepys, in 1700, with the request that he would examine and alter it, 'as may make the design most beneficial to youth (especially of the Nobility and Gentry).' Pepys wrote an elaborate reply: his interest, as he says, was especially aroused by the plan being 'primarily destined to the service and improvement of the youth of our nobility and gentry' and providing 'exercises

¹ *Life*, March 5, 1681, &c.

² *Diary*, ed. Doble, I. p. 198.

and accomplishments . . . suited to the dignity of their characters and fortunes.' Two additions are suggested. Music, he says, should have an equal place with the subjects already proposed, 'were the doctrine of it brought within the simplicity, perspicuity, and certainty, common to all the other parts of mathematical knowledge.' Secondly, the claims of Perspective are urged, under which drawing and surveying are to be included¹. The plan was modified accordingly.

How long Dr. Gregory's 'colleges' continued, I do not know. Something of the same kind was being carried on next year by Keil, who later became Professor of Astronomy: the grandson (and namesake) of John Evelyn writes, Nov. 1701:—'Dominus Keil praeter publicam lectionem alternis diebus explicat Gnomonicam et Hydrostaticam, qui nuper etiam cursum experimentalis philosophiae instituit, et me cum pluribus aliis ex Æde Christi auditorem habet.' He speaks also of previous studies 'de motu et mixta Mathesi'².

With the statements in our *Letter* as to the Natural Sciences in Oxford, it may be well to compare the account in Chamberlayne's *Present State of England*. Beginning with 1684, it goes on for several years, but in 1700 the account of the teaching disappears. The Ashmolean Museum had been opened in 1683; the speeches and the correspondence of the time are full of the 'elabatory' not less than the 'knicknackatory,' as the collection of curiosities was irreverently named.

'The uppermost (room) is properly the *Musæum Ashmoleanum*, where an inferior officer always attends, to shew the Rareties to strangers; the Middle Room is the School of *Natural History*, where the Professor of *Chymistry*, who is at present Dr. *Plott*, Reads 3 times a Week, on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays* during the time of the *Chymical Course*, which continues an entire month, concerning all Natural Bodies relating to, and made use of in *Chymical Preparations*, particularly as to the Countries and Places where they are produced, and found; their Natures, their Qualities, and Ver-

¹ Pepys, *Memoirs*, v. 359-370.

² Pepys, *Memoirs*, v. 403.

tues; their Effects, and by what Marks and Characteristicks they are distinguished one from another, Natural from Artificiall, True from Sophisticated; with their several Mixtures and Preparations in Trials and Experiments, with the entire Process of that Noble Art, very necessary to the Cure of Diseases, when carefully managed by learned and skilful Persons.

‘The Lower Room . . is the *Laboratory*, per chance one of the most Beautiful and Useful in the World, furnished with all sorts of Furnaces, and all other Necessary Materials, in order to use and Practice; which part is, with very great Satisfaction, performed by Mr. *Christopher White*, the Skilful and industrious Operator of the University; who by the Direction of the Professor, shews all sorts of Experiments chiefly relating to that course, according to the Limitation Established by the Order of the Vice-Chancellor. . . . [Of the remaining rooms] one, which is most convenient, is sometimes employed and made use of for private *Courses of Anatomy*. . . . Then follows an account of the Philosophical Society, which meets weekly. No one of the University is Admitted who is under the Degree of *Master of Arts* or *Batchellor of Laws*.

In Chamberlayne, it may be noted how at Oxford the exercises are most vaguely spoken of, as (p. 725) ‘many and difficult enough,’ &c., with no details: and the ‘large salaries of the Readers’ are insisted on; but nothing is said of their duties, or their performance of them. At Cambridge there is an account of the Exercises and of the duties of Professors (p. 734). This goes on even when (1700) the account of work done at Oxford has ceased. The changes shew that information was kept up to date: economy of space cannot be the reason for the omission at Oxford. In 1710, when Uffenbach visited Oxford, he found the laboratory neglected and disused: his language on this point cannot be explained away by the fact of his visit being made in vacation-time, whatever may be said of his statement as to the absence of lectures.

Wood gives an amusing account of the earlier classes

formed by Sthael in 1663. The 'club' consisted of ten: among them was John Locke, who, while all others were writing, 'would be prating and troublesome.' From 1659 to 1664, and again from 1670 to his death in 1675, Sthael continued to have chemical classes in Oxford. In 1683 Wood describes the formation of a Chemical Society, which began to meet weekly in the Ashmolean: the head was Wallis.

No one who has read the *Dissertation on the State of the English Universities* is likely to forget the passion and the learning with which Sir W. Hamilton discourses on the decadence of the Professoriate, with the rise of the Tutorial system in Oxford, and on the criminal selfishness of the colleges which, he asserts, brought these results about. The Laudian system did assuredly tend in this direction: but an even higher¹ authority has shewn that the explanation is not to be reconciled with the facts. Whatever the reasons were—and they do not seem to be obscure—there is abundant evidence that professorial teaching, with those exceptions which Wallis specifies, had almost ceased before the end of the seventeenth century: and that such education as was given, was the work of the tutors. Whether it was reasonable to say, as Wallis does, that the tutorial teaching corresponded to the 'Collegia' of continental Universities, is somewhat doubtful; although the rule no longer restricted a tutor to one pupil, the evidence all points, so far as I know, to a custom of reading with each pupil singly. Obadiah Walker, Master of University, writing in 1673, contrasts the English with the foreign method, with an obvious leaning to the latter²: 'I will set down the manner of Instructing in forreign Universities, as also our own in former times, without reflecting upon, or judging our present practise. Anciently, in *Oxford* and *Paris*, I suppose in the others too, their reading was dictating, and their learning writing those dictates of their Master. *Card. d'Estouteville*, about 1476, reformed this tedious and unprofitable way of

¹ Pattison, *Suggestions on Academical Reorganisation*, pp. 127-131.

² *Of Education*, pp. 119, 120.

teaching, and brought in (as it should seem) the manner now generally used ; which is first an account of the former Lectures, then to read and writ about half an houre, then to explicate that about an equall time. Experience since hath added an houre more for the Scholars conferring one with another in circles, in presence of their Reader, and disputing upon questions given them the reading before. The houre that remains, the Master begins another Lecture, explains it to them, and gives them questions for their next disputations. Yet the *Jesuits* in *Portugall*, to ease their Scholars also of much of the labour of writing dictates, have printed a Course of Philosophy, which they explain, confer, and dispute upon. And this seems the best way ; but whether introducible amongst us, or, if it be, whether better than Tutors reading privately in their Chambers, especially if Tutors be diligent, it is not fitting for me to determine.'

One instance may be quoted where particulars are given. Sir Sackville Crow sent his son up to Oxford in 1654 : and the tutor's letters¹ give a full account of the method to be followed in work. The morning is to be spent in Logick with its Greek or Latin terms ; Mathematics and Natural Philosophy are not to be hurried. 'In the Afternoon he shall fall to some part of History, and the exercise of his Pen. Hee doth already looke into Tacitus in Latine, and I talk unto him of Thucidides in Greeke.' And presently, 'he must, he shall, know something of the Divine moralities of Plutarque and Seneca.' Later, the method of study is defined at more length.

On the subject of athletic and other sports in Oxford, one great source of information is *Oxonium, Poema*, by F. V(ernon), of Christ Church (1667). The New Parks are described (p. 14), and the writer speaks as if there were something like open ground from the Cherwell to the Isis :—

'Prata vides, non illa feris, studiisve Dianae
Inclyta; sed teneris Stadia haud incommoda Musis.
Vidimus hic doctram certatim ludere pubem,
Et firmos monstrare toros, teretesque lacertos.'

¹ British Museum, MS. Add. 27, 606, f. 9.

Then, instead of describing the sports, he turns aside to the sheep and cattle pasturing; the scholars that dispute as they walk, 'juvat hos Logico mugire boatu,' and a long list of the authors whom the disputants quote. On 'Bullington Green' they play what might well have been taken for cricket, but for the author's marginal note, 'The Play of Stow-ball,' probably the same as Stool-ball;

'Tum laevi tumulo videas turgescere colles
Bullingtonenses, baculis ubi pulsa salignis
Saltibus indomitis tritas pila verberat herbas' (p. 20).

Later (p. 24) we have:—'Swimming in Merton Pool and Schollar's Pool. Tumbling in the hay: (watching) frogs swimming. To tell stories under a Hay-mow. Leaping, wrestling, playing at quoits. Making Trimtrams with Rushes and flowers. Fishing. To search for Chubs and Crawfish.'

These, as Mr. Wordsworth has remarked, are the amusements of boys, not of young men. But there were many sports which F. V. leaves unmentioned; for an abundance of information about them I can but refer once for all to Mr. Wordsworth's *Social Life*. The few instances which I shall mention were chosen, so far as I was able to do it, to supplement, rather than repeat, what is already accessible.

Tennis was played; and fives, and bowling are repeatedly mentioned. In Loggan's map, besides the bowling-greens in Magdalen and New College, a public ground is shewn, on the way to Holywell Church, opposite to the corner of the Magdalen park-wall. But such places had not always a good name. The Tutor, in *The Guardians Instruction* (1688) insists among other things that his pupil 'frequent not *Publick* Places, such as are Bowling-Green, Racket-Court, &c., for, beside the danger of firing his Blood by a *Fever*, heightning Passion into *Cursing* and *Swearing*, he must unavoidably grow acquainted with *Promiscuous Company*' (p. 53). He draws a dismal picture of the probable results, if his pupil should keep a horse in Oxford. 'You have brought up a fine *Padd* to keep here for his Health's sake; now I will tell you the use of an *Horse* in

Oxford, and then do as you think fit. The Horse must be kept at an *Ale-House* or an *Inn*, and he must have leave to go once *every day* to see him eat Oats: . . and it will not be *Genteel* to go often to an House and spend nothing; and then there may be some danger of the Horse growing *resty*, if he be not used often, so that you must give him leave to go to *Abingdon* once every week to look out of the Tavern Window, and see the Maids sell Turnips; and in one Month or two come home with a surfeit of Poysoned wine, and save *farther charges* by dying, and then you will be troubled to send for your Horse again.'

