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Charles Gamble.

OXONIANA.

VOL. IV.



Remains of Beaumont Palace, 1867.

Printed for RICHARD PHILLIPS, Bridge Street.

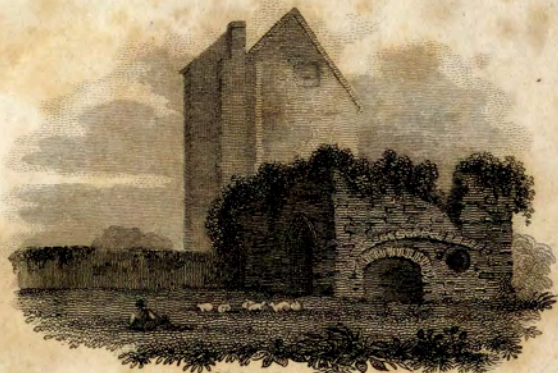
Blackfriars, London.

By Slatter & Munday, Oxford.

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FOURTH VOLUME.

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OXONIANA.

ANECDOTES BIOGRAPHICAL AND
MISCELLANEOUS.

I. WALTER MAPES.

WALTER MAPES, Archdeacon of Oxford, has been very happily styled the Anacreon of the eleventh century. He studied at Paris. His vein, says Warton,* was chiefly festive and satirical, and as his wit was frequently levelled against the corruptions of the clergy, his poems

* Hist. of English Poetry, Vol. I.

often appeared under fictitious names, or have been ascribed to others. The celebrated drinking ode of this genial archdeacon, has the regular returns of the Monkish rhyme: but they are here applied with a characteristic propriety, are so happily invented, and so humorously introduced, that they not only suit the genius but heighten the spirit of the piece. He boasts that good wine inspires him to sing verses equal to those of Ovid. In another Latin ode of the same kind, he attacks with great liveliness the new injunction of Pope Innocent, concerning the celibacy of the clergy; and hopes that every married priest, with his bride, will say a pater noster for the soul of one who had thus hazarded his salvation in their defence.

II. LONGLANDE, AUTHOR OF THE VISION
OF PIERCE PLOWMAN.

Robert Longlande, author of the poem called the *Vision of Pierce Plowman*, was a secular priest, and a fellow of Oriel Col-

lege. He flourished about the year 1350. This poem, says Warton,* contains a series of distinct visions, which the author imagines himself to have seen while he was sleeping, after a long ramble on Malverne hills, in Worcestershire. It is a satire on the vices of almost every profession; but particularly on the corruptions of the clergy, and the absurdities of superstition. These are ridiculed with much humour and spirit, couched under a strong vein of allegorical invention.

III. WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM. FROM HIS
LIFE, BY BISHOP LOWTH.

The peculiar and distinguishing characters of men are much better conceived, and more accurately marked, from little circumstances and incidents in private life, than from a long series of actions in a public station; these may raise in us a high

* Hist. of English Poetry.

idea of a great and good man, and strike us with a distant admiration of his abilities and his virtues; but it is by the former that we are introduced to his acquaintance, that we learn his particular turn, his temper, his humours, his failings, as well as his amiable qualities, and become in a manner intimate and familiar with him. I must acknowledge with much regret, that very few particulars relating to the private and domestic part of Wykeham's character, are transmitted down to us. The writers of that age are very few, and they have given us but a short and imperfect account even of the most important facts: such of them whom we may suppose to have had a nearer and perhaps a personal knowledge of him, which is the only foundation upon which the credit we give to more minute and circumstantial informations can safely be built, have done very little towards gratifying our curiosity in this respect.

However, not to omit whatever may be advanced upon reasonable evidence, we find him in his early youth distinguished

for his piety and his diligence; raising himself from a low condition by his abilities, his industry, and his fidelity; meriting the regard and encouragement of several worthy and eminent patrons; and at length raised to the highest stations by the favour of two of the greatest men that this nation has to boast of, Edward the Third and his son the Prince of Wales. We may well conclude from the constant course and quick progress of his rising fortune, that he was not deficient in any of those accomplishments, that generally lay open and smooth the way to success in the world; that he was a man of lively parts, of an engaging address, and an agreeable conversation; and that he had, in a great degree, that sort of natural penetration, which, assisted with some experience, is necessary to the attainment of a ready and sure knowledge of men and things. It is almost needless to observe, that one who was possessed with such a spirit of universal benevolence, must have been the best of masters, the kindest and most ge-

nerous patron, the most constant and affectionate friend; but all this we are not left to deduce by consequence; we have evident proofs of the largeness and warmth of his heart in every instance of this kind: we find the list of his friends, his officers, his domestics, almost invariably the same; all receiving in their turns, testimonies of his favour, and rewards of their services; never leaving him, nor ever deserted by him.

As to his public character he may be considered in two lights; as a statesman, and as a benefactor.

His genius for business was strong and universal; he was endowed by nature with a great capacity, and his industry had furnished him with a large stock of acquired qualifications, for the management of all sorts of affairs; with a just theory of law in all its branches, of the canon, the civil and common law; and a perfect knowledge of the languages, and the forms, which were made use of in practice. The monuments which remain of his acts in

this kind discover throughout evident marks of uncommon abilities; of a clear and exact comprehension of things, and the greatest care and precision in the execution. His skill in architecture seems to have been only one part of that various treasure of useful knowledge, which he had laid up in store for occasional application, and not the main fund upon which he proposed to raise his fortune: his first employments were of a very different kind, and he struck into this as a fair opportunity offered, prompted by the impulse of a ready genius, and the consciousness of his own sufficiency for the undertaking. The same apt and pliable genius turned itself to state affairs with the same ease, and with equal success. Edward the Third's opinion of him was fully justified; he proved an able, vigilant, indefatigable, and honest minister; and at the same time that he advanced daily in his master's favour, he grew in the esteem of the public. While he pursued with zeal and fidelity the interests of the king, he did not forget or disre-

gard the ease and happiness of the people; but was their constant advocate, and as far as the necessities of the state would permit, always preserved them from exactions and oppressions. In matters of doubt and difficulty he had a penetrating and sound judgment: he was easy of access, open and chearful in conversation, and ready in his answers to all that applied to him: his words were not unmeaning and evasive; but his performances were always answerable to his professions, and his actions kept pace with his promises. When he saw his two great friends, Edward the Third and the Prince of Wales, both together evidently declining and dying, and the whole power devolving into other hands, he had the courage, honour, and gratitude, to exert himself in behalf of those who could not protect him, in opposition to those who would in all probability soon have it in their power to destroy him; and this, as he must have foreseen, in effect brought upon him that malicious attack of his enemies, which served only in

the end to shew, that his integrity could stand the severest trial, and abide the strictest scrutiny; and to produce for the satisfaction of posterity those public testimonies of his honesty and uprightness, which we should otherwise have wanted. It is not to be wondered, that such experience of unmerited persecution should teach him a lesson of caution, and make him steady in the practice of it, in times of yet greater difficulty; when that uniform conduct of prudence and moderation, which from thenceforth distinguishes his public character, became equally expedient for the safety of his king and country, and for his own security.

We frequently hear of men, who, by the force of their genius, by their industry, or by their good fortune, have raised themselves from the lowest stations, to the highest degrees of honour, power, and wealth: but how seldom do we meet with those, who have made a proper use of the advantages which they have thus happily acquired, and considered them as deposited

in their hands by providence for the general benefit of mankind? In this respect Wykeham stands an uncommon and almost singular example of generosity and public spirit. By the time that he had reached the meridian of life, he had acquired great wealth; and the remainder of his days he employed, not in increasing it to no reasonable end, but in bestowing it in every way, that piety, charity, and liberality, could devise. The latter half of a long life he spent in one continued series of generous actions and great designs, for the good of his friends, of the poor, and of his country. His beneficence was ever vigilant, active, and persevering: it was not only ready to answer when opportunity called, but sought it out when it did not offer itself. No man seems to have tasted more sensibly the pleasure of doing good; and no man had ever a greater share of this exquisite enjoyment. The foundation of his colleges, the principal monuments of his munificence, was as well calculated for the real use of the public, and as judi-

iciously planned, as it was nobly and generously executed. Whatever Wykeham's attainments in letters were, he had at least the good sense to see, that the clergy, though they had almost engrossed the whole learning of that age, yet were very deficient in real and useful knowledge; beside that by the particular distresses of the times, and the havoc that several successive plagues had made, in all ranks of the people, but especially among the clergy, the church was at a loss for a proper supply of such as were tolerably qualified for the performance of the common service. It was not vanity and ostentation that suggested this design to him; he was prompted to it by the notorious exigence of the times, and the real demands of the public. The deliberation with which he entered upon it, and the constant attention with which he pursued it for above thirty years, shews how much he set his heart upon the success of his undertaking, and how earnestly he endeavoured to secure the effectual attainment of the end proposed;

the promotion of true piety and learning. In a word, as he was in his own time a general blessing to his country, in which his bounty was freely imparted to every object, that could come within the reach of his influence; so the memory of this great man merits the universal regard of posterity, as of one, whose pious and munificent designs were directed to the general good of mankind, and were extended to the latest ages.

IV. GROCYN.

William Grocyn was born in Bristol, and educated at Winchester College. He was admitted perpetual fellow of New College, in 1467; and presented by that society in 1479, to the rectory of Newton Longville, in Buckinghamshire. As he continued to reside at Oxford, he was chosen about the year 1483, Divinity Reader in Magdalen College. In the beginning of the year 1488, he travelled for his further improvement, into Italy; where he per-

*fect*ed himself in the Greek and Latin languages under Demetrius Chalcondylas, and Politian. On his return to Oxford, he took the degree of bachelor in divinity. He resided in Exeter College in 1491, and read a Greek lecture in the University. It seems he had Erasmus for his pupil or hearer, whom he most generously entertained for a considerable time. He read afterwards divinity lectures in St. Paul's Cathedral, at the request of Dr. Colet, dean of that church. Having resigned his rectory of Newton Longville, he was elected on the 17th of April, 1506, master of the collegiate church of All Saints, at Maidstone, in Kent; and never obtained any further preferment. He was so generous to his friends, that it is said he was obliged to pawn his plate to Dr. Young, then Master of the Rolls.

Grocyn was accounted one of the best scholars and most judicious divines in this kingdom of his time. He wrote a Latin epistle to Aldus Manutius, which is prefixed to Linacre's translation of "Proclus

de Sphæra," printed at Venice in 1494. He had undertaken jointly with other learned men a translation of Aristotle's works, but left it unfinished. Erasmus frequently mentions him with great and merited commendation. "There is nothing extant of William Grocyn," says he, "but one epistle, which is elaborate, acute, and good Latin; for he had so nice a taste that he would rather write nothing than write ill." He died in the beginning of the year 1522, and was buried in the choir of his church at Maidstone.

V. LINACRE.

Dr. Thomas Linacre, one of the most learned English physicians, was born and educated at Canterbury. He was selected fellow of All Souls College in 1484, and afterwards travelled into Italy, where he studied Greek under the most eminent men of those days. Entering into holy orders, he was presented in 1509 to the rectory of

Mersham, which he resigned within a month. He was installed the same year into a prebend of Wells, and in the year 1518 into another in the church of York. He died October 20, 1524, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. The learned Dr. Freind speaks very highly of the purity of his Latin style; "any one," says he, "in perusing the preface of the fourteen books concerning the method of cure, without knowing at the same time that it was a translation from Galen, would, perhaps, from the exactness and propriety of the style, guess it to be written in a classical age."

Linacre translated Proclus's Sphere, and dedicated it to his royal pupil, Prince Arthur; informing his highness in the dedication, that if he wished to be acquainted with the original Greek, there were now to be found among his countrymen, those who could assist him in the attainment of that language, "in qua omnis humanitatis monumenta sunt condita." The act which incorporates the college of physicians, of

which he was the first president, calls him physican to the King.

Dr. Knight informs us, that he was a prebendary of St. Stephen's Westminster; and bishop Tanner writes, that he was also rector of Wigan, in Lancashire.

VI. CARDINAL WOLSEY.—HIS LECTURES.

This great man founded the following lectures in Oxford: 1, Theology; 2, Civil Law; 3, Physic; 4, Philosophy; 5, Mathematics; 6, the Greek language; 7, Rhetoric and Humanity. But these lectures, "are now, alas!" says Dr. Fiddes*, "no where to be found, nor so much as the ruins or any scattered remains of them, unless in the hands of those persons to whom the profit was least intended by the founder. In short they were swallowed up in the ruins of that great man, and in the devas-

* Life of Cardinal Wolsey.

tation which after his fall was made of things appropriated to pious uses. Whence it appears, that whatever salaries he paid these lecturers, yet he never settled any estate upon the lectureships by deed; which perhaps was observed by Archbishop Laud, who happily by such a deed preserved his Arabic lecture from falling a sacrifice."*

We have the following character of Cardinal Wolsey in Lloyd's British Worthies:

"His ambition gave him the opportunity to increase his parts; he was as pregnant at Ipswich-school, as he was promising in Magdalen College; where he was batchelor of arts at 15 years of age, and therefore called the boy-bachelor; his industry and parts advanced him to a command over

* The stipend of the Arabic lecture was forty pounds a year, charged upon the lands called Budd's Pastures, an estate of the Archbishop's, in the parish of Bray, in Buckinghamshire, which was settled on the University for that purpose. On that unfortunate prelate's death, it was seized by the sequestrators, but through the exertions of Pococke, the professor, and the interest of Sclden, it was again restored.

noblemen of the Marquis of Dorset's family, as school-master; as his policy promoted him to an imperiousness over kings in the quality of statesman. The first step to greatness in a scholar, is relation to a nobleman: the best education for the court, is in the palace. Nature made him *capable*, the school and University made him a *scholar*; but his noble employment made him a *man*. At Oxford he read books, at my lord's he read men, and observed *things*: his patron's two parsonages bestowed upon him, was not so great a favour as the excellent principles instilled into him; he being not more careful to instruct and educate the young-men, than their father was to tutor him: his bounty makes him rich, and his recommendations potent: his interest went far, his money farther. Bishop Fox was secretary to King Henry the Seventh, and he to Bishop Fox; the one was not a greater favourite of the King's than the other was his; as one that brought him a *head* capable of all observations, and a *spirit* above

all difficulties. Others managed the *affairs* of England, Wolsey undertook its *interest*: his correspondence was good *abroad*; his observations close, deep and continued at *home*: he improved what he knew, and bought what he knew not. Being a master of so happy a reservedness, as to what he understood not, that in all those variety of things that tried his *parts*, he never came under the reproof of Megabyses, to whom Apelles said: 'whilst thou was silent, thou seemedst to be somebody, but now there is not the meanest boy that grindeth oaker, but he laugheth at thee.' And as he was reserved in his speech, so he was moderate in his carriage, till the success of lesser actions fleshed him for greater.

Too suddain prosperity in the beginning undoeth us in the end: while we expect all things flowing upon us at first, we remit our care, and perish by neglecting. Every head cannot bear wine, nor every spirit a fortune: success eats up circumspection. How many a man had ended better, if he

had not begun so well?—*Ego et Rex meus* was good grammar for Wolsey, a schoolmaster; but not for the cardinal, a statesman. To be humble to superiors, is *duty*; to equals, is *courtesy*; to inferiors, is *nobleness*; and to all, *safety*; it being a virtue that for all her lowliness commandeth those souls it stoops to.”

VII. ARCHBISHOP WARHAM.

Of this munificent prelate, the friend and patron of Erasmus, there is an original portrait by Holbein at Lambeth. Archbishop Parker entailed it on his successors. It was stolen in the civil war, but repurchased and restored by Juxon.

Warham gave some land to New College. He wainscotted the hall, and presented some books to the library belonging to that society, of which he had been a fellow.

In delineating his character, Erasmus concludes by saying: “*Quod vere regium est neminem a se demittebat tristem.*”—In

one particular his conduct was truly noble, and worthy of royalty itself; he was never known to dismiss any one from his presence with any reason to be dissatisfied with the reception he had met with.

Erasmus, in his preface to Jerom, says, amongst other things, of Warham, that he used to wear plain apparel, that once, when Henry VIII. and Charles V. had an interview, Wolsey took upon him to set forth an order, that the clergy should appear splendidly dressed in silk or damask; and that Warham alone, despising the Cardinal's commands, came in his usual clothes. He died in 1532.

VIII. SIR THOMAS MORE.

In 1497, Sir Thomas More was admitted into Canterbury College, on the site of which, part of Christ Church now stands. “His poems were acute, his speeches pure and copious, his Latin elegant; yet his head was knotty and logical: his diet was temperate, his apparel plain, his nature

tractable and condescending (though very discerning) to the meanest men's counsel; his virtues solid, not boasted. In a word, the foundation of his life was as low as the building was to be high."

— "His ability set him on the council-table, his integrity placed him in the exchequer: his services promoted him to the dutchy of Lancaster; his dexterity and prudence made him the King's bosom friend, and his familiar all his spare hours; whose questions in every art and science were not more useful, than Sir Thomas his answers were satisfactory. His advice was his majesty's and his queen's oracles in counsel; his discourse was their recreation at table. He was not more delightful to the king at court, than he was serviceable to him in appeasing tumults, &c. in the city. He was the king's favourite at Whitehall, and the people's darling at Westminster, where he was speaker as well with the unanimous consent of the one, as with the approbation of the other; and between both, impartial, equally careful of preroga-

tive and privileges; neither awed from right by power, nor flattered with popularity. He declined foreign services with as much dexterity as he managed domestic ones. He served the King faithfully, but trusted him not, as one that enjoyed and suspected fortune; saying, *if his head would win King Henry a Castle in Wales, it would off.*"*

XII. LATYMER.

William Latymer was once school-fellow with the excellent Sir Thomas More; and became fellow of All Soul's College in the year 1489. After travelling into Italy, he settled for a time at Padua, where he greatly improved himself, especially in Greek. Returning to England, he was incorporated Master of Arts at Oxford, November 18, 1513; and soon afterwards had for his pupil Reginald Pole, afterwards

* Lloyd's British Worthies.

Cardinal, and Archbishop of Canterbury, by whose interest he obtained the rectories of Saintbury and Weston-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire, and a Prebend in the church of Salisbury. He had the honour of being one of those who taught the learned Erasmus Greek at Oxford, and assisted him in the second edition of his New Testament. He died very old, about September 1545, and was buried in the chancel of his church of Saintbury. He was one of the greatest men of that age, a master of all sacred and profane learning, but never published any thing, so that there are only a few letters of his to Erasmus extant. That glory of his age styles Latymer, an excellent divine, conspicuous for his integrity; and praises his candour and more than virgin modesty. Leland celebrates his eloquence, judgment, piety, and generosity.

X. BARKLAY, AUTHOR OF THE "SHIP OF FOOLS."

Barklay was educated at Oriel College, accomplished his academical studies by travelling, and was appointed one of the priests, or prebendaries, of the college of Saint Mary Ottery, in Devonshire. Afterwards he became a Benedictine Monk of Ely Monastery; and at length took the habit of the Franciscans at Canterbury.

He temporised with the changes of religion; for he possessed some church-preferments in the reign of Edward the Sixth. He died, very old, at Croydon, in Surry, in the year 1552.

In his "Ship of Fools," he ridicules the reigning vices and follies of every rank and profession, under the allegory of a ship freighted with fools of all kinds. The title promises much character and pleasantry; but we shall be disappointed, if we expect to find the foibles of the crew of our ship touched by the hand of the au-

thor of the Canterbury Tales, or exposed in the rough yet strong manner of Pierce Plowman.*

XI. LELAND. EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM DR. HICKES TO DR. CHARLETT, DATED AUG. 26, 1712.

“ I have received the VIIIth. Vol. of Leland, and now give you most hearty thanks for the whole set of the Itinerary. Great use may be made of them by English antiquaries, and other readers for diversion. But to me they are not more useful or diverting upon any account than to observe the uncertainty of human affairs in the rise and fall of families, and the beginning, growth, and decay of towns, and for that reason I delight to read them, as an English commentary upon vanity of vanities, all is vanity.”

* Warton's Hist. of Engl. Poetry.

XII. PETER MARTYR AND HIS WIFE AT CH. CH.

A. Wood has the following acrimonious observations on Peter Martyr's settling with his wife at Christ Church.—“ With him also settled his beloved wife Katharine, as the wife of Dr. Richard Cox did about the same time with him in the Dean's lodgings, being the first woman, as 'twas observed, that resided in any college or hall in Oxon. By whose example it was not only permitted that any canon beside might marry if he pleased, but also a head of a Coll. or Hall, whereby other women or idle housewives were tolerated (if the said head allowed it) to serve in them. Which act (beside their permitting of bawling children to come among them) was looked upon as such a damnable matter, by the R. Catholics and others too, that they usually stiled them concubines.*”

* Ath. Oxon. Vol. I. 139.

Martyr's wife was buried in the Cathedral Church, "near the place where S. Frideswide's reliques had been reposed; but four years after, or thereabouts, [in 1556] her body was taken up, thrown out of the church with scorn, and buried in a dung-hill; but when Q. *Elizabeth* came to the crown, the body was taken up again and reburied, with the remains of S. Frideswyde. This circumstance occasioned the following Epitaph to be written: *Hic requiescit Religio cum Superstitione.*"*

XIII. BISHOP JEWEL.—HIS EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY.

This prelate had a most wonderful memory. He could exactly repeat whatever he had written, after once reading. During the ringing of the bell, he committed to his memory a repetition sermon, and pronounced it without hesitation. His

* History and Antiquities of Oxford.

custom was, to write the heads of his discourses, and imprint them so firmly upon his mind, that he used to say, "if ten thousand people were quarrelling or fighting all the while he was preaching yet they could not put him out." In order to try him, Dr. Parkhurst having proposed to him, some of the most difficult and barbarous words out of a Calendar; and John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, forty Welsh, Irish, and foreign words; he, after once or twice reading, and a little recollection, repeated them all by heart, backward and forward. In the year 1563, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, having read to him, out of Erasmus's Paraphrase, the last clauses of ten lines confused, and imperfect on purpose, he setting silent awhile, and covering his face with his hand, immediately rehearsed all those broken parcels of sentences, the right way and the contrary, without hesitation. He professed to teach others this art, and taught it his tutor Dr. Parkhurst, at

Zurich; who, in the space of twenty-eight days, and only by spending an hour a day, learned all the twenty-eight chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, so perfectly, that he could repeat any verse; knowing at the same time what went before and what followed. He died in 1571.

XIV. SIR THOMAS POPE.

The following is the character of Sir Thomas Pope, as drawn by Mr. Thomas Warton.

