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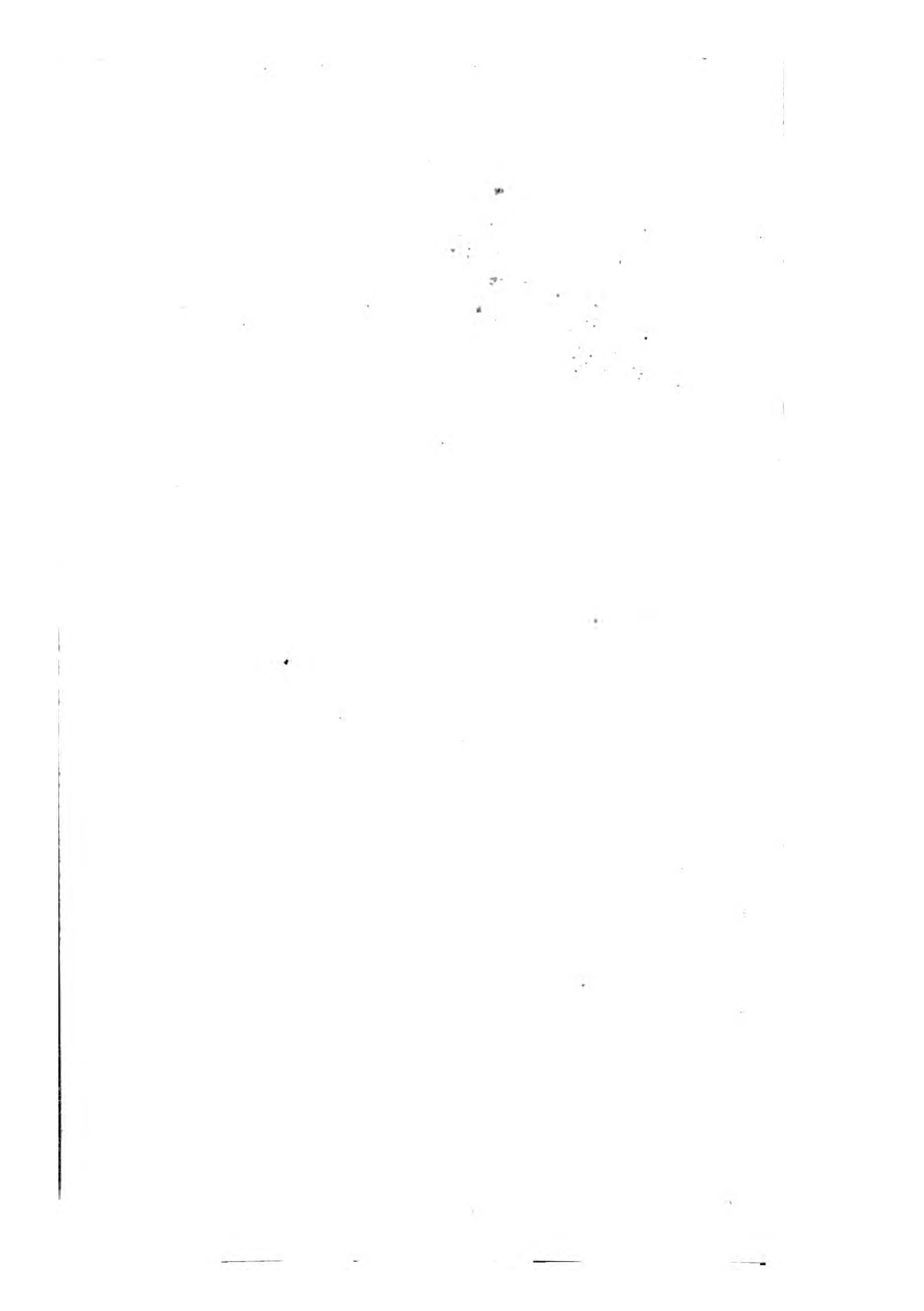
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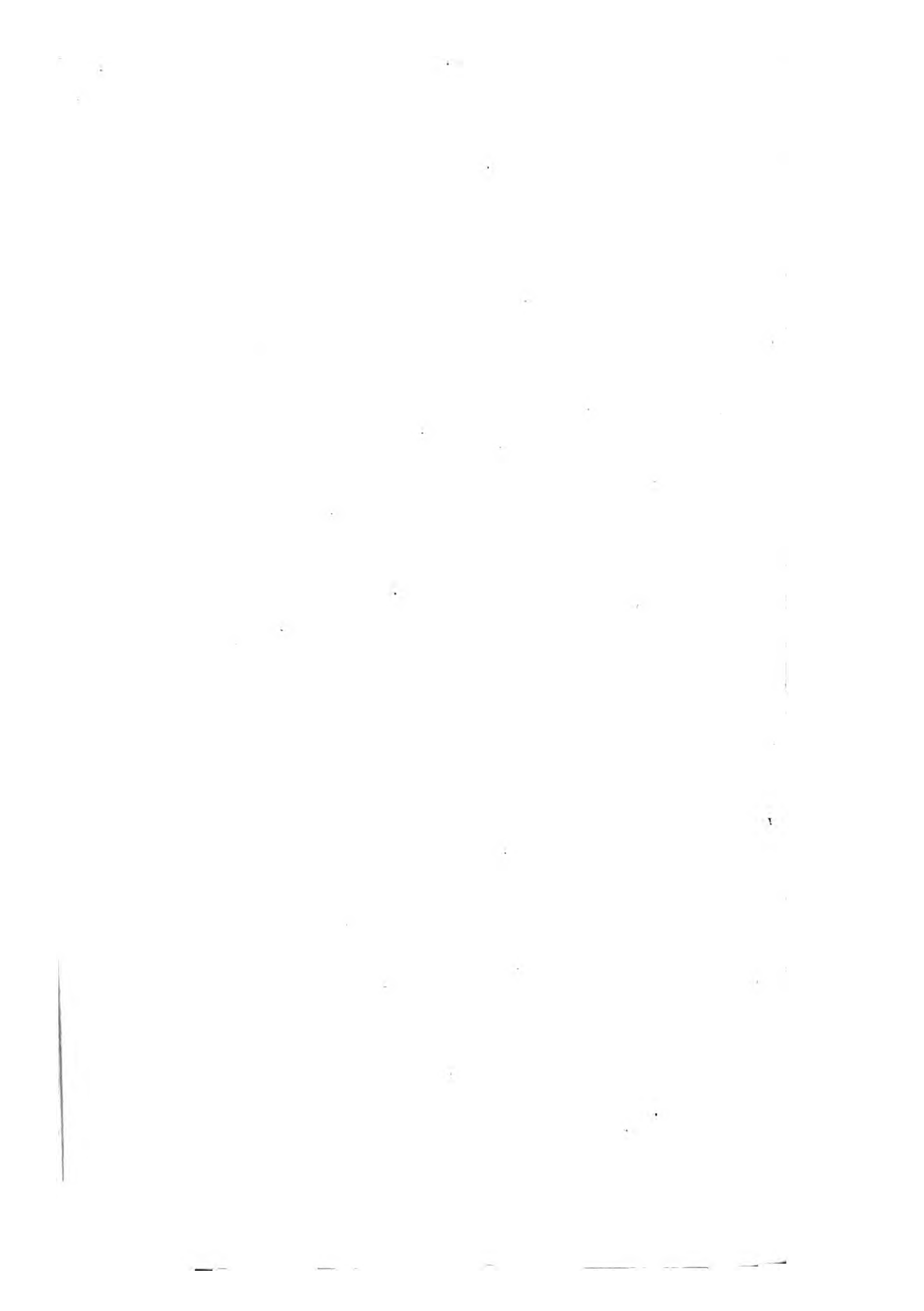


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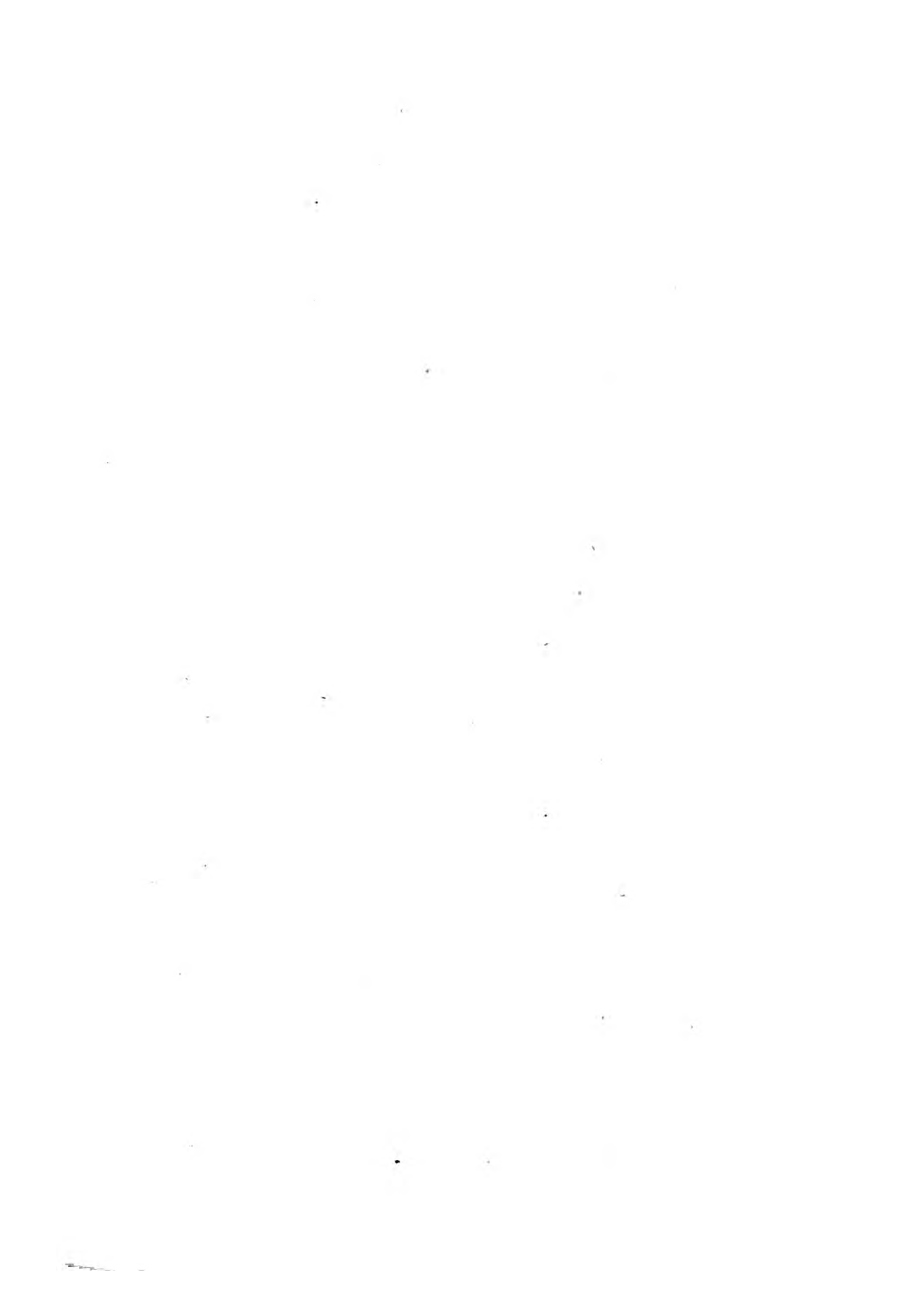
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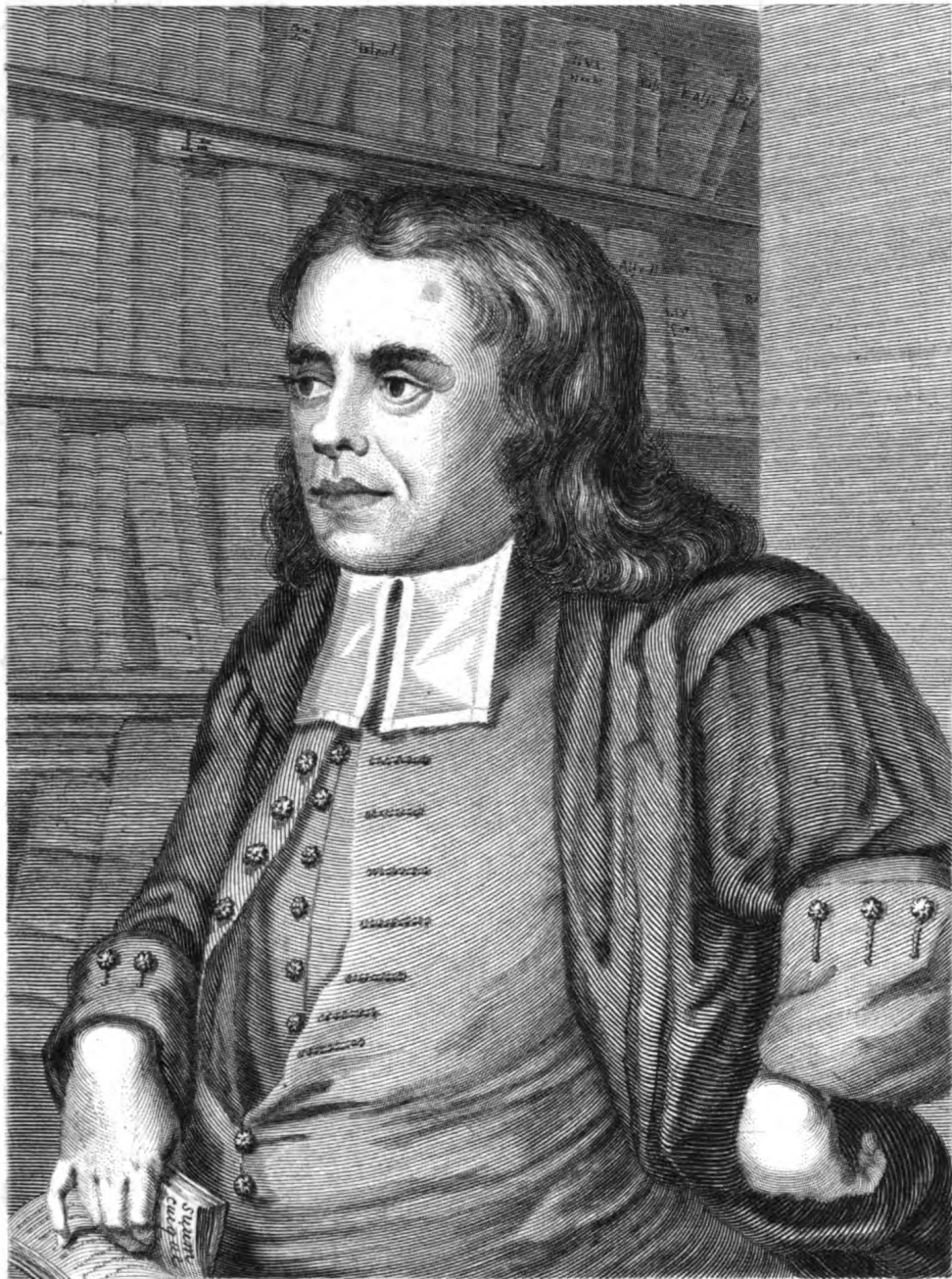
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EXTRACTS
FROM
THE DIARIES
OF
THOMAS HEARNE.