As to vaulting in Oxford, we have some definite knowledge. John Evelyn, then a fellow-commoner of Balliol, was admitted, in 1637, 'into the dauncing and vaulting Schole, of which late activity one Stokes, the Master, set forth a *pretty book*.' The book is entitled, '*The Vaulting Master*, by Will. Stokes:' the earliest edition that I have seen was printed in London in 1641. It was reissued in 1652, 'for RICHARD DAVIS, in Oxon.' The dedication remains the same, to a former pupil at the University, 'Mr. Henry Percy, Master of the Horse to the Prince his Highnesse, &c.' A copy of the 1641 edition, in the library of Worcester College, has also a manuscript dedication, seemingly of the same date, to Charles, Prince of Wales, by John Boseley—the name appears in Wallis' *Letter*,—who speaks of Stokes as 'lately my Master.' The book is 'the first of this subject ever tendred to publike vew,' and is introduced by an eloquent preface, and copies of commendatory verses, by Cartwright and others. Then follow fourteen plates of the several passes, each with its instructions: the John O-Neale, the Miller's Passe, the Hercules Leap, the Mistresse Command, the Pegasus, the Poysado (is this the same as the Angelica?), and all the different Pomados.

It was an afterthought with Wallis, as is seen by comparing the successive drafts of his *Letter*, to name fencing among exercises taught in Oxford. No doubt the Statutes against wearing arms discouraged it, and I have seldom met with a mention of fencing-schools, except in the records of the

Chancellor's Court, where, in 1699, two fencing-masters, Vaughan and Toulisque, and with them four dancing-masters, Dowson, Througmorton, Weaver, and Jones, are judicially admonished by the Vice-Chancellor that for the future they must not presume to wear swords within the precincts of the University. It may be significant that at the same time there appeared nine coffee-men of Oxford, Brown, Tho. Dye, Pulford, W. Rawlins, Tringham, Hall, Ranklin, Osmont, and T. Short, who are warned not to sell in their houses the liquors or drinks called Brandy, Rosa Solis, and Usque Baugh.

In *Academia*, by Mrs. A. D'Anvers (1691), the dancing-school is a great resort. The scholar makes a long circuit from his college, and

‘He's arrived safe in Holywell;
And when you come about the middle
You may know Weaver's by the Fiddle . . .
To be there's of concern as much
To him, as going to a Church,
Going to *see*, more than to *hear*,
The very same as he does there’ (p. 34).

And again—

‘When *Tuesday* comes, he's up by Noon,
Least Dowson's dancing should be done’ (p. 50).

Of music little need be said here, as it is hoped that the subject will before long be adequately treated. Forty years earlier, Wood describes with enthusiasm the meetings at the house of Mr. Ellis, formerly organist of St. John's (*Life*, 1656). And, through the time of the Commonwealth, music had found a refuge in Oxford from the persecution which followed it elsewhere. At Magdalen it seems likely that music at this moment did not flourish. Of the organist, Thomas Hetcht (1695-1714) little is known except private scandals. Before him Daniel Purcell had held the post eight years; Francis Pigott for two; and Benjamin Rogers from 1665 to 1685, when he was dismissed. The Christ Church organist in 1692 was Charles Husband. At New College the Goodsons held the office for two generations; but little is known of music in the College.

As to chamber music, we hear of two names only, Dean Aldrich and Mr. Llewelin. Wallis, however, in spite of his important writings on the theory of music, knew nothing of the practice (*Hearne's Diary*, 67, 73, in 1718), and it need not be assumed that this short list is exhaustive.

Of Dean Aldrich as musician and composer, this is not the place to speak. We have one new touch in a familiar portrait, in the mention of the music parties at the Deanery frequented by undergraduates. Mr. Llewelin (whose identification I owe to the kindness of the Rev. T. Vere Bayne) is probably Mr. Georgius Lluellyn, who was chaplain of Christ Church as early as 1693. He occurs in the proceedings of the Chancellor's Court as bringing an action against Dan. Duke, 'Citharedus,' in 1696, and was certainly at Christ Church for some time after that date.

One curious incident remains to be mentioned. Half a century after the date of Mr. Maidwell's proposals, an attempt was actually made to give a riding-school to Oxford. The 'Advertisement' to *Religion and Policy*, by Edward Earl of Clarendon runs as follows:—

'Henry Viscount Cornbury, who was called up to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Hyde, in the lifetime of his father, Henry Earl of Rochester, by a codicil to his will, dated Aug. 10, 1751, left divers MSS. of his great grandfather, Edward Earl of Clarendon, to Trustees, with a direction that the money to arise from the sale or publication thereof should be employed *as a beginning of a fund for supporting a Manage or Academy for riding and other useful exercises in Oxford*; a plan of this sort having been also recommended by Lord Clarendon in his Dialogue on Education. Lord Cornbury dying before his father, this bequest did not take effect. But Catharine, one of the daughters of Henry Earl of Rochester, and late Duchess Dowager of Queensberry, whose property these MSS. became, afterwards by deed gave them, together with all the monies which had arisen or might arise from the sale or publication of them, to [three Trustees] upon trust for

the like purposes as those expressed by Lord Hyde in his codicil.' The preface to *The Life of Edward Earl of Clarendon, written by himself*, has words to the same effect ¹.

From a letter in *Notes and Queries*, Ser. II. x. p. 74, it appears that in 1860 the available sum, in the hands of the Trustees of the Clarendon Bequest, amounted to £10,000. The University no longer needed a riding-school, and the claims of Physical Science were urgent; and in 1872 the announcement was made, that by the liberality of the Clarendon Trustees an additional wing had been added to the University Museum, containing the lecture-rooms and laboratories of the department of Experimental Philosophy.

It had been hoped that the present *Letter* of Dr. Wallis would be edited by Major-General Gibbes Rigaud, Hon. M.A., of Magdalen College, whose stores of curious knowledge, his living interest in the subject, and his indefatigable research, gave the best reason for expecting from him a contribution to the history of Oxford which would be of permanent value. But by the death of General Rigaud, about the beginning of the present year, the Society lost a most competent editor, and a warm friend and supporter. Unhappily, the fragment of Preface, which was all that, in this case, he left behind him, proved to be only the commencement of a large design, which I could not, consistently with the plan of this volume, attempt to carry out on the original scale. No one can feel more strongly than myself how real the loss is to the reader. In the first pages I have availed myself of much that General Rigaud had written, but I am responsible for all the faults of a hasty compilation, in which proportion has been sacrificed, and nothing more is aimed at than to bring together in one view a peculiar class of educational projects, which seem to have been little noticed; and, secondly, to collect some facts as to certain points of life in Oxford.

It remains to offer my thanks, for all his kindness, to the

¹ See also *Notes and Queries*, Ser. I. x. 185, and xi. 32.

Rev. John Rigaud, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen, who most generously allowed me to make free use of the fragment written by his brother, General Rigaud; and lent me a MS. volume, in which Professor Rigaud, his father, a successor of Wallis in the Savilian Chair of Geometry, Professor also of Experimental Philosophy, and afterwards of Astronomy, had transcribed the *Letter*, with some other matter bearing on it.

T. W. J.

November, 1885.

The occasion [of] writing these papers was this :

Mr *Lewis Maydwell*, a person who *talks high*, and keeps *high company*, and had perhaps *lived higher* (or did affect so to do) than his estate would well bear, had, it seems, a design to better his fortunes by advancing the practise of Riding the Great Horse (and some other gentil accomplishments) which he complained of as not to be had in our Universities, (of which he is wont to speak despicably inough.) But finding, upon some years experience, that this attempt woud no[t] do his work : he thought fit to attempt the obtaining an *Act of Parliament* to erect and endow his *Academie* (at a *publike charge*) for his advantage, and did, to this purpose (in the year 1700) *print* his *proposals* and *present* them to the several *members of Parliament* and had obtained a *Committee of the House of Commons* to be appointed in order to it, to whom that business was referred, But when that session was determined, without having done what he desired : he yet persisted therein with his former vigour, hoping [to] obtain it in the next sessions; boasting much of his great acquaintances and interest in the members of parliament to that purpose. Whereupon it was thought advisable that somewhat should be drawn up in readiness to be offered if there should be occasion ; to vindicate the Universities from the reproaches cast on them in his *common discourses* and *printed proposals* ; and to shew the vanity of these proposals, which occasioned that paper of *November 1700*.

But before the meeting of another parliament he had thought fit to vary his proposals, and put them into another form ; but with his wonted confidence ; which gave occasion to the second paper of *January* next following. But neither in the following parliament, could he make any such advance in his design, as that it was needfull to offer these papers, which yet are thought fit to be preserved ; as containing matter, which perhaps may be of use in some after-times, if some like occasion may again happen.

1700.

Mr. *Maydwell's* Proposals; printed and presented to the several members of Parliament in the year 1700, in order to obtain an Act of parliament, for converting a great house of his (near *Westminster*) into a publicke *Académie* (to be maintained by a *publicke tax* on the nation; and of which he might be master) for *Riding the great horse, Fencing, Dancing, &c.*

with

Animadversions on these proposals.

A scheme for a *public academy*: some reasons for its institution; the common objections answered; with the easy method of its support; designed by a private person, and humbly submitted to both the honourable houses of parliament; whereby allways forty Scholars, sons of Gentlemen, are for *three years* to have their lodging and commons *gratis*; and a free education in languages, arts, and exercises; Also annual pensions for *three years* after they have left the sayd academy.

Since in most eminent cities abroad, there is an Academy or *schola illustris*, supported and distinguished by authority; it hath been often wished and desired that such a constitution were improv'd and establish'd amongst us, in our famous city of *London*; where in one place, beyond the nature of foreign education or the narrow compass of grammatical schools, our *English* youth, with better safety of religion life and manners, might be bred at home in languages arts and exercises, and prepared with more expedition and certainty for their last accomplishment in our universitys, and the different services of the public.

This noble design was considered some years ago, but then war was the impediment: it being advised to expect success, when our great monarch had procured a peace: wherefore, in this auspicious time, it is attempted, and for its performance these circumstances are thought necessary.

1. That a large house be provided; with ground convenient for this purpose.

2. That two skillfull masters be appointed for the distinct parts of education; who being rewarded with a good stipend, are to teach a separate equal number, yet with affection and mutual regard to the whole, by which new method, a constant and friendly æmulation arises between masters and scholars, to the great glory and improvement of the charge.