“He appears to have been a man eminently qualified for business; and although not employed in the very principal departments of state, he possessed peculiar talents and address for the management and execution of public affairs. His natural abilities were strong, his knowledge of the world deep and extensive, his judgment solid and discerning. His circumspection and prudence in the conduct of negotiations entrusted to his charge, were equalled by his fidelity and perseverance. He is a conspicuous

instance of one, not bred to the church, who, without the advantages of birth and patrimony, by the force of understanding and industry, raised himself to opulence and honourable employments. He lived in an age when the peculiar circumstances of the times afforded obvious temptations to the most abject desertion of principle; and few periods of our history can be found, which exhibit more numerous examples of occasional compliance with frequent changes. Yet he remained unbiassed and uncorrupted amid the general depravity. Under Henry the Eight, when on the dissolution of the monasteries, he was enabled by the opportunities of his situation, to enrich himself with their revenues, by fraudulent or oppressive practices, he behaved with disinterested integrity; nor does a single instance occur upon record which impeaches his honour. In the succeeding reign of Edward the Sixth, a sudden check was given to his career of popularity and prosperity; he retained his original attachment to the catholic religion; and on that

account lost those marks of favour or distinction which was so liberally dispensed to the sycophants of Somerset, and which he might have easily secured by a temporary submission to the reigning system. At the succession of Mary he was restored to favour; yet he was never instrumental or active in those measures of that Queen which disgrace our annals. He was armed with discretionary powers for the suppression of heretical innovations; yet he forbore to gratify the arbitrary demands of his begotted mistress to their utmost extent, nor would he participate in forwarding the barbarities of her bloody persecutions. In the guardianship of the Princess Elizabeth, the unhappy victim of united superstition, jealousy, revenge, and cruelty, his humanity prevailed over his interest; and he less regarded the displeasure of the vigilant and unforgiving Queen, than the claims of injured innocence. If it be his crime to have accumulated riches, let it be remembered that he consecrated a part of those riches, not amid the terrors

of a death bed, nor in the dreams of old age, but in the prime of life, and the vigour of understanding, to the public service of his country; that he gave them to future generations, for the perpetual support of literature and religion."*

XV. RICHARD HOOKER.

Hooker, in his Ecclesiastical Polity, after having refuted the puritanical and absurd objections which have been made against the antiphonal singing as performed in our cathedrals, concludes that subject with the following animated and beautiful passage: "And shall this inforce us to banish a thing which all Christian churches in the world have received; a thing which so many ages have held; a thing which the most approved councils and laws have so often times ratified; a thing which was never found to have any inconvenience in

* Life of Sir Thomas Pope.

it; a thing which always heretofore the best men, and wisest governours of God's people, did think they never could commend enough; a thing which, as Basil was persuaded, did both strengthen the meditation of those holy words which are uttered in that sort, and serve also to make attentive, and to raise up the hearts of men; a thing whereunto God's people of old did resort with hope and thirst, that thereby especially their souls might be edified; a thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, stirreth up fragrant desires and affections correspondent unto that which the words contain; allayeth all kind of base and earthly cogitations, banisheth and driveth away those evil secret suggestions, which our invincible enemy is always apt to minister; watereth the heart to the end it may fructify; maketh the virtuous in trouble full of magnanimity and courage; serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and heavy accidents, which befall men in this present life. To conclude, so fitly accordeth with

the apostle's own exhortation, speak to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, making melody and singing to the Lord in your hearts; that surely there is more cause to fear lest the want thereof be a maim, than the use a blemish to the service of God.*"

XVI. RICHARD HAYDOCK.

The following curious account of Richard Haydock, who pretended to preach in his sleep, is taken from Stow's Chronicle, continued by Howe's, sub anno 1605.

Richard Haydocke, of New Colledge in Oxford, a professed phisition, pretended to preach in his sleep, and having an imperfection in his usuall or dailie speech, yet by his nightlie practise in his private chamber, hee attained a very good delivery of his minde, and caried himselfe so couningly, that hee would often seeme in

* Eccl. Polity, B. V. sect. 39.

his private chamber to preach in his sleepe. And being divers times heard by such as were neere him, who, though they called or spake unto him never so oft or earnestly: yea, though they stirred, or pulled him by the hands and feete, &c. yet would he make noe mauner of answer at all, but persist smothly on, keeping his countenance, whereupon his fame was spread throughout the land, by the name of the sleeping preacher: at last the King commaunded him to be brought to the court, where his majestie sate up the most part of the night, attending the event, and at length, the seeming sleeper began to pray; then pronounced a text, made his division of his text: and applying it to his purpose, for in his preaching, he used to envay against the Pope, against the crosse in baptisme, and against the last canons of the Church of England; and, having ended his sermon, seemed to continue sleeping: his majestie having throughly observed what he hadde there heard and seene, departed to his lodging, and within few

days after called the sayd Haydocke before him; after some conference, the King in his princely wisdome discovered all his drifts and practise. The offender being noe way able to justifie himselfe acknowledged his abuse unto God, to his Majestie, and the world, and humblie besought mercy of his Majestie; the King most graciously pardoned him conditionly, that in al places he acknowledg, and confesse his offence, because the people greatly supposed, and many verily believed, his nocturnall preaching was either by inspiration or by vision.

And upon May-day the said Haydocke came to Lambeth, and asked particuler forgiveness, of the most reverend father in God, Richard Bancroft, Lorde Arch-bishoppe of Canterbury.

Words of the sayd sleeping preacher confessing: copied by the originall of his own hand:

I doe in the naked simplicity of a thankful and most penitent hart ingeniously confesse, and acknowledge, that this use of

my nocturnall discourse, seeming to be in a sound and deep sleepe, when in deed I was waking, and hadde perfect sence of that I conceived, and spoke, then when by day I attempted the same, was from the beginning, a voluntary thing done with knowledge, upon a discovery in my selfe of a greater ability and freedome of invention, memory, and speech, in that milde, quiet, and silent repose of the night; then in the day time I found."

XVII. DR. JOHN RAINOLDS, PRESIDENT
OF C. C. C.

"He was a person of prodigious reading and doctrine, and the very treasury of erudition; and what Tully spoke of Pompey's noble exploits in war, that they could not be matched by the valiant acts of all the Roman commanders in one year, nor in all years by the prowess of one commander; so it may be truly said of Jewell, Hooker, and this our author Rainolds; that they could not be paralleled by the students of

all countries, brought up in one college, nor the students in all colleges, born in one county. The two former mainly opposed the enemies of the doctrine, the third, of the discipline of the Church of England, with like happy success; and they were all three in several kinds very eminent if not equal. As Jewell's fame grew from the Rhetoric Lecture, which he read with singular applause, and Hooker's from the Logic, so Rainolds from the Greek, in C. C. Coll.—The truth is, he was most prodigiously seen in all kind of learning, and had turned over all writers profane, ecclesiastical, and divine, all the councils, fathers, and histories of the church. He was also most excellent in all tongues, of a sharp and nimble wit, of mature judgment, indefatigable industry, exceeding therein Origen, named Adamantius, and so well seen in all arts and sciences, as if he had spent his whole time in each of them."*

* Ath. Oxon. Vol. I. p. 339.

XVIII. LIFE OF SIR THOMAS BODLEY, BY
HIMSELF.

1. I was born at Exeter in Devonshire, March 2, 1544, descended both by father and mother of worshipful parents. My father in the time of Queen Mary, being noted and known to be an enemy to popery, was so cruelly threatened and so narrowly observed, by those that maliced his religion, that for the safeguard of himself and my mother, who was wholly affected as my father, he knew no way so secure as to fly into Germany.

2. My father fixed his abode in the city of Geneva; where, as far as I remember, the English church consisted of some hundred persons. I was at that time of twelve years of age, but through my father's cost and care, sufficiently instructed to become an auditor of Chevallerius in Hebrew, of Beroaldus in Greek, of Calvin and Beza in Divinity, and of some other professors in that University (which was

newly then erected) besides my domestic teachers in the house of Philibertus Sarcenus, a famous physician in that city, with whom I was boarded, where Robertus Constantinus, that made the Greek Lexicon, read Homer to me.

3. In the first of Queen Elizabeth, my father returned, and settled his dwelling in the city of London. It was not long after that I was sent away from thence to the University of Oxford, recommended to the teaching and tuition of Doctor Humphrey. In the year 1563, I took the degree of Batchellor of Arts; within which year I was chosen Probationer of Merton College, and the next year ensuing, fellow. Afterwards, in the year 1565, by special persuasion of some of my fellows, and for my private exercise, I undertook the public reading of a Greek Lecture in the same college hall, without requiring or expecting any stipend for it: nevertheless it pleased the fellowship of their own accord to allow me soon after four marks by the year, and

ever since to continue the lecture to that college.

4. In the year 1566, I proceeded Master of Arts, and read for that year in the School-streets, natural philosophy. After which time, within less than three years space, I was won by entreaty of my best affected friends to stand for the proctorship, to which I and my colleague were quietly elected in the year 1569, without any competition or counter-suit of any other.* After this for a long time, I supplied the office of University Orator, and bestowed my time in the study of certain faculties, without any inclination to profess any one above the rest; insomuch as at last I waxed desirous to travel beyond the seas; for

* His colleague was John Bereblock, of Exeter College. The office of proctor was open to public canvass and contested election till the year 1629, when the *Caroline Cycle* was introduced, which proportioned the office, to the different colleges, and made the election to it private and domestic.

attaining to the knowledge of some special modern tongues, and for the increase of my experience in the managing of affairs; being wholly then addicted to employ myself and all my cares in the public service of the state.

5. After my return in the year 1585, I was employed by the Queen to the King of Denmark, and to the German Princes: next, to Henry the Third, King of France; after this, in 88, for the better conduct of her Highness affairs in the provinces united, I was thought a fit person to reside in those parts, and was sent thereupon to the Hague in Holland; where, according to the contract that had formerly passed between her Highness and the States, I was admitted for one of their council of estate, taking place in their assemblies next to Count Maurice, and yielding my suffrage in all that was proposed. During all that time, what approbation was given of my painful endeavours by the Queen, by the lords in England, by the states of the country there, and

by all the English soldiery, I refer it to be notified by some other relation.

6. I received from her Majesty many comfortable letters of her gracious acceptance of my diligence and care; and among the lords of the council had no man more to friend, than was the Lord Treasurer Burleigh. For when occasion had been offered of declaring his conceit as touching my service, he would always tell the Queen (which I received from herself and some other ear-witnesses) that there was not any man in England so meet as myself to undergo the office of the secretary. And sithence his son, the present Lord Treasurer, had signified unto me in private conference, that when his father first intended to advance him to that place, his purpose was withal to make me his colleague: but that the daily provocations of the Earl of Essex were so bitter and sharp against him, and his comparisons so odious when he put us in a balance, as he thought thereupon he had very great reason to use his best means,

to put any man out of hope of raising his fortune, whom the earl with such violence, to his extreme prejudice, had endeavoured to dignify.

7. When I had well considered how ill it did concur with my natural disposition, to become or to be counted, either a stickler or partaker in any public faction; how well I was able, by God's good blessing, to live of myself, if I could be contented with a competent livelihood; I resolved thereupon to possess my soul in peace all the residue of my days, to take my farewell of state-employments, and so to retire me from the court.

8. Now although after this, by her Majesty's direction, I was often called to the court by the now Lord Treasurer, then secretary, and required by him, and also divers times since, by order from the King, to serve as ambassador in France, and to negotiate in other very honourable employments, yet I would not be removed from my former final resolution; but have

continued at home my retired course of life, which is now, methinks, to me as the greatest preferment the state can afford.

9. This I must confess of myself, that though I did never repent me yet of my often refusals of honourable offers, in respect of enriching my private estate; yet somewhat more of late I have blamed myself and my nicety that way, for the love that I bear to my reverend mother, the University of Oxford, and to the advancement of her good, by such kind of means as I have since undertaken.

10. Having examined what course I might take, I concluded at the last to set up my staffe at the library door; being thoroughly persuaded, that in my solitude and surcease from the common-wealth affairs, I could not busie myself to better purpose than by reducing that place (which then in every part lay ruined and waste) to the public use of students.

11. For the effecting whereof, I found myself furnished in a competent proportion,

of such four kinds of aids, as unless I had them all, there was no hope of good success. For without some kind of knowledge, as well in the learning modern tongues, as in sundry other sorts of scholastic literature; without some purse ability to go through with the charge; without very great store of honourable friends to further the design, and without special good leisure to follow such a work, it could but have proved a vain attempt and inconsiderate.

12. But how well I have sped in all my endeavours, and how full provision I have made for the benefit and ease of all frequenters of the library; that which I have already performed in sight; that besides, which I have given for the maintenance of it; and that which hereafter I purpose to add, by way of enlargement to that place (for the project is cast, and whether I live or dye, it shall be, God willing, put in full execution) will testify so truly and abundantly of me, as I need not to be the publisher of the dignity and worth of mine

own institution. *Written with mine own hand*, Anno 1609. Decemb. 15.*

Sir Thomas Bodley died on the 28th of January, 1612, and was buried in Merton College Chapel. He is still commemorated in an annual oration, which is delivered at the visitation of the library.

XIX. HAKLUYT.—LECTURES ON COSMOGRAPHY AND NAVIGATION.

Hakluyt, during his residence at Christ Church, is said to have read some lectures on cosmography and navigation. Previously to his going abroad, he was desired by Sir Francis Drake, from a sense of the utility of these studies and a desire of promoting naval knowledge, to find out a proper person to read or continue the lecture in Oxford, during his absence, on whom Sir Francis proposed to settle a salary of twenty pounds a year, and to advance twenty pounds towards furnishing him with books. Hakluyt found a person willing and qualified

* Reliquiæ Bodleianæ.

to read such lectures; but he persisted on forty pounds per annum, alledging that less would not maintain him; but Sir Francis not intending that this employment should take up all his time, did not mean that he was to be intirely maintained by it; and so the matter dropped.

XX. THOMAS BASTARD.

Thomas Bastard, says Wood,* a most ingenious and facetious person of his time, was born at Blandford, educated in Wykeham's school, and admitted perpetual fellow of New College, in 1588.—“ But this person being much guilty of the vices belonging to poets, and given to libelling, was in a manner forced to leave his fellowship in 1591. He was a person endowed with many rare gifts, was an excellent Grecian, Latinist, and Poet, and in his elder years a quaint preacher. His discourses were always pleasant and facete, which made his

* Ath. Oxon. I. 431.

company desired by all ingenious men. He was a most excellent epigrammatist, and being always ready to versify upon any subject, did let nothing material escape his fancy, as his compositions running through several hands in MS. shew. One of which made upon his three wives runs thus :

Terna mihi variis juncta est ætatibus uxor,

Hæc juveni, illa viro, tertia nupta seni.

Prima est propter opus teneris mihi juncta sub
annis,

Altera propter opes, tertia propter opem.”*

XXI. SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

This great and accomplished man was of Oriel College. Lloyd sums up his life by saying :—“ He had a good presence in a handsome and well compacted person, a

* In youth, age, and manhood, three wives have I tried,
Whose qualities rare all my wants have supplied.

The first, goaded on by the ardour of youth,
I woo'd for the sake of her person, forsooth :

The second I took for the sake of her purse ;

And the third—for what reason?—I wanted a nurse.

strong natural wit, a better judgement, with a bold and plausible tongue, which set off his parts to the best advantage ; to these he had the adjuncts of a general learning ; which by diligence and experience, (those two great tutors) was augmented to a great perfection, being an indefatigable reader, and having a very retentive memory : before his judges at Winchester, humble, but not prostrate ; dutiful, yet not dejected ; to the jury affable, but not fawning ; hoping, but not trusting in them, carefully persuading them with reason, not distemperately importuning them with conjurations ; rather shewing love of life, than fear of death ; patient, but not careless ; civil, but not stupid.”*

“ His eminent worth was such,” says Wood, “ both in domestic polity, foreign expeditions and discoveries, arts and literature, both practive and contemplative, that they seemed at once to conquer both exam-

* Lloyd's British Worthies.

ple and imitation. Those that knew him well, esteemed him to be a person born to that only which he went about, so dexterous was he in all, or most of his undertakings, in court, in camp, by sea, by land, with sword, with pen. In Apr. 1614, he published the History of the World, a book, which for the exactness of its chronology, curiosity of its contexture, and learning of all sorts, seems to be the work of an age. He was delivered of this exquisite Minerva, during his tedious imprisonment in the Tower of London. He had composed a second part, which reached down to the time he lived, but he burnt it a little before his death.*

From his History of the World, a book now but little read, but which exhibits the strongest proofs of recondite erudition, good sense, and fine writing, we find the following passage against the sectaries, who by their puritanical zeal and inor-

* Athen. Oxon. Vol. I. 438.

ordinate desire of change, which they palliated and disguised under the name of reformation, endeavoured to debase and vilify the house of God.

“The reverend care, which Moses the prophet and chosen servant of God, had in all that belonged even to the outward and least parts of the Tabernacle, Arke and Sanctuarie, witnessed well the inward and most humble zeale borne towards God himselfe. The industrie used in the framing thereof, and everie, and the least part thereof; the curious workmanship thereon bestowed; the exceeding charge and expence in the provisions; the dutifull observance in the laying up and preserving the holie vessels; the solemne removing thereof; the vigilant attendance thereon, and the provident defence of the same, which all ages have in some degree imitated, is now so forgotten and cast away in this superfine age, by those of the familie, by the Anabaptist, Brownist, and other sectaries, as all cost and care bestowed and had of the church, wherein God is to be

served and worshipped, is accounted a kinde of poperie, and as proceeding from an idolatrous disposition; insomuch as time would soon bringe to passe (if it were not resisted) that God would be turned out of churches into barnes, and from thence againe into the fields and mountains, and under the hedges; and the offices of the ministerie (robbed of all dignity and respect) be as contemptible as these places; all order, discipline, and church-governement left to newenesse of opinion and mens fancies: yea, and soone after, as many kindes of religions would spring up, as there are parish-churches within England: every contentious and ignorant person clothing his fancie with *the spirit of God*, and his imagination with *the gift of revelation*; insomuch as when the truth, which is but one, shall appeare to the simple multitude, no lesse variable than contrarie to it selfe, the faith of men will soone after die away by degrees, and all religion bee held in scorne and contempt.”*

* Hist. of the World, b. 2, c. 5, s. 1.

XXII. SIR HENRY SAVILE.

Sir Henry Savile, Warden of Merton and afterwards Provost of Eton Colledge, “was as learned a gentleman as any of his time. Mr. Hobbes informed Mr. Aubrey, that Savile was ambitious of being thought as great a scholar as Joseph Scaliger. But if in the attainments of classic literature he was inferior to Scaliger; in mathematical knowledge, Dr. Wallis declared him to be exceeded by none of his cotemporaries. He was a very handsome and beautiful man: No lady had a fairer complexion. Queen Elizabeth, to whom he explained Greek authors and politics, favoured him much. He was preferred by her to be master of Eton Colledge, of which he was so severe a governor, that the scholars hated him for his austerity. To men of wit he gave no encouragement. When a young scholar was named to him as a good wit, he would reject him, and choose the plodding student. John Earle, afterward

Bishop of Sarum, being recommended to him, on that account, was the only one of that character, to whom he extended his patronage. He treated the fellows of Eton College with asperity; and his influence with the Queen rendered all opposition vain. When Mr. Gunter came from London to be appointed his professor in geometry, he brought with him his sector and quadrant, with which he began to resolve triangles, and to perform several operations. This disgusted the grave knight, who considered the operations as so many tricks below the dignity of a mathematician, and he immediately conferred the professorship on another candidate, Mr. Briggs, from Cambridge.—Mr. Aubrey learned from Dr. Wallis, that Sir Henry Savile had sufficiently confuted Joseph Scaliger's Tract 'De Quadraturâ Circuli;' in his notes on the very margin of the book: and that, sometimes, when Scaliger says, "AB, CD, ex Constructione," Sir Henry adds with his pen; "et demonstratio vestra est asinus ex constructione."

In his travels he had contracted a general acquaintance with learned men abroad; by which means he had access to several Greek MSS. in their libraries, and thus obtained correct copies by his amanuensis, who transcribed the Greek character with admirable skill. Fronto Ducæus, a French Jesuit of Bourdeaux, clandestinely engaged a person to supply him, every week, with the sheets of Sir Henry Savile's Greek edition of Chrysostom, of which he composed a Latin translation; and published Chrysostom's works in Greek and Latin; thus superseding the sale of the English impression. Sir Henry Savile died Feb. 19, 1621, having been provost of Eton College twenty five years.*

* MS. in Bodl. Libr.

XXIII. CAMDEN'S EXPLICATION ON THE
SUBJECT MATTER OF HIS LECTURE.
FROM A MS. IN THE BODLEIAN LI-
BRARY.

“Whereas I understand there hath been some doubt and question made touching the subject of my lecture, and what kind of History I intended my reader should insist upon. I do hereby signify, that it ever was and is my intention, that (according to the practice of such professors in all the Universities beyond the seas) hee should read a civil history, and therein make such observations, as might bee most usefull and profitable for the younger students of the University, to direct and instruct them in the knowledge and use of history, antiquity, and times past. Whose advancement in that way my desires especially aimed at, and I trust both my present reader (according to those laudable beginnings, which I have seen, and do hear are well approved) wil carefully labour to

effect, and such as shal hereafter succeed him also diligently endeavour the fulfilling of my desires, not intermedling with the history of the church or controversies farther than shal give light into those times, which hee shal then unfold, or that author, which hee then shal read, and that very briefly; in the choice thereof I thinke the readers discretion should alwaies bee sufficient, and therefore hold it not requisite to prescribe any farther, then I have done in the instrument of my first choice.

WILLIAM CAMDEN,
Clarenceux.

January 6, 1622, in præ-
sentiâ mei Thomæ Clayton
Regii Professoris in Medicinâ.

XXIV. ARTHUR LAKE.

Dr. Arthur Lake, Bishop of Bath and Wells, “obtained his preferment,” says Fuller, “not so much by the power of his brother, Sir Thomas Lake, Secretary to King James, as by his own desert, as one

whose piety may be justly exemplary to all of his order. He seldom (if at all) is said to have dreamt, justly imputed, not to the dulness of his fancie, in which faculty he had no defect, but to the staidness of his judgment, wherein he did much excel, as by his learned sermons doth appear.”*

This prelate died in 1626. To the library of New College, of which he was warden, he gave a large collection of books. In the hall of that society there is an excellent portrait of him, supposed to be the work of Cornelius Jansen.