VOL. II.





THOMAS HEARNE M.A. of Edmund Hall Oxon.

Dyed X. June MDCXXXV.

Fillemans d.

Vertue S. 3720.

RELIQUIAE HEARNIANAE:

THE REMAINS

OF

THOMAS HEARNE, M.A.,

OF EDMUND HALL,

BEING

EXTRACTS FROM HIS MS. DIARIES,

COLLECTED

WITH A FEW NOTES

BY PHILIP BLISS,

LATE FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, NOW PRINCIPAL OF ST. MARY HALL,
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD:

PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR,

BY JAMES WRIGHT, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY.

M.DCCC.LVII.



July 24. Mr. Lewis^o assures me, that my lord Bullingbrooke is a great villain, and that king James turned him out of his court for being a spy, and betraying his secrets. Indeed, as Mr. Lewis said, he went over, by Marlborough's contrivance, purely to be a spy, and tho' he opposed Oxford in England, yet it was only out of pretence of being on king James's side, not out of honesty; Oxford indeed being rather of that king's side, which is the true reason, it may be, why Bullingbroke so much hated him. But these are secrets. 'Tis certain Bullingbroke's father is great in George's court, which 'tis believed would not be, were his son for king James.

Aug. 25. Mr. Pryn's books, having been made use of for wast paper, begin now to be scarce, and to be got into curious hands, purely for this reason, because he commonly cites his vouchers for what he delivers, and thereby gives his reader an opportunity of examining the truth of them. Mr. Baker, of Cambridge, believes his study hath more of Mr.

^o John Lewis was a bookseller in Covent-garden, and a papist. He was for many years servant to king James the second in France, and afterwards to the pretender, with whom he sailed for Scotland in queen Anne's time. Soon after Hearne saw him at Oxford, Lewis was brought into trouble for causing a pamphlet, entitled *Vox Populi Vox Dei*, to be printed. This was judged to be a treasonable production, and the printer being compelled to disclose his employer, Lewis left off trade, and retired into Denbighshire, his native country, where, I fancy, he ended his days. The printer, Matthews, was tried, and being convicted of high treason, was hung at Tyburn, 6th Nov. 1719. The author of the pamphlet in question was supposed to be Mr. Brewster, a barrister, and formerly a member of Balliol college, who died about the time that Lewis absconded into Wales.

Prynne's books than any one of that university, and he well remembers, that he sent up his *Anti-Arminianism* to Mr. Strype, which he could not meet with at London, when he was writing one of his books, and yet it has two editions.

Sept. 8. On Saturday (Sept. 5.) came to Oxford two of the daughters of Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver Cromwell, protector, one of which is married to Dr. Gibson, the physician, who writ the *Anatomy*; the other is unmarried. They are both presbyterians, as is also Dr. Gibson, who was with them. They were at the presbyterian meeting-house in Oxford on Sunday morning and evening; and yesterday they, and all the gang with them, dined at Dr. Gibson's, provost of Queen's, who is related to them, and made a great entertainment for them, expecting something from them, the physician being said to be worth 30,000 libs. They went from Oxford after dinner.

Dec. 3. Tho. Morgan, gent. writ a little thing, printed in 4to. called *The Welchmen's Jubilee: to the honour of St. David, shewing the manner of that solemn Celebration, which the Welchmen annually hold in honour of St. David. Describing likewise the true and reall cause why they wear that day a Leek on their Hats. With an excellent merry Sonnet annexed unto it.* He thinks the true reason of wearing the leek is, because St. David al-

ways when he went into the field, in martial exercise, carried a leek with him; and being once almost faint to death, he immediately remembered himself of the leek; and by that means not only preserved his life, but also became victorious. The author was some merry fellow, and writ it to get a penny.

1719—20. *Jan.* 4. Sir Philip Sydenham tells me that he hath had several estates belonging to the church, and that he hath never had any satisfaction or comfort with them, and that ever since their family had them, they have been decreasing, but before flourishing and encreasing. He justly observes, (in a letter to me, Dec. 26, 1719,) that sacrilege is certainly a canker to all estates. But whereas their bishop (Dr. Hooper, bishop of Bath and Wells) said, in his hearing, that time wears out that sin, he rightly judges that this is very doating. Mr. Eyston was told by a man that lived within six miles of Glastonbury, that the scite of the said abbey of Glastonbury had not continued above twenty years together in the same family since the dissolution^p.”

^p General Monk (Duke of Albemarle) deemed it sacrilege to possess any property that had been wrested from the church. In page 33 of Seth Ward's sermon at his funeral, entitled, *The Christian's Victory over Death*, Lond. 1670, 4to. is this passage: “He (the duke) was a great detester of *sacrilege*; he hath often told me with joy and resolution, that he never had, or would have, in the compass of his estate, *any part that had ever been devoted to pious uses.*” Hearne, in another vol. (lxxxvi. p. 95.) makes a very singular exception to his general rule on this subject. “’Tis an observation that *abbey lands* thrive in the hands of *Roman Catholics*, tho' not in the hands of others; Mr. Eyston says, that the abbey lands in his own family have prospered!”

Feb. 7. This day sennight died Mrs. Mead, wife of my great and generous friend Dr. Richard Mead. Many scandalous stories have been raised of this lady, but I am well informed they are malicious and false. For thus my worthy friend, Thomas Rawlinson, esq. writes to me, in a letter, dated yesterday. “ Ever since Monday (for on Sunday Mrs. Mead died) I have bin with the doctor from morning to night, and never bin once at the coffee-house. She will be buried on Tuesday next, about which time, or thereabout, I hope to be abroad again. Mrs. Mead brought the doctor a very good fortune. She left him five children, four girls, and a son of about a yeare and a half old. ’Tis now a pretty many years I have had the honour to be intimately acquainted in the family, where I remarked him a good father and kind husband, and her a good wife. A deal of scandal ill people (Woodward or such fellowes) have uttered, but I never saw any grounds for it, tho’ so constantly there. I found her an honourable friend without falshood or disguise; never heard worse things from her mouth, than such advice as a wise mother might give to even a favored son. I thought this due to her character now dead, who have defended it while she lived, if at any time I found it, or barbarously attacked, or more insidiously whispered away.”

Feb. 8. It is a custome now in London for all the

tory clergy to wear their master's gowns, (if they have proceeded in the degree of master of arts at either of the universities,) which much displeases the whiggs and the enemies of the universities, who all go in pudding-sleeve gowns.

Feb. 18. Out of a letter from Mr. Baker, of Cambridge, dated the 16th of this month. "It will be no news to tell you, that Dr. Snape (master of Eaton) is chosen provost of King's college, which, tho' it be a good choice^q, yet, I doubt, they may loose the court by it, and their hopefull expectations of a new building. The late provost's^r death was an unhappy blow to them; all things were prepared and adjusted, and he only wanted the ceremony of being introduced, when his sudden death dasht all."

March 23. Mr. Eyston told me, that Dugdale's Baronage cost him but about 30 shillings, whereas now it is worth about five libs. I gave four libs. for one myself. He said he bought Dugdale's Warwickshire for considerably under 30 shillings. The catalogue of the MSS. of England and Ireland was sold two days since, in an auction at Oxford, for 8*s*. It is worth 17*s*.

^q Hearne says, in another place, "On Thursday, May 26 last, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Snape resigned his place of head school-master of Eaton, upon his being elected provost of King's college, Cambridge, at which time he made a most affectionate speech to the scholars, which drew tears from their eyes."

^r Dr. Adams, who writ of self murther against Dr. Donne. T. H.

June 26. Paucis abhinc annis Oxoniam venit sartor quidam Norvicensis, Wilde nomine, commendatus ab Humphr. Prideaux, et Thoma Tannero, hoc cancellario, illo decano Norvicensi. Homo iste, occupatione relictâ, nunc linguæ Arabicæ operam dat, quumque sit plane indefessus mirum est quantum in eadem profecerit. Atque hoc eo magis est mirandum, quod linguæ Latinæ et Græcæ sit fere imperitus, uti et eruditionis expertus.

June 27. Brownus Willis mihi retulit, se habere exemplar Godwini de præsulibus, in quo perplures emendationes ac additiones MSS. Sunt etiam alia id genus exemplaria. Horum ope editio nobilissima posset proferri, una cum continuatione ad nostra usque tempora. Sed præsulum aliquot pravitas obstat quo minus typis ejusmodi opus mandetur.