3. For the infalible obligation of this honest ambition and progress in their studies there is to be, every first *Monday* in the month, a public challenge or disputation between both parties before their masters in a large *Auditorium*, where any person may be admitted to make his observation; and adjudge the *præmium* allotted for the victors.

4. That there be chief masters for *Græc* and *Latin*, and under their inspection and direction two masters for *French*, two for mathematics, two for writing and accounts, who are to teach *Græc*, *Latin*, *French*, history, chronology, astronomy, geometry, navigation, arithmetic, merchant's accounts; and after three years industry in those studys, the student may by the order of the place, have liberty for dancing, fencing and riding the great horse; from which latitude of instruction, according to his genius, he may be qualified to serve himself and countrey in any of its best capacities.

5. That a prudent and learned rector preside over this academy, who is to chuse and govern these masters, to observe their diligence and punish the society, by statutes drawn up for the regulation of the same.

This academy cannot in reason raise any scrupule in our universitys, since it is not to meddle with logic, or other parts of philosophy peculiar to a college. Besides to consult their interest, exhibitions are to be allowed from hence to some of its scholars whose learning shal be superiour to their fortune, that merit for their exemplary virtue and ingenuity such reward to assist them in our universitys.

Nor can any public schole be præjudiced by this institution, which admits onely those into the foundation who are advanced in the *latin* and *græc* tongues, about 14 years of age, or commoners who have so lost their time as not to be polished in the practise of our grammar scholes.

The author of these proposals, having had some experience and no small credit in this scholastic life, with the opinion of his learned friends believes this full and comprehensive education preferable to any yet extant; and being desirous to do what good he can, and pro-

moting the benefit of mankind and the honour of his countrey, doth profer to lay the first foundation stone of this academy out of his own moderate fortune, to incite persons of greater quality and estate, for the mighty advantages of their familys, to assist him in carrying on this usefull undertaking.

He therefore will give for the accomodation of this academy, a very valuable large brick house, with spacious ground and out-houses well walled about, situate in an open healthfull air, in the parish of *St. James Westminster*, which cost him 2000£ building; where the Rector, masters, 40 scholars, and servants have their lodgings allready fitted for such a foundation.

He will erect a capacious *Auditorium* 60 feet long 20 high and 30 broad, for the reputation of this academy, where the monthly exercises are to be performed before a public audience, allso master and scholars may eat their commons together after a collegiate manner.

He will undertake to be the first rector of this academy, and is inclined to settle a considerable estate upon the same, if he find a suitable encouragement.

The scholars, in reference to his thoughts, are not to exceed the number of 60; 40 of the foundation with 20 commoners; and their weekly management is allready digested into a rational and easy course, tho' for brevity omitted in this paper, whereby 'tis proved that languages arts and exercises may very well be acquired by a select number under one tuition in one place.

After such generous zeal from one of an inferior station 'tis presumed that some great and public-spirited persons, to whom he has the honour to be well known and has made his application, may procure his majesty with the two honorable houses of parliament, to extend their patronage and favour to the undertaking, that he might prosecute his good intentions, by conferring upon him as Rector, and his successors, an employment, which for several years by a late law was thought necessary: and since its expiration is again very much wanted and required, which upon no account can be so well applied as by information may plainly appear.

Upon which grant confirmed by law, he doth not doubt a fund may be fixed to support and maintain a Rector, 14 masters, 13 servants and 40 scholars sons of gentlemen, who are to have their education and commons for three years *gratis*, and annual pensions for three years after their removal from this academy. Moreover the undertaker is ready to declare other ways and means to produce a surplus for

Greenwich hospital or what may seem most proper to the wisdom of the parliament.

An easy method of supporting & maintaining a *public academy*, allso of producing a surplus for other great services to the nation; humbly proposed to the consideration of both honorable houses of parliament.

That they please for the general benefit and other good reasons hereunto moving, to establish a register for the entry of all single papers, pamphlets and books whatsoever before they are printed, except gazettes, proclamations and papers published by the King's authority.

That now one only register be ordered for entring all sorts of papers, pamphlets and books in all faculties whatsoever; who is not to read the paper or book, whereby he may hinder the liberty of the press, but to enter the title of the book with the book-seller or printer's name; one of which shall be obliged to bring the same to be entered; and that no paper, pamphlet or book be printed without the register's entry and *imprimatur* under a penalty.

That the bookseller or printer bring or give one paper, pamphlet or book to the sayd register, for the advantage of a library to this academy, as soon as it is printed, and for a certificate of a true payment.

That the rector of this public academy be by act of parliament appointed register of the press, according to such an establishment, and that his authority extend to all presses in *England*, with the sole privilege of printing and publishing all advertisements whatsoever; the power of the gazette only excepted.

That no other person presume to print any notification or advertisement whatsoever, as of houses, estates, good[s] of all sorts, carriers or coach bills, auctions, all bills of games, prizes, plays, shews &c. All papers or forms with blanks to be used in any branch of his majesties revenue, or in any matter relating to his majesties service.

That every other small paper half or whole sheet pay at this office for the entry one shilling as often as it is printed, but each pamphlet or book to pay from 1 sheet to 5 inclusively five shillings, from 5 to 10 ten shillings, and so forward to 100 sheets or more, as often as the book is printed or reprinted.

The smal charge of which entry, without considering its excellent service to the public, cannot in truth be supposed an imposition by any author or bookseller, who payd more for civility and expedition to former licensers, nor ought each individual book affect either buyer or

seller, to raise the price of any book, as by this scheme doth demonstratively appear.

An author or bookseller often prints 1500 books at one impression, commonly 1000, for the most part in octavo, which makes 16 pages to one sheet, in quarto 8 pages, and these two volumes being most in use, shal therefore be here proposed.

A manuscript of 20 sheets is brought to this office and pays 20^s, if printed in quarto [it] makes 160 pages, in octavo 320. The impression consisting of 1000 books each book upon division does not pay for itself one whole farthing, for 1000 farthings are £1 0^s 10^d and the manuscript pays but 20^s and contains 320 pages in a large volume.

According to which insensible rate we are not to æstimate each book of 5 sheets at the 4th part, of 10 sheets at the 2 parts, of 15 sheets at the 3 parts of a farthing: thus by progression each book of 80 sheets which compleats 640 pages in quarto and 1280 pages in octavo, and never to be bound up in the last volum, pays not a full peny, for the impression of 1000; and if 1500 be printed, a third part of the sayd rate is to be deducted.

Which sufficiently proves that this beneficial act can by no ways or means be thought præjudicial, yet may perform the support of this public academy and produce other advantages to the nation.

Novemb. 1700.

A letter from a friend of the universities, in reference to the new project of an academy for riding the great horse &c.

Sir

I hear that of late, there have been great complaints made of our universities, for a want of what, abroad, they call *privata collegia* or private colleges. That is to say, that whereas in some forain universities the professors (beside their publike lectures) do privately, in their lodgings instruct some *colleges* (as they call them) or select *clubs* or *companies* (who do desire it, and requite them for it) in this or that faculty, as there is occasion; which, tis sayd, are wanting in our universities. And thence is pretended a necessity of erecting a new *académie* (as they call it) in or near *London* to supply that defect, wherein there shall be teachers to inform such as desire it, in several accomplishments, or parts of desirable knowledge, such as *riding the great horse* (which is highly cryed up) *dancing fencing singing* playing

on *Musical instruments, mathematicks* and the like. And this the rather, because there is (it seems) a gentleman, who hath a large house or building, with yards and other accomodations; which (because they do not otherwise turn to good account as he could wish) he desires may be employed to such a purpose (at a publike charge) and He made master or rector of this *academie*.

But this complaint (if not from some worse principle) must needs proceed from a great ignorance of our *Académies* or *Universities*. For in our colleges (as greater societies) every *tutor* with his *pupils* is such a *private college* as they complain for want of, who's business is (beside the more publike lectures, in the college at large, and at the publike schools by the publike professors there) to instruct pupills (in one or more classes as there is occasion) in his private chamber (or other convenient place) in the several parts of learninge to which they are to apply themselves; directing them, what books to read; explaining these authors to them and taking account of their proficiency therein; inspecting their manners and conversation from time to time; and otherwise taking care and oversight of them (and there is no cause to complain of want of such a tutor, if a gentleman, or his friends, be careful to look out for it.) And what more can we expect from the teachers of this new *Académie*?

The reason why, in those forain Universities, the Professors (which are but few) have (beside their publike Lectures) such *privata collegia* or private companies (like those of our tutors,) is, because there are no other tutors to be had; such as, of whom we have great store, may be fourty times as many as they, and as well qualified.

If it be said our tutors be negligent, and the pupils allso. *Some* perhaps are so; but they are not *all* so. And, who can assure us, that it will not be so with our new teachers? However, here is more choise of tutors to be had, (and it is the learne[r]'s fault if they do not choose well,) than can be there; where the choise is (in each faculty) *this* or *none*. And who can assure us that a young gentleman shall be there more diligent than with us? where he is under the university discipline, the disciplin[e] of the college and his tutors particular inspection?

It may be said, that (notwithstanding all this) there are, in our universities, some debauched gentlemen? 'Tis true there are some, but 'tis what we cannot help. They come hither, too oft, with debauched principles; which they have learned at home, or elsewhere, before they come hither; and then the fault is layd on us, that they *continue* to be debauched. But are there no debauchees in London?

or can these new teachers assure us, that (for the future) there shall be none? Certainly there be more occasions of corrupting gentlemen in *London* than with us.

And the *Académies* in *France* (which are proposed as a pattern for this new project of ours) are much mis-represented (by those who have had opportunities of knowing them) if there be not, there, more cause to complain of corrupting young gentlemen, than is in our Universities, where (notwithstanding all our faults) the students are in as good (or better) order (as to their morals) as in any university in *Europe*; none excepted.

'Tis sayd (I hear) that, what by tutors is taught in our universities are *logick*, *metaphysicks* (and other university learning) which are not the proper accomplishments of a gentleman; such are *riding the great horse*, *fencing*, *dancing*, *singing*, *instrumental musick*, *Mathematicks* and the like. To which I shall answer by parts.

A gentleman that, in the university, is well instructed in the true use of *logick* (however that be despised by those who understand it not;) and *thereby* taught to *argue strongly*, to *discourse rationally*, to discover the *fallacies* of an *empty flourish*: and who, from true *metaphysicks*, hath a *clear* and *distinct notion* of things and actions with their *causes*, *connexions* and *dependences*; and is well skilled in the *true principles* of *natural and moral philosophy*: shal be able to do his *King* and *country* better service (at the *bar*, on the *bench*, in *counsils*, in *parliaments*, and managing *affaires*) than he that (without these) can *ride the great horse*, can *dance*, *sing*, *play*, &c., which are things that have in them more of the *beau*, but less of the *man*.