XXV. SIR JAMES WHITELOCKE.

Whitelocke was elected scholar of St. John's College in 1558, and afterwards became one of the judges of the Common Pleas. He is said by Wood to have “had the Latin tongue so perfect, that sitting judge of assize at Oxon, when some foreigners,

* Ch. Hist.

persons of quality, purposely came into the court to see the manner of proceedings in matters of justice, he briefly repeated the heads of his charge to the grand jury in good and elegant Latin, and thereby informed the strangers and scholars there present, of the ability of the judges, and the course of proceeding in matter of law and justice. He understood the Greek very well and the Hebrew, was versed in the Jewish Histories, and excellently knowing in the histories of his own country, and in the pedigrees of most persons of honour and quality in England, and much conversant also in the study of antiquity and heraldry.”*

XXVI. RICHARD CORBET, BISHOP OF NORWICH.

This prelate was born at Ewell, in Surrey, in the year 1582. After having been at

* Ath. Oxon, Vol. 1. 572.

Westminster School, he entered, in 1597-8, at Broadgate-Hall, and the year following was admitted to a studentship of Christ Church, of which he afterwards became dean. He was promoted to the see of Oxford in 1629, translated to that of Norwich, in 1632, and died in 1635. He was some time rector of Cassington near Oxford.

Fuller, after praising him as "a high wit, and most excellent poet," adds that "he was of a courteous carriage, and no destructive nature to any who offended him, counting himself plentifully repaired with a jest upon him."*

He is said to have had a great fund of humour, which he was never able, on any occasion, to repress. Of this invincible propensity Aubrey's MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum, furnish the following curious anecdotes.

"After he was doctor of divinity, he sang ballads at the crosse at Abingdon;

* Fuller's Worthies.

on a market-day he and some of his comrades were at the tavern by the crosse, (which, by the way, was then the finest of England; I remember it when I was a freshman; it was admirable curious Gothicque architecture, and fine figures in the nitches; 'twas one of those built by king for his queen.) The ballad-singer complayned he had no custome—he could not put off his ballads. The jolly doctor puts off his gowne, and puts on the ballad-singer's leathern jacket, and being a handsome man, and a rare full voice, he presently vended a great many, and had a great audience.

"After the death of Dr. Goodwin, he was made deane of Christ-Church. He had a good interest with great men, as you may finde in his poems; and that with the then great favourite, the duke of Bucks, his excellent wit ever 'twas of recommendation to him. I have forgot the story; but at the same time Dr. Fell thought to have carried it, Dr. Corbet put a pretty trick on him to let him take a journey to

London for it, when he had already the graunt of it.

“ His conversation was extreme pleasant. Dr. Stubbins was one of his cronies; he was a jolly fat doctor, and a very good house-keeper. As Dr. Corbet and he were riding in Lob-lane in wet weather, (’tis an extraordinary deepe dirty lane,) the coach fell, and Corbet said, that Dr. S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbins.

“ A. D. 1628, he was made Bishop of Oxford; and I have heard that he had an admirable grave and venerable aspect.

“ One time as he was confirming, the country people pressing in to see the ceremonie, said he, ‘ bear off there! or I’ll confirm ye with my staffe.’—Another time, being to lay his hand on the head of a man very bald, he turns to his chaplaine, and said ‘ some dust Lushington,’ to keep his hand from slipping.—There was a man with a great venerable beard; said the bishop, ‘ you, behind the beard.’

“ His chaplaine, Dr. Lushington, was a

very learned and ingenious man, and they loved one another. The bishop would sometimes take the key of the wine-cellar, and he and his chaplaine would go and lock themselves in and be merry; then first he lays down his episcopal hood, ‘ There layes the doctor;’ then he putts off his gowne, ‘ There lays the bishop;’ then ’twas, ‘ Here’s to thee, Corbet;’—‘ Here’s to thee, Lushington.”

XXVII. DR. DONNE AND SIR HENRY WOTTON.

The characters of Dr. Donne and Sir Henry Wotton, are thus delineated by the pen of a cotemporary writer.

“ To speak it in a word, the Trojan Horse was not fuller of heroick Grecians, than King James his reign was full of men, excellent in all kindes of learning. And here I desire the reader’s leave to remember two of my own old acquaintance: the one was Mr. John Donne, who, leaving Ox-

ford*, lived at the innes of court, not dissolute but very neat; a great visiter of ladies, a great frequenter of playes, a great writer of conceited verses, untill such time as King James, taking notice of the pregnancy of his wit, was a means that he betook him to the study of divinity, and thereupon proceeding doctor, was made Dean of Paul's, and became so rare a preacher, that he was not only commended, but even admired by all that heard him. The other was Henry Wotton (mine old acquaintance also, as having been fellow pupils, and chamber fellows in Oxford divers years together.) This gentleman was employed by King James in embassy to Venice; and indeed the kingdom afforded not a fitter man for matching the capaciousness of the Italian wits: a man of so able dexterity with his pen, that he hath done himself much wrong,

* He was a Commoner of Hart Hall.

and the kingdom more, in leaving no more of his writings behind him."*

Sir Henry Wotton was a gentleman commoner of New College, and had his chamber in Hart Hall adjoining†. He used to pay an annual visit to Oxford, but "the summer before his death he changed that for a journey to Winchester College, to which school he was first removed from Bocton. And as he returned from Winchester towards Eton College, said to a friend, his companion in that journey; 'How useful was that advice of a holy monk, who persuaded his friend to perform his customary devotions in a constant place, because in that place we usually meet with those very thoughts which possessed us at our last being there.' And I find it thus far experimentally true, that at my now being in that school, and seeing that very place where I sat when I was a boy, oc-

* Baker's Chronicle.

† Wood's Ath. Oxon.

casioned me to remember those very thoughts of my youth which then possessed me: sweet thoughts indeed, that promised my growing years numerous pleasures, without mixtures of cares, and those to be enjoyed, when time (which I therefore thought slow paced) had changed my youth into manhood. But age and experience have taught me that those were but empty hopes, for I have always found it true, as my Saviour did fortell, *sufficient for the day is the evil thereof*. Nevertheless, I saw there a succession of boys using the same recreations, and questionless, possessed with the same thoughts that then possessed me. Thus one generation succeeds another, both in their lives, recreations, hopes, fears, and death.*

XXVIII. BURTON, AUTHOR OF THE ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.

“ In 1599, he was elected student of

* Walton's Life of Sir H. W.

Christ Church, and for form sake,” says Wood, “ though he wanted not a tutor, he was put under the tuition of Dr. John Bancroft, afterwards Bishop of Oxon. In 1614, he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and on the 29th of Nov. 1616, he had the vicaridge of St. Thomas's parish in the west suburb of Oxon conferred on him by the dean and canons of Christ Church, (to the parishioners whereof he always gave the sacrament in wafers) which, with the rectory of Segrave, in Leicestershire, given to him some years after by George Lord Berkeley, he kept with much ado to his dying day. He was an exact mathematician, a curious calculator of nativities, a general read scholar, a through-paced philologist, and one that understood the surveying of lands well. As he was by many accounted a severe student, a devourer of authors, a melancholy and humorous person; so by others, who knew him well, a person of great honesty, plain dealing, and charity. I have heard some of the antients of Ch. Ch. often say that

his company was very merry, faceté, and juvenile, and no man in his time did surpass him for his ready and dextrous interlarding his common discourses among them with verses from the poets or sentences from classical authors, which being then all the fashion in the University, made his company more acceptable.* He died in 1639.

Burton, in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*, gives the following anecdote of James the First:

“ King James, in 1605, when he came to see our University of Oxford, and amongst other edifices now went to view that famous library, renewed by Sir Thomas Bodley, in imitation of Alexander, at his departure, broke out into that noble speech: If I were not a King, I would be an University man. And if it were so, that I must be a prisoner, if I might have my wish, I would desire to have no other pri-

* Ath. Oxon. Vol. I. 628.

son than that library, and to be chained together with so many good authors, *et mortuis magistris.*”*

XXIX. DR. BAINBRIDGE.

Dr. Walter Pope, in his life of Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, speaking of the Doctor, says, “ this was the same Dr. Bainbridge who was afterwards Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, a learned and good mathematician; yet there goes a story of him which was in many scholars mouths, when I was first admitted there, that he put upon the school-gate an *affiche*, or written paper, as the custom is, giving notice, at what time, and upon what subject, the professor will read, which ended in these words, *lecturus de polis et axis*, under which was written by an unknown hand as follows:

* Burton's *Anat. of Melancholy*.

Doctor Bainbridge
 Came from Cambridge,
 To read *de polis et axis* :
 Let him go back again,
 Like a dunce as he came,
 And learn a new syntaxis."

He died in the year 1643, and was buried in Merton College Chapel.

XXX. CHILLINGWORTH.

"Mr. Chillingworth," says Bishop Hare, "is certainly a good reasoner, and may be read with much advantage: but I fear the reading of him by young Divines hath had one great inconvenience. They see little shew of reading in him, and from thence are induced to think, there is no necessity of learning, to make a good Divine; nay, that if he had been more a scholar, he had been a worse reasoner; and therefore not to study the ancient writers of the Church, is one step to the being Chillingworths themselves: I fear, I say, the reading Mr. Chillingworth in their first years has had this influence, to make them think, that

good parts and good sense would do without learning, and that learning is rather a prejudice than an improvement of them. But 'tis a great mistake to judge of a man's learning by the shew that is made of it. Mr. Chillingworth had studied hard, and digested well what he had read; and so must they who hope to write as well, and be as much esteemed."*

XXXI. ARCHBISHOP LAUD.

"The Archbishop," says Fuller, "was low of stature, little in bulk, chearful in countenance (wherein gravity and quickness were well compounded) of a sharp and piercing eye, clear judgment, and (abating the influence of age) firm memory. He was very plain in apparel, and sharply checked such clergymen whom he saw go in rich or gaudy cloaths, commonly

* Scripture Vindicated. Chillingworth was a fellow of Trinity College, and died January 30, 1643-4.

calling them of the church-triumphant. Thus as Cardinal Wolsey is reported the first prelate, who made silks and sattens fashionable amongst clergymen; so this archbishop first retrenched the usual wearing thereof. Once at a visitation in Essex, one in orders (of good estate and extraction) appeared before him very gallant in habit, whom Dr. Laud (then Bishop of London) publicly reprov'd, shewing to him the plainness of his own apparel. *My Lord* (said the minister) *you have better cloaths at home and I have worse*, whereat the Bishop rested very well contented.*

XXXII. THOMAS LYDIAT.

Lydiat is mentioned by Dr. Johnson, as an instance of the "vanity of human wishes," and of the hard fate and misfortunes too frequently attendant on the lives of scholars:—

* Ch. Hist.

"If dreams yet flatter, once again attend,
"Hear Lydiat's life, and Galileo's end."—

He was the son of Christian Lydiat, lord of the manor of Aulkrynton, commonly called Okerton, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire. He was born in the year 1572, educated at Winchester, and afterwards admitted fellow of New College. After he had taken the degrees in arts, he applied himself to astronomy, mathematics, the learned languages, and divinity. He was admitted into holy orders, but finding a great defect in his memory and utterance he resigned his fellowship in 1603, and retiring to his patrimony at Okerton, where he was content with its revenues, though but small, he prosecuted his studies with indefatigable diligence, and spent seven years in finishing and publishing such works as he had begun at college. While thus employed, his merit came to the knowledge of Prince Henry, and his Royal Highness appointed him his Chronographer and Cosmographer. He was possessed of these

honours in 1609, when publishing his capital book, "De Emendatione Temporum," he dedicated it to that Prince, who accepted it in the most gracious manner. Our author's well grounded expectations of finding in his Royal Highness a most munificent patron were destroyed by that amiable prince's death, which happened soon after. His Grace the Primate of Ireland, Archbishop Usher, being in London in 1604, found out our chronologer, whom he took with him to Ireland and provided with chambers in Dublin College, where he continued two years; at the expiration of which time, purposing to return home, he obtained a promise from the Lord Deputy and Chancellor of Ireland, of a competent maintenance whenever he should come back to that kingdom. On his return to England he accepted the rectory of Okeaton, of which his father was patron: the presentation to which he had refused while he held his fellowship of New College. Being thus settled, he married his friend the primate's sister, and is said to have sa-

down to his studies more closely than ever. Besides going over the Harmony of the Gospels, and composing six hundred sermons, he wrote and entirely finished several books, and laid the foundation of others in the twelve ensuing years. It was his design to have published all these works, but he was prevented by having unadvisedly engaged in a bond for the debts of a near relation, upon which he was arrested, and not being able to pay at that time, having spent his small patrimony in printing his books, he was thrown into the Bocardo at Oxford, and remained, either in that prison, or the King's Bench, and elsewhere, till Sir William Boswell, a great encourager of deserving men, Dr. Robert Pink, Warden of New College, and Primate Usher, laid down the money and released him. As soon as he had obtained his liberty he presented a petition to Charles the First, for leave to travel into foreign parts, particularly into Turkey, Ethiopia, or the Abyssinian empire, in search after manuscripts, especially those relating to civil and ecclesi-

astical history. This design, however, he never executed. During the civil wars he suffered much from the parliament party at his rectory of Okerton. He complains of having been four times pillaged by them, and of having been forced from his house, and carried once to Warwick, and another time to Banbury, and of having been otherwise most cruelly and infamously treated. After he had lived at Okerton several years in great poverty and obscurity, he died on the 3d of April, 1646, and was buried the day following in the chancel of the church at Okerton, which he had rebuilt some time before. In 1669, a stone, with an inscription, was laid over his grave, at the expence of the Warden and Fellows of New College, and a cenotaph, with an inscription, was erected by the same society in the cloisters of their college.

XXXIII. JOHN SELDEN.

“After he had been instructed in grammar learning in the free school at Chiches-ter, under Mr. Hugh Barker of New Col-

lege, he was by his care and advice sent to Hart Hall, in the beginning of Michaelmas Term, 1600, and committed to the tuition of Mr. Anthony Barker, Fellow of the aforesaid college, under whom being instructed in logic and philosophy for about three years, (which with great facility he conquered) he was transplanted to the Inner Temple to make proficiency in the municipal laws of the nation. After he had continued there a sedulous student for some time, he did, by the help of a strong body and vast memory, not only run through the whole body of the law, but became a prodigy in most parts of learning, especially in those which were not common, or little frequented or regarded by the generality of students of his time. So that in few years his name was wonderfully advanced, not only at home but in foreign countries, and was usually stiled the Great Dictator of Learning of the English nation. The truth is, his great parts did not live within a small ambit, but traced out the latitudes of arts and languages, as it appears by

those many books he hath published. He had great skill in the divine and human laws; he was a great philologist, antiquary, herald, linguist, statesman, and what not.”*

Selden died in 1654, at the age of seventy. The following spirited eulogium was written by Dr. Gerard Langbaine, and placed under his portrait.

Talem se ore tulit, quem gens non barbara quævis

Quantovis pretio mallet habere suum.

Qualis ab ingenio, vel quantus ab arte, loquentur

Diique ipsi et Lapides, si taceant homines.

It has been thus translated:

Lo! such was Selden, and his learned fame,

All polish'd nations would be proud to claim.

The Gods, nay, e'en the Stones, † their voice would raise,

Should men by silence dare withhold their praise.

* Ath. Oxon. Vol. II. 179.

† Alluding to his book on the Syrian Gods, and his treatise on the Arundel Marbles.

XXXIV. OLIVER CROMWELL,

“Oliver Cromwell, the protector,” says Anthony Wood, “loved a good voice and instrumentall musick well.” Mr. James Quin, a Student of C. C. Oxon, a good singer, was introduced to him: “he heard him sing with very great delight, liquored him with sack, and in conclusion said to him: ‘Mr. Quin, you have done very well what shall I doe for you?’ to which Quin made answer with great compliments (of which he had command) with a great grace, ‘that your highness would be pleased to restore me to my Student’s place:’ which the protector did accordingly, and so he kept it to his dying day.”*

XXXV. DR. HAMMOND.

“In the discharge of his ministerial

* Wood’s Life, written by himself.

function," says his biographer, Bishop Fell, "he satisfied not himself in diligent and constant preaching only; a performance wherein some of late have phansied all religion to consist, but much more conceived himself obliged to the offering up the solemn daily sacrifice of prayer for his people, administering the sacraments, relieving the poor, keeping hospitality, reconciling of differences amongst neighbours, visiting the sick, catechising the youth.

"As to the first of these, his preaching, 'twas not at the ordinary rate of the times, an unpremeditated, undigested effusion of shallow and crude conceptions, but a rational and just discourse, that was to teach the priest as well as the lay-hearer. His method was (which likewise he recommended to his friends) after every sermon to resolve upon the ensuing subject; that being done, to pursue the course of study which he was then in hand with, reserving the close of the week for the provision for the next Lord's-day. Whereby not only a constant progress was made in science,

but materials unawares were gained unto the immediate future work: for, he said, be the subjects treated of never so distant, somewhat will infallibly fall in conducive unto the present purpose."

Hammond was a fellow of Magdalen College, and afterwards Canon of Ch. Ch. He died in 1660.

XXXVI. BISHOP DUPPA:

Dr. Brian Duppa was successively Student of Ch. Ch. Fellow of All Souls, Dean of Ch. Ch. and Bishop of Chichester, whence he was translated to Salisbury. He was deprived of all his preferments on the breaking out of the rebellion. At the restoration he was promoted to Winchester, and died March 26, 1662. "He died," says Wood, "as he lived, honoured and beloved of all that knew him; a person of a clear and eminent candour, that he left not the least spot upon his life or function, maugre the busy sedition of those

who then, as before, blacked the very surplice, and made the liturgy profane.”*

XXXVII. BISHOP SANDERSON.

While he was at Lincoln College, he is said to have spent eleven hours a day in study: “which industry of his dispatched the whole course of philosophy, and picked out in a manner all that was useful in all classic authors that are extant; drawing indexes for his private use, either in his own paper-book, or at the beginning and end of each volume. This assiduity continued to his dying day. He disposed of himself and time to perpetual industry and diligence, not only avoiding, but perfectly hating idleness, and hardly recommending any thing more than this: ‘be always furnished with somewhat to do, as the best way to innocence and pleasure.’ There

* Ath. Oxon. II. 271.

was not a minute of the day he left vacant from business of necessity, civility, or study.*”

XXXVIII. SIR KENELME DIGBY.

Of Sir Kenelme Digby, who was of Gloucester Hall, (now Worcester College) Wood says, “his person was handsome and gigantic, and nothing was wanting to make him a complete cavalier. He had so graceful elocution and noble address, that had he been dropt out of the clouds into any part of the world, he would have made himself respected.”†

XXXIX. SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT.

“Sir William Davenant made his first appearance,” says Wood, “on the stage of

* Life of Dr. Sanderson, late Lord Bishop of Lincoln. He died 1662-3.

† Ath. Oxon. Vol. II. 351.

this vain world, in the parish of St. Martin, within the city of Oxford, about the latter end of the month of February, and on the third of March following, an. 1605-6, he received baptism in the church of that parish. His father John Davenant was a sufficient vintner, kept the tavern now known by the name of the Crown*, (wherein our poet was born) and was mayor of the said city in the year 1621. His mother was a very beautiful woman, of a good wit and conversation, in which she was imitated by none of her children but by this William. The father, who was a very grave and discreet citizen (yet an admirer and lover of plays and play-makers, especially *Shakespeare*, who frequented his house in journies between Warwickshire and London) was of a melancholic disposition, and was seldom or never seen to laugh, in which

* It was situated near the Cross Inn, in the Cornmarket, and was not the house which now bears the same sign, and which is on the opposite side of the way.

he was imitated by none of his children, but by Robert his eldest son, afterwards Fellow of St. John's College, and a venerable Doct. of Div. William, whom we may justly style *the sweet swan of Isis*, was educated in grammar learning under Edw. Sylvester, and in academical in Linc. Col. under the care of Mr. Dan. Hough, in 1620, 21, or thereabouts, and obtained there some smattering in Logic; but his geny, which was always opposite to it, lead him in the pleasant paths of poetry, so that though he wanted much of University learning, yet he made as high and noble flights in the poetical faculty; as fancy could advance, without it.—*
He died in 1668, and was buried in the South transept of Westminster Abbey.

* Ath. Oxon. II. 411.

XL. HENRY STUBBE.

Wood, in his account of the life of Henry Stubbe, says that, "in the beginning of the year 1649, Sir Henry Vane got him sped (from Westminster school) for a Student's place in Ch. Ch. Where shewing himself too forward, pragmatical, and conceited, he was often kicked and beaten; and in the year after abusing the *Censor morum* (Will. Segary that noted disciplinarian) in a speech that he uttered, was, for so doing, and his impudence in other respects, whipt by him in the public refectory." Wood allows him, however, to have been an excellent scholar, for "while he continued undergraduate it was usual with him to discourse in the public schools very fluently in the Greek tongue, as it was at the same time with one John Pettie of Baliol, afterwards of Queen's Coll. and others."

"He was a singular mathematician, and thoroughly read in all political matters, councils, ecclesiastical and profane his-

stories. He had a voluble tongue, and was very seldom known to hesitate either in public disputes or common discourse. His voice was big and magisterial, and his mind was equal to it. He was of a high generous nature, scorned money and riches, and the adorers of them: which being natural to him, was one of the chief reasons why he hated the presbyterians, whom he always found to be covetous, false, undermining, poor spirited, void of generous souls, sneaking, sniveling, &c."*

XLI. DR. ALLESTREE.

Of Dr. Allestree, it is said in the account of his life; "there was no person who more literally verified the saying of the wise man, that much study was a weariness of the flesh. After his day's work, he was used to be as faint and spent, as if he had been labouring all the time with the scythe

* Ath. Oxon. II. 560.

or flail; and his intention of thought made such waste upon his spirits, that he was frequently in hazard, while at study, to fall into a swoon and forced to rise from his seat and walk about the room for some time before he could recover himself. He was for several years Treasurer of Christ-Church, in a busy time of their repairing the ruins made by the intruding usurpers; and amidst the necessary avocations of study, found leisure for a full discharge of that troublesome employment." He died in the year 1680-1.

XLII. SIR THOMAS BROWNE.

"The *Religio Medici* was no sooner published than it excited the attention of the public, by the novelty of paradoxes, the dignity of sentiment, the quick succession of images, the multitude of abstruse allusions, the subtlety of disquisition, and the strength of language.