July 29. A friend told me, that being once with Dr. Charlett, the doctor told him, that the father of one Stanhope, coming to Trinity college, Oxon. to enter his son, had a mind to talk with Anthony à Wood. Anthony happened to be in the college at that time, and Charlett brought him to him. Stanhope plaid upon him, and grinned, and pretended to be witty, especially when he found Anthony thick of hearing: which Charlett minding, told him secretly, (there being others in company,) Have a care, for tho' he pretends to be deaf, he can hear sometimes what he pleases. Stanhope goes on; And pray,

Mr. Wood, says he, what doe you remember of me? Of you, sir? says Anthony. When was you entered of this college? Why, about such a time, says he. Very well, replies Anthony, “and one of your name whispered Ann Green in the ear, when she was hanged for murthering her bastard child.” Stanhope was nettled at this, and acknowledged that he was met with by Anthony.

Aug. 7. Mr. Collins, of Magdalen college, tells me, that Mr. Joseph Addison, of their college, (who was afterwards secretary of state,) used to please himself mightily with this prologue to a puppetshew:

A certain king said to a beggar, What has't to eat? Beans, quoth the beggar. Beans? quoth the king. Yea, beans, I say, and so forthwith we straight begin the play. Strike up, player.

Mr. Collins told me of this verse about drinking thrice before smoking:

Ter bibito primum, post os fac esse caminum.

Mr. Collins told me, that he hath seen Mr. Josias Howe's sermon, printed in red letters, and that Mr. Jon. Beaucham, (commonly called Nic. Beaucham,) late of Trinity college, had a copy^s.

Whereas Mr. Wood, *Ath. Oxon.* vol. ii. col. 737.^t saith, that Mr. How was put out of his fellowship of Trinity college by the parliamentary visitors in

^s See Appendix, No. XIII.

^t *Fasti Oxonienses*, vol. ii. p. 96. ed. 4to.

1648, Mr. Collins thinks it is not so true. For he saith, that Mr. How was then bursar of Trinity college; that he carried off all the books, and went to an estate in Buckinghamshire, where he staid a good while; that Dr. Harris, who was then put in head of Trinity college by the parliamentarians, when they wanted the books, sent to him, to return to the college, promising to secure him. But an expulsion from the powers was lodged in Harris's hands, and Harris courted How so long, that at last he got the books out of his hands, upon which he sighed and lamented that he could not keep his promise to him, and keep so ingenious a man in the college, and then producing the expulsion, told him, he must leave the college immediately, which accordingly he did, and this was some time after 1648.

Aug. 26. Account of the death of Lionell Walden, esq. a very worthy young gentleman, formerly gentleman commoner of Christ Church, and one of those that were taken at Preston, and afterwards imprisoned at London.

Good Mr. Hearn,

I have very much longed for some pretence of giving you the trouble of a letter, but must express my deep concern for the melancholly occasion offered at this time, which serves to acquaint you, that your friend Mr. Walden, formerly gentleman commoner of Christ Church, and nephew to Mr. Cotton, was barbarously murdered at this place by one Forbes,

from whom, in the heat of liquor, he had received very abusive language, upon which blows ensued, for the gentleman in whose chamber they were had secured their swords; but Forbes observing that one of the company who sleep'd upon the bed, had his sword by his side, in a treacherous manner laid himself down upon the bed, without the least suspicion of the company, who imagined he intended to sleep, while he was intent only upon stealing softly the gentleman's sword (who slept) out of the scabbard, with which he in a furious manner run upon Mr. Walden, and gave him five wounds before any of the company could come to his rescue, of which wounds he dyed in a quarter of an hour after. I, being the only acquaintance he or his uncle had in this country, thought myself obliged to look after his body and effects, amongst which I found his will, dated 20th last July, which I have just transcribed, and sent the copy over to his uncle, in which will he has left you a legacy of 100*l.* by the name of Mr. John Heron, late library-keeper at Oxford, which is sufficient in law, because you are described; he has given Dr. Welton 200*l.* to the Rev. Mr. Read, of Sheffield, 100*l.* to Mrs. Stone, daughter to the under-warden of the Fleet prison, 100*l.* and 1000*l.* for two charity schools, one in the Isle of Ely, another to be built in Huntingdon. * * *

Angers, 29 Nov. 1719.

Memorand. That after the receipt of this letter, I writ to Mr. Cotton, and I was told by him that my

legacy would be paid me. Mr. Walden's body was afterwards brought into England, and interred in Huntingdonshire.

Sept. 3. This morning Mr. Holdsworth, lately fellow of Magdalen college, and now a non-juror, called upon me. He is a right worthy man, and hath been lately at Rome. He shewed me the pictures of king James III. and his queen. The queen is a very fine lady. The king, he says, is a prince of admirable sense, cheerfull, and finely shaped.

Sept. 20. Yesterday was a great foot-race at Woodstock, for 1400 libs. between a running foot-man of the duke of Wharton's, and a running foot-man of Mr. Diston's, of Woodstock, round the four mile course. Mr. Diston's man being about 25 years of age, (and the duke's about 45,) got it with ease, out distancing the duke's near half a mile. They both ran naked, there being not the least scrap of any thing to cover them, not so much as shoes and pumps, which was looked upon deservedly as the height of impudence, and the greatest affront to the ladies, of which there was a very great number.

Oct. 18. My friend Thomas Rawlinson, esq. writes me word, that my mentioning the desecration of holy bones, puts him in mind of the care his grandfather Richard Tayler, esq. took at Chiswick, in Middlesex. He, as the ill custom now is, purchased some

ground in the church for a vault for his family. In digging, it appeared they dip'd on some old charnel house, or where casualty, or in the plague in some other age, had strewed the place with skulls, and other bones. He, with all the piety imaginable, jussit defodi. He was a plain man of little learning, the son of a yeoman of Taunton Dean, in Somersetshire, but of good penetrating parts, and thought the flinging the bones of the dead in dunghills or such vile places, (ut plerumque fit,) the highth of wickedness. "This age (says my friend) wants monitors to goodness, God knows, nay ev'n severe ones, to scare them out of ill practises. I do my part in speaking, you, whose pen is happier, by your immortal writings." My friend writ this in a letter to me, upon occasion of what I had said in my preface to *Textus Roffensis*, which he had read with pleasure. "I have read (saith he) your preface, which I like for being long, for with Rutilius,

Nil unquam longum est, quod sine fine placet."

Nov. 11. On Wednesday night last (*Nov. 9.*) died, in St. Giles's parish, Oxon, Dr. Hugh Wynne. This worthy person, who took the degree of bachelor of civil law, July 13, 1667, and that of doctor in the same faculty, May 11, 1672, was deprived of his fellowship of All Souls college, and of his chancellorship of St. Asaph, upon the late wicked revolution, for his loyalty, since which he lived privately, for the most part, in Oxford. He was a learned man,

but never published any thing., He was carried out of town this morning to Blechingdon, six miles from Oxon, and buried in the church there. He was the first deprived in Oxford at the revolution, and the thing was done about midnight, as I think I had it from himself^u. I have often heard him complain of the ingratitude of the present warden of All Souls, Dr. Gardiner, whom he assisted very much in his encounters with the fellows, with relation to his negative voice, the warden being not able to gain his point without Dr. Wynne's directions, for which, however, the warden afterwards slighted and despised him. This worthy doctor was the man also that put a stop to the selling of fellowships in All Souls college, as I have often heard him say; and I have as often heard him likewise say, that he always voted for the poorest candidates for fellowships in that college, provided they were equally qualified in other respects; a thing not practised now.

Nov. 22. About a fortnight or three weeks since died at London, the lady Holford, widow of sir William Holford, baronett. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Lewis, being the daughter of one Lewis, a coachman, of Stanton St. John's, near Oxford. Being

^u Dr. Wynne, the non-juror, tells me, that he was ejected his fellowship on the 1st of November, in 1691, at eleven clock at night, without the least warning, or crime alledged against him. He said he made no resignation, nor gave any consent to the filling up his place. I told him I looked upon him as fellow still, and that they owed him several years rent. He said nothing. MS. Col. xxxviij. 163.

a handsome, plump, jolly wench, one Mr. Harbin, who belonged to the custom house, and was a merchant, and very rich, married her, and dying, all he had came to her. For tho' she had a son by him, who was gentleman commoner of Christ Church, (and the only child, as I have been informed, she ever had,) yet he died very young, to her great grief. After this, sir William Holford married her, chiefly for her wealth, (her beauty being then much decayed,) he being but poor himself, but dyed before her, and what he had came to his son, sir William Holford, who dyed not a year agoe, being bachellor of arts, and fellow of New college, a rakish, drunken sot, and would never acknowledge his mother in law, for which she allowed him nothing, and so he dyed poor. This woman dyed very rich, (in the 70th year or thereabouts of her age,) and hath left a vast deal to several charitable uses. She was buried on Thursday night, (Nov. 17.) in great state, in the church of St. Alhallows, Stayning, near that of sir William, her late husband. The blew-coat boys belonging to Christ Hospital walked before the corps in procession, singing of psalms; and twenty-seven clergymen attended at the funeral.

Nov. 30. The twenty-seven clergymen who attended, on the 17th inst. at the funeral of the lady Holford, had each a legacy of 10*l.* left by her ladyship. Besides which, she has left eleven exhibitions of about twenty pounds yearly each, to be bestowed

on Charter House scholars only, such as were bred on the foundation, and sent by the election of the governors 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. Any scholar bred in the Charter House foundation, being an undergraduate in what college soever, is capable of being chosen; and these elections are to be made after publick examinations of the candidates in the halls of the said colleges, and the persons thus chosen are to hold the said exhibitions no longer than eight years.

Dec. 28. Edmund archbishop of Canterbury, commonly called St. Edmund, founded the Virgin chapel^x in Oxford, as I find by a letter of the university of Oxford to the pope, in an old MS. in sir Edward Deering's library, lent me by Mr. Anstis, which MS. contains matters about Canterbury.

1720—21. *Jan. 12.* Some years before I came to Oxford, there was at Oxford and many other places of England, a man that would eat all manner of flesh, even the worst carrion, and never be satisfied. Some of Oxford have told me they have seen him

^x The chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary is the second house northwards from New College lane, and was purchased a few years since by the delegates of the Clarendon press, in order to increase that establishment. Some remains of its antiquity are still visible, particularly the sculptures over the late entrance (now a window), representing the Virgin, with attendant figures.

take stinking carrion from dunghills and devour it. Nor would he matter whether it was raw or not. They say that they never heard any other account of his coming to this strange, unnatural habit, (for it was not natural,) than that he once attempted to fast like our Saviour all the 40 days of Lent, without eating any thing, but that being not able to do it, he was taken with this unnatural way of eating^γ.

Jan. 19. Last night I heard Mr. Samuel Parker say, that some years agoe Mr. Jer. Collier said to this effect, *That we must come as near the papists as we can, that they may not hurt us.*

Jan. 21. I have been told, that in the last great plague at London^z none that kept tobaconist's shops

^γ There is a very curious account of one Nicholas Wood, whose propensity to devour all that came in his way was very similar to what Hearne records; this man was called "the great eater of Kent," and his life was written by Taylor, the water-poet, and published under that title (Lond. 1630.) in a thin quarto pamphlet, to be found in St. John's college library.