I forbear to mention the superior faculties of *divinity law* and *physick*; which are here studied by men of *riper years*, and *graduates* in the respective faculties (to which I do not know that any of these new *academies* do pretend) of which (to say nothing of divinity and physick) that of the *civil and canon law* is a very good accomplishment of a *gentleman*: especially, who shal *travail* abroad; or who may be concerned in *state affaires*; or *treaties* with forain nations.

But beside *logick* and *metaphysicks*, and what is commonly read by tutors to their young pupils, I can give you many instances of a like nature with what they call *privata collegia* (or private companies, by voluntary agreement and consociation, for particular parts of usefull knowledge in our universities;) and that there is no cause to complain for want of such.

It is now near fifty years ago, that Mr. Staal (a skilfull *Chymist*) came to *Oxford*, (being invited hither for that purpose) and made it

his business here, to instruct such as desire it, in the practise of *chymistry* (a piece of knowledge not mis-becoming a gentleman :) that is, when 6, 8, or more (of the better rank amongst us) agreed together for that purpose; he did, with them (in a convenient place for that affaire) go through a whole *course of chymistry*. And so, with one company after another from time to time.

And the like practise hath been pursued ever since by Dr. *Plott*, Mr. *White* and others successively to this time. And a convenient *Laboratory* is built by the university, well furnished with furnaces and utensils for that purpose, without charging the publike to erect and endow a new *académie* for that end.

And the honorable *Robert Boyle* Esquire, for many years together, while he lived in *Oxford*, did not onely himself pursue the practise of chymistry with great skill and industry (as he did other parts of experimental philosophy) but was also very communicative and ready to impart to others, that were inquisitive after such affaires, his methodes, and the results of experiments he made.

It is also more than fifty [years] ago since divers of the best rank amongst us, (when the university began to be a little settled after the disturbance of a long civil war,) with many other inquisitive persons, did (by common agreement) meet weekly and made it their business to inquire into, and promote, *mechanical experiments*, and other pieces of *experimental philosophy*, and (what they call) the *new philosophy*, which meetings afterward were divided; part of them continuing their meetings here, and part of them removing to *London*, layd the foundation of what is now called the *Royal Society* at Gresham College. And the like meetings though with some intermission, have been pursued to good purpose.

The like hath been done as to *Anatomy* by Dr. *Musgrave* while he was fellow of *New College* in *Oxford*, who (upon request of some persons agreeing for that end) did with them go through a course of *Anatomy*; and the like hath been done (more or less) by Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Lower*, Dr. *Hannes*, and others, for their own satisfaction, and for the information of such others as have desired it. And now of late Dr. *Keil* sometime at *Oxford* and sometime at *Cambridge* alternately, hath with divers companies (successively) gone through a course of *Anatomy*. And there seldome happens a publike execution of condemned persons but that one or more bodies are privately dissected for that end. And, at other times, the like is oft performed on the bodies of other animals; whereby many usefull discoveries, in anatomy, have been here made, which were not before observed.

The like hath been done in *botanicks* by Dr. *Morrison* in the physick-garden ; and (since his death) by Mr. *Bobard*, to this time. For the instruction of such as desire it, in the *nature* and *distinction of herbs* and other *plants*.

And I do not know any part of usefull knowledge proper for scholars to learn ; but that if any number of persons (gentlemen or others) desire therein to be informed, they may find those in the university who will be ready to instruct them : so that if there be any defect therein, it is for want of learners not of teachers.

As to the business of *dancing*, *singing*, *playing on musick* and the like (which in an university, are rather an hindrance, than a promotion, of other studies ; as taking up the time which otherwise might be better employed ;) there is however no cause to complain for want of teachers. For dancing-masters, singing-masters, musick-masters, and the like, there are enough to be had in the universities, to teach those that are desirous to learn, (and more there would be for their own interest if there were need of more :) or, if not in the universities, at least in *London* there are good store of such ; as good or better than we are to expect in this new academy ; and who will teach at as reasonable rates. Of whom the learner may make his choise without being confined to those whom this projecter shal provide for him. And, as to *musick* in particular ; no doubt but the *speculative* part of it (in the just proportions and harmony of sounds) is better understood here, than is like to be by his new teachers. And as to the practick of it ; there are (in some colleges) consorts of musick (vocal and organical) to which persons of *quality* and *skill* are freely admitted, and wellcome : as at the Dean of Christ Church's lodgings : at Mr. *Llewellyn's* lodgings, and others in Christ Church : and at *New College* at certain times ; and some other places according to the *genius* of gentlemen : and there want not those who may instruct them in it : without erecting a new Academy.

We had allso, some while since, (I know not whether now there be any such,) those who taught to *fence* and to *vauil*. And though these are not so properly, university exercises ; yet they were to be learned here, if there were occasion for it. I could name one now living, who was here taught to *vauil*, (with other manly exercises,) whom Mr. *Bosely* (then a *dancing*-master and *vaulting*-master here) hath commended as the best scholar therein that he ever had, and he had a like reputation of others. And when a student at the Temple, in his younger days, did perform things of this kind to admiration. And the like for *leaping*, *running*, *swimming*, *pitching the bar* and other manly exercises and feats of activity : having been observed (upon

measure) to have leaped, at six continued leaps, *one and twenty yards, three quarters and some odd inches*. It is Sir John Blencowe of *Laurence Marston* in *Northamptonshire*, (now one of his majesties judges in the court of *common pleas* :) who did then out-leap Mr. Shugbrough (the next-best leaper in that countrey) by *seven inches* (about the year 1676.) The like for *dancing, bowling & other actions of activity*, wherein he is yet excellent, and wherein few gentlemen do exceed him. All which he learned at *Oxford* (while a student here) beside his other academical studies. So that, beside what is more properly university learning, there is no want of other genteel accomplishments to be attained here, by such as are desirous of it. But *vaulting, leaping*, and the like, are now (I think) much disused, as too violent for this softer age.

But great complaint there is, for want of *riding the great horse*, (and wherein this projector is more particularly concerned) as not taught in the universities. And truly I think we may better spare it, than be troubled with it. Of which I think it not amiss, to give you the opinion of one who was then a great man, a great while since, (when the *great horse* was more in request than now it is). 'Tis that of Arch-bishop *Laud*, when he was Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, in a letter to Dr. *Bayly*, his Vicechancellor; when one Mr. *Crofts* had brought some *great horses* to *Oxford* in order to teach such *riding* here. The letter is thus

'Sir, For Mr. *Crofts* and his *great horses*, he may carry them back, 'if he please as he brought them. For certainly it cannot be fit for 'the university; though the exercise in itself be exceeding commendable. For the gentlemen there are for the most part too young, and 'not strong enough. Besides, you cannot put that charge upon their 'parents without their particular leave and directions. But this especially is considerable, that, wherever *this place of riding* shal be, 'when one scholar learns, you shal have 20 or 40 to look-on and 'there loose their time, so that, upon the whole matter that place shal 'be fuller of scholars, than either schooles or library. Therefore, I 'pray, give Mr. *Crofts* thanks fairly for his good intentions, but as that, 'advised, I cannot give way to his staying there to the purpose he 'intends. Nor is it altogether inconsiderable, that you shal suffer 'scholars to fall into the old humour of going up and down in boots 'and spurs, and then have their excuse ready, that they are going to 'the *ridinghouse*. And I doubt not but other inconveniences may be 'thought on. Therefore I pray, no admittance of him.

'Lambeth June 23 1637.'

'W. CANT.

For a further answer to this point; here was, not many years since, one Mr. in *Oxford*, on a like account (and continued here for some years,) to teach *riding the great horse*. Of whom (a known person) Colonel *Codrington* did learn of him to *ride*, (how many more, I know not) wherein he was thought so good a proficient, as to be accounted one of the best at that exercise, of any in *England*. But, after some years, (being maintained mostly by Colonel *Codrington*,) this riding-master went hence, finding little or no encouragement, of any desirous to learn. If in *London* there be more encouragement from learners, no doubt there may be found teachers, without charging the publike with founding and endowing a new academy for that purpose.

The same Colonel, beside his skill in the *great horse*, is expert in *dancing* allso, to a high degree: both which accomplishments he learned at *Oxford*. He learned allso at *Oxford* the *French*, *Spanish*, and *Italian* languages; of which languages, here be allways *teachers*, though not allways *learners*. I mention this onely to shew how well a man may be furnished with genteel accomplishment, in our universities, without needing this new *academy*.

For my own part, I should be glad to see *manly* exercises come again into fashion; but I doubt the gentleman is quite out in his aim. About an hundred years ago or more tilting, *tournaments*, *running at the ring* and other like exercises, were much in request, and he was thought a brave man, who could best aquit himself in such *feats of activity*. And then, no doubt, the *great horse* was in good esteem, but now it is a long time since such feats began to be disused, (and more and more every day :) and, notwithstanding that our civil wars came on (wherein such accomplishments might be thought proper :) a ruder way of riding was more in use, without observing the precise rules of riding the great horse; though this piece of chivalry be reputed a *martial* accomplishment. When these *manly exercises* return again to the like esteem, at which they were about an hundred years ago, no doubt but riding the great horse will come into play: And those who can *teach to ride*, will find encouragement enough from those who are desirous to *learn*; without charging the state with a publike endowment.

But the present *gallantry*, seems to look another way; The *beaux* of this age are for greater softness; to *dress* well, to *perfume*, to *powder* a long *periwig* and (instead of riding the great horse) to pass in a *coach* (or rather a *chair*) from one good house to another, riding on horse-back being now thought too troublesome. In so much that *hunting*

and *hawking* (which were wont to be thought genteel diversions,) are in a great measure neglected; as too great a *fatigue* for our new *galants*. The present humour of gallantry must change before those days return again. Of which I take this, to be an evident demonstration. There are (I am told) about a *dousen* such *academies* in *Paris*; and *two* or *three* (if not more) in most of the great towns in *France*, for *riding the great horse*, which are all maintained by money drained from the nobility and gentry on that account, (without charging the *state* with any publike endowment) whereas, it seems all *England* (notwithstanding our fondness of complying with the mode of French fashions) is not sufficient to maintain *one*. Otherwise, what need the projector sue for a publike endowment?