"The success of this performance was such as might naturally encourage the author to new undertakings. A gentleman of Cambridge, whose name was Merrywea-

ther, turned it not inelegantly into Latin; and from his version it was again translated into Italian, German, Dutch, and French; and at Strasburg the Latin translation was published with large notes, by Lenuus Nicholaus Moltfarius. Of the English annotations, which in all the editions from 1644 accompany the book, the author is unknown. Of Merryweather, to whose zeal Browne was so much indebted for the sudden extension of his renown, I know nothing, but that he published a small treatise for the instruction of young persons in the attainment of the Latin style. He printed his translation in Holland with some difficulty. The first printer to whom he offered it carried it to Salmasius, who laid it by (says he) in state for three months, and then discouraged its publication. It was afterwards rejected by two other printers, and at last was received by Hackius. The peculiarities of this book raised the author, as is usual, many admirers and many enemies; but we know not of more than one professed answer under the title of '*Medicus*

Medicatus,' by Alexander Ross, which was universally neglected by the world."*

XLIII. SAMUEL PARKER, BISHOP OF OXFORD.—GRUPELLERS.

When Samuel Parker, afterwards Bishop of Oxford, first entered at the University, he had the misfortune to fall into the hands of a presbyterian tutor, and associated with some other students, who, "for their refectation feeding on thin broth, made of oatmeal and water only, were commonly called *Grewellers*. He and they did also usually go every week, or oftener, to an house in the parish of Holywell, near their college, [Wadham] possessed by *Bess Hampton*, an old and crooked maid, that drove the trade of laundry; who being from her youth very much given to the presbyterian religion, had frequent meetings for the *godly*

* Johnson's Life of Sir Thomas Browne. Sir Thomas Browne was of Broadgate-hall, (now Pembroke College) and died in 1682.

party, especially for those who were her customers. To this house I say (which is commonly called the *ninth house* belonging to Merton Coll.) they did often resort, and our author, Parker, was so zealous and constant a hearer of the prayers and sermons there held forth, a receiver of the sacraments and such like, that he was esteemed *one of the preciousst young men in the University.*"*

XLIV. DR. CONANT, RECTOR OF EXETER COLLEGE.

"Exeter College," is said, in the life of Dr. Conant, "to have flourished so much under his government, that the students were many more than could be lodged within the walls. They crowded in here from all parts of the nation, and some from beyond sea, where the fame of its discipline had reached. It would be tedious to enu-

* Ath. Oxon. Vol. II. 314.

enerate those eminent persons, both in church and state, those learned and good men who were bred up under his care. In his time it afforded a Vice-chancellor, a Proctor, a Doctor of the chair in Divinity, a Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric Reader to the University, a President of St. John's a Principal to Jesus, and a Divinity Professor to Magdalen College; not to mention such as were transplanted thence to Scholarships and Fellowships in other colleges, many of whom were men of eminency afterwards." He died in the year 1693.

XLV. ANTHONY A WOOD.

This very laborious and useful Antiquary was born in the year 1631, in a house opposite the front of Merton College, of which society he became a member. In his person he was of a large robust make, tall and thin, and had a sedate and thoughtful look almost bordering upon a melancholy cast. Hearne, in his *Collectanea MSS.* says, that though he was but sixty-

four years of age when he died, he appeared to be above fourscore, that he used spectacles long before he had occasion for them, that he stooped much when he walked, and generally carried his stick under his arm, seldom holding it in his hand. He is said to have dined alone in his chamber for thirty years together, and to have frequented the booksellers' shops at those hours when the greater part of the University were at their dinners.

He used sometimes to call himself Antonius à Bosco.* His father, Thomas, was descended from the ancient family of the Woods in Lancashire, was a benefactor to

* Here it may be observed that the custom of persons latinizing their names was formerly very common. Of Oxford men who frequently wrote their names in Latin the following occur to my recollection: Andrew Borde, *Andreas Perforatus*; Nightingale, *Philomelus*; Bridgewater, *Aquepontanus*; Gayton, *De Speciosa Villâ*; Turberville, *De Turbidâ Villâ*; Flood, *De Fluctibus*; Holyoke, *De Sacra Quercu*; Payne Fisher, *Paganus Piscator*; and John Aubrey, *Joannes Albericus*.

the building of the schools, was fined in October 1630 for refusing the honour of knighthood, and died much lamented, Jan. 19, 1642.

Of the Latin translation of Wood's *History and Antiquities*, &c. a writer, of great judgment and knowledge in these matters, thus expresses himself:

"I cannot omit this opportunity of lamenting that Dr. Fell ever proposed a translation of Wood's English work, which would have been infinitely more pleasing in the plain natural dress of its artless, but accurate, author. The translation in general, it is allowed, is full of mistakes;* it is also stiff and unpleasing, perpetually disgusting the reader, with the affectation of phraseology. Dr. Fell's reason for procuring it to be translated, was that a complete account of the University might be circu-

* In Barlow's Remains there is a letter from that prelate censuring the bad Latin and gross blunders of this translation.

lated abroad. But there are many particulars, unavoidably arising from the subject, which read ridiculous, and are sometimes unintelligible, in Latin. Besides, the circumstantial minuteness of local description, with which the work abounds, so interesting and agreeable to an English reader, and to persons familiarly acquainted with the spot, all appear superfluous, insignificant, and tedious to foreigners. A more general and compendious detail might have been abstracted from it, and translated for the purpose of foreign readers; while the author's original English should have been published,* in conformity to his first idea, not only for the universal convenience, but the more particular and critical information of his countrymen."†

That Mr. Warton was not the only person who entertained this opinion, will ap-

* This has been since done, by the Rev. John Gutch.

† Warton's Life of Bathurst.

pear from the following extract from a letter of Bishop Warburton to Dr. Balguy, Præbendary of Winchester Cathedral.*

“ *Prior Park, October 7, 1762.*

“ When you see Mr. T. Warton, pray tell him with what new pleasure I have read his improved edition of his *Observations on the Fairy Queen*, which I had formerly read with the highest satisfaction. He says truly, p. 234. v. 2. that ‘ taste and imagination make more antiquarians than the world is willing to allow.’ He is a noble instance of this truth; and if he goes on so he will rescue antiquarian studies (the most amusing in the world, and not the least useful) from the contempt of certain learned blockheads, and the stale ridicule of ignorant wits. Above all, there is nothing I more wish than an edition of my favourite Chaucer from his hand: nor would it be

* See Wooll’s *Memoirs of Dr. Joseph Warton*, Vol. I p. 283.

indifferent to an antiquary of taste to have Wood’s *Antiquities of Oxford*, as he wrote them in his own English, given to the public for the reason Mr. Warton speaks of in his *Life of Bathurst*. It would be infinite pity not to go on in illustrating antiquity; since he [T. Warton] is certainly the first antiquarian of taste and spirit that we have seen since Spelman and Selden.”

The following passage in A. Wood’s *Life*, written by himself, shews his extreme enthusiasm for antiquities. “ This summer came to Oxon, *the Antiquities of Warwickshire*, &c. written by Will. Dugdale, and adorned with many cuts. This being accounted the best book of its kind that hitherto was made extant, my pen cannot enough describe, how A. Wood’s tender affections, and insatiable desire of knowledge, were ravished and melted downe by the reading of that book. What by musick and rare books that he found in the public library, his life at this time and after was a perfect *Elysium*.”

*Extract of a letter from Dr. Bernard to
Dr. Smith on the death of A. Wood.*

“ Mr. Wood dyed this morning after a stranguary of three weeks continuance without any pain. So that he had time and health enough to dispose his affairs. He hath burnt many reflecting papers, and bequeathed his collections to the Ashmolean Museum, and to the review of Mr. Tanner. He received the H. Sacrament twice, and departed like a good christian. The E. of C's [Clarendon's] prosecution did him, and by him, the public a great mischief.”*

* There is no date to this letter, but A. Wood died on the 3d. of December 1695.

XLVI. DR. RALPH BATHURST.

§1. *His conduct when Vice-chancellor.*

While president of Trinity College he was appointed vice-chancellor of the University, Oct. 3, 1673, and was continued for the two following years, the Duke of Ormond being chancellor. During the execution of this honourable, but laborious, office, he reformed many pernicious abuses, introduced several necessary regulations, defended the privileges of the University with becoming spirit, and to the care of the magistrate, added the generosity of a benefactor. He established the present practice of obliging the bachelors of arts to stipulate for their determination; he endeavoured at the command of the king, to introduce a more graceful and oratorical manner of delivering the public sermons at St. Mary's; he procured an addition of 20*l.* per annum to the places of each of the inferior bea-

dles, he restored the practice of the vice-chancellor's court, and added several other improvements in the academical œconomy.*

§2. *A great benefactor to St. Mary's Church.*

To St. Mary's Church, which still retained many marks of presbyterian barbarism, he freely gave the sum of 300*l.* towards paving the choir, which was reduced to a heap of rubbish, with marble, and for erecting the organ with its gallery, the seats and pews in the body of the church, together with the galleries on the west. At the same time the stone pulpit, finished by Edmund Audley, bishop of Salisbury, A. D. 1508, was entirely removed, and the church in general was repaired and decently furnished as it appears at present. His intimate friend, Dr. Fell, bishop of Oxford, was an active superin-

* *Watson's Life of Bathurst.*

tendant, and a zealous encourager of these alterations*.

§3. *His death.*

Dr. Bathurst having constantly enjoyed a perfect state of health, and unvisited at the last with the severer diseases of old age, died in his eighty-fourth year, June 14, 1704. He had been blind for some time, and his death was occasioned by the accident of breaking his thigh while he was walking in the garden, which, on the failure of his eyes, became his favourite and only amusement. Under this malady he languished for several days in acute agonies. It is said that at first, and for some time, he refused to submit to the operations of the surgeon, declaring, in his tortures, that there was no marrow in the bones of an old man.†

* *Ibid.*

† *Ibid.*

§4. *His Character, Peculiarities, and Opinions.*

Lord Bathurst has been pleased to inform me, that he was entered into Trinity College at fifteen years of age, when Dr. Bathurst, his uncle, was upwards of eighty; and that he remembers to have been often charmed with his conversation. His lordship adds, that no man ever possessed a greater share of chearful, engaging, unaffected wit: that, although he maintained the most exact discipline in his college, his method of correction chiefly consisted in turning the faults of the delinquent scholars into ridicule, in which expedient he always effectually succeeded; and that all the young students admired and loved him. The cast of his conversation was rather satirical, but mixed with mirth and pleasantry. He was remarkably fond of young company, and indefatigable in his encouragement of a rising genius. John Phillips was one of his chief favourites, whose *Splendid Shilling* was a piece of solemn ri-

dicule perfectly suited to his taste, and which gave him infinite pleasure. While president of Trinity College, notwithstanding the difference of age, and distance of situation, he used frequently to visit Dr. Radcliffe, when a young student at Lincoln College, merely for the smartness of his conversation. At one of these visits, observing to Radcliffe that he had but few books in his chamber, he asked him, "Where was his study?" Upon which Radcliffe, pointing to a few vials, a skeleton, and an herbal, replied, "This, Sir, is Radcliffe's Library." His temperance in eating and drinking, particularly the latter, was singular and exemplary. Amidst his love of the polite arts, he had a strong aversion to music; and discountenanced and despised the study of all external accomplishments, as incompatible with the academical character. His behaviour in general was inoffensive and obliging. It being reported to a candidate for a fellowship in the college, that Dr. Bathurst would certainly oppose his interest, the young man

answered, "Dr. Bathurst is too much of a gentleman to oppose me." At the same time he was bold and open in declaring his real sentiments. A captain of a company, who had behaved bravely in the royal cause, being recommended to him, while vice-chancellor, for a doctor's degree in civil law, he told him that he could not confer the degree, but that he would apply to his majesty to give him a regiment of horse. Old men are apt to fall into peculiar and capricious humours. He delighted to surprise the scholars, when walking in the grove at unseasonable hours, on which occasions he frequently carried a whip in his hand, an instrument of academical correction then not entirely laid aside. But this he practised on account of the pleasure he took in giving so odd an alarm, rather than from any principle of approving, or intention of applying, an illiberal punishment. It was his opinion, that the acts of devotion in our colleges are too protracted for the conveniencies of study: on which account, in a morning particularly, he usually ordered

both the lessons to be omitted. This did not proceed from any dislike to the constitution of our admirable liturgy; for when the use of the presbyterian directory was established by the parliament during the usurpation, and consequently took place in his college; he is supposed to have frequented the service and sacraments of the Church of England, which were privately, but regularly performed, before a congregation of royalists and ejected scholars, by Dr. Fell, at that time student of Christ Church, in the house of Dr. Willis, the physician, Fell's brother-in-law. A striking instance of zeal for his college, in the dotage of old age, is yet remembered. Baliol College had suffered so much in the outrages of the grand rebellion, that it remained almost in a state of desolation for some years after the restoration: a circumstance not to be suspected from its flourishing condition ever since. Dr. Bathurst was, perhaps, secretly pleased to see a neighbouring, and once a rival society, reduced to this condition, while his own

flourished beyond all others. Accordingly, one afternoon he was found in his garden, which then ran almost contiguous to the east side of Baliol College, throwing stones at the windows with much satisfaction, as if happy to contribute his share in completing the appearance of its ruin. Those who are acquainted with the human heart, will not, perhaps, think some of these peculiarities of character, and minuter circumstances of life, less expressive and entertaining, because more familiar and unimportant.*

XLVII. DR. EDWARD POCOCKE.

Pococke was born in the parish of St. Peter in the East, in Oxford, in 1604, and entered, at fourteen, commoner of Magdalen Hall, and two years afterwards was elected scholar, and then fellow, of Corpus Christi College. He was appointed by Archbishop Laud to be his first professor

* Ibid.

of Arabic. After the death of Laud, the revenues, belonging to the professorship were seized by the sequestrators, as part of that prelate's estate, but by the interest of Selden, they were soon restored. In 1648, he was nominated to the Hebrew professorship with the canonry of Christ Church annexed by the king, then a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, and was afterwards confirmed in it by the committee of parliament; but the year after was ejected from his canonry for not subscribing the engagement. He was re-instated in 1659, by the interest of Dr. Wallis, and was firmly fixed in it the year after, on the return of the king. He died in his eighty-seventh year, Sept. 10, 1691, and was buried in the cathedral of Christ Church, where there is a monument erected to his memory, with his bust at the top, and books and other ornaments at the bottom, but not after the design recommended by Dr. Plot.

“*London, Feb. 23, 1691-2.*

—“*As for a monument for Dr. Po-*

cock, if you design any imagery about it, let them be of the minor prophets, with their faces unveiled, which will well represent his expositions of them; other parts of the monument may be composed of books, as that of Lydiat in New College Cloisters, or Sir Henry Savile's in Merton College Chapel; and as for the price, I guess you may have one cheaper, and as well done at Oxford as here; but if you think otherwise, I will consult the workmen here and send you down a draught of one of that value."*

In a letter in the Bodleian Library, from W. Brome, of Ewingthinton, in the county of Hereford, Esq. to T. Rawlins, of Pophills, in the county of Warwick, Esq. we find the following anecdote relative to Edmund Smith's celebrated Ode on the Death of this great Orientalist.

"When Dr. Poccoke died, Mr. Urry lugged Mr. Smith (better known by the

* MS. letter from Dr. Plot in the Bodleian Library.

name of Captain Rag) into his chamber, locked him up, and there kept him till he made an ode upon the worthy Doctor's death. When the captain saw no liberty was to be had without it, he sets to work, and wrote that ode, printed in *Musæ Anglicanæ*, vol. 2. at Oxon, 1699, and sent it to Mr. Urry, with the Latin bantering epistle I have sent you, which is the Captain's Autograph,* which pray return with care, along with Grub's Ballad, *Rustica Descriptio*, &c. and *Epigrammata tria*.

"Mr. Urry was Halberdier in the company at Oxford, raised in the Monmouth rebellion, a well set, large limbed man. So much necessary to know to understand Cap. Rag.

"Excuse this hasty scribble."

In the garden belonging to the Professor of Hebrew, at Christ Church, there is a fig-tree, which was brought, by Dr. Poccock, from the Levant.

* This is printed in Dr. Johnson's account of Smith, in his *Lives of the Poets*.

DR. RICHARD POCOCKE, who published his Travels in the East, was but distantly, if at all, connected with the family of his learned namesake, but belonged to the same College, Corpus Christi. He was successively Bishop of Ossory, and of Meath, in Ireland, and died in about three months after his translation to the latter see, in 1765, aged sixty-one.

XLVIII. DR. WALLIS.

The following letter is from Sir Godfrey Kneller to Dr. Charlett, relative to his portrait of Dr. Wallis, now in the Picture Gallery.

“ Sir,

“ I was not so happy as to see you when I was drawing Dr. Wallis’s picture, and heard nothing from you since, nor Mr. Pepys, who I think expects some lines from you, and to hear you wish to have the picture placed in the gallery of which he tells me, you and he have often discoursed

and wished for, and he being very much contented with what I have done by your desiring too, I do not doubt but you will have his thanks and the picture done as it is designed, at Oxford. Dr. Aldrich was with me, and believes it would please Mr. Pepys to hear from you, and I shall have an opportunity to shew my readines in doing what you desire, with remaining,

Sir,

Your obliged and very humble

Servent,

G. KNELLER.”

“ April the 4th, 1699,
London.”

XLIX. DR. ALDRICH.

The learning of Dr. Aldrich, and his skill in polite literature, were evinced by his numerous publications, particularly of many of the Greek classics, one of which he generally published every year as a gift to the students of his house. He also wrote a system of logic for the use of a

pupil of his, and printed it; but he possessed so great a skill in architecture and music, that his excellence in either would alone have made him famous to posterity. The three sides of the quadrangle of Christ Church, called Peck-water Square, were designed by him, as was also the elegant chapel of Trinity College, and the church of All Saints, in the High-street, to the erection whereof Dr. Radcliffe, at his solicitation, was a liberal contributor.

Amidst a variety of honourable pursuits, and the cares which the government of his college subjected him to, Dr. Aldrich found leisure to study and cultivate music, particularly that branch of it which related both to his profession and his office. To this end he made a noble collection of church-music, consisting of the works of Palestrina, Carissimi, Victoria, and other Italian composers for the church, and by adapting with great skill and judgment English words to many of their motets, enriched the stores of our church, and in some degree made their works our own.

In the Pleasant Musical Companion, printed in 1726, are two catches of Dr. Aldrich, the one, 'Hark the bonny Christ-Church bells,' the other entitled 'a smoking catch, to be sung by four men smoking their pipes, not more difficult to sing than diverting to hear.'

Dr. Aldrich's excessive love of smoking, was an entertaining topic of discourse in the University, concerning which the following story, among others, passed current. A young student of the college once finding some difficulty to bring a young gentleman, his chum, into the belief of it, laid him a wager that the dean was smoking at that instant, viz. about ten o'clock in the morning. Away therefore went the student to the deanery, where, being admitted to the dean in his study, he related the occasion of his visit. To which the dean replied in perfect good humour, 'you see you have lost your wager, for I'm not smoking, but filling my pipe.' The catch above mentioned was made to be sung by the dean, Mr. Sampson Estwick, then of

Christ-Church, and afterwards of St. Paul's, and two other smoking friends. Mr. Estwick is plainly pointed out by the words, 'I prithee Sam fill.'*

L. DR. SOUTH.

In presenting an officer of note for an honorary degree, Dr. South began in the usual style of address to the Vice-chancellor and Proctors. *Præsento vobis, Virum hunc bellicosissimum*,—he was going on, but the great warrior turning about unexpectedly, the doctor immediately subjoined, *Qui nunquam antea tergiversatus est*.

Wood's account of South is full of malicious reflections and abusive stories. The occasion of which was this: Wood, on a visit to Dr. South, was complaining of a very painful and dangerous suppression of urine: upon which South, in his witty man-

* Hawkins's Hist. of Music.

ner told him, that, "if he could not *make water* he must *make earth*." Wood was so provoked at this unseasonable and unexpected jest, that he went home in a passion and wrote South's life.

LI. DR. ARTHUR CHARLETT.

Of Dr. Charlett, we have found the following brief memoirs written by Dr. Rawlinson, among his MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

"Dr. Arthur Charlett was the son of the Rev. Arthur Charlett, Rector of Collingbourne Ducis, in the County of Wilts. He was sent to the University at thirteen years of age, and was admitted into Trinity College, under Mr. John Wolley, in the year 1669, caution money 5*l*. He was fellow of the college in 1680, and so continued till the year 1692, when he was elected master of University College. He was bursar of the college in the year 1691 and 1692. Mr. Henry Gandy and himself were elected proctors for the Uni-

versity 18th April, 1683. He was Bachelor of Arts in 1674. M. A. Nov. 23, 1676. B. D. Dec. 17, 1684. D. D. July 8, 1692. He died Nov. 18, 1722, aged about 67. He was created a chaplain in ordinary to King William, by warrant of the Earl of Dorset, in 1696, and so continued till March 1717, and then he was struck out of the list of King's chaplains. In Nov. 1719, Queen Anne gave him a prebendship in the Cathedral Church of Worcester. He had a spirit much beyond his income, which could not be restrained within prudent bounds, for from the year 1692, when he came first to University College, till June 1707, he had no more than 80*l.* a year to support his headship, which was a trifle in respect to his generous spirit, by which means he run behind hand and never recovered it to his dying day, but if it had pleased God he had lived three years longer he would have satisfied all his creditors. In short, he died 300*l.* insolvent, though the books were not managed so well as they should have been in respect to the sale of

them. I have a list of near 2000 of his correspondents, and I intended to publish a short account of his life, together with a list of them, or at least the chief of them."

Among the most celebrated names we find those of:— Tillotson, Tenison, Wake, Potter, Nicholson, Tanner, Gibson, Fell, Barnet, Lloyd, Compton, Sprat, Atterbury, Hough, Dugdale, Kneller, Trumbull, L'Estrange, Hickes, Thwaites, Elstob, Wanley, Ashmole, Wood, Aubrey, Plot, Lhwyd, Bingham, Strype, Thoresby, Gale, Carte, Willis, Hearne, Bathurst, Nelson, Wallis, Flamstead, Keill, Halley, Gregory, Sloane, Woodward, Arbuthnot, Radcliffe, Garth, Lister, Derham, Pocock, Dodwell, Whitby, South, Sherlock, Lethieullier, Vertue, &c. &c. There is a tradition in his college that the postage of the letters he received, amounted to nearly as much as the profits of his mastership.

LII. SIR WILLIAM DAWES, ARCHBISHOP
OF YORK.

Sir William was the youngest son of Sir John Dawes, Bart. In 1687, he was sent to St. John's College, from Merchant Taylor's school, but his father's title and estate descending to him, upon the death of his two elder brothers, about two years after, he left Oxford, and entered himself a nobleman in Catharine-hall, Cambridge. "His discourses," says the writer of his life, "were plain and familiar, and such as were best adapted to a country audience, yet under his management and manner of expression, they far surpassed the most elaborate compositions of other men. For such was the comeliness of his person, the melody of his voice, the decency of his action, and the majesty of his whole appearance, that he might well be pronounced the most complete pulpit orator of his age." He was the author of several works, and died in 1724.