^z The earliest treatise on the plague, in English, that I have met with, is a quarto of twelve leaves, without date, place, or printer's name, but in all probability printed by Machlinia, *A passing gode lityll Boke necessarye and behouefull azenst the Pestilence.* It is a translation from the Latin of Ramiscus, bishop of Arusiens, in Dacia, *Regimen contra Epidimiam siue Pestem*, of which there are two editions, printed in the Gothic character, in the British Museum. The translation, printed by Machlinia, has been noticed by Mr. Dibdin in his *Typographical Antiq.* ii. 19, where a fac-simile plate of a second title, and an extract from the work, are given: from this there appear to have been two editions of the English book by the same printer, as Mr. Dibdin's plate and extract differ in many typographical particulars from the copy formerly in sir Hans Sloane's collection, and now in the Museum. Among other remedies, cleanliness, constant washings, and temperance are strictly enjoined, and the good bishop, well knowing how much the well-being of the body depends upon the ease of the mind, tells his patients, that

had the plague. It is certain, that smoaking it was looked upon as a most excellent preservative. In so

“ to be mery in the herte is a grete remedie for helth of the body: therfore in time of this grete infirmite beware ye drede not deth, but lyue merely and hope to lyue longe.” This same work was afterwards translated by Thomas Paynell, at that time canon regular of Merton abbey, who, in addition to the matter to be found in the former translation of Ramicus’s book, gives a short paragraph on urines, and another concerning a certain disease; the whole printed by Berthelet in 1534, small 8vo. Another early writer on this subject was John Vandernote, sworn physician to the lord Suffolk, and, as he himself boasts, “ admitted by the kinge his highnes.” His work was called *The Governance and Preseruation of them that feare the Plage*: “ now newly set forth at the request of William Barnard, of London, draper.” Imprinted at London by Wyllyam How, for Abraham Ueale, 1569, 8vo. A large portion of Vandernote’s book is taken from Ramicus, who seems the grand source from which all succeeding writers drew their information. But one of the most curious, as well as entertaining, tracts on this doleful subject, was, *A Dialogue bothe pleasaunt and pietifull, wherein is a godlie regiment against the Feuer Pestilence*. This was licensed in 1563, and was probably first printed in 1564, the date of the dedication, although no earlier edition of it is as yet known, than one, by Jhon Kingston, in 1573, (erroneously registered by Herbert as 1578,) small 8vo. It was written by William Bullein, a physician of eminence, practising, as Mackenzie says, at Durham, though I can find no evidence to that effect. He was author of several other medical books, most, if not all, of which are written in dialogue, and enlivened by poetical digressions, and merry stories, together with much good and profitable religious instruction. In the *Dialogue on the Pestilence* is a curious allusion to some of our old English poets, who, in company with Homer, Hesiod, Ennius, and Lucan, are depicted on “ a sweete conduite in the middest” of a rich patient’s garden. “ And nere them satte old Morall Goore, with pleasaunte penne in hande, commending honeste lone without luste, and pleasure without pride; holinesse in the cleargie without hypocrisie; no tyrannie in rulers, no falshode in lawiers, no usurie in marchautes, no rebellion in the commons, and vnitie emong kyngdomes. Skelton satte in the corner of a piller, with a frostie bitten face, frownyng, and is scante yet cleane cooled of the cholour kindeled againste the cankered cardinal Wolsey; writyng many a sharpe disticons, with bloudie penne, againste hym, and sente them by the infernall riuers Styx, Flegiton, and Acheron, by the feriman of helle, called Charon, to the saied cardinal.

How the cardinall came of nought,
And his prelatie solde and bought,
And where suche prelates bee
Sprong of lowe degree,

much, that even children were obliged to smoak.
And I remember, that I heard formerly Tom Rogers,

And spirituall dignitee,
Farewell benignitee,
Ferewell simplicitee,
Farewell humanitee,
Farewell good charitee.
Thus paruū literatus
Came from Rome gatus,
Doctor Dawpatus
Scante a bacheloratus:
And thus Skelton did ende
With Wolsey his frende.

Wittie *Chaucer* satte in a chaire of gold couered with roses, writyng prose and risme, accompanied with the spirites of many kynges, knightes, and faire ladies, whom he pleasauntly besprinkled with the sweete water of the welle, consecrated vnto the muses, ecleped Aganippe, and, as the heauenly spirite, commended his deare Brigham for the worthy entōbyng of his bones, worthie of memorie, in the long slepyng chamber of moste famous kinges. Euen so in tragedie he bewailed the sodaine resurrection of many a noble man before their time, in spoilyng of epitaphes, wherby many haue loste their inheritaunce. And further thus he saied, lamentyng,

Couetous men do catche all that thei maie haue,
The felde and the flocke, the tombe and the graue.
And as thei abuse riches and their graues that are gone,
The same measure thei shall haue euery one.
Yet no buriall hurteth holie men, though beastes them deuour,
Nor riche graue preuaileth the wicked, for all yearthly power.

Lamentyng *Lidgate*, lurking among the lillie with a balde skons, with a garlande of willowes about his pate: booted he was after saint Benets guise, and a blacke stamell robe, with a lothlie monstrous hoode hangyng backward, his stoopyng forward bewailyng euery estate, with the spirite of prouidence. Forseyng the falles of wicked men, and the slipprie seates of princes, the ebbing and flowyng, the risyng and falling of men in auctoritie, and how vertue do aduance the simple, and vice ouerthrow the most noble of the worlde. And thus he saied,

Oh noble princes, conceiue and doe lere
The fall of kynges for misgouernere,
And prudently peisyng this matter,
Vertue is stronger then either plate or maile:
Therefore consider when wisdome do counsaile,
Chief preseruatiue of princely magnificence
Is to almightie God to doe due reuerence.

G g

Then

who was yeoman beadle, say, that when he was that year, when the plague raged, a school-boy at Eaton, all the boys of that school were obliged to smoak in the school every morning, and that he was never whipped so much in his life as he was one morning for not smoaking.

Jan. 29. Mr. Rich. Baxter writ, at the request of Edward Stephens, esq. *Additional Notes on the Life and Death of Sir Matthew Hale*, printed at London, 1682, 8vo. in which are some remarkable passages. The said Mr. Stephens was the publisher of sir Matthew's *Contemplations*, and his familiar friend^a. In page 38, he observes, that sir Matthew had a great distaste of the books called *A Friendly Debate, &c.* and *Ecclesiastical Polity*. Page 40, he notes that he greatly valued Mr. Selden, who

Then *Bartlet*, with a hoopyng russet long coate, with a pretie hoode in his necke and fine knottes vpon his girdle, after Frances trickes. He was borne beyonde the cold riuer of Twede. He lodged vpon a swete bed of chamomill, vnder the sinamum tree: about hym many shepherdes and shepe, with pleasaunte pipes: greatly abhorryng the life of courtiers, citezeins, usurers, and bankruptes, &c. whose olde daies are miserable. And the estate of shepherdes, and countrie people, he accoumpted moste happie and sure, saiyng,

Who entreth the court in yong and tender age
Are lightly blinded with folie and outrage:
But suche as enter with witte and grauitie,
Bowe not so sone to suche enormitie,
But ere thei enter, if thei haue learned nought,
Afterwardes vertue the least of their thought."

In his *Gouernement of Healthe*, 8vo. 1558, are several pieces of Bullein's original poetry, particularly "Verses against surfeting, commending moderate diet," which abound in good rules not inelegantly expressed; and in the same volume is an original wood-cut portrait of the author.

^a See page 59.

was a great adversary to Hobbs, whom he (Selden) would oppose so earnestly, as either to depart from him, or drive him out of the room. Page 43. What he was as a lawyer, a judge, a Christian, is so well known, that I think for me to pretend that my testimony is of any use, were vain. I will only tell you what I have written by his picture, in the front of the Great Bible which I bought with his legacy, in memory of his love and name: *viz.* SIR MATTHEW HALE, *that unwearied student, that prudent man, that solid philosopher, that famous lawyer, that pillar and basis of justice, (who would not have done an unjust act for any worldly price or motive,) the ornament of his majestie's government, and honour of England; the highest faculty of the soul of Westminster-hall, and pattern to all the reverend and honourable judges; that godly, serious, and practical Christian, the lover of goodness and all good men; a lamenter of the clergie's selfishness, and unfaithfulness, and discord, and of the sad divisions following hereupon; an earnest desirer of their reformation, concord, and the church's peace, and of A REFORMED ACT OF UNIFORMITY, as the best and necessary means thereto; that great contemner of the riches, pomp, and vanity of the world; that pattern of honest plainness and humility, who, while he fled from the honour that pursued him, was yet lord chief justice of the king's bench, after his being long lord chief baron of the exchequer; living and dying, entring*

on, using, and voluntarily surrendring his place of judicature, with the most universal love, and honour, and praise, that ever did English subject in this age, or any that just history doth acquaint us with, &c. &c. &c. This man, so wise, so good, so great, bequeathing me in his testament the legacy of forty shillings, meerly as a testimony of his respect and love, I thought this book, the testament of Christ, the meetest purchase by that price, to remain in memorial of the faithful love, which he bare to his inferiour and unworthy, but honouring friend, who thought to have been with Christ before him, and waiteth for the day of his perfect conjunction with the spirits of the just made perfect.

RICHARD BAXTER.

Feb. 1. My friend the hon. Ben. Leonard Calvert^b, esq. writes me word in a letter, (Jan. 17 last,)

^b Hearne's great friend, the honourable Benedict Leonard Calvert, was second son of Benedict Leonard George, fourth lord Baltimore, by his wife the lady Charlotte, eldest daughter of Edward Henry Lee, earl of Litchfield, and Charlotte Fitzroy, one of the natural daughters of king Charles the second, by Barbara Villiers, duchess of Cleveland. He was born Sept. 7, 1700, appointed governor of Maryland in 1727, and died on his passage home, June 1, 1732.

In June 1718, Mr. Calvert, with his brother lord Baltimore, made a short tour in France. Previously to sailing from Woolwich, he wrote a few lines to his brother antiquary, which Hearne stuck into one of his pocket-books, with the following note: "I preserve this letter out of the great respect I have for him, upon account of his quality, his virtues, and his skill and diligence in antiquities. It is an addition to my troubles to lose the conversation of so accomplished a person. But I believe the journey may be for his benefit, and for that reason I am very content. lxxvii. 86." Mr. C. returned to England in August. "This night (Aug. 16) returned to Oxford very safe (for which I bless God) my dear, excellent friend, the honourable Benedict Leonard Calvert, esq. He hath been at Callais, Diep, and other

that a gentleman of his acquaintance lately shew'd him an *Otho's* coyn which was surreptitiously taken from a collection abroad. It seems to have had a greenish rust upon it, which is much worn off by the gentleman's carrying it in his pocket. On one side is *Otho's* head with this inscription: IMP. OTHO. CAESAR. AUG. TRI. POT. On the other an altar with soldiers joyning hands, with a priest or some other person in a long robe. The inscription SECVRITAS. P. R., at the bottom s. c. About the size of half a crown. It is very fair and well struck.

Feb. 14. Copy of an authentick MS. paper communicated to me to-day by Mr. John Leak the non-juror:

“ D. J.

Paris, January 25, 1721.

The Chevalier de St. George's lady began to have pains and approaches from the 27th of Dec^r. N. S., but they discontinued, and went off till the 30th: from that morning she was in hard labour till the next evening, at 5 a clock, that she was brought to bed of a son. Great numbers of people of quality, and amongst others the governour and magistrates of the city, waited and were present all those two days. The child was christned an houre after by the bishop of Montefiesconi, who had married the

places. He hath made many pertinent remarks in his journey " In 1725, Mr. Calvert visited Paris. He drew up an exact pedigree of his family, with their arms tricked by his own pen, which he gave to Hearne. He addressed also some half-dozen metrical epitaphs to him, (none of them worth preservation,) which will be found in vol. lxxxii. 130. See more under Aug. 7, 1732.

parents. The pope had no meddling in the matter. The names of the child are chiefly four, Charles, Louis, Edward, Casimir. This last in regard to John Casimir Sobietzki, king of Poland. John would have lookt as an English name, and the Johns both of England were but unfortunate. The first of these four, Charles, is the name he is to goe by. This is reckon'd prudent enough. Charles the first is acceptable to the high church of England, and Charles the second to the gay and free spirited.