There is one point more to which I am to speak, which is that of the *mathematicks*, which are said to be (as indeed they are) a good accomplishment for a gentleman: but 'tis pretended, not to be taught in our universities, and therefore to want such an *academy*.

Now that *Mathematicks* are a good *accomplishment for a gentleman* (or others,) is very true, but I wonder, with what face it can be pretended (unless from great ignorance therein) that they were not to be learned in our universities: when it is well known, that within fifty or three score years last past, mathematicks have been more improved and advanced, in our universities, than for five hundred years before.

'Tis now above fifty years, since (upon the asswaging of our civil wars in England, and resettling our universities,) that Dr. *Wallis* and Dr. *Ward* (then professors of mathematicks in Oxford) have (beside their publike lectures, and printed works,) therein instructed gentlemen and others, in their private lodgings (in like manner as what they call *privata collegia*) some of whom have since been publike professors. And the like hath been done since, by other professors from time to time.

And 'tis well known that Mr. *John Caswell* (a skillfull mathematician) hath now, for many years last past, made it his busyness (and good part of his livelyhood) to teach mathematicks to such gentlemen or others (singly or in company) as have desired it. And the like is and hath been done by divers others; and may be whenever it is desired) so that there is no want of *privata collegia* for that purpose. And in many colleges, there be mathematick lectures, endowed with salaries for that purpose; as well as publike professors in the university.

And here I think it not amiss, to insert the method (to that purpose) of Dr. *David Gregory*; who is the present *Savilian* professor of *Astronomy* in *Oxford*; a person very well accomplished for the performance of what he doth propose.

'Dr. Gregories methode for teaching *mathematicks*.

'Without discouraging any other person in the university, that teacheth, or intends to teach *mathematicks*—at the desire of some persons of note; he undertakes to teach the different parts and sciences of *mathematicks* (by way of *colleges* or *courses*) after the manner following.'

'If any number of scholars desire him to explain to them the *elements*, (or any other of the mathematical sciences, in case they be already acquainted with the elements,) He will allow that company, such a time as they amongst themselves shal agree upon, not less than an hour in a day, for three days in the week; In which time, he will go through the sayd science; explaining the propositions and illustrating with examples, operations, experiments and observations, as the matter shal require, untill the company apprehend and understand it. And there shall be full liberty to every person of the company to propose such doubts or scruples as he pleaseth.'

'And because some may be desirous to give an account of their proficiency, for their own satisfaction, and that of their friends, he will, once a week, examine such as shall signify they are willing to be examined.'

'The courses or colleges that he thinks of most ordinarie use, are these.'

'1. The first *six* books with the *eleventh* and *twelfth* books of *Euclide's* elements.'

'2. The *plain trigonometry*. Where is to be shewed, the construction of natural *sines*, *tangents* and *secants*; and of the tables of *logarithms*, as well of natural *numbers* as of *sines*, &c. The practical geometry: Comprehending the description and use of *instruments*; and the manner of *measuring heights*, *distances*, *surfaces* and *solides*.'

'3. *Algebra*, wherein is taught the method of *resolving* and *constructing* plain and solide problemes; as well arithmetical as geometrical; [to which will be subjoined the resolution of the indetermined arithmetical]¹ or *Diophantine* problemes.'

'4. *Mechanicks*. Wherein are layd down the principles of all the sciences concerning *motion*; the *five powers* (commonly called) explained; and the *engines* in common use, reducible to those powers described.'

'5. *Catoptricks* and *Dioptricks*. Where the effects of *Mirrors* and *glasses* are shewed; the manner of *vision* explained; and the *machines*

¹ The words between brackets are omitted by Wallis, and have been supplied from the version in Pepys' *Correspondence*.

‘for the *helping* and *enlarging* the sight (as *telescopes*, *microscopes*, &c.),
‘described.’

‘6. The principles of *astronomy*. Containing the explication of all
‘the most obvious *phænomena* of the *heavens*, from the *true system* of the
‘*world*; and the generation of the circles of the *sphere*, thence arising.
‘Here allso is to be taught the doctrine of the *globes*, and their use, with
‘the problemes of the *first motion* by them resolved.’

‘After this, is to be demonstrated the *spherical trigonometry*, and the
‘application thereof to Astronomy shewed; in resolving the *problems*
‘of the *sphere* by *calculation*; and the construction of the *tables* of the
‘*first motions*, depending on this.’

‘7. The *theory* of the *planets*. Where the more recondite astronomy
‘is handled: that is, the orbits of the *planets* determined by observation;
‘the tables for their *motions* described, and the methodes for *con-*
‘*structing* them taught; and the *use* of those tables shewed; as finding
‘the *planets places*, the eclipses of the luminaries, &c.’

‘Many of these courses may be further carried on; as, the particular
‘inclinations of a classe lead them. For example, subjoined to the
‘*practical geometry*, may be a lecture of *fortification*, so far as it is
‘necessary for understanding it, without actual serving in an army, or
‘fortifying a town or camp.’

‘Or, of the *five orders* of *pilars* and *pilasters* (as they are wont to be
‘called :) and other things relating to *architecture*; as the comparative
‘strength of *vaults* or *arches*; and of buttresses to support them; &c.’

‘Under the head of *mechanicks*; there may be (if desired) colleges of
‘*hydrostaticks*, with all the experiments thereunto belonging. Of the
‘laws of *communication of motion*; whether the bodies be hard or
‘*elastick*. Of the *gravity* of bodies lying on *inclined plains*, of *ballisticks*,
‘or the doctrine of *projectiles*, or *bombs*, &c. of the doctrine of *pendulums*,
‘and their application to the mesuring of time.’

‘After the principles of *astronomy* (or the 6th college,) may be prose-
‘cuted the doctrine of the *sphere* projected in *plano*; or the *analemma*,
‘or *astrolabes*, and *dialling*; as allso navigation.’

‘With that of *dioptricks*; may be shewed, the principles of *perspective*,
‘and *designing*; so far as it is purely mathematical, without trespassing
‘upon the *painters* art.’

‘The like may be sayd of the principles of *musick* or *harmony*; so far
‘as it is mathematical (relating to the just *proportions* of *harmonious*
‘sounds;) leaving the *practical* part of it to the musick master.’

‘And so of the rest.’

‘But though he shal allways be ready to gratify the requests of those

'who desire his instruction in these or any other parts of mathematical learning ; or, in reading upon, or explaining any mathematical book, he thinks that, after all or most of the abovementioned seven colleges ; one may, by his own study, proceed as his occasions require. And he shal very readily give his advise, concerning their studies, and the choise of books for that purpose.'

'For the *text* to be explained, and to give occasion for the necessary *digressions*, in the foresayd colleges, he will take a *printed book*, if any there [be] that is proper : in other cases, he will take care in time, to give those of the classe, proper notes to be written by them.'

'He intends not, by the preceding order, to ty up his colleges to that order. For, after the *elements*, at least after the *two first* colleges, (or, being acquainted with them before,) they may chuse what other they please. But the *seventh* necessarily supposeth the *sixth*.'

'In all these, he supposeth one is pretty well acquainted with the *numerical arithmetick*, and if they desire regular demonstrations, of the operations of integers and fractions, vulgar or decimal ; any clas shal have it when they please.'

'He reckons that any one of these colleges, will require about *three months* ; a little more or less ; and, that the number of scholars proper for such a class, be not less than *eight* nor more than *twelve*.'

Now, what is done in *Oxford* ; the same, I presume, (or somewhat of like nature,) is and will be done in the other University. And what better can we expect, from a *teacher of mathematicks*, in this new pretended *academy*.

It may be sayd perhaps, that divers in and about *London*, may be willing to learn mathematicks, who cannot conveniently go to the universities.

Very well ! and there are in *London*, (and in many other places,) good accomodations for learning mathematicks, without going to either of the universities (if this suite not their occasions :) and, without erecting this new *academy*.

There is at *Christ Church* in *London* a *master* with a *school endowed*, for this purpose ; founded by our late King *Charles*, and under the inspection of the *City of London*.

And there are in *London*, a multitude of others, who *teach mathematicks*. And, many of them, well qualified for it ; (as well at least, as we can hope the *teachers* of this new *academie* are like to be :) of whom a learner may make his choise ; without being confined to those of this new projecter. (And the like may be had in many other places in *England*.) So that there can be no pretence of want on this account,

whether in or out of the universities. (Unless it be thought that a French *académie*, be a word that sounds better than an English academy or university.)

There is (he says) abroad, in many eminent cities an academy or *schola illustris*.

Very well! And are not *many* such, at *London*, and about *London*? *Paul's* School, *Westminster* School, *Merchant-Tailors* School, that at the *Charter-house*, and at *Christ Church* Hospital, (to name no more,) are *scholæ illustres* (eminent schools,) in and about *London*. And they are *schools endowed*; with *exhibitions* and *allowances* for the education of youth, who's friends are not so well able to maintain them. And (from some of them) such as are found most deserving, are (upon election) transplanted to the universities, to *scholarships*, and *fellowships* with a competent maintenance for their lives, which *promotions* are *appendages* of these *scholæ illustres*. And such *scholæ illustres* there are in many other places of *England*, (as at *Eaton*, *Winchester*, and elsewhere.) Of which promotions the sons of *gentlemen* are capable, as well as other persons.

But these, hee'l say, are not *académies*.

What emphasis there may be, in the French *académie*, more than in the English *academy*, I will not dispute. But *academia* is a Latin (or Greek) word; which signifies the same with what, in English, we call an university, answering to the Latine word *academia*. And such *académies* or *universities* we have *two* in *England* (though not in *London*) at *Oxford* and *Cambridge*; as eminent, and as well endowed, as any in the Christian world. And we need no more. And I think (for many reasons, not necessary here to mention) much better than if there were more. And, that it is much better (and happily so ordered) that our *universities* (or *academiæ*) be at some distance *from London*, rather than *in London*.

Yet even *in London*, there is a *noble foundation* long since founded by *Sr Thomas Gresham*, at his own charge, (without charging the publike) well endowed; and under the *inspection* of the *City of London*, (as is that of *King Charles's* foundation at *Christ Church*) with *professors* in all *faculties*. Which hath (in the *constitution*) as fair a prospect, as we can promise ourselves from this *new projected académie*: And might have been as well improved, if it had been thought necessary: and may be yet, if thought advisable.