The following story is told as a proof of the Archbishop's good nature and fondness of a pun. His clergy dining with him, for the first time, after he had lost his lady, he told them, he feared they did not find things in so good order as they used to be in the time of poor Mary; and, looking extremely sorrowful, added with a deep sigh, "She was, indeed, *Mare pacificum!*"—A curate, who pretty well knew what she had been, called out, "Aye, my Lord, but she was *Mare Mortuum* first."—Sir William gave him a living of 200*l.* per annum within two months afterwards.

LIII. ADDISON.

Addison became a commoner of Queen's College, in which his father had studied, in Act Term, 1687, aged 15 years. He addicted himself with such diligence to classical learning as soon to acquire an elegant Latin style. A copy of his verses in that language, accidentally fell into the hands of Dr. Lancaster, at that time dean

of Magdalen College, who was so much pleased with them, that he procured their author a demy-ship.

It was at Magdalen College that Addison became acquainted with Sacheverell, who was exactly of his own age, and of a very promising genius. Their first poetical productions were inserted in the *Examen Poeticum*, for the year 1693. The chambers which Addison inhabited at Magdalen College are pointed out to strangers, and part of the walk round the meadow belonging to that college still bears his name.

LIV. THE HON. CHARLES BOYLE, AFTERWARDS EARL OF ORRERY.—EPISTLES OF PHALARIS.

Mr. Boyle first distinguished himself by his controversy with Dr. Bentley, relative to the authenticity of the *Epistles of Phalaris*. This controversy arose from the circumstance of Boyle's publishing a new edition of these epistles, in the year 1695;

in the preface to which he complained of Dr. Bentley, the King's Librarian, who had (*pro solita sua humanitate*) denied him the inspection of a valuable manuscript. This sarcasm so exasperated the doctor, that in order to be revenged on Mr. Boyle, he published a long letter to Dr. Wotton, who was then employed in writing on *Ancient and Modern Learning*; in which he undertook to prove, that the epistles, which go under the name of *Phalaris*, are spurious, and probably the work of some modern sophist. This drew from Mr. Boyle a reply so replete with fine satire and raillery, that, on which side soever truth and argument may be supposed to lie, the wit and the laugh too, was evidently on Mr. Boyle's. This reply was said to be written jointly, by a select club of ingenious men belonging to Christ Church, among whom the celebrated *Atterbury*, Mr. Boyle's tutor, was thought to be the chief. And this is plainly alluded to in "*The Battle of the Books*," where Mr. Boyle is introduced

on the side of the ancients, "clad in a suit of armour which had been given him by all the gods."

This controversy suggested the subject of a caricature print, in which the guards of Phalaris were represented thrusting Dr. Bentley into the tyrant's brazen bull, with this label issuing from the Doctor's mouth, "I had much rather be roasted than *boyled!*"

LV. DR. RAWLINSON.

Dr. Rawlinson was a great benefactor to St. John's College. In 1727, he was chosen a member of the Society of Antiquaries; to whom he bequeathed a small freehold and copyhold estate at Fulham, on condition that they did not upon any terms, or by any stratagem, art, means, or contrivance whatever, increase or add to their (then) present number of 150 members, honorary foreigners only excepted. He also made them a considerable bequest of antiquities; but resenting some supposed

want of deference to his singularities and dictatorial spirit, and some reflections on his own and his friend's honour, in an imputation of libelling the society in the public papers, he, by a codicil made and signed at their house in Chancery Lane, revoked the whole, and excluded all fellows of this or the Royal Society from any benefit from his benefactions at Oxford, which, besides his Anglo-Saxon endowment, were extremely considerable; including, amongst other curiosities, a series of medals of the Popes, which Dr. Rawlinson supposed to be one of the most complete collections in Europe; and a great number of valuable MSS. which he directed to be safely locked up, and not to be opened till seven years after his decease. To St. John's College, where he had been a gentleman-commoner, the doctor left the bulk of his estate, amounting to near 700*l.* a year, a plate of Archbishop Laud, thirty-one volumes of Parliamentary Journals and Debates, a set of the *Fœdera*, all his Greek, Roman, and English coins, now given to the Bodleian library, all his

plates engraved at the Society of Antiquaries' expence, his diploma, and his heart, which is placed in a beautiful urn against the chapel wall, with this inscription :

Ubi Thesaurus, ibi Cor.

RIC. RAWLINSON, LLD. & Ant. S. S.

Olim hujus Collegii superioris ordinis Commensalis,
Obiit VI. Apr. MDCCLV.

His body, with counsellor Layer's head* in his right hand, was buried in a vault, in the north aisle of St. Giles's Church, Ox-

*“ The political principles of Dr. Rawlinson are now merely matter of speculation ; but may be ascertained by this peculiar circumstance. When the head of Layer was blown off from Temple Bar, it was picked up by a gentleman in that neighbourhood, who shewed it to some friends at a public-house ; under the floor of which house, I have been assured it was buried. Dr. R. meantime having made inquiry after the head, with a wish to purchase it, was imposed on with another instead of Layer's, which he preserved as a valuable relique, and directed it to be buried in his hand.” Nichol's *Life of Bowyer*.

ford, of which, with the inscription, he had a plate engraved in his life time. His library of printed books, and books of prints, was sold by auction in the year 1756 ; the sale lasted 50 days. There was a second sale of pamphlets, books of prints, &c. in the following year, during ten days ; which was immediately succeeded by a sale of the doctor's single prints, books of prints, and drawings, and this lasted eight days.

LVI. COLLINS, THE POET.

Collins was sent very young to Winchester College, where he was soon distinguished for his early proficiency, and his turn for elegant composition. In the year 1740, he came off first on the roll for New College*,

* Next below Collins on the roll was that most amiable man, polite scholar, and judicious critic, Dr. Joseph Warton, the late head-master of Winchester College. He was of Oriel. His *Essay on the Life and Writings of Pope*, is a book, says Dr. Johnson, “ which teaches how the brow of criticism may be smoothed, and how she may be enabled, with all her severity, to attract and to delight.”

but there being no vacancy in that society, he entered a commoner of Queen's. On the expiration of the year, no vacancy having happened during that time at New College, he left Queen's on being elected a Demy of Magdalen. He was soon tired of a college life, resigned his demyship, and went to London, where he commenced a man of the town, and was romantic enough to suppose, that his superior abilities would draw the attention of the great world, by means of whom he was to make his fortune. In this pleasurable way of life he soon wasted his little property, but was relieved by a considerable legacy left him by a maternal uncle, a colonel in the army. He soon afterwards fell into a most deplorable state of mind.

Without books, or steadiness and resolution to consult them if he had been possessed of any, he was always planning schemes for elaborate publications, which were carried no farther than drawing up proposals for subscriptions, some of which were published; and in particular one for "A History of the Darker Ages."

He was passionately fond of music; good natured and affable; warm in his friendships, visionary in his pursuits, and temperate in his diet. He was of moderate stature, of a light and clear complexion, with grey eyes, so very weak at times as hardly to bear a candle in the room, and to give him apprehensions of blindness.

The following story is told of him while he was resident at Magdalen College. It happened one afternoon at a tea-visit, that several intelligent friends were assembled at his rooms to enjoy each other's conversation, when in comes a certain member of the University, as remarkable at that time for his brutal disposition as for his good scholarship; who, though he met with a circle of the most peaceable people in the world, was determined to quarrel; and, though no man said a word, raised his foot, and kicked the tea-table, and all its contents to the other side of the room. Our poet, though of a warm temper, was so confounded at the unexpected downfall, and so astonished at the unmerited insult,

that he took no notice of the aggressor at that time, but getting up from his chair calmly, he began to pick up the slices of bread and butter, and the fragments of his china, repeating very mildly,

“*Invenias etiam disjecti membra poetæ.*”

LVII. SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE.

The following anecdotes of this eminent lawyer are selected from those written by his intimate friend, the late Rev. Richard Graves.

“The life of this learned judge, I believe, has been published, though the writer of these anecdotes has never seen it. But as I was chosen from Pembroke College to a fellowship of All-Soul’s, and Sir William Blackstone followed me thither, from the same college a few years afterwards, we became particularly intimate; and he communicated to me, without reserve, his youthful projects and productions, and I am even now astonished at

the extent of his genius, and at the variety and early improvement of his talents.

“When he had been about two years at the Temple, on his coming down to All-Soul’s election, I asked him how he liked the law? He said it was a very dry study; ‘but,’ added he, ‘I have made myself pretty well master of it.’ What! in two years, I exclaimed with surprise? ‘Yes’ says he; ‘I have reduced it to a system; so that I have only to read new acts of parliament, and the different authors who have written on our laws.’

“From this system, I suppose, he formed his Syllabus, when he read his Vinerian Lectures, on the Statute Law, of which he was chosen professor; and afterwards, his ‘Commentaries on the Laws of England;’ a work which may well be stiled an immortal possession, and which will probably never be excelled, nor be superseded by any thing superior of its kind. Mr. Charles York, afterwards for a short time Lord Chancellor, told Dr. Warburton, that if that book had been published when

he began studying the law, it would have saved him the reading of twelve hours in the day.

“ But in every situation and department of business or office, in which Sir William Blackstone was engaged, even in the least important, he made useful discoveries or improvements: not from a busy innovating disposition; but from his penetrating and extensive views of every subject, he discovered what had escaped the attention of less discerning optics.

“ When he was of standing in the college to be made Bursar, and he came to inspect the system of accounts, he recited blunders which had gone on from one generation to another.

“ A more important instance of his useful regulations, was his eventually finishing the Codrington Library in All-Soul's College. Colonel Christopher Codrington*,

* Governor of the Leeward Islands, who had been a fellow of this college.

about the year 1710, left an estate of 400*l.* a year, to build a library for the reception of the best collection of books of all the modern languages, in Oxford. But by neglect or mismanagement, the estate grew less, instead of increasing in its value, so that the building had been at a stand, and quite neglected for many years.

“ Sir William enquired into the real value of the estate; and soon found how much the college had been imposed upon; in short, he put things upon so good a footing, that in a few years, he and the whole college had the satisfaction to see that noble edifice completely finished, and the books arranged according to a systematical method, which, I believe, was Sir W. Blackstone's own.

“ A no less important, though seemingly trifling oeconomic plan, during his bursarship, was his laying in wine by the pipe, in the college cellar, so that the sober part of the college might drink a pint, or even half a pint of good wine, and return to their studies, without going to the tavern

across the street; where the jovial part went after dinner, to drink bad wine; and where they were often tempted, I fear, to loiter a good part of the afternoon.

“ I can only give these, comparatively, trifling anecdotes of Sir W. Blackstone, before he rose to that eminence in the law, to which his very great merit so justly entitled him; and which it was not probable, he would fail of obtaining in this reign and in this age, in which real learning, knowledge and virtue, are seldom disappointed of their reward.

“ Sir William Blackstone was by no means insensible to the graces of poetry and classical elegance; as appears by ‘ the Lawyer’s Farewell to his Muse,’ written when he first went to reside at the Temple, and a few other occasional poems printed in other names.”

He died in 1780, in his 56th year.

LVIII. DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Johnson entered a commoner of Pem-

broke College on the 31st of October, 1728, being then in his nineteenth year. His apartment was that upon the second floor over the gateway.

He is said to have contracted a love and regard for Pembroke College, which he retained to the last. “ A short time before his death he sent to that college a present of all his works, to be deposited in their library; and he had thoughts of leaving to it his house at Lichfield; but his friends who were about him very properly dissuaded him from it, and he bequeathed it to some poor relations. He took a pleasure in boasting of the many eminent men who had been educated at Pembroke. In this list are found the names of Mr. Hawkins, the poetry professor, Mr. Shenstone, Sir William Blackstone, and others; not forgetting the celebrated popular preacher, Mr. George Whitefield, of whom, though Dr. Johnson did not think very highly, it must be acknowledged that his eloquence was powerful, his views pious and charitable, his assiduity almost incredible; and,

that since his death, the integrity of his character has been fully vindicated. Being himself a poet, Johnson was peculiarly happy in mentioning how many of the sons of Pembroke were poets; adding, with a smile of sportive triumph, 'Sir, we are a nest of singing birds.'*

LIX. SIR WILLIAM JONES.

This great man and extraordinary linguist was a fellow of University College. He took his degree of Master of Arts, during the *Enccœnia*, in 1773. It was on this occasion, that he composed an oration with an intention, which he did not execute, of speaking it in the theatre. The speech was published ten years after, and exhibits a striking memorial of independent principles, and well cultivated abilities:—to vindicate learning from the malevolent aspersion of being destructive of

* Boswell's Life of Johnson.

manly spirit, unfavourable to freedom, and introductive to slavish obsequiousness; to support the honour and independence of learned men, to display the transcendent advantages of the University of Oxford, were the topics, which he had proposed to discuss; but on which the limits prescribed to his oration, forbade him to expatiate.

The animation of his language shews, that these topics were ever near his heart: an ardent love of liberty, and enthusiastic veneration for the University, a warm and discriminate eulogium on learned men, who devoted their talents and labours to the cause of religion, science, and freedom, characterise his discourse.

The kindness of a contemporary student, has communicated an anecdote in proof of his particular aversion to the logic of the schools, that, in an oration which he pronounced in the hall of University College, he declaimed violently against *Burgersdicius*, *Cracanthorpius*, and the whole body of logicians in the College of Queen Philippa, his opposite neighbour. Of his uncommon industry, many proofs might be

enumerated, and among others the copying of several Arabic manuscripts, of which one was the entertaining romance of Bedriddin Hassan, or, Aladdin's Lamp, from a most elegant specimen of Arabian Calligraphy.

The dedication of his Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry, to the University of Oxford, which he pronounced "would be the most illustrious of all Universities, as long as she remained the most free, was a pleasing proof of his gratitude to his *alma mater*; and he concludes the preface with some animated thoughts, which, says Lord Teignmouth, his biographer, I shall endeavour to convey, with the full consciousness, at the same time, of the imperfection of my attempt.

"Whether this work will please the French, or their admirers, is to me of little concern, provided it prove acceptable to my country, and to that renowned University, in which I received my education; with a view to the honour of both, these Commentaries were undertaken and completed; nor is there any wish so near my

heart, as that all my labours, past or future, may be useful and agreeable to them. I lament, indeed, the necessity which compels me to renounce the pursuit of polite literature: but why do I say lament? let me rather rejoice, that I am now entering upon a career, which will supply ampler and better opportunities of relieving the oppressed, of assisting the miserable, and of checking the despotic and tyrannical.

"If I am asked, who is the *greatest man*? I answer, the *best*: and if I am required to say, who is the best? I reply, he that has deserved most of his fellow-creatures. Whether we deserve better of mankind by the cultivation of letters, by obscure and inglorious attainments, by intellectual pursuits, calculated rather to amuse than inform, than by strenuous exertions in speaking and acting, let those consider who bury themselves in studies unproductive of any benefit to their country or fellow-citizens. I think not. I have been long enough engaged in preparatory exercises, and I am now called to the field. What

my fortune may be, I know not; this, however, I know, that the most anxious object of my heart is, after having run my career, to retire, in advanced life, to the ever-beloved retreat of the University; not with a view to indulge myself in indolence, which my disposition abhors, but to enjoy a dignified leisure in the uninterrupted cultivation of letters, which the profession I am preparing to embrace, no longer suffers me to pursue.*

This wish he was not allowed to gratify!—He died at Calcutta, at the early age of forty-seven, in the year 1793. Two honorary monuments have been erected to his memory in Oxford; one in the Chapel of University College, the other in St. Mary's Church.

* Lord Teigumouth's Memoirs of Sir W. Jones.

LX. DR. LOWTH, BISHOP OF LONDON.

The late Bishop of London (Dr. Lowth) in a pamphlet which is now scarce*, thus powerfully and eloquently defends himself and the University against the attack of Bishop Warburton:

“But the abuse is not merely personal: it goes further, it extends even to the place of my education. ‘But the learned *professor*, who has been hardly brought up in the keen atmosphere of *wholesome severities*, and early taught to distinguish between *de facto* and *de jure*.’ Pray, my Lord, what is it to the purpose, where I have been brought up? You charge me with principles of intolerance, adding a gentle insinuation also of disaffection to the present royal family and government: you infer these principles, it seems, from the place of my education. Is this a necessary conse-

* A letter to the Rt. Rev. Author of *The Divine Legation of Moses Demonstrated*, &c. By a *Late Professor* in the University of Oxford. 2d. Edit. London, 1766.

quence? Is it even a fair conclusion? May not one have had the good sense, or the good fortune, to have avoided, or to have gotten the better of, the ordinary prejudices of education? Why then should you think, that I must still necessarily labour under the bad influence of an atmosphere, which I happened to breathe in my youth. If I am not actually chargeable with such principles now, surely it is rather matter of commendation to have escaped, or to have shaken off, a vice, to which you think I was unhappily exposed. To have made a proper use of the advantages of a good education, is a just praise; but to have overcome the disadvantages of a bad one, is a much greater. In short, my Lord, I cannot but think, that this inquisition concerning my education is quite beside the purpose. Had I not your Lordship's example to justify me, I should think it a piece of extreme impertinence to inquire, where you were bred; though one might justly plead, in excuse for it, a natural curiosity to know, *where* and *how* such a

phenomenon was produced. It is commonly said, that your Lordship's education was of that particular kind, concerning which it is a remark of that great judge of men and manners, Lord CLARENDON, (on whom you have therefore with a wonderful happiness of allusion, justness of application, and elegance of expression, conferred the unrivalled title* of *The Chancellor of Human Nature*;) that it peculiarly disposes men to be proud, insolent, and pragmatical.† Now, my Lord, as you have in

* A Critical and Philosophical Enquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles, as related by Historians; p. 61.

† "Colonel Harrison was the son of a butcher near Nantwich, in Cheshire, and had been bred up in the place of a clerk under a lawyer of good account in those parts; which kind of education introduces men into the language and practice of business, and, if it be not resisted by the great ingenuity of the person, inclines young men to more pride than any other kind of breeding; and disposes them to be pragmatical and insolent."

Clarendon's Hist. Vol. III. p. 246, 8vo.

your whole behaviour, and in all your writings, remarkably distinguished yourself by your humility, lenity, meekness, forbearance, candour, humanity, civility, decency, good manners, good temper, moderation with regard to the opinions of others, and a modest diffidence of your own; this unpromising circumstance of your education is so far from being a disgrace to you, that it highly redounds to your praise.

“ But, I am wholly precluded from all claim to such merit: on the contrary, it is well for me, if I can acquit myself of a charge that lies hard upon me; the burthen of being responsible for the great advantages which I enjoyed. For, my Lord, I was educated in THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. I enjoyed all the advantages, both public and private, which that famous seat of learning so largely affords. I spent many happy years in that illustrious society in a well-regulated course of useful discipline and studies, and in the agreeable and improving commerce of gentlemen and scholars: in a society where emulation without envy, ambition without jealousy,

contention without animosity, incited industry, and awakened genius, where a liberal pursuit of knowledge, and a generous freedom of thought, was raised, encouraged, and pushed forward, by example, by commendation, and by authority. I breathed the same atmosphere, that the HOOKERS, the CHILLINGWORTHS, and the LOCKES, had breathed before: whose benevolence and humanity were as extensive as their vast genius and their comprehensive knowledge; who always treated their adversaries with civility and respect; who made candour, moderation, and liberal judgment, as much the rule and law, as the subject of their discourse; who did not amuse their readers with empty declamations, and fine-spun theories of toleration, while they were themselves agitated with a furious inquisitorial spirit, seizing every one they could lay hold on, for presuming to dissent from them in matters the most indifferent, and dragging them through the fiery ordeal of abusive controversy. And do you reproach me with my

education in this place, and with my relation to this most respectable body; which I shall always esteem my greatest advantage, and my highest honour?

“This, my Lord, could not be your design. The stroke was not principally aimed at me; your design was, by a far-fetched conceit, to strike through me at the University of OXFORD; and to reflect on that eminent seat of learning, as a nursery of bigotry, intolerance, persecution, and disloyalty. I shall not trouble myself to inquire into the grounds and reasons, which you may pretend for this iniquitous and scurrilous reflection ‘on so illustrious a body:’ the real motives of *your* panegyric and satire are not to be sought in the merits or demerits of the particular subjects of them; but in times, circumstances, and private history; by which, it is well known, they are constantly regulated, and with which they always vary.”

MEMORANDA, DESCRIPTIVE OF THE MANNERS, AND ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE LATTER END OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, CHIEFLY SELECTED FROM THE ANNALS OF ANTHONY WOOD, AND ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

§1. *Beaumont Palace.*

1130.

About the same time that Oseney Abbey was finished, the palace of K. Henry I. surnamed Beauclerk, was erected in Beaumont, near Oxford. The year following, [1130] he came to that palace and kept the passover, pleasing himself much with the air and conversation of clerks. He went frequently to his new palace and park at Woodstock, to which place were sent by

divers outlandish lords, Lyons, leopards, strange spotted beasts, porcupines, camels, and such like animals.

§2. *Great Fire in Oxford.*

1190.

This year most part of Oxford was burnt, together with the Church of St. Frideswyde. Within few years following the inhabitants having obtained experience by this, and other fires in K. Stephen's time, took example from the Londoners, and began to build with stone and slate instead of wood and straw. In those places where poor people lived, who could not be at the charge to build in that manner, they, for the most part erected a high stone wall between every four, or six, or more, houses.

§3. *Different modes of Preaching.*

1203.

About this time began the custom of

preaching from a text, but the sages and seniors of the University would by no means conform to this custom, but followed their old course, according to the manner of the fathers, St. Augustine, St. Jerome, St. Bernard, &c. who preached to the clergy and people by postillizing, that is, expounding any particular chapter, by taking all the texts one after another. After which way (without a text) St. Augustine preached 400 sermons. At other times they preached homilies. Some neither preached by postillizing, nor by taking a text; but began their discourses by saying that they meant *to treat on such or such a subject*, as on the fear of God, the love of God, &c.

§4. *A Secession from the University.*

1209.

A most unfortunate and unhappy accident fell out at Oxford, which was this. A certain clerk, as he was recreating himself, killed by chance a woman; which being done, he fled away for fear of

punishment, that he thought must necessarily follow. But the fact being soon spread throughout the town, the mayor and several burghers made search after him, and having at length received intelligence in what inn or hall he was resident, made their repair thither, and finding there three other clerks, laid hold on them, and though innocent of the fact, yet cast them into prison. After they had remained there certain days, King John, (no great lover of the clergy) being then in his manor of Woodstock, commanded the said three (some say only two) scholars to be lead out of the town, and there to be hanged by the neck, in contempt of ecclesiastical liberty. Whereupon the scholars of the University being much displeased at this unworthy act, they, to the number of three thousand (as well masters as juniors) left Oxford, so that not one (as some say) remained behind, but either went some to Cambridge, some to Reading, and others to Maidstone, in Kent, to make a farther progress in their studies.