He is said to be a healthy, beautifull, and vigorous child. All letters from there speak with rapture. And the Jacobites in this country are transported. They pretend that this answers the common objection that was in Brittain, both among torries and whigs, *Who will risk his all for a single person or a single life?*

The rejoicings have been great in many places of Italy and Savoy, and France. In Lyons, Avignon, Orleans, extraordinary. At St. Germain's no wonder they should. The burgers there, I mean the French, came under armes to the bonfires, to the number of 3000, and the troop of guards, of the duc de Noailles, which is the Scotch troop, went about and fir'd till three in the morning. The duc lives there. The news came first to the court of France. When the mareschall de Villeroy read an account to the young king, the king jump'd and clapt his hands; and when the mareschall read on, and came to that

part, that the child was strong and vigorous, the king said, *Ah, voila le bon endroit.*

The regent said little, but even all his court were joyfull. The duc de Chartres drank the prince of Wales's health to the princess of Conte, where he supt that night that the news came. Enfin, I cannot express the joy that is in this country.

Severall communities have had *Te Deums*. The Scotts college a very handsom one; where many ladies and others went, some no doubt out of curiosity, and to wait on the ladies. Protestants, you know, are not oblig'd to join in any words in worship but what they approve of, and Christians go to the mosques in Constantinople.

I am telling you what these neutral people here say, for their curiosity to hear musick and see fire-works, and gallante ladies, so you need not be scandaliz'd to hear of any body's being there.

The princess, the mother of the child, was in a very good way, tho' she had suffer'd much. She was brought to bed upon chairs, if that is not a bull."

Feb. 19. The former part of this winter was the warmest that ever I knew in my life, insomuch that it was just like midsummer, and much beyond what 'tis generally at spring. Things sprung and blossom'd most strangely, beans and pease, as well as other things: insomuch, that a friend hath writ me word from Berkshire, that at Christmas last there

was a pear tree not far from Bracknell near Ockingham in that county, that was in full bloom, as white as a sheet, and a winter pear too. After this unseasonable warm weather, it began to freeze very hard on Jan. 30th last, and so continued without intermission till yesterday, Feb. 18^c.

March 1. On Thursday last (Feb. 23) the barons of the exchequer gave judgment in a cause which had been several years depending between the duke of Marlborough, and a number of masons, carpenters, joiners, &c. on a demand of 7300*l.* and upwards, for work done to Blenheim-house in Oxfordshire. It appeared by the papers produced, that the duke had above 230,000*l.* impass'd to him from her late majesty to defray the expence of building the said house. There were eight council on a side. The barons of the exchequer gave it as their opinion, that his grace ought to pay the money, and not the crown, the workmen having not any legal pretence to demand their wages of any but his grace.

March 2. This day I walked over to Bayworth in the parish of Sunningwell, near Abbingdon in Berks, and took a view of Mr. Baskerville's house, which indeed is a brave old thing, full of all conveniences, and as pleasant a place as need be desired.

^c On Thursday, Feb. 23. it freez'd very hard again, and so continued till Thursday, March 9. T. H.

What I chiefly went for was to see the two folio MSS. written by old Baskerville, which I have before mentioned^d. I was shew'd them by Mrs. Giles, wife of one Mr. Giles, a farrier of Oxford, which Mr. Giles was left executor by young Mr. Baskerville. 'Tis a medley of merry stuff, which shews the collector to have been a madman; but I cannot think he was quite so mad as to have printed it, whatever he might give out. All Sunningwell and Bayworth belonged to Baskerville, as did also the presentation to the parsonage of Sunningwell, but now all is come to Sir John Stonehouse, and God knows how long it may continue with him. For being abbey land, I do not doubt but a curse will go with it as long as it continues in lay-hands. 'Tis true, old Baskerville, (who made the said collection,) tho' a whimsical man, yet mightily improv'd the estate, but then his son spent all, died heart-broken, (occasion'd by thinking what he had done,) and now the family is extinct.

March 28. It always grieves me when I go through Queen's college, to see the ruins of the old chapell next to High-street, the area of which now lyes open (the building being most of it pull'd down) and trampled upon by dogs, &c., as if the ground had been never consecrated. Nor do the Queen's coll. people take any care to hinder or preserve it from prophanation, but rather laugh at it when 'tis men-

^d See some account of one of these volumes in the Appendix, No. XIV.

mention'd, tho' 'tis certain that much greater men are buried there than ever will be buried in their new chapell.

April 22. This day se'nnight between six and seven in the evening, the pretended princess of Wales was safely delivered of a prince (as he is called) at Leicester-house; the news of which was immediately proclaimed by discharging the park and tower guns; the people in several parts of the tower express'd their joy by bonfires, illuminations, and ringing of bells, and on this occasion three or four hogsheads of wine were given away at the gate of the said Leicester-house.

Monday, Humphrey Parsons, esq. alderman of Portsoken-ward, and William Billers, esq., one of the sheriffs for London and Middlesex, waited on his [pretended] royal highness with the city's compliment of congratulation, on account of the birth of his son. And in the evening his [pretended] majesty [K. George] visited her [pretended] royal highness and the [pretended] young prince.

The next day the house of commons waited on the [pretended] king at St. James's, with an humble address, to congratulate his [pretended] majesty on the birth of his grandson. As did also the lord mayor and court of aldermen. The house of commons likewise sent a congratulatory letter to their [pretended] royal highnesses on this occasion.

May 15. Out of a letter I received last night from Mr. Anstis :

“ Pray was not the famous Sir John Fastoff a benefactor to your university in general, or at least to Magdalen college? If you know any thing thereof, pray impart the same.”

This day I went to Mr. Collins of Magdalen, and mentioning the said querie to him, he told me he had heard that Sir John gave 1500 libs per an. in Norfolk and Suffolk to the college.

This, he said, is certain, that he gave to the seven senior demies a penny a week for augmentation of their vests, which being nowadays but a small pittance, those that have it are call'd by such as have it not, *Fastoff's buckram men*^c.

May 21. From the prints of last night: “ On Tuesday last, (May 16,) the right hon. the house of lords heard a cause that had been long depending between the lord bishop of Rochester, appellant, and Dr. Friend, respondent, about the place on which the dormitory belonging to Westminster school shall be rebuilt: and their lordships gave it in favour of the former.”

I am told the bishop of Rochester had twenty-eight, and Dr. Friend twenty-six. It is very remarkable, that, a considerable time since, Dr. Friend himself was of the bishop's opinion in this case, and that he quite came over to the bishop, but the

^c See pp. 461-2 under June 2.

bishop of Chester and Dr. Stratford (who cannot endure the bishop of Rochester) perswaded him to alter his mind, and to push the matter on against the bishop, which now is very justly given for the bishop, to the great regret of the bishop of Chester, Dr. Stratford, and some others.

May 23. Dr. King, principal of St. Mary hall, told me yesterday, that Jordanus Bruno's book, which went at such a prodigious price in Charles Bernard's auction, is translated into English, that he is acquainted with the translator, (who, he said, is now in Oxford, and is a Scotchman, as I think he added,) but that he had not liberty of telling his name. He said the translator had presented him with a copy of it, and that there were not above forty copies printed^f.

^f The book here alluded to was the *Spaccio della Besta Triomfante* of Jordan Bruno, printed in 8vo. 1584, which was sold to Mr. Walter Clavel, (Mr. Crynes says, "against Burnett") for *twenty-eight* pounds. It was bound with another tract by the same author, and stands No. 1005 of Bernard's Catalogue, 8vo. 1711. Bruno's work was called into notice by a letter from Toland to Bayle; Toland discovered a copy of it in 1696, which he shewed, he says, to several persons, but never gave a copy of it. Having represented it to be "as dangerous as impious, and proper only for such persons, who, by their good sense and strength of reason, are proof against all sophisms," it was naturally diligently inquired after, and eagerly coveted when found. It seems however, that the extreme danger apprehended by Toland from the diffusion of Bruno's principles was unfounded, for Brucker has clearly proved, that although his opinions were fanciful and extravagant, they were in no degree atheistical. His crime indeed was *Lutheranism*, a crime too atrocious to admit of any clemency from the severity of a popish inquisition, and the author was accordingly burnt at the stake, and his writings prohibited. From the time that the *innocence* of Bruno's book was made public, its *value* has decreased in proportion, and at Dr. Mead's sale in 1754, it produced only from four to five guineas. It had been sold for

May 26. Mr. John Murray of London being in Oxford, he told me last night, that he hath an edit. of *Fabian's Chronicle* with wooden cuts, and that this edit. was suppress'd by card. Wolsey. He told me, that he hath got *Caxton's Aurea Legenda*, and that it cost him above four pounds. He told me he gave a guinea for *Percie Enderbie's Hist. of Wales*, which he met with now since he was in Oxford. This is but a poor book. He told me he gave three guineas for *Dugdale's Warwickshire*. I bought two for fifty shillings a-piece. He told me he gave a most noble copy of the *Bishops' Bible* to Mr. Baker of Cambridge, and that Mr. Baker in lieu of it gave him the *Decem Scriptores*, which cost him 20*s.*, tho' tis now worth three libs; and that Mr. Baker let my lord Harley have this Bible afterwards, with many other curious books, being much importuned to do so. Mr. Murray tells me that Thomas Jett, of London, esq. hath *Rich. Whyte de Basingstockio's Hist. Angl.* in ten books, whereas I never heard before but of nine. He gave two guineas for it. Mr. Granger's copy of London hath only nine books, and he gave 15*s.* for it.

June 2. The reason why they cannot give so

fifty. The curious reader will find a long account of it, with several extracts, in the English Bale, under the article Bruno, and a very masterly examination of the author's principles and opinions in Brucker's *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, Lips. 1767. The English translation mentioned by Hearne was printed in 1713, under the title of *The Expulsion of the triumphant Beast*, a copy of which, at Mr. Perry's sale in 1822, produced only nine shillings and sixpence. See page 234.

good an account of the benefaction of sir John Falstolf to Magd. coll. is, because he gave it to the founder, and left it to his management, so that 'tis suppos'd 'twas swallow'd up in his own estate that he settled upon the college. However, the college knows this, that the *Boar's Head* in Southwark, which was then an inn, and still retains the name, tho' divided into several tenements, (which bring the college 150 libs per ann.) was part of sir John's gift. They also know, that Caldecot mannour in Suffolk was another part of his gift; and some say, that he gave an estate in the same county, now called *Lovingland*, but anciently *Lothingland*ε.

June 3. Mr. Laurence Eachard having published *the History of England* in three volumes fol., and a new edition being called for, hath put out a separate appendix for the use of such as have the former edition. In which appendix, bearing date in Jan. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ε, he notes, that he began to be a publisher of books in the eighteenth year of his age, and that he was then forty-eight; and he tells us withall, that he is so regardless of fame, that he is very desirous that his own books should be utterly destroyed and forgotten, upon condition better may appear in their places. This History of England is dedicated to king George. 'Tis but a slight performance, (tho' there are some remarkable things in it as to later

* The said account I had this morning from Mr. Collins of Magd. coll. T. H.

times,) as all Mr. Eachard's things are, being done chiefly to please novices, and not adapted to such as search deeply into our histories and antiquities. The author hath always made use of common printed books, and not taken care to make himself acquainted with our old MSS. and records.

June 17. We learn from the publick prints, that Dr. Fiddes, who is publishing the life of Cardinal Wolsey, by subscription, has this week put out a true copy of the duke of Buckingham's epitaph, with a vindication of it. The said epitaph, from the said paper or book of the doctor's, is thus inserted in the prints :

Pro rege sæpe

Pro republica semper.

Dubius, sed non improbus, vixi :

Incertus morior, sed inturbatus.

Humanum est errare, et nescire.

Christum adveneor, Deo confido

Omnipotenti, benevolentissimo.

Ens entium miserere mei.

Much for the prerogative,

Ever for my country.

I liv'd irregular, not abandon'd.