If it be sayd, That there is not due *care* taken in *choosing* those *professors*; or, that those *professors* do not duly *prosecute* the *design* of their *founder*: This is to cast the blame on the *City of London*,

under who's *inspection* it is; and, who are the *electors* of those *professors*.

But who can assure us that *more care* shall be had, and with better *success*, in this *new project*? Either as to the *election* of *teachers*, or their *discharge* of their trust? or, that (when a *revenue* is settled on this projector) it shall not come to as little as that of *Sr Thomas Gresham*?

This *projector* (according to his *proposals*) is to *appoint* what *teachers* he pleaseth. And then, we may reasonably suppose, he will take such as will do it cheapest; or, who will bid fairest for the place. And, how will they well perform it, who can promise? And, as to his *forty boys*; it is perfectly at his choise, whom to take in, and upon what terms. And, if we may presume, that, as to the *first time*, he may deal pretty fairly; we cannot therefore promise ourselves, that *he and his successors* shall so do for ever after. But, when a *revenue* is once *settled*, (which is their concern:) as to all the rest, they be as little concerned, as the professors of *Gresham College*.

Which that we may the better understand, I shal give you an account of their *academies* in *France*, (which are proposed as the pattern for ours,) as I received it from a knowing person, who hath been abroad, and made good observation of their practise there.

When a gentleman desires to be entred in one of their *academies*, he is to pay *entrance-money*, as to *all* the *teachers* there. Not, that he is to be taught by all, in their respective professions, (for that is never done, nor is it expected:) but that of the *great horse* onely or chiefly. The rest serves only for a pretense to squeeze the more money from the gentleman who desires such admittance, which amounts (I am told) to near an *hundred pistols* at the first entrance; besides the *quarterly payments* for *all* those *teachers* (which whether those *teachers* do receive, or rather the master of that *academie*, upon that pretense, to his own use; I cannot tell.) If any gentleman, for instance, would learn to *dance*; he must learn it before he comes there, or after he is gone, or from some other dancing-master; not from him that in the *academie*, sustains that title. And, of these teachers in the *academie*, scarce any of a higher character than a *valet-de-chambre*. And, if such an one, who (for instance) hath waited on his master in one or two campagnes, and is able perhaps to *copy* the *draught* of a *fortification* from another paper; this is called *mathematicks*; and, beyond this (if so much) you are not to expect. And though, in all the *academies*, they have Masters of *dancing*, *fencing*, *designing*, *musick* and *mathematicks*; yet these are

only so many tricks to draw money from young gentlemen ; not that teaching is expected from them, at least, not to any purpose. And, if it be so there (as we have reason to believe from those who have seen it;) we have little encouragement to hope better from our new *académie*, than the pattern they follow.

But *riding the great horse* is the *bait*, to induce our *nobility* and *gentry*; And, the expedient for putting-off the *great house* to good advantage. For, if that fail: and the academy be seated somewhere else, and not at this *great house*; and another be made the governor, and not this *projector*; the plot is spoiled.

And, if that be the case, let it be pursued bare-faced: and not embarrassed with all those other things. As if a gentleman might not have the opportunity of *riding the great horse*, without being engaged to pay for all those other things, though he never learn them, nor have occasion so to do.

But this *bait* which is to hook-in somewhat else, is so placed, as that it may evidently appear to be but a *bait*. For his *forty boys*, (for whom this education, for *three years*, is pretended to be designed,) are to be from 14 to 17 years of age during which time, they are (for the most part) neither of *age* enough, nor *strength* enough, to manage the *great horse*. And if any, at that age, chance to be *strong* enough, 'tis cautiously expressed, how far he may *have liberty* (with *leave of the house*) for *dancing, fencing, and riding the great horse*, during the *last year*: or, how far those *teachers* shall be obliged to *teach* him.

So that, such as are fit for that exercise, are not to expect to be taught *gratis*; but must, if they learn at all, be content to learn (independent of this constitution) at such *rates* as they and the *teacher* can *agree* (being more than 17 years of age).

Now this may be done already; without his *académie*, for some, no doubt, may be found in *London* able to teach (and, when it shall again become fashionable, it may turn to good account.) Or, if in *London* there be not teachers enough; we shall have Frenchmen come over to us, for their own advantage, when it shall become fashionable. It is not therefore for want of *teachers*, that the great horse is not mounted; but because it is not yet become *fashionable* with *us*; however it be in *France*.

Nor is there any advance, towards riding the great horse, (from this constitution,) save only to his *forty boys*. And, how faint that is, we see.

Upon the whole matter, I leave it to the prudence of any considering

person; How far we may depend upon these extravagant proposals, which undertake that a boy of 14 years old, shal, *in three years*, be taught, *Greek, Latin, French, History, Chronology, Geography, Astronomy, Geometry, Navigation, Arithmetick, and Merchants Accounts*, besides *Dancing, Fencing and Riding the Great Horse*. Certainly he must have but a little of each. However; it makes a fine *shew*; whatever be the *performance*. For which we be perfectly at his mercy (without further provision) how well he will please to use us.

He seems to lay weight on this, that his *forty boys* shal all be lodged in *one* great house. Which minds me of what I have been told, by a credible person; what influence the *academies* in *France* have had, in debauching the nobility and gentry there; in fact vices as I am not willing to name, because I would not have them copied. How just those complaints are, I cannot tell (having never been amongst them): but, that there are greivous complaints of this kind, I am told is too true. I onely mention it, as a caution to our gentry, how they expose their sons to the methods of foreign education; least they find cause to repent it, when the rooting of foreign vices makes it too late. As to our own, I wish it rather be *prevented*, than *complained* of, too late.

'Tis more advisable, that *forty boys* be lodged at home, with their friends or parents, who are more concerned to inspect their morals; (and, where they may be attended by so many, of such teachers, as they shal have occasion for; or may repair to schools already provided for that purpose :) than, that they be all thrust together into one house, under the sole inspection of one man. Of who's care and conduct for their moralities (or for his own) we have no security.

I shal not trouble myself to say much of the *fund* projected, for the endowment of this projector, which is so unreasonable as not to need an answer. That there may not be a scrip of paper printed, be it never so small, but for what he must be payd a *shilling*: though it be no more but *such an house is to be lett*: or *such a shew is to be seen*; (which are instances which himself gives,) and, if it be more than *one* sheet or *piece* of paper, then *five shillings* at least: if more than *five* sheets, then *ten shillings*: and so forward to an *hundred* sheets, or more. For every sheet or piece of paper, so many shillings, as often as such book is printed or reprinted. (That is; if I have a book to be printed of an *hundred* sheets I must give him *five pounds*; if of two *hundred* sheets, I must give him *ten pounds*. And so onward in like proportion.)

And the printer or bookseller concerned, must *come in person* (perhaps *from York to London*) for his *imprimatur*; for every such *scrip* of paper to be printed.

I will not trouble myself to compute, what this may amount to. But certainly, 'twill be a sufficient *recompense*, for his *great house*; and a sufficient trouble *to so many* thousand persons, as are concerned in the business of *writing* and *printing*.

And all this, to no purpose. For he is not so much [as] to *read* what he is thus to *license*; (but onely the title,) yet this must serve in lieu of all other licensing.

I am rather for protecting the *authors* and *buyers* of books, in all the parts of *sound learning*, and *usefull knowledge*, (which may be reasonably thought to comprehend every subject of the realm) from paying *tribute* to a *great horse*.

Yet, if any gentleman be desirous to learn *riding the great horse*, (and are willing to be at the charge of it;) I would not discourage them therein: but am content that they apply themselves to this new *projector*, (or to whom else they shal think fit,) for that purpose. And so, for *tilting*, *tournaments*, *running at the ring*, and such other *gallantries*, which were heretofore in fashion; but are now so much disused, as other *exercises* on the *great horse*.

Nor would I be against it, if some other, (without charging the publike) would undertake to teach the mysteries of *hunting* and *hawking*, (with other *cyngeticks*, &c.) which are things affected by some gentlemen.

And, if some other would teach, in like manner, the *breeding*, *feeding*, and *employing*, the *horse*, the *cow*, the *sheep*, &c.

And yet another, for *plowing*, *sowing*, *reaping*, &c.

And another, for *threshing*, *mauling*, *brewing*, *baking*, &c. which are all things fit for some gentlemen to understand.

And the like for the imployments of *smiths*, *carpenters*, *stone-cutters*, *masons*, and other usefull *trades*, which are things fit to be known and are of more use to the publike, than *riding the great horse*.

But I do not think it proper, that the publike should be charged with erecting *academies* for each of these: no more than for teaching to drink *wine*, *ale*, *coffee*, *tea*, *chocolat*, &c.

For which (when they are in fashion) there will be, in particular, teachers enough (for their own interest;) without erecting (at the *publike charge*) *academies* for that purpose. And which rather stand in need of laws for *restraining* and *regulating* (such fashionable

things) than encouragement. And the like would be for the *great horse*, when it shal again become fashionable. Those gentlemen, who shal be fond of it, will find no want of *teachers* to instruct them. Like as in those more usefull pieces of knowledge, above mentioned; those who's interest it is to *learn*, do (at their own charge) provide *teachers*.

To conclude therefore; there is no reason to charge the *whole nation*, with so *troublesome* and *chargeable* a tribute to the *great horse*; or to erect (at the publike charge) an *academie* for that purpose: whereas all the *ends* pretended for it, are as well (or better) provided for; except that of *making the projector rich*.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE FORMER DISCOURSE.

January 170^o₁.

Since my writing the foregoing discourse (about November last,) occasioned by Mr. Maydwell's proposals; printed and offered to the Members of Parliament which then was; and intended to be further pursued in a subsequent session of Parliament: in order to obtain an Act of Parliament, for settling a new *academy* (under his sole government) for *riding the great horse*, (and other fine things,) with a *fund* (for the support of it) by a *tax* on the nation: I understand, that he hath since *new-modeled* his proposals; (though I do not hear that his *new model* is yet printed; but in manuscript only.)