1210.

These things being done, intelligence was immediately sent to the Diocesan (the Bishop of Lincoln) and at length to the Pope, who having heard the matter with patience, did forthwith interdict the town, that is, commanded all religious service to cease, church doors to be shut up, none to be buried in consecrated ground, none to have the sacrament administred to them, only at the point of death, &c. The king also, as I conceive, was in a manner forced to seize upon the liberties of the burghers, and to take the town into his hands, lest in doing nothing in the matter he should displease the clergy, and so consequently the Pope. Howsoever it was, we cannot imagine to the contrary, but that this dispersion was a great stop to the progress of literature, and the more, because that such who lived remote and beyond the seas, never returned again, but either went to their respective homes or to Paris.

1213.

The town being as yet empty, trading low, and the burghers under interdict or excommunication, great lamentation there was among them, and the more for this reason, that they found no rent coming in for their houses, and that most of the scholars went away abruptly in their debt. At length Nicholas, Bishop of Tusculum, commonly called Frascati, in Italy, (the Pope's Legate) coming into England in the month of September this year, the chiefest of the said burghers repaired to him at Westminster to obtain absolution for their offences, in presuming to hang three clerks, to the great terror of all the residue. After many entreaties and most humble supplications, they were absolved on condition that they performed this penance following; that is to say, that after their return to Oxford, they strip themselves of their apparel, and go barefoot with scourges in their hands to every church in the town of Oxford, and there to require of the parish

priest the benefit of absolution, by saying the 51st Psalm, "Have mercy on me, O God, &c." This being their sentence, they returned and performed it in every particular, not all in one day, but in as many as there were churches, by taking for one day one church, so that they, as well as others, might dread to do such wickednesses again.

§5. *A grievous conflict.*

1319.

In the vigils of S. Kenelm, King and Martyr, fell out in the evening a most grievous conflict between the northern and southern clerks; the former of which being in pursuit of the other in Cat-street, it happened that one Luke de Horton came then out of his door to make it and the gutter clean, but Elias de Hubberthorp, supposing him to be one that belonged to the southern party, gave him a cut on the head with his sword, which being deep in the brain he died soon after. There were

several that had that night received wounds, but darkness coming on they were forced to part.

§6. *University Sermons.*

1320.

Whereas the University had lately appointed a sermon to be preached at certain times for the fruitful and spiritual increase of theologians, and all others remaining and abiding within the precincts thereof; Henry Burwash, Bishop of Lincoln, did by his writing, dated 3 cal. Nov. this year, release to any one person 40 days, "de injuncta sibi pœnitentia," who would come to the said sermon, diligently hear and retain with a pious mind those things which he heareth, and afterwards to grant out of pure charity, something towards the maintenance and perpetuation of it. This is the effect of the said writing, but where the sermon was preached it appears not, only by conjecture in the church or yard

of St. Peter in the east in the time of Lent, which continueth to this day.

§7. *Outrage on the Monks of Abingdon.*

1327.

A most bloody outrage was committed by the scholars and townsmen of Oxford, joined with the townsmen of Abendon, on the Monks of the Abbey at that place, which they completely pillaged.

§8. *Secession to Stanford.*

1334.

Several students of the University, as well masters as bachelors and scholars, did under colour of some discord among them, and upon some pretences sought after, depart hence to Stanford in Lincolnshire, and there began, or rather renewed or continued an academy; which academy was afterwards dispersed by order of the king [Edward III.] and the University made a statute, that whoever should be promoted

to a degree, should swear that he would not resume his lectures in the faculties of arts at Stanford, as a general study or University.

§9. *Nominalists and Realists.*

1343.

Great controversies between the Nominalists and Realists. Occham was the leader of the former, and Duns Scotus of the latter. The northern students followed the sect of Realists, the southern that of the Nominalists.

§10. *The Barbers' Company.*

In the year 1348, 22 Edward III. the whole company and fellowship of barbers within the precincts of Oxford, appeared before the chancellor, and intending thence forward to join and bind themselves in amity and love, brought with them certain ordinations and statutes drawn up in writing for the weal of the craft of barbers, desiring the said chancellor that he would

peruse and correct them, and when he had done so to put the University seal to them. All which ordinations and statutes being seriously considered by him, certain doctors, and the two proctors, he was pleased to put the University seal to them the next day, and make the said barbers from henceforth a society or corporation.

The first article stipulates, under certain penalties, that the said craft should keep and maintain a light before the image of our lady, in our lady's chapel, within the precincts of St. Frideswyde's Church.

The second, that no person of the said craft was to work on a Sunday, only on the market Sundays, in harvest time, and to shave none but such as were to preach or do a religious act, on the Sundays, in any part of the year.

Another, that all such as were of the craft were to receive at least 6d. a quarter of each customer that desired to be shaved every week in his chamber or house, &c.

§11. *Execution at Green Ditch.*

1400.

The Earls of Kent and Salisbury, Sir Thomas Blount, Knt. Sir Ralph Lumley, Knight Banneret, Sir Benedict Sely, Knt. John Walsh, Baldwyn de Kent, and several other esquires, were executed at Green-Ditch without the North Gate of Oxford, for being engaged in a plot against Henry IV.

§12. *Visitation of New College.*

1404.

The See of Winchester being void by the death of William of Wykeham, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, did by his writing dated 3 Jan. commissionate the Abbat of Abendon, to visit Winchester College in Oxon, "tam in capite quam in membris." By virtue of which he came, and making a diligent inquiry into the lives

and actions of all that society, ejected several.

13. *Lectures read in the Country.*

1453.

Another pestilence happening in the University this year, it was ordered by the sages thereof, that those who read their lectures in the country, and could bring sufficient testimony thereof, should go *pro forma*, that is, if they were read before an auditory of six academians, for at such times they removed to country houses in societies, and lived there in a collegiate way. And this was done to prevent the utter decay of learning, which by the generality was looked upon as in a mean and desolate condition at this time.

§14. *Licence granted to the Scholars to beg.*

1461.

The scholars of the University were now in a poor condition, divers of them being

reduced so low, that they were forced to get license under the Chancellor's hand and seal (according to a statute of the land enjoining them so to do that had intention to beg) to obtain the charity of well disposed people. Some scholars of Aristotle's Hall appear to have had license this year, and doubtless others, though not registered. But that it was usual for scholars so to do, not only divers circumstances shew, but also the statute before mentioned.—“ If” (says Sir Thomas More to his children, after his surrender of the Chancellorship of England, and abilities of purse failed) “ If that exceed our ability (meaning the fare of New Inn at London, where he had part of his breeding) then will we the next year after, descend to Oxford fare, where many great, learned, and ancient fathers be continually conversant, which if our power stretch not to maintain neither, then may we yet like poor scholars of Oxford, go a begging with our bags and wallets, and sing *Salve Regina* at rich mens' dores.”

§15. *Curious Proclamation.*

1495.

The senior proctor, William Hasard of Magd. Coll. who was afterwards principal of Magdalen Hall, and a skilful physician of his time, desired his executors on his death-bed, an. 1509, that they should cause the common bellman to make proclamation throughout all the public places in Oxford, that if there was any person that had received any injury from him, especially in the time of his proctorship, they should give him or them satisfaction. A remark much like that of one John Falley, an honest scholar of the University, who made proclamation at his departure thence, about two years before, concerning the paying of his debts.

§16. *Retirement on account of the Plague.*

1493.

A sore plague visited the University and

swept away many, as well cleric as laic. Those of colleges for the most part retired to their houses in the country; viz. those of Magdalen College to Brackley, in Northamptonshire; Oriol to St. Bartholomew's, near Oxford; but Merton, instead of Cuxham, their usual place of retirement, went to Islip, near Oxford.

1503.

In the month of August arose another pestilence among the scholars. Most part of them, as well of colleges as halls or inns, withdrew themselves from the University to their native homes; others elsewhere, as convenient air or subsistence afforded. So vehemently did it rage in some houses of learning, that the scholars were totally forced to quit them and recede. From St. Alban's Hall, where it had got a footing, the principal thereof, Mr. John Foster, with all the students, a very few excepted, went to Islip, near Oxford, where, after some time, the pest overtaking them (three weeks being first spent in mirth and jollity) several of

them died, and were buried, some there, others at Ellesfield, and another at Noke.

In October following the pest breaking forth in Merton Coll. some of the fellows and bachelors retired to the lodge in Stow-Wood, others to Wotton, near Cumner, in Berkshire, and did not return till 17 Dec. following. Those halls and inns which before were full, were now for the most part empty. Of 55 halls, but 33 were now slenderly inhabited.

§17. *A grievous Contention.*

1506.

August 8, fell out a grievous contention in the University, between the southern and northern scholars, who being gathered together in the High Street, before St. Mary's Church, about four of the clock in the afternoon, fought with arms in an hostile manner. In the conflict, the principal of Hart Hall, then fellow of Exeter College, a scholar of St. Alban's, and another of Staple Hall, were killed; besides divers

that were sorely wounded, whose names and number were not justly known. To whom the victory fell it doth not appear.

§18. *Henry the VIII. at Abingdon.*

1518.

The King, Queen, and Cardinal Wolsey, came with a splendid retinue to Abingdon, and there lodged themselves in the Abbey. Q. Catharine being desirous to come to Oxford, was attended in her journey by the Cardinal, and dined at Merton College.

§19. *Grecians and Trojans.*

1519.

Two parties made themselves conspicuous by the names of Grecians and Trojans. The former supported the study of the Greek language, and the latter opposed it.

§20. *Proctors.*

1520.

The proctors this year were John Booth, of Brasenose Coll. the northern proctor, and George Croftys of Oriel Coll. the southern. In consequence of their interference in the above-mentioned riots, it was granted to the senior proctor by the congregation of regents, that he might wear and use a dagger for his own defence, for the space of two years following, notwithstanding any statute to the contrary. To the other proctor it was granted by the Society of Oriel, that he might resign his fellowship (he earnestly desiring the same upon some foresight perhaps of danger that might follow) and that he should have the use of his chamber in that college, 'till his proctorship was expired.

§21. *Oxford Visitation.*

1535.

The king sent visitors to Oxford, who established lectures in the different colleges, &c. What other matters they performed in this their visitation, I shall omit as frivolous and impertinent, being altogether unworthy to be remembered by any sober pen. In Merton Coll. they acted little, because it was visited the last year in the month of September, at which time Archbishop Cranmer made his metropolitanical visitation. For then Dr. Richard Gwent, the Archbishop's commissary did so alter and change many of the ancient customs of that house (of which one was the bachelaur's capping of the master fellows in the quadrangle) that the chief magistrates of the University were forced to have that order annulled, fearing that in time it would subvert the discipline of the University by the malepertness it bred in the students of that and other houses, that

were in hopes for the future to partake of the said order.

§22. *Dissolution of Colleges.*

1538.

On a plan for the dissolution of colleges being suggested by some persons to K. Henry VIII. he is said to have answered, "Ah sirha, I perceive the Abbey lands have flêshed you, and set your teeth an edge, to ask also those of colleg s. And, whereas, wee had a regard onlie to pull downe sin by defacing the Monasteries, you have a desire also to overthrow all goodness by subversion of colleges. I tell you sirs, that I judge no land in England better bestowed than that which is given to our Universities; for by their maintenance our realme shall be well governed when we be dead and rotten. As you love your welfares therefore, follow no more this veine, but content your selves with that you have already, or else seek honest means whereby to encrease your livelihoods; for

I love not learning so ill, that I will impair the revenewes of anie one house by a penie, whereby it may be upholden."

In K. Edward the Sixth's reign, the same suit was once again attempted, but in vain, for saith the Duke of Somerset, among other speeches tending to that end, who also made answer thereunto in the king's presence by his assignation.—“ If learning decaie, which of wild men maketh civill, of blockish and rust persons wise and godlie counsellours, of obstinat rebels, obedient subjects, and of evil men, good and godlie christians, what shall we look for else but barbarism and tumult? For when the lands of colleges be gone, it shall be hard to say, whose staff shall stand next to the dore, for then I doubt not but the state of bishops, rich farmours, merchants, and the nobilitie shall be assailed, by such as live to spend all, and think that whatsoever another man hath is more meet for them, and to be at their commandmente, than for the proper owner that hath sweat and laboured for it.”

§23. *Illuminated MSS.*

1549.

A visitation held at Oxford by order of the Lord Protector. The college libraries suffered very much by the destruction of illuminated and other MSS. which were esteemed superstitious. Some, which were not destroyed, were greatly injured and defaced by cutting out the illuminations; instances of which may be found in most of the libraries.

§24. *College Discipline.*

1554.

The Dean of Corpus Christi College, whipt a scholar, who had made a copy of verses against the mass, in the Common Hall, giving him a lash for every verse.*

* Aubrey says that a few years before his time the rod was frequently used by the tutors and deans. “ Doctor Petter, of Trinity College, I knew right well, whipt

§25. *Bells rung on Queen Mary's Death.*

1558.

Though many were sorrowful for the death of the Queen [Mary] yet not a few were joyful, which was not only expressed in private among the protestants, but shortly after far more openly by the ringing of bells in Oxford, on St. Hugh's-Day, on which Q. Mary died, and Queen Elizabeth was proclaimed. The manner how it came to pass I shall now relate, as a matter not altogether impertinent in this discourse. St. Hugh's-Day being formerly a *gaudy-day* at Lincoln College, it happened that in the year 1561, certain of the fellows thereof went after dinner on that day for recreation sake, to ring at their church of All Saints. Mr. John Wayte, was then mayor of the city and dwelled in that parish, who being much displeased with their

his pupil with his sword by his side, when he came to take his leave of him to go to the inns of court."

Aubrey's MSS. in Ash. Mus.

ringing (for he was accounted a great precisian) came to the church to know the cause of it, charging them with Popery, as if they had rung for a dirge for Q. Mary, because she died upon that day. The most part answered that they did it for their exercise, but one among the rest very readily answered, that they did not ring for that purpose, but for joy that Q. Elizabeth was proclaimed on that day. Whereupon the mayor going away satisfied, caused St. Martin's bells to be rung, and as many others as he could command. From hence the custom grew in Oxford to ring on that day during her reign, as also on the days of coronation and births of kings and princes, which yet remaineth.

§26. *Lay Preaching.*

1563.

A violent plague raged in Oxford. Learning was so much decayed that the queen issued an injunction, by the authority of which, some ministers were enjoined to peruse chapters and homilies several times,

to the end that they might read to the better understanding of the people. Preachers were so rare, that there were but two in the University who preached on the Lord's-Day (yet not constantly) to the Academians. Those were Mr. Thomas Sampson, Dean of Christ Church, and Dr. Lawrence Humphrey, President of Magdalen College. Nay, Sir Henry Savile hath often reported to certain intelligent persons, who have told me the same, that when he came first to the University, about 1561, there was but one constant preacher in Oxon, and he only a bachelor of All Soul's College. These, I say, preaching for the most part to the academians, their puritanical doctrine took such deep root among their auditors, that it could never be quite extirpated. When Mr. Sampson left the University, and Dr. Humphrey was often absent upon occasions, and none left perhaps to execute the office of preaching rightly, Richard Taverner, of Woodeaton, near Oxford, Esq. did several times preach in Oxford, and when he was

high-sheriff of this county, (which was a few years after this) came into St. Mary's Church, out of pure charity, with a golden chain about his neck, and a sword, as 'tis said, by his side (but false without doubt, for he always preached in a damask gown) and gave the academians, destitute of evangelical advice, a sermon beginning with these words:

“ Arriving at the Mount of St. Mary's in the stony stage* where I now stand, I have brought you some fyne bisketts baked in the oven of charitie, carefully conserved for the chickens of the church, the sparrows of the spirit, and the sweet swallowes of salvation, &c.”

* St. Mary's pulpit was then of fine carved ashler stone, joining to the upper pillar of the south side of the body of the church; which pulpit was taken away when Dr. John Owen was vice-chancellor, about 1654, and a framed pulpit of wood was set on the pedestal that upheld the frame of stone.

Ath. Oxon.

§27. *Poor Students.*

1559.

The Queen sent visitors to Oxford, and many members were ejected for refusing the oath of supremacy. The students were about this time so poor and beggarly that many of them were forced to obtain license under the commissary's hand, to require the alms of well-disposed people. And, indeed, the want of exhibitions and charity of religious people was so much that their usual saying now was,

“Sunt mutæ musæ, nostraque fama fames.”

§28. *The Black Assize.*

1577.

The black assize, when Bell and Barham, the two judges, the high-sheriff, two knights, eight esquires and justices of the peace, and almost all the gentlemen of the grand jury died soon after they had retired

into the country. Above a hundred scholars besides townsmen were seized with a strange distemper, and ran about the streets like madmen, and beat their governors. It lasted about a month.

§29. *Days appointed for Brewing.*

1581.

The Vice-chancellor being minded to settle good order among the brewers, did, on the 10th of May, appoint days for brewing, and those days to be observed by turns; but Thomas Smith of St. Aldate's parish, beer-brewer, denying obedience to his orders, was committed to the castle, and was obliged to beg pardon of the convocation.

§30. *Disorderly Behaviour.*

1584.

Among many regulations to check disorderly behaviour in the University, it was ordered, by the chancellor, that “no mi-

nister or deacon shall go into the fields to playe at foot-ball, or beare any weapon to make any fraye or maintain any quarrel ;” and that “ no schollars shall sit on bulkes or penniless bench*, or other open places, or gadd up and downe the streets under paine of imprisonment..”

* “ Adjoining to the east end of Carfax Church, are to be found the imperfect traces of a place properly dedicated to the Muses, and described in our statutes by the familiar but forbidding denomination of PENNYLESS BENCH. History and tradition report that many eminent poets have been *Benchers* here. To this *seat* of the muses we are most probably indebted for that celebrated poem, the *Splendid Shilling* of Phillips; and that the author of the PANEGYRIC ON OXFORD ALE, was no stranger to this inspiring *Bench*, may be fairly concluded from these verses where he addresses the God, or Goddess, of TICKING.

“ Beneath thy shelter *pennylesse* I quaff

“ The cheering cup.” —

Companion to the Guide.

§31. *A Riot.*

1586.

Certain scholars of Magdalen College stealing deer in the forest of Shotover, one of them was taken, carried before the Lord Norreys (Lord Lieutenant of the county) and by him imprisoned. The rest of his fellows resenting the matter, resolve with a party that they would make an assault on him the next time he came to Oxford. The quarter sessions drawing near, which were about Michaelmas, the Lord Norreys, with his retinue, came to Oxford, and lodged himself in the Bear Inn, near All Saints Church. The said scholars having notice of it, gather together with their gowns girt about them, armed with divers sorts of weapons, and coming courageously up to the said inn, made an assault on some of the lord's retinue, intending at length to lay hold on the lord himself. But timely notice being given to him, he sends out his son Maximilian, attended with his ser-

vants, and making an onset on the scholars, beat them down as far as St. Mary's Church. Whereupon a great outcry being raised, the vice-chancellor, proctors, and others are called, who, rushing suddenly in among the scholars, appeased and sent them away with fair words, yet some of them were hurt, and Binks, the lord's keeper, sorely wounded.

Soon after the vice-chancellor sent word to all heads of houses, that they should command their scholars into their respective colleges, which being accordingly done and all kept within, the lord departed the town. But the scholars of Magdalen College, not being able to pocket these affronts, went up privately to the top of their tower, and waiting till he should pass by towards Ricot, sent down a shower of stones that they had picked up, upon him and his retinue, wounding some and endangering others of their lives. It is said that upon the foresight of the storm, divers had got boards, others tables on their heads to keep them from it, and that if the lord

had not been in his coach or chariot he would certainly have been killed. But however it was, the result came to this pass, that some of the offenders were severely punished, others expelled, and the lord, with much ado, pacified by the sages of the University.

§32. *A Diplomatic Joke.*

1593.

This year the French Ambassador came to the University and visited several colleges, particularly New College, by the favour of Dr. Culpeper, the warden. In viewing the hall he discovered the pictures of many candles or flambois in the windows, and *fiat lux* written under. But understanding not what they meant, asked Dr. Culpeper, who told him that they were set up by his predecessor, Dr. Chandler, as a rebus of his name; to which the Ambassador replied that instead of *fiat lux*, it might rather have been written *fiant te-*

nebræ, because the painting darkened the hall*.

§33. *A contested Election for Proctors.*

1594.

A violently contested election for the procuratorial office. The two successful candidates were carried to their respective colleges in chairs on the masters' shoulders, with great acclamations and ringing of bells.

34. *Preaching at Paul's Cross.*

1595.

Whereas the custom of *preaching at St. Paul's Cross*, in London, by Oxford men,

* On a pane of glass in one of the windows of the bursary of New College, is the following device, which may be termed a bursarial rebus. A very old painting of a bird, known by the name of pewit, (*quasi pay it*) and over it in old English Characters, *Redde quod debes*.

was now decayed, divers of the most eminent preachers of the University were invited thereunto by the letters of our chancellor and Bishop of London; which being first read in the Convocation, and many thereupon promising to undertake that work, were afterwards entertained at Serope House or Place against St. Andrew's Church, in Holborn, by one Thomas Martin, gent. who, before by his letters to the University, had engaged himself so to do, as long as they abode in London about that duty.

§35. *Collectors.*

1607.

Great entertainments being given by the candidates for the office of collector, divers mischiefs followed from those who received them, particularly on the 26th of Feb. this year, when they, with many undergraduates, warmed with high liquors, retired to Bullington Green, where, at a match at foot-ball, they burnt divers acres of furze,

and more mischief would they have done, had not the country people opposed them.

36. *Long Hair Fordidden.*

1608.

The chancellor, among other injunctions, ordered that long hair was not to be worn; for, whereas, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth few or none wore their hair longer than their ears (for they that did so were accounted by the grave and other elder sort, swaggerers and ruffians) now 'twas common even among the scholars, who were to be examples of modesty, gravity, and decency.

§37. *Caps worn in Convocations.*

1620.

The right of masters to sit covered in convocations and congregations having been long agitated, it was agreed in a convocation held on the 20th Dec. that all masters of what condition soever might put on their caps in congregations and convo-

ocations; yet with these conditions, that in these assemblies the said masters should use only square caps, and not sit bare, or without cap. And if any were found faulty in these matters, or should bring their hats, they should not only lose their suffrages for that time, but be punished as the vice-chancellor should think fit. All that shall be said more of this matter is, that the loss of using caps arose from the negligence of the masters, who, to avoid the pains of bringing their caps with them, would sit bare-headed; which being used by some, was at length followed by all, and so at length became a custom.