Tho' going to a state unknown,

I die resign'd.

Frailty and ignorance attend on human life.

Religiously I worship Christ : in God confide

Almighty, and most merciful.

O! thou Principle of all Beings, have pity on me!

June 18. I thought, at first, that the said account of Dr. Fiddes's performance had been a banter; but upon inquiry I found it true, a gentleman telling me, that the Doctor had certainly published such a thing, that he was a trifler, and, as he believes, put upon it by Dr. Charlett.

July 7. I bought some years agoe the *Scotch Black Acts* of Fletcher the bookseller, for 17*s.* for my friend John Bridges, esq.^h I understand that 'tis worth at least 10 libs, tho' Mr. Bateman, whom I take to be the most understanding bookseller, (and he is a man too of great honesty,) tells me, (he being now in Oxford,) that 'tis not worth above 5 or 6 libs. *Rymer's Fœdera* is now look'd upon as cheap at 100 libs.

Aug. 17. I am told that Dr. Robinson, the present bishop of London, was of very mean parentage; that he went for some time to plough; that afterwards he was put to a trade, but his master finding him more inclin'd to books than business, got him to Oxford to Brasenose college, where he was servant to sir James Astrey, who was extremely kind to him. Afterwards he became fellow of Oriel college, was agent and envoy in Sweden, made bishop

^h See the Appendix No. XV.

of Bristol and a plenepotentiary in Queen Anne's time, which Queen also made him bishop of London. This bishop, out of gratitude to sir James Astrey, hath made Dr. Astrey (son to sir James, and late fellow of Merton college) his chaplain, and given him two livings. It must however be known, that notwithstanding this bishop when young, as is said, was so bookish, yet he is no great scholar, his head lying really more to secular affairs than to learning. By his employments and preferments he hath heaped up vast riches. He hath founded some scholarships at Oriel college, and put up a piece of building there for those scholars.

Aug. 18. There is just come out a little thing in 8vo. about *Inoculating the Small Pox*, it being the opinion of some, that such as have it by inoculation are nothing near so dangerously sick as otherwise. Experiments are to be made upon some malefactors in Newgate.

Sept. 1. Yesterday morning, about seven clock, died in the 49th year of his age, John Keil, M. D. and Savilian professor of astronomy in the university of Oxford. He died at his house in Holywell, having taken coach to go to-day with his wife to the Bath. Some months since he happened to have a fall in his house, and very much hurt his right arm : since which time he hath not been right well. But that which immediately contributed to his death (as

is said) was drinking late on Saturday night last at his own house, where he entertained, with wine and punch, the vice-chancellor, sir Tom Gifford, and some others. He was at Holywell church with his wife on Sunday last, and invited the minister home with him to dinner. On Monday he was about the town, but was taken extremely ill on Tuesday, and so continued. This Dr. Keil (who was incorporated M. A. as a member of Balliol college,) from Edinburgh on Feb. 2, 1694, was an ingenious man and an excellent mathematician, and succeeded Mr. John Caswell in the astronomy professorship. He married Moll Clements, who, tho' of mean educationⁱ, yet proved a very good wife to him, as he also proved a good husband. He hath left a son behind him by the said Moll Clements, and dying worth a great deal of money (which came to him chiefly by his late brother, who practis'd physick at Northampton,) there is no question but there is good provision enough for both, tho' 'tis said he hath left no will, and his widow being young, airy, and handsome, 'tis probable may meet with another fortune. This Dr. John Keil hath written and published many things, among which are two books against Whiston, (both printed at the theatre,) Euclid's Elements, Lectures on Astronomy, &c. The said Dr. Keil was buried in St. Marie's church, on Saturday-night (at nine clock) Sept. 2, 1721.

ⁱ She was daughter of James Clements, a book-binder in Oxford, and some five and twenty years younger than her husband.

Sept. 6. In the year 1702 Queen Anne was at Oxford, lay at Christ Church, and the next day dined in the theater with prince George, (her husband,) the duke and dutchess of Marlborough, &c.; Dr. Maunder was vice-chancellor. She was very merry, and eat most heartily. After dinner she passed through the Ashmolean Museum, took coach, and so went out of town for the Bath. Humphrey Wanley was at the same time in Oxford, as I well remember, and then wore a long wig, (tho' now he wears his own hair,) and strutted mightily about. This Wanley hath reported since he hath been now in Oxford, (a thing I had not heard of before,) that he was sent for at that time on purpose to shew the queen the curiosities of the Bodleian Library, had she went up thither, as she did not. Thus this vain coxcombe. I suppose Arthur Charlett might send for him, he being weak enough to do so. But Wanley had no business then to shew any thing in the library. For tho' some time before he did some little matters there, by consent of the curators, (which however was doing more hurt than good, for he plaid odd tricks,) yet he never had any post in the library, and was at that time quite discarded, Dr. Hudson being head librarian, who therefore, and the second librarian, and the janitor, had all the power of shewing things in the library, and 'twas the height of impudence for Wanley to pretend to any authority, unless employ'd (as he was not) either by Dr. Hudson or the curators. It must be farther

noted, that this Wanley gives out that he was the man that put up Mr. Wallis of Magd. coll. to stand to be librarian, against Dr. (then Mr.) Hudson, and that many would have had himself stood for it, but that he declin'd it, as not thinking it beneficial enough; which is another of his saucy stories. For it cannot be supposed that he should be fixt upon as librarian, being an undergraduate, (for indeed he never took, even to this day, any degree in any university,) and was therefore altogether incapable or standing; tho' 'tis likely enough, that he might be so impudent as to urge Wallis to appear for it, and to do him what service possibly he could, in hopes, it may be, of having some considerable power in the library. The said Humphrey Wanley, who hath belonged many years to the earl of Oxford, by way of pensioner, hath drawn up six vols. in folio of the Harley library, and is going on with others; but he takes such a method, (with no true judgment, as I am told,) that 'tis probable he will never live to finish it.

Sept. 19. Mr. Charles Eyston, of East Hendred, in Berks, told me yesterday, that Mr. Ravenscroft, who died about ten years since, had the best library for Roman Catholick books of any Roman Catholick in England. Being a Catholick, he was seized upon the score of the Popish plot, and being to be tryed, he told them that he requested the favour to defend himself in Latin, because he had lived for the most

part out of England; and so signing himself with the cross, he made a most elegant speech in Latin, to the astonishment and confusion of the court, who, finding themselves incapable of managing him in that language, told him, 'twas a thing out of their way, and contrary to the course of the court, and told him he must proceed in English. Yet, after all, he was brought off. He was a great scholar, and well verst in Latin.

Sept. 25. Out of a letter from Mr. Baker, of Cambridge, dated Sept. 19 last. "Mr. Math. Prior, sen. fellow of St. John's college, died yesterday, (Sept. 18th,) at my lord Harley's house at Wymple, and is (as I am told) to be buried at Westminster amongst the poets, where he deserves a place. I believe he dies somewhat richer than is usuall with poets, for he was beginning to build a house in Essex."

Oct. 4. Yesterday I was told by an honest Scottish gentleman, a captain, one of those taken at Preston, that fought for king James III. that there was no treachery in general Foster, or any of the rest, but cowardice, Foster being a timorous man, and unwilling to fight, or to shew the least part of a general, and so surrendered his men; whereas, had he been at all courageous, the business had been certainly done for the king^k. The same gentleman told

^k Thomas Foster, the person to whom the pretender sent his commission of general of the forces, was son of sir William Foster, of Balmsbury castle,

me, that Mr. Ruddiman, keeper of the advocates library at Edinburgh, is not only a learned, but a very honest man; but that Mr. Anderson, the antiquary, who writ about the independency of Scotland upon England, is a presbyterian, and no friend to the king.

Oct. 8. Early on Sunday morning, (Oct. 1,) the earl of Rochester's fine house at Petersham, in the county of Surry, was burnt to the ground, and several persons (we hear) were destroyed, either in the flames, or by leaping from the windows to escape them. So the news papers. I am told that 'tis thought this dismal fire was occasioned by some charcoal, the servants having been ironing the clouts for my lady Essex's lying-in at my lord Rochester's, where she now was, and it being customary to drink (or, as they call it, to liquor the clouts) upon such occasions, they were all much disordered, and went to bed without taking care of the fire. The said lady Essex is daughter to the earl of Rochester, and since the fire she is brought to bed of a daughter. Among other things was burnt a fine collection of books, many of which had been brought from my lord's fine library at Cornbury, near Woodstock. And I am told my lord Clarendon's *History of his*

Northumberland, and at the time of Preston fight was member for that county. He was seized in consequence of a message from the king, committed to Newgate, expelled the house of commons, and would undoubtedly have suffered, had he not contrived to escape from prison, and reached the continent in safety. Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, married a sister of this Foster, who survived him. She was one of the most beautiful women of her age, and known in her own neighbourhood as "pretty Dolly Foster."

own Life was burnt also¹, (a work never printed,) and his *Exposition upon the Psalms*, which was likewise never printed.

Oct. 18. Mr. Trap's translation of Virgil into blank verse being scouted, and justly looked upon as a poor performance, when the first volume (for it is in two) came out, Dr. Evans, of St. John's college, was (as 'tis said) pleased to express himself thus :

Keep the commandments, Trap, and go no further,
For it is written, that thou shalt not murder.

Oct. 19. Last night I was many hours in company with Mr. Humph. Wanley. He told me many things about the Harley library, and of the MSS. and rare printed books in it.

He was born at Coventry, being son of Mr. Nath. Wanley, M.A. of Trinity college, in Cambridge, and a minister in Coventry ; which Mr. Nath. Wanley writ and published *The History of Man*, in folio, and translated into English a piece of *Lipsius*. And this is all, I think, he printed. But Humphrey told me he left many MSS. behind him : but he knows not what became of them, only one, *viz. Divine Poems*, he had himself, but gave it to Mr. Brewster,

¹ This was a false rumour, for the MS. was preserved, and presented to the university by lord Clarendon's heirs, as has been before noticed. His lordship's *Contemplations and Reflections upon the Psalms of David, applying those Devotions to the Troubles of the Times*, (dated Jersey, Dec. 26, 1647,) will be found in the collection of his Tracts, printed at London, in folio, 1727.

a barrister of law. Humphrey said, he is of opinion that the story about *Godiva's* riding naked through Coventry is all fiction. But he gave poor reasons for his opinion. He said he did not take the university of Oxford to be older than Hen. I. But this is so ridiculous a notion, that it needs no confutation. Humphrey Wanley also said, that he was the main instrument in getting Mr. Bagford's papers for lord Harley, and that he laboured hard for them, and had like, nevertheless, to have missed of them. This was roguery. For they were most certainly designed for me. But since they have got them, they ought to digest those about printing, and to publish them. This I mentioned to Wanley. But he said his accounts were very imperfect, and so put off the discourse, and seemed to declare that nothing of that nature would be done; himself, he said, being taken up with other affairs. I told him, had the papers come to me, I would have methodized them, and published a book from them, for the service of the publick, and the honour of Mr. Bagford.

Oct. 23. Last night I was several hours in company of Mr. Martin Benson, archdeacon of Berks^m. There were many besides with us. This Mr. Benson is a most vile whig. He travelled lately into France and Italy with my lord Lemster, as his tutor and governour. He hath spoiled his lordship; and

^m Student of Christ Church: afterwards, in 1734, bishop of Gloucester.

indeed Mr. Benson's chief design of travelling (besides lucre) seems to have been as a spy, and to find out faults. He spoke last night with the utmost disrespect of the pope, and the whole college of cardinals, and called all the antiquaries of Rome asses, and the cardinals either fools or blockheads. Nay, he would hardly allow that there was a learned man in all Italy or France, except Bianchini and Monfaucon.