His *new academy*, is shrunk into a *grammar-school*; under the government of a great number of the *great men* of the nation, (that the thing may *look great*;) but, of which he is to be *master* durring his life. For the instructing *forty boys* from 13 to 17 years of age,) in the *Latin, Greek* and French languages; with *arithmetick*, and the use of the *globes*. Out of which (after a certain time) *ten* are to be chosen yearly, to be sent, part to the *universities*; part to the *royal navy*; with an allowance of 20£ a year to each, for *four years*, if they so long continue in the sayd universities or navy. Together with a *promise*, of founding *four fellowships* in one or both of the universities; and an *history-professor* in *Cambridge*.

Now though there be a multitude of *grammar-schools* throughout the nation, (and, many of them, well endowed) and a multitude of *fellowships* and *professors-places*, in both universities: yet, if any gentleman of a plentiful fortune, can (without prejudice to his own estate) *found* (out of his own revenue) another *school*, and more

fellowships and *professors-places*, in one or both the universities: I am not at all against such *benefaction*, but would promote it rather.

How far this gentleman is in a capacity (out of his own fortunes) so to do, I cannot tell: who neither know him, nor his estate. But (from those who pretend to know both, better than I do,) I am told that, instead of being a *benefactor to the publike*; the design is, that the *publike* may be a *benefactor to him*. And in order thereunto, that a *burden* be layd upon the *publike* to maintain *him* and his *school*.

For this end, he desires to have *the sole power of printing and publishing all advertisements (except those of the London Gazette) and notifications of estates in land, houses, and offices; and of all goods, and chattels to be lett bought or sold; and of all goods and chatels which may be lost, strayed, or stolen, or carried away; and of all carriers and coach bills; all bills for voyages; and all bills of auctions, games, prizes, fightings, plays, shews, (with this large et cetera) here enumerate the rest.*

And that *no other person whatsoever may print any of the sayd advertisements or bills, under penalty of (who knows what?) and that no other office of intelligence shal be allowed, but what is granted by the sayd Lewis Maydwell.*

How far some or all of these powers may reach, is hard to say; or, to what they do not reach. *None* (but he or the gazetteer,) may print a *royal proclamation*: for this is an *advertisement*, or *notification*, of some what to be, to be seen, or to be done (or not to be done,) at such a time or place.

No *register* may be kept, or court of *record*, (but by his leave,) for this is an *office of intelligence*. If *Poor Robin* have occasion to print an *almanack*; he must not tell us, that, on such a day, will be an eclipse of the sun; and on such another day, an eclipse of the moon: for this is a *notification* of a *sight to be seen*; and, for each of these *notifications*, he must forfeit, who knows how much? He must not give us an account of all (or most of) the *fares in England* (as is wont to be done in almanacks;) for, so many *fares*, are so many *notifications* of *goods and chatels to be bought and sold* on such a day at such a place; and so many forfeitures. He may not tell us *how far from York to London*; and, how many miles from stage to stage; nor, when it will be *high-water* at *London-Bridge*, at *Graves-end*, at *Portsmouth*: Nor, at what time K. William I, K. William II, K. William III, K. Henry VIII, began their reign: for all these are *notifications*. If a *pig*, or a *dog*, go astray at *York* or *New-castle*; he that *looseth* it, or he that *finds* it, must send to

London for leave, before he may have it *cryed* by the *common-cryer*: for this (though not Printed) is an *office of intelligence*; and must wait his *leisure* and pay his *price*. so that 'tis much cheaper to *loose the pig*; than to be at the trouble and charge to have him *cryed*. The *Clark of the Parliament* may not (without his leave) print a *list* of the *members of Parliament*: for this is a *notification of intelligence*. If, in the *title-page* of a book, we find, *London printed by A. B. and are to be sold by C. D. at such a sign in Paul's Churchyard*; this may pass for a *bill of auction*, notifying when such books may be had; and, by him that will give most. The *merchants* may not meet upon the *exchange* (without his leave) because this is an *office of intelligence*. Nor may the *post-office* disperse letters: for this is most certainly an *office of intelligence*. The *Post-man*, the *Post-boy*, and *Dyer's printed Letters* must give over. Nor must the *Speaker* print the *votes* of the House of Commons; but Mr. *Maydwell* only.

If it be sayd, many of these cases are not intended in those words: who shall tell us, what are, and what are not? If in all such cases (of which an hundred may happen every day) we must either pay in our own wrong what he will demand, or try a suit in law: so many suits at law, will be a greater plague upon the nation, than his *teaching 40 boys* will countervail.

And, when all is done, it may be a question, whether he that is to be *master* of this *school* during his life, do himself understand *Latin*, *Greek*, and the use of the *globes*: or (if at all) whether in such perfection as becomes a *school master* thus endowed: whatever his morals be. And why must nobody give *intelligence* or notification, but Mr. *Maydwell* onely?

Upon the whole matter; it is to be hoped, that the wisdom of the Parliament, will not think it advisable; to give the nation all this trouble, merely to enrich Mr. *Maydwell*, with so great a restraint of all others.

NOTES.

Page 271.—JOHN WALLIS was born in 1616, went up to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1632, and after some time became fellow of Queen's. He was ordained, and went to London in 1641, where he first became known by decyphering intercepted papers of the Royalists. In 1644 he became a Secretary of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. In 1649 he was named Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, and in 1658, by Cromwell's help, it is said, he defeated Dr. Zouch in a contest for the Keepership of the Archives. At the Restoration he, unlike most men, was confirmed in his offices, and was made Chaplain to the King. On the Commission in 1661 for reviewing the Book of Common Prayer, he was one of those nominated on the Presbyterian side, and had a great hand in drawing up exceptions against the Prayer Book. But he afterwards conformed to the Act of Uniformity. His collected Works were published by the University in three volumes fol. 1693-99. He was theologian as well as mathematician: he wrote also on teaching mutes to speak, and on English grammar. His controversy with Hobbes was long and embittered. The *Terrae-filius* seems to have constantly attacked him, as the foremost man of the Puritan party, with the greatest virulence; hypocrite, traitor, and schismatic, are common names for him: he will not hear of Hobbes' squaring the circle, 'quoniam ipse est caput rotundum, i.e. a notorious Round-Head.' His own account of himself is worth quoting:—'It hath been my Lot to live in a time wherein have been many and great Changes and Alterations. It hath been my endeavour all along, to act by moderate Principles, between the Extremities on either hand, in a moderate compliance with the Powers in being, in those places where it hath been my lot to live, without the fierce and violent animosities usual in such Cases, against all that did not act just as I did. And willing whatever side was upmost, to promote (as I was able) any good design for the true Interest of Religion, of Learning, and the publick good.' (*Langtoft*, p. clxix.).

An unpublished Life of Dr. Wallis by John Lewis, Minister of Margate, is in the Bodleian (MS. Rawl. C. 978). The B. M. has a transcript. Dr. T. Smith, of Magdalen, intended to write his life, and the long memorandum which was sent to him by Wallis, with a view to this, was printed by Hearne in the Preface to *Peter Langtoft's Chronicle*. Some Memoirs were also prefixed by his great grandson to a posthumous edition of his sermons, 1791.

Page 271.—The printed Proposals of Mr. Maidwell, preserved in MS. Ball. 1, 187, differ somewhat from Wallis' account of the two successive stages of the affair, but not so far as to make the document worth printing here.

Page 277.—It should have been mentioned that Edmund Boulton was a

Roman Catholic. The scheme for the Academe is said to be supported by 'persons of both religions.' Sir W. Alexander was also concerned in it.

Page 314.—A curious account of the rules which a tutor lays down for his pupil's conduct may be found in the 'Guardians Instruction' (1688) already quoted. Compare Denis Greenville's *Counsell and Directions* (1684).

Page 315.—The Royal Injunctions of 1535 ordered, at Cambridge at all events, that 'no one should thereafter read the Canon Law, nor should any degrees in that Law be conferred.' The order must have been operative at Oxford also, though Wood, in the *Fasti*, merely notes in 1535 and 1536 that no degrees in Canon Law were conferred, 'for Religious Houses being about this time dissolved, there occurs not a third or fourth part of Batchelors of the Canon or Civil Law (especially the former) as before.' The Commissioners sent by Henry VIII. to Oxford about the same time, report that they have 'in the place of the canon lecture, enjoined a civel lecture, to be rede in evere colege, hale, and in.' (Dr. Layton, in *Letters relating to the Suppression of Monasteries*, p. 71.)

The study had revived to some small extent about 1700. For a full account see Wordsworth, *Schol. Ac.* pp. 135-139, 142 n., 265; Bass Mullinger, *University of Cambridge*, I. 630; II. 7, 111. The ineffectual Letters Patent which were granted to Dr. Woodroffe in 1698 speak of the College which he is to erect as a place for the teaching, among other things, of *Civil and Canon Law*.

Page 316.—ROBERT PLOT, b. 1640, d. 1696, was of Magdalen Hall; Secretary of the Royal Society, 1682; first Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, 1683-90; Historiographer to James II, 1688. He has the reputation of being the first who planned a general Natural History of England. Two instalments of this were published, the *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, 1677, and of *Staffordshire*, 1679: besides smaller works.

Page 316.—There is some divergence between the *History of the Royal Society* by Bishop Sprat, and the account which Wallis gives, in the Memorandum printed by Hearne in his preface to *Langtoft*.

DR. WILHELM MUSGRAVE, b. about 1657, was fellow of New College; succeeded Dr. Plot as Secretary of the Royal Society 1684, 'and was sec. to the Philos. Convent. at Oxon,' M.B. 1685, M.D. 1689.

Page 316.—THOMAS WILLIS, of Christ Church, 'the most famous physician of his time,' b. 1621, d. 1675. He became M.B. 1646, in 1660 Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy, and soon afterwards M.D. In the *Lyceum Patavinum* he is described as 'recondita eruditione, et ignota hactenus cerebri demonstratione celebris:' but Wood remarks that, 'Whatsoever is anatomical in that book [the *Cerebri Anatome*, 1664 and 1667], the glory thereof belongs to R. Lower.' In *Oxonium Poema* his performances in Chemistry and Anatomy are celebrated, and his writings on Fermentation and Fevers, and on the Nerves.

Page 316.—DR. RICHARD LOWER, b. about 1631.—M.A. 1655, M.D. 1665, d. 1691. 'Entred upon the physic line, and practised that faculty under Dr. Tho. Willis, whom he helped, or rather instructed, in some parts of anatomy, especially when he was meditating his book *De Cerebro*.' He

practised the transfusion of blood. In 1666 he commenced practice in London, and there, especially after Dr. Willis' death in 1675, 'was esteemed the most noted physician in Westminster and London:' d. 1690. He is said to have discovered Astrop Wells, in Northamptonshire.