§38. *Parliament in Oxford.*

1625.

The parliament on account of the plague, adjourned from Westminster to Oxford. The colleges were cleared to accommodate the members of both houses with apartments. It was dissolved after it had sat a fortnight, and was afterwards known by the name of *Parliamentum Vanum*.

§39. *University Statutes Revised.*

1633.

The University statutes were revised and digested into a new body. This work was undertaken by desire of Dr. Laud, at that time Bishop of London and Chancellor of the University. The chief persons employed in it were, Dr. Pink, warden of New College; Dr. James, sometime fellow of the said Coll. and keeper of the Bodleian Library; Dr. Zouch, sometime fellow of the said College, and principal of Alban Hall; Mr. Twyne, sometime fellow of Corpus Christi College; and Mr. Turner, of Merton College.

§40. *Physic Garden—Queen's College Chapel.*

1633.

The wall of the Physic Garden, which had been many years in hand, was completely finished.

The upper end of Queen's College Chapel was floored with marble. It was wainscoted in 1631, and the windows were completely glazed with coloured glass in 1636.

§41. *University College.*

1636.

The north side of University College was finished.

42§. *Carfax Conduit.*

1638.

The conduit at Carfax was presented as a nuisance to the chancellor, Archbishop Laud. The jurors consisted of twelve privileged, and twelve freemen. The chancellor refused to interfere in the business, unless they would agree to leave the materials to his disposal, for the good both of the University and City.

§43. *New Convocation House.*

1638.

The new Convocation House was first used on the 10th of October this year. It was begun in 1634.

§44. *The Proctors Insulted.*

1638.

On the proctors going out of office, the senior of them, who had been very strict, received great affronts and abuses both by hissing and hooting at him in St. Mary's Chancel, when he made his farewell speech, and in flinging stones at him on his return thence to his college.

Which great incivilities coming to the chancellor's knowledge, he so much resented the matter that he downright school'd the vice-chancellor and heads of houses for suffering such disorders, and not taking care that the ring-leaders of them should be imprisoned or banished.

But the business it seems being general, some few of the most notorious could not be discovered, only two or three of the younger sort, who were publicly whipt.

§45. *Ill effects of Puritanism.*

1640.

Previous to the troubles which were beginning about this time, the University had at least 4000 scholars. Each house was full; Gloucester, the worst rented, had at least 100, of which number you might have seen 20 or more Gent. Com. clad either in doublets of cloth of silver or gold. The puritans now multiply their conventicles, shew themselves openly, and preach in public very seditiously. The generality of people being greedy of novelties, are apt to murmur, affront their superiors, especially those of the gown, and despise grandeur.

§46. *Military Defence of Oxford, and Occurrences during the Civil War.*

1642.

A military corps raised for the defence of the University. It consisted of the scholars and other matriculated persons. The gates were well secured and lines thrown up in various places round the city.

The king arrived in Oxford from Edg-hill, after his victory, and held his court there. The Chapter House at Christ Church was his council chamber.

The fortifications about Oxford were contrived by Richard Rallingson, bachelor of arts, of Queen's Coll. who also had drawn a mathematical scheme or plot of the garrison.

1643.

On the 29 of June the queen arrived in Oxford. At Christ Church, she was received by the vice-chancellor and heads of

houses. From thence she was conducted by the king to Merton College, by a back way made for that purpose, through one of the Canon's gardens, another belonging to Corpus Christi, and then through Merton College grove.

The University drew up articles against their chancellor, the Earl of Pembroke, for neglect, contempt, &c. and ejected him, when the Marquis of Hertford was appointed in his place.

The king delivered a speech to both houses of parliament in Christ Church Hall. The lords held their sessions in certain of the upper schools, and the commons in the Convocation House, which at that time was part of St. Mary's Church.

1644.

On May 29, the Earl of Essex and Sir William Waller came with their forces from Abingdon over Sandford Ferry, and so through Cowley and over Bullington Green, in their way to Islip. They faced

the city for several hours, while their carriages passed on behind them. In the afternoon the scholars and citizens marched out of the works at St. Clements, and a skirmish took place between them and the enemy's scouts, when two or three on each side were killed or wounded.

June 9. A paper was sent out by the lords of his Majesty's privy council, commanding all persons, according to a former proclamation, to provide themselves with provisions for three months.

Oct. 6. Sunday, happened a dreadful fire in Oxford, it began in a small house on the south side of Thames Street, leading from the Northgate to the High Bridge. It was occasioned by a foot soldier's roasting a pig which he had stolen, and destroyed many houses.

1645.

Oxford was beseiged fifteen days by Sir Thomas Fairfax. It began on the 22 of May, and ended on the 5th of June. He made

his first appearance by some scattered horse near Cowley, on the 19th of May, from thence, they passed, with other horse and foot, over Bullington Green to Marston, shewing themselves on Hedington Hill.

The 22d, he sat down before Oxford, and then began the siege, making a breastwork on the east side of Cherwell River, and a bridge over that river near Marston.

On the 23d, Godstow House was fired by the owner, David Walter, Esq. high-sheriff of the county, least the enemy should make it a place of defence.

October 26. Sir Thomas Fairfax sent four regiments of foot, and thirteen carriages, over their new bridge on the Cherwell, he having his head quarters at Marston, Oliver Cromwell at Wytham, and Major Browne at Wolvercote.

On the 27th, two regiments with two pieces of ordinance, marched over the Isis at Godstow Bridge, and so by Botley to South Hinxsey.

On the 2d of June, Colonel Legge, the

governor of Oxford, marched out in the middle of the night, with near a thousand horse and foot towards Heddington Hill, where the parliamenteers kept a strong guard, which he defeated. The enemy's loss was fifty-two killed, and ninety-two taken prisoners.

The siege was raised on the 5th of June, and the next day Sir Thomas Fairfax went to Borstall House, near Brill, in Buckinghamshire, which he endeavoured to storm, was courageously repelled by Sir William Campion.

1646.

Oxford besieged the second time by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who, on the first of May, appeared before the city, in which were Prince Rupert, Prince Maurice, and a great part of the nobility and gentry of England, the king having conveyed himself away in disguise about four days before.

May 2. There was a general rendezvous of the enemy upon Bullington Green, and thence the forces were distributed to several

quarters, viz. at Hedington, Marston, and the adjacent places.

May 11. Oxford was summoned to surrender. In consequence of which, the governor demanded a conference, which was held by commissioners sent from both armies, who desired time to consult his majesty.

May 14. Thursday. The governor, by direction of the lords and others of his Majesty's Privy Council in Oxford, sent a letter to Sir Thomas to make known his desire to treat by commissioners, which was accepted, and a council of war being called, it was concluded that Mr. Unton Croke's house at Marston should be the place, and that the treaty should begin on Monday following. But on the 16th, being Saturday, there were great debates among the lords in Oxford; some desiring that the treaty might be delayed as long as possible, others fearing that delay might be of ill consequence, rather thinking the present opportunity best; but many pressed to have the king sent to, before any thing was concluded.

May 15. Friday. The besieged made a sally, skirmished with the parliamenteers, and killed two of them.

May 17. Each party named commissioners to manage the treaty. The demands of the garrison of Oxford were sent to the parliament, who conceived them to be so high, that they did not think proper to debate them, but referred the matter to the general as he should think most fit.

The general, upon the return from the parliament, prepared propositions to offer to the garrison, and sent them into Oxford on Saturday May 30. The Oxonians being willing to treat on the general's propositions, the treaty was renewed again, submitting, as they said, to the fate of the kingdom, rather than any way distrusting their own strength, or the garrison's tenableness.

A few days before the treaty ended, when the Oxonians perceived it likely to succeed, they played their cannon day and night into the enemies leaguers and quarters, discharging sometimes near 200 shot in a

day (at random, as it was conceived) rather to spend their powder than to do any execution; however they shewed good skill, in that they levelled their pieces so as to shoot into the leaguer at Heddington Hill, and there killed Lieutenant Col. Cotsworth, and likewise into the leaguer on Colonel Rainsborough's side, where they killed a sutler and others in their tents. The enemies cannon in recompence played fiercely upon the defendants, and much annoyed them in their works, houses, and colleges, till at last a cessation of great shot was agreed to on both sides.

June 20. Saturday. The treaty for the surrender of Oxford was finished between the commissioners, and contained 26 articles. It was stipulated that both the University and City should enjoy their ancient privileges, and should retain their possessions, free from sequestrations, fines, taxes, &c.

June 24. Saturday. The city according to agreement was surrendered to the parliament's army. The defendants marched out about twelve o'clock at noon, and a guard

of the enemy was appointed for them to march through, extending in length from St. Clement's to Shotover Hill, they also having in their rear several bodies of horse. They marched out in a body well armed, with colours flying and drums beating, the number three thousand, the injury or affront offered to them none at all, as Glemham the governor did then acknowledge. Besides that body, there went forth that day before and after them, about five hundred, most of them horsemen and private persons engaged in the siege. There likewise marched forth the same day, through the Northgate, all those who went to Yorkshire and Gloucestershire, &c. who had a convoy for that purpose, being a considerable number. Those who marched forth when Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice departed on Monday, and those who followed them on Tuesday, before the day of surrender, were in all about three hundred persons, most of them of quality, and their attendants.

After the general Sir Thomas Fairfax

had possession of the city, it was the continual employment of some to make passes for those who were yet left behind, and not marched out of the city with the body. There were above two thousand passes made after the before-mentioned forces were gone.

Those who marched out on Wednesday, about nine hundred, laid down their arms when they came to Thame, and received passes to go to their several houses, and their arms were brought into Oxford. There were found in the magazine seventy barrels of powder, they having two mills at Osney, which supplied them daily with powder.

There were in the city thirty eight pieces of ordnance, whereof twenty-six were brass. For provisions of victuals, by what was found in the stores, before they sold it to the townsmen during the treaty to raise money to pay their soldiers, there was no less than six months provision.

With respect to the state of the University it was now exhausted of its trea-

tures, and little could be procured abroad for its subsistence. "Wee now perceive (saith the Vice-chancellor Dr. Fell, in his letters to Dr. Langbaine, then in London) what a miserable condition wee are like to be in concerning our rents. Our tenants from all parts take strange advantages, and complying with country committees (some of them being in eâdem navi) seek to undoe the Universitie utterlie. I pray let the worthy Mr. Selden*, the great honor of our mother the Universitie, know it, and desire him to relieve his declining undone mother. I know you have acquainted him, what great debts wee have contracted in all our societies; wee have not either in publick or private, wherewithall to supply our necessary burdens, &c." Furthermore also she was deprived of her number of sons, having but few in respect of former times left in her. Lectures and exercises for the most part ceased, the schools being em-

* Member of Parliament for the University.

ployed as granaries for the garrison. What was done in that nature was performed in St. Mary's Church, and the North Chapel adjoining thereto, by dispensation, in Hilary Term 1643. Those few also which were remaining were for the most part, especially such as were young, much debauched, and become idle by their bearing arms and keeping company with rude soldiers.

The colleges were much out of repair by the negligence of soldiers, courtiers, and others who lay in them, a few chambers which were the meanest (in some colleges none at all) being reserved for the use of the scholars. Their treasure and plate was all gone, the books of some libraries embezzled, and the number of scholars few, and mostly indigent. The halls (wherein as in some colleges, ale and beer were sold by the penny in their respective butteries) were very ruinous. Further also, having few or none in them, except their respective principals and families, the chambers in them were, to prevent ruin and injuries

of weather, rented out to laicks. In a word, there was scarce the face of an University left, all things being out of order and disturbed.

No sooner was the parliament force possessed of the city, than the chaplains belonging to them possessed themselves (sometimes by force) of the pulpits of the University. Among these was the notorious Hugh Peters.

The parliament sent down seven preachers, and gave them power to preach in any church in Oxford; but their preaching was the cause of a great deal of scorn in some, and laughter in others, and for these reasons, among many others: because their prayers and sermons were very tedious; because they made wry mouths, squint eyes, and screwed faces, quite altering them from what God and nature had made them: because they had antick behaviours, squeaking voices, and puling tones, fit rather for stage-players and country beggars to use, than such as were to speak the oracles of God. The truth is,

they and the generality of their profession did so frame their countenances at the entrance into the pulpit, as also their pronunciation both in their prayers and sermons, and used the scripture phrase (whether understood by the people or not) as that no tragedian in the world could have acted the part of a right godly man better than they did; insomuch that many men and women, or any unacquainted with such art of dissimulation, could never in the least suspect that they drove at any worldly end, or had any design to get places, and snatch the bread from other men's mouths, as these preachers shortly after did. And many did really suppose that the vehemency of their voice which they used of tentimes, and the forcedness of their action and look, could never arise from any thing else but pure zeal to the service of God.

§47. *Acts of the Visitors.*

1647.

The Parliament sent visitors to Oxford,

and appointed a committee to receive their reports. Some of the visitors arrived on the 4th of June. They resided at Merton College.

Oct. 9. They deprived Dr. Whightwicke of his headship of Pembroke Coll.

Nov. 2. About four or five of the clock this afternoon, died Dr. Pinke, Warden of New College, of a bruise by a fall down the stairs of his own lodgings, which he some days before had received. A person much lamented by his college, because a most vigilant, faithful, and public-spirited governor; by the poor of the city, to whom he had been a patron; by the orphans to whom he had been a father; and generally by all who knew his virtue, piety, and learning.

Nov. 3. An inhibition was sent by the visitors to Dr. James Masters, and the rest of the fellows of New College, strictly forbidding them to set up any citation for, or proceed to any election of a warden, fellow, or any other officer, into their college.

Nov. 7. The gentlemen employed by the fellows of New College to go to William Lord Say, and Mr. Nath. Fiennes his son, that they would befriend them for a free election of a warden, returned, and brought word that they might proceed to an election, provided they would choose Mr. John White, known by the name of the Patriarch of Dorchester.

Nov. 7. The following heads of houses and others, went towards London to appear, according to summons, before the committee at Westminster: viz. Dr. Potter, president of Trinity Coll. and pro. vicechancellor; Dr. Radcliffe, principal of Brasenose; Dr. Walker, master of University College; Dr. Newlin, president of C. C. Coll. Dr. Oliver, president of Magd. Coll. Dr. Langbaine, provost of Queen's Coll. Dr. Gardiner, Dr. Payne, Dr. Iles, canons of Christ Church; Mr. Waring, Mr. Hunt, Proctors; Mr. Henry Tozer, subrector of Exeter Coll. most of whom soon afterwards, were deprived of their places.

Nov. 18. The fellows of New College proceeded to an election, notwithstanding the former inhibition, and chose Dr. Stringer, warden.

1648, March 30. It was resolved by the committee (they having then received a letter from the visitors of their proceedings) that for an effectual remedy of the high contempt and denial of authority of parliament, Dr. Sheldon be removed from his wardenship of All Soul's College, and that Mr. John Palmer be put in his place. That Dr. Hammond be removed from his canony of Christ Church, and oratorship of the University, and that Mr. Edward Corbet, one of the visitors be put in the said places. That Dr. John Wall be also removed from his canony of Christ Church, and Mr. Cornish be put in his place. That Dr. Rob. Payne, another canon, be removed, and Mr. John Mills, a civilian, and one of the visitors succeed him. That Mr. Edw. Pococke, lately of Corp. Ch. Coll. be canon of the said church, and Hebrew professor of the said Uni-

versity, in the place of Dr. John Morris, deceased; which the rather was done, 1st. because Mr. Selden, one of the committee, did plead eagerly for him; and 2dly, because the king had conferred it upon him, but soon after ejected.

April 11. The Earl of Pembroke entered Oxford, and was re-instated in the chancellorship.

April 13, in the morning about nine of the clock, the chancellor, visitors, and a strong guard of musqueteers went round to several colleges and ejected their Heads by force.

§48. *Rejoicings on the Prince's Birth Day.*

May 29, the Prince's birth-day, the clerks and choristers of New Coll. made a bonfire on the mount in the college walks, after nine o'clock at night. The soldiers of the garrison seeing it, came towards the college, but the gates being fast shut, receded. The next morning they came, took Mr. Robert Bowman, Mr. John Price, fellows

of that house (the last lately a major in the king's army) and some more by violence to the court of guard, where they staid till the visitors ordered their release. The like the young scholars of Trinity did on the mount in their grove after nine at night: the soldiers would than have forced open the gate, but could not.

§49. *Curious custom of the Bellman.*

June 27. The visitors ordered that the bellman of the University should not go about in such manner as was heretofore used at the funeral of any member of the University. This was purposely to prevent the solemnity that was to be performed at the funeral of Dr. Radcliffe, Principal of Brasenose College, lately dead. For it must be known, that it hath been the custom time out of mind, that when any head of house, doctor, or master of considerable degree, was to be buried, the University bellman was to put on the gown and formalities of the person defunct, and with his bell

go, into every college and hall, and there make open proclamation (after two tings with his bell) that forasmuch as GOD had been pleased to take out of the world such a person, he was to give notice to all persons of the University, that on such a day, and at such an hour, he was solemnly to be buried, &c. But the visitors it seems, did not only forbid this, but the bellman's going before the corpse from the house or college to the church or chapel.

June 29, an order passed, whereby the visitors expelled sixty and odd members of the University, wherein it is expressed that if any therein-mentioned refuse to obey and remove, the soldiery of the garrison are by order of the lords and commons, desired to cause the said order to be put in execution.

§50. *Anne Greene recovered after having been executed.*

1650.

Anne Greene, a person unmarried, was

indicted, arraigned, cast, condemned, and executed, for killing her child, at the assizes at Oxford, December 14, 1650. After some hours her body being taken down, and prepared for dissection in the anatomy school, some heat was found therein, which by the care of the doctors was improved into her perfect recovery. Charitable people interpret her so miraculous preservation, a compurgator of her innocence. Thus she intended for a dead, continues a living; anatomy of divine providence, and a monument of the wonderful contrivances thereof. If Hippolytus, revived only by poetical fancies, was surnamed Virbius, because twice a man; why may not *Mulierbia*, by as good proportion be applied to her, who since is married, and liveth in this country in good reputation*?

Among many other epigrams on this

* Fuller's Worthies. For a longer account of Anne Greene, see Morgan's *Phoenix Britannicus*.

subject, the following, with the translation, was written by Dr. Ralph Bathurst.

In puellam *ὑπεροπτομένην* a patibulo reviscentem.
 Quæ nuper medicos vespillonesque sefellit,
 Et non unius victima mortis erat,
 Quam bene *Netricis* titulum meruisse putanda est,
 Cum poterat *Stamen* sic renovare suum!

Englised thus:

Thou more than mortall, that with many lives
 Hast mockt the sexton, and the doctor's knives;
 The name of *spinster* thou mayest justly wed,
 Since there's no halter stronger than thy *thread*.

§51. *Oliver Cromwell, Chancellor.*

1649-50.

Jan. 23. The Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University, died, and was succeeded by Oliver Cromwell, at that time general of the English army.

§52. *Regulations concerning Dress.*

1650.

April 18. It was ordered by the committee that all scholars should in their hair and habit conform themselves to the statutes of the University, and also that they forbear, "all excess and vanity in powdering their hair, wearing knots of ribbands on their cloaths and in their hats, walking in boots, spurs, and boot-hose tops." As for caps, either square or round, none were worn publicly, only in some colleges at refection or scholastical exercise. Hoods also were used but by few in the solemn meetings of the University, and some years after this by none but the proctors, for the vice-chancellor himself (Owen) never used one, and when he sat in convocations and congregations had always his hat on, and that, many times cockt. Gowns also had now lost their usual fashion, by others introduced by the Cantabrigians, especially that belonging to a bachelor of arts, the

sleeves of which were wider than those of surplices, and so continued in fashion not only till the restoration of Ch. II. but the Vice-chancellorship of Dr. John Fell.

§53. *Further Acts of the Visitors.*

July 8. The visitors, by an order made yesterday (stuck on St. Mary's door this day) expelled seventy three persons from the University, only for not submitting to them as visitors.

July 10. A guard of soldiers was sent to Brasenose College, where they staid all that day at the chapel and hall door to prevent the election of a new principal. Wherefore the fellows deferred their election till the 13th, and then in a fellow's chamber chose Mr. Yate.

A plot formed to seize the garrison by surprize, but it was detected through the folly of some false or rather drunken brethren, who discoursed of their design in their cups.

Some engaged in this plot were seized

and imprisoned. Among those taken in Oxford, were William Cerney, a servant of Lincoln College; William Collier, a servant of Pembroke College; Thomas Curteis, one of the University musicians; and Edward Adams, a barber. The first stood in the pillory, had his ears clipt by William Hilliard, one of the University musicians, who had a hand also in the plot, and was whipt at the cart's tail. The second was imprisoned at New College, in one of the chaplain's chambers under the hall, who, after he had been tortured by burning his hands, that were tied behind him, with a lighted match, (purposely to gain a confession of those who were engaged in the plot) made his escape through the window and over the high embattled wall adjoining, and so saved the hangman a labour. The other two, after some time of imprisonment, did by command cast lots, which of them should be hanged; but the lot falling to Adams, he was on the 4th of Sept. conducted by soldiers to the inn called the Catharine Wheel, by Magdalen

Parish Church, (having been the place where many of the combination met to consult about their affairs) there to be hanged on the sign-post. Curteis was the person to do the office of hangman; and when all things were made ready and Adams had mounted on a ladder (from whence he made some confession to the people, and then many entreaties for his life) was at length called down by Major Mills (who performed the office of governor in the absence of Kelsey) and for a time relieved, and at length pardoned upon the earnest desires of Sir Nathaniel Brent, he being put upon it by the continual solicitations made to him and his lady, by their cook, brother to the said Adams.

Oct. 2. It was ordered that all elections since July 2, 1647, according to an order of the committee, be void and of no effect. In consequence, several were expelled from different colleges.

§54. *Fairfax and Cromwell visit the University.*

1649.

May 17. Thomas Lord Fairfax, the general, and Oliver Cromwell, lieutenant-general, came to the University. They resided in the warden's lodgings of All Soul's Coll. upon the invitation of Proctor Zanchy of that house, lately an officer in the parliament's army, the warden himself being sitting in the House of Commons. On the 19th, they dined at Magdalen College, in the common hall, having been invited by the new president in the name of the college. After dinner they played at bowls in the College Green, the vice-chancellor being with them. Afterwards they went to the schools, and a convocation being held, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Fairfax and Cromwell, and that of master of arts on their chief officers.

June 23. Fourteen more of New College

were expelled by the new warden's importunacy. About which time the said warden made great havock of the college trees, near Stanton St. John, in this county, and elsewhere, cutting down about 5000.

1652.

As the committee of parliament for the visitation of the University was dissolved; and the power of the visitors, of course, expired, the University petitioned to have visitors appointed from among the resident members, which was granted.