Nov. 1. Out of Mist's Journal, dated Saturday, Oct. 28, 1721. Whereas a pretended *Vindication of John Wickleff* has been published, under the name of one Lewis, of Margate, by the incitement, as the preface asserts, of the archbishop of Canterbury, and in the same I am injuriously reflected upon as a scurrilous writer. This is to inform the publick, that I shall reserve the author for a more serious whipping in my leisure hours; and, in the mean time, give him a short correction for his benefit, if he has grace and sense to take it. He charges me with the errors of the translator and blunders of the author, with which I am by no means concerned, who only wrote the preface; and when it comes out afresh in the edition of my works, my vindication will be as clear as the sun at noon day.

He insists upon charging me with falshood, in relation to one Grimwood, whom he asserts to have died infamously in his harvest, with a bursting forth

of his bowels; Mr. Lewis, with equal modesty, supports the story, with affirming it to be true.

But to shew how well this gentleman is furnished with learning and abilities to write, and censure others, Grimwood himself lived many years after, even to an old age, and brought his action against a minister, who, in his presence in the church, related this story from him, as a remarkable instance of God's judgment; for evidence whereof, see Danver's Abridgment, 163; Croke Car. 91; Coke, Mich. 3. Jac. Agreed by Popham, and Rolle's Abridgment, *Action sur Case*, p. 87.

I appeal to the world if this is not sufficient evidence on my side of the question.

Lastly, why does this author persuade the world, the late archbishop of Canterbury could have any veneration for the memory of one who asserts, God ought to obey the devil; or, that he could be desirous to open the impure fountains from whence the filth of Bangorianism has been conveyed to us.

M. EARBURYⁿ.

ⁿ Earbery was a political writer of some renown. He was born July 11, 1690, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and exercised his pen with great spirit and courage in defence of the Stuarts and the tory cause. The following is the most complete list of his works I have been able to procure: *Principles of Church Unity considered*, Lond. 1716. 8vo. *An Answer to Mr. Whiston's Dissertation on the Ignatian Epistles*. Lond. 1716. 8vo. *History of the German Reformation, founded upon Heresy of John Wickliffe, John Huss, and Jerome of Prague*, 1720. 8vo. *History of the Clemency of our English Monarchs*. Lond. 1717; 1720, second edition. This was accounted a seditious libel, upon which the author retreated into France, and published, *A Vindication of the History of Clemency, with Reflections upon the late Proceedings against the Author*. Lond. 1720. 8vo. Upon Earbery's absconding from the kingdom, sentence of outlawry was pro-

Nov. 9. On Sunday morning died Charles Ey-ston, of East Hendred, in Berks, esq. a gentleman of eminent virtues, and my great acquaintance°. He was a Roman Catholick, and so charitable to the poor, that he is lamented by all that knew any thing of him. Insomuch, that on Saturday last, being the day immediately before his death, I heard a woman of Hendred say, that she had rather all the people in Hendred (excepting her husband) should die, than this gentleman. He was a man of a sweet temper, and was an excellent scholar, but so modest, that he did not care to have it at any time mentioned. The last time I saw him was on Sept. 18 last, when he rode on horseback from Hendred on purpose to see me, and to converse with me a few hours. We dined together at the Mitre, and Mr. Kimber, of Hallywell, with us. Mr. Eyston was as

nounced against him, which was reversed in the court of King's Bench, Dec. 2, 1725. *An Admonition to Dr. Kennet*, appended to the Earl of Nottingham's *Answer to Whiston*. Lond. 1721. 8vo. *Tho. Burnett of the State of the Dead, and of those that are to rise. Translated from the Latin. With Remarks upon each Chapter, and an Answer to all the Heresies therein.* Lond. 1727. 8vo. *The Occasional Historian*, No. 1. Lond. 1730; Nos. 2 and 3, 1731; No. 4 and last, 1732. This was written against the Craftsman, in pursuance of an advertisement inserted in the London Evening Post of Sept. 26, 1730. "Whereas the Craftsman has for some time past openly declared himself to be a root and branch man, and has made several unjust and scandalous reflections upon the family of the Stuarts, not sparing even king Charles the first: this is to give notice, that if he reflects further upon any ONE of that line, I shall shake his rotten common-wealth principles into atoms. MATTHIAS EARBERRY." He died October 3, 1740. There is a neat small portrait of him in gown and band, "jam politice denatus, postea resurrecturus cum patriâ," J. Cole, sculp. from a picture by J. Fry.

° Mr. Eyston was fifty-four years old at the time of his death.

well as I have known him, and returned home that evening, but it seems some time after he was seized with a diabetes, of which he died, and was buried in Hendred church yesterday.

This worthy gentleman lent me, on Saturday, Sept. 23d last, a printed book, intituled, *Memoires of the Family of the Stuarts, and the remarkable Providences of God towards them; in an Historical Account of the Lives of those his Majesty's Progenitors of that name, that were Kings of Scotland*. Lond. 1683, 8vo. Mr. Eyston bought this book out of Mr. Ravenscroft's study, and at the beginning of it he hath written,

“ Charles Eyston,
1709.

Quære, whether this book was not written by sir George Mackensie, notwithstanding what is insinuated in the preface, as if it had been written by a Scotch minister?”

At the same time he sent me a letter, (being the last I received from him,) dated at East Hendred, Sept. 22, which I shall here insert at large :

East Hendred, Sept. 22, 1721.

Honrd Deare Sir,

I most humbly thank you for affording me so much of your good company when I was last in Oxford. I know how precious time is with you, so am the more obliged to you for spending so much of it with me. I also thank you for the loane of Robin-

son's Anatomy. I herewith retourne it to you, and in it you will find Mr. Latton's paper, which I can make nothing of. I also send you the *Memoires of the Family of the Stewarts*; which is the booke I mentioned to you, to have bought out of Mr. Ravenscroft's library, whose catalogue, I feare, I have lost; for I have made a most diligent search after it, and cannot find it. In the life this authour gives us of king Robert the second, you'll not find he mentions any children begotten by him *extra matrimonium*. Some acquaintance of mine, of whom I had opinion, (but who it was, I cannot call to mind,) told me it was written by sir George Mackensy, which moved me to put the querie you will find under my name in the first leafe of the booke. I have also examined Spotwood and Heylin, and find they take no notice of any such thing. So I humbly offer to your consideration, whether it may not be proper for you to make a marginal remarke upon that passage in Fordone, where he speakes of children begotten by king Robert the second upon the body of Elizabeth More, *extra matrimonium*. For many, prejudiced to the family of the Stewarts, may, from the report of so famous an authour as Fordoune is, poyson the world with a notion, that king James the first and his whole posterity (not excepting the illustrious house of Hanover) are of a spurious and illegitimate descent. Would you please to come over, I could enlarge on this discourse, but doe not think proper to doe it by way of letter. My whole family present

you with they best respects, and would bee heartily glad to see you. I am, with affection and sincerity,

Deare sir,

Your most faithfull and obliged humble servant,

Charles Eyston.

I herewith send you Burnett's Record, and the note you gave me of the History of Glastonbury.

I told my friend, in my answer to this letter, that what was said by the Scotch historians about Robert III. being illegitimate, is altogether false, and that I should have many things in my edition of Fordun to confute this assertion. I told him I designed to walk over to Hendred, (as indeed I did speedily, had he lived,) and desired him to get what he could against my coming, that might be of use to me in this very material affair. Upon Mr. Eyston's suggesting that the abovementioned book was written by *Sir George Mackenzy*, I have made some inquiry as to that point, but cannot find it true. Nor indeed does Mr. Wood mention any such thing in his *Athenæ Oxon.* or in the MSS. additions and corrections under his own hand (many of which are not in the *second* or spurious edition of the said *Athenæ*) in the Ashmolean museum. Bishop Nicolson, in p.153 of his *Scottish Historical Library*, mentions some such book, printed in 1683. "To this king's (Robert II.'s) reign," saith he, ("he having been the first that bore the name of Steward,) we may refer R. Watson's ^p Memoirs of the Family

^p "8vo. Lond. 1683."

of the Stewards: with his Historical Account of the Lives of the Kings of that Name. The author, as his work sufficiently shews, was a peevish and discontented writer; having been, a little before his publishing of it, turned out of his ministry at Edinburgh." But I take this to be a different book from the former, in which there is nothing peevish; but as the author takes no notice of Robert III's being illegitimate, (which he knew was a false report,) so he speaks honourably of Mary queen of Scots, and not like those peevish, malapert writers, who have so maliciously asperst her.

Nov. 20. Money is so extreme scarce at present, (occasioned by the South sea bubble,) that the like was never known in this kingdom; insomuch that the news informs us, that London was never known to be so thin within the memory of man; not half of the members of parliament being come up, and a bill is seen upon almost every door^a.

Dec. 24. An English divine, in a sermon at St. Marie's, in Cambridge, on 1 Sam. xvii. 7. once en-

^a This is corroborated by the following extract from the publick papers of Dec. 9. "Those who seem to know the town (London) very well, tell us, there cannot, upon a moderate computation, be allowed less than 30,000 people difference, between what are now in town and what were here this time twelvemonth. We perceive the town to grow thinner daily, and several families will fly into the country, under a pretence of keeping Christmas, who will not appear here again till next winter at soonest. We shall not be thought to reckon extravagantly, if we allow 20,000 more for this decrease."

tertaind his auditory with a discourse concerning the dimensions of Goliah's beame, which extorted this expression from one then present, "The man hath not divinity enough to save the soul of a gnat."

1721—22. *Jan. 28.* Out of a letter to me from John Bridges, esq. *Jan. 25, 1721—22.*

"Mr. Murray, with other of your friends, are very pressing with me to print the draught of your face, which Mr. Tillemans by stealth took for my satisfaction; but I've no inclination to doe it without your consent; and if that be had, I would readily be at the charge of its being taken again: for tho' under the disadvantages Tillemans was, he has made so lovely a representation, that every body knows it to be yours; yet I think 'tis capable of being much improved; and 'tis also my opinion the world should know somewhat of the figure of one, to whose industry and learning our British antiquaries are so much obliged."

"To John Bridges, esq.

"Honrd Sir,

"I thank you for your well penned letter of the 25th inst. but I humbly beg leave to be excused from giving my consent to what you so kindly propose in it."

Feb. 5. Dr. Robert Harris, formerly head of Trinity college, Oxon, being asked about the best editions, used to say, that what was said of Homer was

true of the fathers and the first popish writers, *viz.*
That was the best still, which was least corrected.

Feb. 10. Whereas the university disputations on Ash Wednesday should begin exactly at one o'clock, they did not begin this year 'till two or after, which is owing to several colleges having altered their hour of dining from eleven to twelve, occasioned from people's lying in bed longer than they used to do.

March 21. The parliament, which hath continued seven years, being dispersed, and writs out for a new one, yesterday sir John Walters and young Tom Rowney (for his father hath desired to be excused from any longer being elected) were chosen burgesses for the city of Oxon, in opposition to counsellor Wright and counsellor Hawkins, who made just nothing at all of it.