DR. EDWARD HANNES, Student of Christ Church, 1682. He 'entred on the physic line, and became very forward in that faculty.' He succeeded Plot as Professor of Chemistry. Later he became Court Physician, and was knighted.

Page 316.—JAMES KEILL, 'younger brother of John Keill the Newtonian, b. 1673, d. 1719, having studied medicine at Edinburgh and Leyden, read anatomical lectures at Oxford and also at Cambridge. His translation of Lemery's Course of Chemistry in 1698 introduced English chemists to the current theory of the relation of acids and alkalis.' (Wordsworth, *Sch. Ac.*)

Page 317.—ROBERT MORISON, a Scotchman, fought on the Royalist side in the Civil War: retired to France during the Commonwealth, and was employed by the Duke of Orleans. Charles II, who had seen him at Blois, made him Superintendent of the Royal Gardens, and first Director of the Botanical Garden at Oxford, and Professor, 1669. His chief work is *Plantarum Historia Universalis Oxoniensis* (Oxon. 1680), which led the way in the systematic arrangement of plants, but is said by Whewell to be borrowed in part from Caesalpinus. (*Hist. Induct. Sciences*, iii. 295-6. Wordsw. *Schol. Ac.* 203, 4.) He died 1683.

Page 317.—JACOB BOBART, the younger of that name. In 1690 he issued vol. ii. of *Plantarum Historia*. He was Keeper of the Physic Garden, and is sometimes styled Professor (e. g. in *Vertumnus*, 1713).

Page 318.—SIR JOHN BLENCOWE. Born 1642 at Marston St. Laurence, Northamptonshire. He was at Oriel: was M.P. for Brackley 1680, and supported the Government through that Parliament. He married Anne, daughter of Dr. Wallis, who, declining the Deanery of Hereford for himself, is said to have asked for promotion for Blencowe. 1696, he became a Baron of the Exchequer: 1697, was promoted to the Court of Common Pleas, and knighted. There are many stories of his oddities, and of his kindness. His son, John Blencowe, of Magdalen, learned the art of decyphering from Dr. Wallis. (Foss, *The Judges of England*, viii. 15-17.)

SIR CHARLES SHUGBOROUGH, seems to be the Sir C. Shuckborough or Shuckburgh of a Northamptonshire family, who was an M.P. for the county of Warwick and Master of the Buckhounds to the Queen: d. 1705.

Page 318.—DR. RICHARD BAYLIE was President of St. John's College, and Chaplain to Archbishop Laud. In 1635 he became Dean of Salisbury: he is said to have refused the See of Lichfield: d. 1666.

Page 319.—CHRISTOPHER CODRINGTON came up from Enfield to Christ Church; he was elected fellow of All Souls in 1690. He had an extraordinary reputation as poet, wit, and scholar, and not less for his unequalled skill in all accomplishments and manly exercises. At the siege of Namur, 1695, he so distinguished himself that the King at once made him Captain of the First Regiment of Foot Guards: and soon afterwards Governor of the Leeward Islands. This post he held till 1704: then lived in retirement and study, on his West Indian estates, till his death in 1710. Codrington

College, Barbadoes, and the Codrington Library at All Souls, were founded by him. (See especially Prof. Montagu Burrows' *Worthies of All Souls*, ch. xviii.)

Page 320.—Compare Oxford and Cambridge, in the days before Wallis' 'fifty or sixty years' of unequalled mathematical progress. Wallis writes thus of himself, about 1632, at Emmanuel: 'I had none to direct me what books to read, or what to seek, or in what Method to proceed. For Mathematicks (at that time, with us) were scarce looked upon as *Academical* studies, but rather *Mechanical*, as the Business of Traders, Merchants, Seamen, Carpenters, Surveyors of *Lands*, or the like; and perhaps some *Almanack-makers* in London.' (Hearne's *Langtoft*, pref. cxlvii.) And so F. Osborn, who died 1657;—he is speaking of Number and Measure:—'My memory reacheth the time, when the Generality of People thought the most useful *branches*, *Spells*, and her *Professors*, *Limbs of the Devil*; converting the Honour of *Oxford*, due for her (though at that time slender) proficiency in *this Study*, to her shame: Not a few of our then foolish *Gentry*, refusing to send their Sons thither, lest they should be smutted with the *Black Art*.' (*Advice to a Son*, p. 5.)

Page 320.—SETH WARD, b. 1617, was a scholar of Sidney College, Cambridge. In 1649 he became Astronomy Professor at Oxford, and in 1659 was elected President of Trinity; but next year had to make way for Hannibal Potter, ejected in 1648. He was made Dean, and in 1661 Bishop of Exeter: translated to Salisbury 1667. He is said to have borrowed from Oughtred the method of his *Idea Trigonometriæ*. Dr. W. Pope wrote his *Life*, 1697. A curiously attractive picture of his teaching is given in *Oxonium Poema* (p. 13):—

'Quando iterum vocem, et stillantia pectore mella
Excipiam? quando subter tua scrinia fusus,
Coelstes iterum formas, Numerosque latentes
Excutiam, et varias discam domitare Figuras?'

Aubrey says that in his lectures he would draw the figures in inks of different colours, to avoid the complexity of letters.

Page 320.—JOHN CASWELL, born 1655: a servitor of Wadham, 'taught the grounds of mathematics to young scholars, and afterwards settling himself in Hart-hall, carried on his faculty with great industry.' He wrote A brief (but full) Account of the Doctrine of Trigonometry both plain and spherical, Lond. 1689: published at the end of Dr. John Wallis' Treatise of Algebra. He was Professor of Astronomy 1709–1712.

Page 320.—DR. DAVID GREGORY was one of a family which produced many distinguished men. He is said to have been the first Professor in all Europe who illustrated the philosophy of Newton in any public academy. He became Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh in 1683, at the age of twenty-two. In 1690 he declined to take the test imposed on all members of the University, and, the next year, went to Oxford, as Savilian Professor of Astronomy. His most celebrated pupil was John Keil. (A. Bower, *History of the University of Edinburgh*.) See Hearne, ed. Doble, i. 90.

Page 323.—In 1673 the Royal Mathematical School was founded in Christ's Hospital, chiefly through the efforts of Clayton, Moore, Wren, and

Scarburgh. The King 'reserved as many of the boys as might be required for his own services,' especially for the navy. Pepys showed a keen interest in the school; he insisted on examining the boys, and enquiring into abuses. (See W. Trollope's *History of Christ's Hospital*.)

Page 324.—There is abundant proof that Acadēmy, as Wallis says, was the earlier pronunciation of the word.

'And from the golden principles read to you
In th' Athenian Academie; stand resolvde
For either fortune.'

(Massinger, *Beleeve as you list*, Act I. Sc. 1.—about 1631.)

'There is up of late

'The Academy, where the gallants meet.

What! to make legs? Yes, and to smell most sweet.'

(Ben Jonson, *Underwoods*, LXIII.—date at latest before 1637.)

'To this great Academy of Mankind
He ow'd his birth and Education.'

(*A Pindarick Ode*, p. 345, in *Oxf. & Camb. Miscellany*, about 1706.)

'He that had only talkt with him might find
A little Academy in his mind.'

(Cowley, *Elegy on Littleton*, ll. 343, 344.)

Page 324.—GRESHAM COLLEGE. See Burgon's *Life and Times of Sir T. Gresham*, vol. ii; Ward's *Lives of the Professors of Gresham College*; and especially *An Account of the Rise of Gresham College, as also of some late Endeavours for obtaining the Revival and Restitution of the Lectures there*, 1707. The chief excuse alleged for the utter uselessness of the College is the failure of its revenue derived from the Royal Exchange.

Page 329.—A history Professorship at Cambridge is also among Lord Macclesfield's Proposals, about 1714 (see *Collectanea Curiosa*). In 1724 George II. founded a Professorship of Modern History and Modern Languages in both Universities. At Oxford, Camden's Professorship of Ancient History dates from 1622.

The following Notice was issued by Nath. Bliss, Professor of Geometry, 1742-1765, and Astronomer Royal. A copy is preserved in Worcester College Library.

N. BLISS, M.A., *Savilian Professor of Geometry*, proposes to explain the Elements of the most useful Mathematical Sciences, at his House in *New College Lane*, in the following Classes or Courses.

I. ARITHMETICK *Vulgar* and *Decimal*, with its Application to Common Affairs, as well as to the other Parts of the Mathematicks.

II. The first *Six Books* with the *Eleventh* and *Twelfth* of EUCLID'S *Elements*.

III. ALGEBRA, wherein will be taught the Method of resolving the several kinds of *Equations*, illustrated by a great Variety of useful and curious Problems, as well *Arithmetical* as *Geometrical*.

IV. PLAIN TRIGONOMETRY, wherein will be shewn, the Construction of the *Natural Sines, Tangents, and Secants*, and the Table of *Logarithms*, as well of the *Natural Numbers*, as of the *Sines, Tangents, &c.*, with the Use of the *Logarithmic Tables* in the solution of the several Cases of *Plain Trigonometry*.

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THE END.

metry. To which will be added the *Practical* GEOMETRY, comprehending the Description and Use of *Instruments*, and the Manner of measuring *Heights, Distances, Surfaces, and Solids.*

V. SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY, with its use in the Resolution of the most common Problems of the *Sphere*; together with the Method of Projecting the several Cases *Stereographically.* To which will be added the full Description and Use of both the *Celestial* and *Terrestrial Globes*, and the Method of Solving the same Problems by them, which were solved by *Spheric Trigonometry.*

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It is proposed that the Number of *Scholars* in each of these *Classes* or *Courses* be not less than *Six*, or more than *Ten*; to whom he will read three Days in a Week, and not less than an Hour each Day, explaining the Propositions, and illustrating them with Examples, and such Observations, as the Matter shall require, until the Company apprehend and understand it: And each *Person* shall have full Liberty to propose such *Doubts* or *Scruples* as he pleases.

For the *Text* to be explain'd, and to give Occasion for necessary *Digressions*, a printed Book will be used, if there is any that is proper; in other Cases every *Scholar* shall have Liberty to transcribe his *MS. Notes*, if he pleases.

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