1653.

The convocation sent a congratulatory epistle to Cromwell, on his taking upon him the protectorship.

§55. *Terræ Filii.*

1658.

July 30. In a convocation then held, it was proposed by the vice-chancellor, that the Terræ Filii (whose office was now ac-

counted scandalous to the University, and such as stiled themselves the godly) should be taken away. Upon which proposal, the house seeming generally to cry *non*, he required the masters to divide, viz. those who were for the Terræ Filii to go to one side of the house, and those against them to the other, supposing thereby that no sober man would appear to the face of the house for them. But some of the masters calling for a scrutiny, and others making a ridiculous matter of it, the vice-chancellor was in a manner forced to sit down and meddle no more in the matter. The occasion of it was, 1. That the Terræ Filii, for some years before this, did not only not spare to tell, in their respective speeches, some of the doctors their crimes, but also to let fall various expressions that seemed to the godly to be profane and obscene. 2. The speech of Lancelot Addison of Queen's Coll. (this or the year before) one of the Terræ Filii, which, giving very great offence, he was forced to recant in the convocation on his knees, and glad he was

that he could escape with no greater punishment. 3. The various reflections in speeches, sermons, common discourses, &c. made by the said godly party against them, but above all that speech delivered by the Greek professor, 14 Oct. 1657; which, though then with the author, was made very ridiculous by the juniors (who took him for no other but a time-serving orator) yet when it was published, gave great content to the seniors (especially the godly) and did provoke them the more to take away and destroy that office.

§56. *Rump-Parliament.*

1659.

Munday at night [Feb. 13.] was great rejoicing in Oxon for the news, that then was brought, that there should suddenly be a free-parliament. The bells rang, and bonfires were made, and some rumps and tayles of sheep were flung into a bonfire at Qu. Coll. gate. Dr. John Palmer, a great rumper, warden of All Souls Coll.

in the place of Dr. Sheldon, being then very ill and weak, had a rump thrown up from the street at his windows. He had been one of the rump parliament, and a great favourite of Oliver*.

§57. *College at Durham.*

1659.

The University petition the protector against making the college at Durham an University, by granting it the privilege of conferring degrees, &c. In consequence of which, he promised that nothing should be done to the prejudice of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. This college had been founded by Oliver Cromwell in the city of Durham, within the site of the College Houses, Cathedral Church, and castle there, 15 May, 1657. He endowed it with the revenues belonging to the late Dean and Chapter of Durham,

* Wood's Life, written by himself.

and appointed one provost or master, two preachers or senior fellows, and twelve other fellows. Four of the said twelve were to be professors, four to be tutors, and the other four to be schoolmasters. Besides which were twenty-four scholars and twelve exhibitioners in the said college, and eighteen scholars in the Free-school belonging to it. On the restoration of Charles II. the revenues were restored to the Dean and Chapter, which put an end to the establishment.

§58. *Ejected Members Restored.*

1660.

Commissioners were appointed to restore those members of colleges who had been unjustly ejected. But the number restored did not amount to the sixth part of those ejected in 1648, and after; some of them being dead, others married, and some had changed their religion.

§59. *The Fraternal Kiss from the Chancellor.*

1661.

The Earl of Rochester, a nobleman of Wadham College, was created Master of Arts in Convocation, with several other noble persons, an. 1661; at which time, he, and none else, was admitted very affectionately into the fraternity by a kiss on the left cheek from the Chancellor of the University (Clarendon) who then sat in the supreme chair to honour that assembly.*

§60. *Oxford Flying Coach.*

1669.

Monday April 28, was the first day that the flying-coach went from Oxon to London in one day. A. W. went in the same coach, having then a boot on each side. Among the six men that went, Mr. Richard Holloway,

* Ath. Oxon. Vol. II. 654.

a counsellor of Oxon (afterwards a judge) was one. They then (according to the vice-chancellor's order, stuck up in all public-places) entered into the coach at the tavern door, against All Souls Coll. precisely at six of the clock in the morning, and at seven at night they were all set downe at their inn, at London. The occasion of A. Wood's going to London, was, to carry on his studies in the Cottonian Library, and elsewhere*.

* A. Wood's Life, written by himself.

MEMORANDA SELECTED FROM DR. RAW-
LINSON'S MSS. IN THE BODLEIAN LI-
BRARY.

1706.

New building at Corpus Christi Coll. the
benefaction of the president, Dr. Turner.

Trinity Coll. Grove altered, and Merton
Coll. Summer House built.

1707.

A new terrace walk in Merton Coll.
Garden, made upon the Town Wall, 74
yards long.

1708.

New library at Queen's College built.

Eleven doctors at Magdalen College created all at once.

Aug. 16. A German count serenaded in the Theatre.

1709.

Dec. 2. Exeter College Library was casually set on fire, and most of the books burnt or damaged.

1709-10.

Feb. 6. On this day, being the Queen's birth-day, the foundation of the west side of Queen's College was laid.

1713-14.

Feb. 6. This day being the Queen's birth-day, the foundation of Queen's College new Chapel was laid.

1714.

April 30. Died Dr. Turner, the very worthy president of Corpus Christi College. He left 15,000*l.* in legacies.

May 7. Mr. Harman was chosen presi-

dent in his stead; but he resigning the very next day, Mr. Basil Kennet, afterwards Dr. was elected president.

June. 8. An act of parliament was passed for confirming several letters patent granted by her majesty for perpetually annexing a prebend of Gloucester to the mastership of Pembroke College, in Oxford, and a prebend of Rochester to the provostship of Oriel College, in Oxford, and a prebend of Norwich to the mastership of Catharine Hall, in Cambridge.

Oct. 7. Dr. Gardiner, warden of All Souls Coll. chosen vice-chancellor again for the year ensuing. At which time (in his speech) he condemned a book called, *The Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford*, written by Dr. Ayliffe.

1714.

Nov. 1. Died in the 64th year of his age, the famous physician Dr. Radcliffe, M. D. and member of Parliament for Buckingham. He left, by will, 40,000*l.* for building a new physic-library, and for pur-

chasing the houses between St. Mary's Church and the schools in Cat Street, to make room for the said library. The 40,000*l.* to be paid at the rate of 4000*l.* a year for ten years. The first payment not to commence till the death of his two sisters. 150*l.* per annum to the librarian, and 100*l.* per annum to buy books. Also 5000*l.* in money to rebuild the lodgings belonging to the master of University College, and two apartments for his two physic fellows, and so to make a new front to the college down to Logic Lane, answerable to the old. 600*l.* per ann. to two travelling physicians, to be five years abroad, and five more at home. To St. Bartholomew's Hospital 600*l.* per annum. To his first sister an annuity of 1000*l.* a year, to his second sister 500*l.* a year. To his first nephew 500*l.* a year, to his second 200*l.* a year. To his servants 200*l.* a year. These annuities, as the persons die, are to go to charitable uses at the discretion of his executors. To his nephew in the Indies 5000*l.* in money. To his four executors 2000*l.* in money, who are Wm. Bromley,

Esq. Sir George Beaumont, Mr. Keck, and Mr. Sclater.

Dec. 7. The University, in a full convocation, created the Rev. John Walker, D. D. by Diploma, for his great trouble and labour in composing and publishing, "An attempt towards recovering an account of the numbers and sufferings of the clergy of the Church of England, &c. who were sequestered and harrassed, &c. in the late times of the grand rebellion."

1714-15.

Jan. 1. Died Mr. Josiah Pullen, vice-principal of Magdalen Hall, in the 83d year of his age.

Feb. 7. Dr. John Ayliffe, Fellow of New College and author of *The Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford*, was expelled the University. And the next day the convocation unanimously consented to the instrument of his degradation according to the sentence passed upon him by the judge of the Chancellor's Court, on the 4th instant.

1715.

July 17. Mrs. Millicent Radcliffe, youngest sister to the late Dr. Radcliffe, died. By whose death the University of Oxford get 500*l.* a year towards building a New Library, which the doctor left by his will.

About this time the Lord Bishop of London made a present of many curious exotic plants to the Physic Garden, whereupon the green-house was enlarged.

1715-16.

Jan. 24. A young German Prince about fifteen years of age, Christianus, Prince of Anhalt Bernberg, was complimented with a Doctor of Laws degree in the theatre, and serenaded with music; Mr. Cæsar (the King of Prussia's Chaplain, who came with him) was likewise honoured with a Doctor of Divinity's degree, and his preceptor with a Master of Arts degree. He is kin to K. George and the King of Prussia.

1716.

June 21. Was laid the foundation of All Souls College new Library, the benefaction of Colonel Codrington.

Nov. 25. The new built chapel at Hart-Hall was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Lord Bishop of Oxford.

The walk under the town wall (commonly called the Dead-man's wall, from being so warm as to revive a man almost dead with cold, and by others Montpelier) at the back of Merton College, was raised. At the same time Christ Church White Walk, was made wider, and part of the said wall rebuilt.

1717.

Aug. 14. The back-door to Merton College Garden was shut up, on account of its being too much frequented by young scholars and ladies on Sunday nights. And June 17, 1718, for the same reason, by order of the warden and fellows, the garden was to be kept locked every Sunday.

Aug. 27. The Lord Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham, was complimented and serenaded with music in the theatre by the University. He has augmented the headship and fellowships of Lincoln College, of which he was formerly rector; added 20*l.* a year to the headship, and 10*l.* a year to each fellowship, and settled twelve exhibitions, 20*l.* a year each. And has also given 60*l.* to the Bodleian Library, 100*l.* for an altar-piece to Allhallow's Church, and 200*l.* to build the tower, and 100*l.* to Christ Church New Library. His Lordship likewise made an augmentation of 10*l.* per ann. a piece for ever to the curates of four churches, belonging to Lincoln College; viz. All Saint's, and St. Michael's, in Oxford, Twyford, in Buckinghamshire, and Coomb, in Oxfordshire.

1718.

Feb. 24. Whilst Mr. Elliston of C. C. C. was preaching before the University at St. Mary's, his auditors, were seized with a sudden consternation imagining the church

was falling on their heads, and all ran out except the preacher and vice-chancellor; which accident was occasioned by some undergraduates knocking and making a noise at their gallery door to be let up, the proctor having frightened them from the church-door where they were lingering. One gentleman leaped over the gallery and received little hurt, for the scholars in the gallery were first alarmed. When they found out the mistake, they all returned into the church. Much such another accident at St. Peter's in the East in Lent, I think about fourteen years ago. Only that was occasioned by some unlucky boys that had got up into the tower, and tumbled some great stones upon the leads. And formerly such an accident at Carfax Church, occasioned by drovers driving their cattle in the street, and one calling to the other to drive *higher, higher*, which the people in the church mistook for *fire, fire*.

1718-19.

March 6. Was laid the first foundation stone of the new building at Oriel College, (on which was inscribed ROBINSON, 1719) in the presence of the provost and fellows, &c. of the said college, and a speech spoken on the occasion by Mr. Bowles; which was the benefaction of Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London, who gave 2500*l.* towards augmentation of the fellowships, besides a large sum to this new building.

1719.

Nov. 1. All Saints' Day. The new built chapel at Queen's College was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, of which college his grace is visitor.

The Lord Bishop of Durham has settled 320*l.* per annum upon the University, for the augmentation of public lectures.

1719-20.

Feb. 2. A fire at Christ Church, which burnt part of the roof of the hall. And a

little before a fire at Magdalen, which burnt a chamber or two.

Oct. 31. The University conferred the degree of D. D. on Mr. Wall, by diploma, for the great service he has done the Church of England by his learned History and Defence of Infant Baptism.

Nov. 23. Mr. White Kennet (son to the Lord Bishop of Peterborough) was denied the privilege of taking his bachelor's degree a year sooner than other people, as a bishop's son, because he had not been matriculated so. Some speeches were spoken in the Convocation House on this uncommon occasion. Dr. Gardiner and Mr. Russel for him; Dr. Harrison and Mr. Haviland against him.

The Lady Holford, of the parish of Allhallows Steining, lately deceased, has left 11 exhibitions of about 20*l.* a year each, to be bestowed on Charter-House scholars only, such as were bred on the foundation, and sent by the election of the Charter-House to the University of Oxford; five of these exhibitions are to be in

Christ Church, two in Pembroke College, two in Worcester College, and two in Hart-Hall. The persons chosen (after examination in the said colleges) are to hold the said exhibitions no longer than eight years.

1721.

It was unanimously agreed in a full convocation, that the solemn thanks of this University should be returned to the Right Hon. the Earl of Nottingham for his most noble defence of the Christian Faith, contained in his Lordship's answer to Mr. Whiston's letter to him concerning the eternity of the Son of God and of the Holy Ghost.

Also decreed that thanks be returned to the Lord Bishop of Chester, on account of his having so fully asserted the rights, privileges, and dignity belonging to University degrees, in his book entitled, The Bishop of Chester's Case, with relation to the Wardenship of Manchester, in which is shewn that no other degrees but such as are taken in the University can be deemed

legal qualifications for any ecclesiastical preferment in England.

Aug. 18. Lord Clarendon's statue was erected on the front of the printing-house.

Sept. 18. Died the Right Rev. Sir Nathaniel Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham, (a great benefactor to the University) in the 88th year of his age; and was succeeded by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Talbot, Lord Bishop of Sarum.

1721-22.

Dr. Clark of All Souls, and Wm. Bromley, Esq. were re-chosen members of parliament for this University: as were Sir John Walters, and Mr. Thomas Rowney for the city, the day before.

Poll for the University.

Mr. Bromley - - - - 334

Dr. Clarke - - - - 275

Dr. King - - - - 162

Poll for the City.

Mr. Rowney - - - - 336

Sir John Walters - - 297

Mr. Hawkins - - - - 79

Mr. Wright - - - - 75

1722.

Nov. 19. Died the Rev. Dr. Charlett, master of University College.

Dec. 11. The Rev. Mr. Cockman was installed master, afterwards the vice-chancellor and heads of houses being supposed visitors, declared the election null, and Dec. 17. Mr. Dennison was by a new election chosen master. Hereupon commenced a law suit. After six years time the king being found to be visitor, ordered the case to be tried before three Bishops, Oxford, Bristol, and Peterborough, and it was at last determined in favour of Mr. Cockman, since D. D.

1722-23.

Feb. 10. Died Mr. Thomas Collins, M. A. Head Master of Magdalen College School, an excellent classic scholar, and a very facetious gentleman.

Mar. 1. The Worshipful Dr. Butler, president of Magdalen College, was chosen curator of the Theatre, in the room of Sir Christopher Wren deceased, who died Feb. 25, aged 91.

1723.

May 17. A woman was burnt to death at Green Ditch for poisoning her husband. Her name was Joanna Meades, born at Coomb, in Oxfordshire.

The fellows of Baliol College, (which is the only college in the two Universities which chooses its own visitor) have made choice of the Rev. and Honourable Dr. Henry Brydges (Archdeacon of Rochester and brother to the Duke of Chandos) to succeed the late Bishop of London in that quality.

Dec. The living of Headbourn-Worthy, near Winchester, was, according to Dr. Radcliffe's will, given to Mr. Lindsey, fellow of University College, but for the future the persons to be presented to this and all other livings purchased with the doctor's money, shall be nominated by the Vice-chancellor, the two Divinity Professors, the Master of University College, and the Rector of Lincoln.

1724.

March 20. His Majesty has ordered that the duty of preaching in his chapel at Whitehall, be henceforth performed by twenty-four fellows of colleges in the Universities, and that a salary of 30*l.* per annum be paid to each person; twelve out of each University, two for every month, to be recommended to his Majesty by the Dean of his Majesty's Chapel.

1724.

May 16. The King offers to each University a stipend of 400*l.* a year to two

professors (to be nominated by his Majesty) for reading lectures in the modern history and modern languages, to twenty young students in each University, the professors to have each of them two assistants.

Oct. 27. Mr. Gregory of Christ Church, in a full convocation, was admitted and sworn into the two new professorships of Modern History and Modern Languages in this University; as was some time ago Mr. Samuel Harris in the University of Cambridge into the other.

1725.

April 22. An act voted and carried but by one voice.

April 24. The time of dinner at Merton College was altered from twelve o'clock to one, and was altered to twelve again in a quarter of a year's time, for weighty reasons, because it interfered with the church time on Sundays, and the time of exercise in the schools on other days, &c.

May 14. Voted in convocation that there should be no act, by a great majority.

1726.

April 1. The tower of St. Peter's Church in the Bayley fell, and broke down most part of the church.

— 23. The hill called Heddington-Hill, going up from St. Clement's, began to be levelled.

1726.

Aug. Dr. Sherrard gave 500*l.* towards enlarging the conservatory at the Physic Garden, also a great number of curious plants and a Botanic Library of books.

Dec. 30. The *Jus Patronatus* to Charlbury Vicarage was contested in the Bishop of Oxford's Court, between St. John's College and Mr. Brabant, and the verdict given in favour of the former, whereupon the college presented Dr. Hayward to that vicarage.

1727.

Apr. 4. A great disturbance between the scholars of the University and the towns-

men of Heddington at a bull-baiting, at which some scholars were beaten.

Two pigeons (called carriers) were let fly from Oxford to London, and performed it in one hour and a half.

Aug. 12. Merton Coll. back-gate that led into the fields, was shut up, and another opened through the grove.

1728.

St. Peter's Church in the Bailey was rebuilt.

A new chapel built at Pembroke College, and a new piece of building between the two quadrangles at Trinity College.

1729.

Merton College bought an adjacent garden to join to their College-garden.

1632.

July 10. Pembroke College new Chapel was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford.

1733.

July 6, began a *Public Act* which lasted three days, and drew a vast concourse of people to Oxford, it being twenty years since the last. Mr. Handel was the chief performer in music, and had the use of the theatre six evenings to perform his Oratorios in, by which he got above 2000*l*.

There were acts and mock-acts in the years 1661, 1664, 1680, 1693, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1706, 1707, 1713, 1733, viz.

A public act, on the first opening of the Theatre - - - - -	1661
Another - - - - -	1664
Another - - - - -	1680
Another - - - - -	1693
On Queen Ann's visiting the University	1702
Another - - - - -	1703
On the victory at Blenheim - - -	1704
On the celebration of Francfort Uni- versity - - - - -	1706

On the Armenian Archbishop [visit- ing the University] - - - -	1707
On peace with France - - - -	1713
Another - - - - -	1733

1733.

Oct. Was begun a new piece of building at Magdalen College in the grove, encouraged by Dr. Hough, Bishop of Worcester; Dr. Boulter, Lord Primate of Ireland; &c.

Also a new piece of building towards finishing Queen's College, to which the Queen gave 1000*l*.

1733-4.

Feb. 28. The Prince of Orange, William Charles Henry Nassau, came to Oxford, where he was very kindly received both by the University and City. Illuminations all over the city, ringing of bells and bonfires for three nights together. He and his retinue were complimented with doctor's degrees in the Theatre. The University orator made a speech to him in Latin, and the Prince made another to the

Vice-chancellor in Latin. All was concluded with music. The Theatre vastly full. And the Prince mightily *hum'd* at his entrance and exit. He went to see Blenheim one day, and at his return, the mayor and aldermen, and all the companies with their banners displayed and drums beating, met him at the north gate of the city, and attended him to the town-hall, where, in the council-chamber he was entertained with wine and his freedom, &c. a speech from the recorder complimenting him, to which he returned an answer to this effect, that he had no where met with such a kind reception, and should be glad to do them what service he could. Friday he saw the rarities, and dined with the Vice-chancellor, and Saturday went for London, where, on March 14, he was married to her Royal Highness Princess Anne, King George's eldest daughter.

1736.

June. Died Mr. Thomas Hearne, Antiquary, and left 1000*l*.

Oct. 23. Died George Clarke, L. L. D.

member of parliament for the University of Oxford, and fellow of All Souls College. He left Dr. Shippen and Mr. Rowney his executors. He left 4000*l*. for building a library at Worcester College, and his books to the said library. Left two fine pictures of the Earls of Rochester and Clarendon to the Picture Gallery. Left his house to the present and future wardens of All Souls College. He added six fellowships to Worcester College, 45*l*. a year each, and three scholarships 25*l*. a year each.

April. All the houses in Cat-street were demolished.

May 17. Was laid the foundation stone of Dr. Radcliffe's Physic Library, between St. Mary's Church and the Public Schools, by his trustees, attended by the vice-chancellor, doctors, proctors, masters, &c. The orator made a speech on that occasion, and the trustees had their doctor's degrees given them.

1737.

May 21. A kind of Philosophical Club

set up in Oxford, in imitation of the freemasons and free-sawyers, who call themselves the *free-cynics*, and have a set of symbolical words and grimaces, unintelligible to any but those of their own society.

1738.

This year at Oxford, in the parish of Holywell, was found a mineral spring, very strongly tinctured with steel, answering to all the experiments tried on waters of that kind, being tinged with a deeper purple colour than most chalybeate waters. Divers infirm persons have found benefit by them.

July 12. Was collected the sum of 150*l.* towards the charge of erecting a music school in Holywell.

1747.

A new music school erected in Holywell.

1749.

April 13. Dr. Radcliffe's Library was opened and the key of it delivered to the

vice-chancellor by the trustees, and a speech spoken in praise of physic and Dr. Radcliffe, at which were present a great concourse of nobility and gentry, who were entertained by Mr. Handel with vocal and instrumental music; and the vice-chancellor concluded the whole solemnity with returning the University's compliments to the trustees.

In the afternoon the oratorio of Sampson was performed in the theatre with great applause to a crowded audience, by the same persons who performed Esther the day before.

The next day the University conferred the honorary degrees of L. L. D. in the theatre on several of the nobility.

There were present at the two days the greatest number of the nobility, gentry, and members of the University that was ever known on any occasion.

1751.

The fine public hall at Christ Church, the most complete of its kind, is now beau-

tified under the direction of that eminent judge of architecture, Dr. Gregory, one of the canons.

The old guild in Oxford was now pulled down to be rebuilt in a more convenient and magnificent manner for the assizes and quarter sessions, at the expence of the county and town, but more especially by a large and generous contribution of Thomas Rowney, Esq. one of their representatives in parliament.

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THE END.

CORRIGENDA.

- Vol. I. Page 87, Line 19, for Merton read Morton.
— II. — 27, — 6, for faborum read fabarum.
———— 36, — 2, for put againe read put up
 again.
———— 50, — 1, read [to wit, in the wars,] their
 arms were &c.
———— 73, — 1, read humilis conditionis.
———— 104, — 11, for line read like.
———— 205, — 10, for xcvi. read xciv.
———— 235, — 9, for Willam read William.
— III. — 120, — 15, for Mr. read Dr.
— IV. — 23, — 10, for XII. read IX.