March 22. Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, was a convocation for electing burgesses for the university. The candidates were the two old members, Mr. Bromley and Dr. Clarke; but many having a mind to get Clarke out, Dr. King, principal of St. Mary Hall, was put up against him^r. The convo-

^r Upon its being known that Dr. King's friends intended to nominate him, in case of a general election, against Dr. Clarke, the supporters of the sitting member were so angry, that a letter was drawn up, signed by most of the heads of houses, and forwarded to the chancellor, lord Arran, in which King was characterized as "a fomentor of differences, a disturber of the peace, and, (continues Hearne,) I know not what. Upon which some pas-

cation continued 'till about half an hour after four in the afternoon, when it appeared that Dr. King had lost it by a very great majority, the poll standing thus, the number whereof on the right hand signifies dubious votes :

Bromley	- -	337	—	60
Clarke	- -	278	—	49
King	- - -	159	—	36

Upon which the election was declared; tho' a scrutiny being desired, the compleating of the business was put off till this morning, when there was another convocation. But there being such a vast disproportion, the throwing out the bad votes signified nothing to the interest of Dr. King, who thereupon acquiesced, and Mr. Bromley and Dr. Clarke are declared duly elected. I heartily wish Dr. King had succeeded, he being an honest man, and very zealous for king James, whereas Clarke is a pitifull,

sages passed between my lord Arran and Dr. King, and the doctor resigned his secretaryship, (worth above 100 guineas a year, as I heard the doctor say,) and Mr. Henry Watkins, M. A. senior student of Christ Church, is made his lordship's secretary." I may be allowed to give my own opinion, that Dr. King's resignation, and the " passages" that preceded it, did not arise in consequence of the letter alluded to above, but from an attempt on the part of the chancellor to dissuade Dr. King from opposing the old members, a proceeding totally at variance with the reputation and established usage of the university. But, as Dr. Gibson tells us, in a letter addressed to a noble lord, and printed on the occasion, " the secretary chose rather to resign his employment than desist." His friends became the more zealous in consequence of this forced resignation, and, as well as himself, resolved to persevere in their attempt, with what success will be seen from Hearne's account of the election. The poll was afterwards printed in 4to. Oxford, 1722, under the superintendance of Joseph Bowles, M. A. keeper of the Bodleian, who was writer for Mr. Bromley and Dr. Clarke.

proud sneaker, and an enemy to true loyalty, and was one of those that threw out the bill against occasional conformity in queen Anne's time, and not only so, but canvassed the court to lay the bill aside, he being then member of parliament for East Lowe, in Cornwall, for which reason he was afterwards put by for that borough. Dr. King had 82 single votes in this election. One hath told me since the election, that he could mention fifty (or thereabouts) that had failed the doctor.

March 23. This week I bought Taylor the water poet's little thing, called *The Old, Old, very Old Man*, being the Life of Thomas Par; but, tho' unbound, it cost me two shillings, and is a very great rarity.

April 20. Last night I was in company of Dr. Halley and Mr. Bradley, our two Savilian professors. Dr. Halley hath a strange odd notion, that *Stonehenge* is as old, at least almost as old, as Noah's flood. Dr. Halley hath also an odd notion, and he is very positive in it, that *Silchester*, in Hampshire, is Antoninus's *Calleva*. But when he is possessed of a notion, he very hardly quits it.

June 3. On Friday last was pulled down the famous Postern-Gate, in Oxford, called the *Turl Gate* commonly, (being a corruption for *Thorold Gate*,) which was done by the means of one Dr. Walker, a

physician, who lives by it, and pretends that 'twas a detriment to his house.

June 9. Yesterday, in my walks, I called upon my friend John Powell, of Sandford, esq. who told me, that the prioress and nunns of Littlemore used to demand of the abbey of Abbington a good piece of roast beef for every Sunday in the year. Mr. Powell told me, Ant. à Wood used sometimes to call at his house, on purpose to inquire of him about antiquities. Old Ralph Sheldon, of Beoly, esq. (commonly called *Great Sheldon*,) was Ant. à Wood's great friend, and Anthony used sometimes to go and lye at his house. When he was there one time, some young ladies there, having a mind to make sport with Anthony, put some antimony and something else into his liquor, which made him so sick, that it was thought he would have died; at which Mr. Sheldon was confounded angry with the ladies, who did it out of a frolick, Anthony being looked upon by them as a quere fellow.

Aug. 14. On Thursday last the duke of Marlborough was buried in Westminster, with the greatest pomp and splendour ever any prince was buried there.

Mist, the journalist, had began to print an account of the life of that compleat villain, the said duke, containing many very remarkable things about his knavery, which so vexed the party, that they hindred

him from going on, seized his papers and materials, and put what he had into the utmost confusion.

Aug. 20. Wednesday last, (Aug. 15,) a proclamation offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending Mr. Thomas Cart, a non-juring clergyman, was issued out by the government, information being given against him for high treason^s. This Mr. Cart is a very ingenious man, and was of Brazen-Nose college in this university^t. Many persons are taken up, and orders given to take up others, a plot being to be laid before the parliament at their meeting.

Aug. 24. Great Marlow, in Bucks, tho' a poor market, and but a poor town, is yet very pleasantly situated upon the Thames. There is plenty of fish, corn, and wood there. Whence the people there commonly say : *Here is fish for catching, corn for snatching, and wood for fetching.*

Oct. 9. Dr. Stukley, fellow of the Royal Society,

^s Carte made his escape into France, where he remained under the assumed name of Philips, till queen Caroline, who was an universal patroness of learned men, obtained leave for him to return home, which he did before 1730. It is singular, that the proclamation, as advertised in the Gazette, gave a description of Carte's person which was almost in direct contradiction to the truth ; " About 32 years of age, a middle-sized, raw-boned man, goes a little stooping, sallow complexion, with a full grey or blue eye, his eye-lids fair, inclined to red, and commonly wears a light coloured peruque : *descriptio cujus pene contrarium est verum,*" says Dr. Rawlinson (in some of his own Latin) who knew him well, and has been at some pains to collect materials, for writing his Life, in the MS. continuation to the *Athenæ*.

^t He was matriculated of University college, at the age of twelve, July 8, 1698, " Tho. Cart 12 Sam. C. Clifton super Dunmore, cler. f." *Reg. Matric. Univ. Oxon. AZ.*

is making searches about the Roman ways. He is a very fancifull man, and the things he hath published are built upon fancy. He is looked upon as a man of no great authority, and his reputation dwindles every day, as I have learned from very good hands. He hath published a draught of *Old Verulam*, with strange, fancifull things. He hath published a draught of *Waltham Cross*, all fancy, yet the cross is standing, and Mr. Bridges hath published a true draught of it.

1722—23. *Jan.* 18. Last Monday, the 14th inst. (the 14th being always the day,) was *All Souls college Mallard*, at which time 'tis usual with the fellows and their friends to have a supper, and to sit up all night drinking and singing. Their song is the mallard, and formerly they used to ramble about the college with sticks and poles, &c. in quest of the mallard, but this hath been left off many years. They tell you the custom arose from a swinging old mallard, that had been lost at the foundation of the college, and found many years after in the sink.

Feb. 13. The first catalogue of books *sold by auction* was the library of Dr. Seaman; the second was that of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Kidner, A. M. rector of Hitchin, in Hartfordshire, beginning Feb. 6, 1677⁶/₇^u.

^u On the progress of selling books by catalogues, see an article by the late Mr. Gough, in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iii. p. 608; and Dibdin's *Bibliomania*, 402, 408, 418, &c. Dr. Lazarus Seaman's books sold for seven hundred pounds. Calamy, *Ejected Ministers*, ii. 17.

Feb. 21. Ant. à Wood hath no account of Edw. Halle, that writ the "*Chronicle*," in his *Athenæ Oxon.* but in the spurious edition of these *Athenæ* there is an account of him, and there are two editions of that *Chronicle* there mentioned, one in 1548, the other in 1550. I have this Chronicle, and it bears the latter date. Bishop Nicholson, in the folio edition of his *English Historical Library*, gives a poor, paultry, false account of this Chronicle, and makes it to be dedicated in a very flattering epistle to king Hen. VIII. but all the copies (which indeed are but three) I have yet seen are dedicated to Edw. VI. and the dedication is far from being flattering. The materials of this Chronicle are excellent, and the style masculine. One would think bishop Nicholson had never seen the book, at least not read it.

Feb. 27. It hath been an old custom in Oxford for the scholars of all houses, on Shrove Tuesday, to go to dinner at ten clock, (at which time the little bell, called *pan-cake bell*, rings, or at least should ring, at St. Maries,) and at four in the afternoon; and it was always followed in Edmund hall, as long as I have been in Oxford, till yesterday, when they went to dinner at twelve, and to supper at six, nor were there any fritters at dinner, as there used always to be. When laudable old customs alter, 'tis a sign learning dwindles.

* "The said Edward Halle's Chronicle is a book that hath been sold for seven guineas or seven pounds." Jan. 21, 1722-3.

March 20. Last Sunday, in the afternoon, preached at St. Peter's in the East, Oxon. before the university, Mr. Will. Peche, fellow of St. John's college. It was remarkable, that his sermon was not *above five minutes long*, or very little more, and that it was shorter than his prayer. This Mr. Peche is a very good scholar, and was formerly a studious man.

1723. *April 6.* My friend Mr. Murray, the curious collector of books, tells me he is 53 years old. He tells me, one Mr. Aynsworth (who will not take the oaths) understands our English coyns, he believes, as well, if not better, than any man in England; that he is a mighty modest man, an excellent scholar, and hath been about seven years about a *Dictionary*, in the nature of Littleton's. He was author of the Catalogue (which is printed) of Mr. Kemp's Rarities, a thick 8vo. But most of the said Rarities were a cheat. He is a married man, and lives at Hackney, near London.

April 7. I heard Mr. Bagford (some time before he dyed) say, that he walked once into the country on purpose to see the study of John Bunyan. When he came, John received him very civilly and courteously, but his study consisted only of a Bible and a parcell of books, (the *Pilgrim's Progress* chiefly,) written by himself, all lying on a shelf or shelves.

April 13. Mr. Murray told me t'other day, that

my collection of books was the oddest that ever he saw ; and he said, if I were to sell them by auction, they would bring as much money, (for the number of them,) he believed, as ever any collection sold in England ; nay, said he, I believe much more, considering the character you have established.

Castelio, that very great and good humble man, had nothing, when he dyed, to bury him, but a most excellent study of books, and he was carryed to his grave by his own scholars, who could not but admire the excellencies of their master, who was so great a despiser of money.

April 20. What is said about *Lamb-day*, in page 149 of Blount's *Tenures*, as belonging to Kidlington, in Oxfordshire, is a mistake for Kirtleton ; unless the same custom also belonged to Kidlington formerly, and is discontinued since. It seems, on Monday after Whitson week, there is a fat live lamb provided, and the maids of the town, having their thumbs tyed behind them, run after it, and she that with her mouth takes, and holds, this lamb, is declared *lady of the lamb*, which being dressed with the skin hanging on, is carried on a long pole before the lady and her companions to the green, attended with musick, and a morisco dance of men, and another of women, where the rest of the day is spent in dancing, mirth, and jollity. The next day the lamb is part baked, part boyled and rost, for the ladies'

feast, where she sits majestically, (and much respect is shewed to her,) at the upper end of the table, and her companions with her, with musick, and other attendants, which ends the solemnity. Mr. Blount does not tell us the reason of this custom, but I am told 'tis upon account of the inhabitants being toll free in Oxford and other places. I was told yesterday, that the same custom belonged formerly to Wightham, in Berks.

April 22. The editions of classicks of the first print, (commonly called *Editiones Principes*,) that used to go at prodigious prices, are now strangely lowered; occasioned, in good measure, by Mr. Tho. Rawlinson, my friend's, being forced to sell many of his books, in whose auction these books went cheap, tho' English history and antiquities went dear: and yet this gentleman was the chief man that raised many curious and classical books so high, by his generous and couragious way of bidding.

April 30. On Wednesday last the sessions began at the Old Baily, when Sally Salisbury was tried for an assault upon the hon. Mr. Finch, with an intent to murder him: she was found guilty of the former, and acquitted of the latter^v. This Sally Sa-

^v Sally Pretteyn, alias Sally Salisbury, having been convicted of assaulting and wounding the Hon. John Finch, esq. was to pay 100*l.* to suffer twelve months imprisonment, and to find securities for her good behaviour for two years after. *Mist's Journal*, Monday, 29th April, 1723. In a subsequent place, Hearne says, "There are two books in 8vo. come out about the Life

lisbury (now 32 years of age) is the greatest w in England. She is extreme handsome, and of a fluent tongue.

May 1. I am informed, that my friend Dr. Mead hath lately purchased the head of a very old statue of Homer. It is very fine, and represents him blind, and is said to have been part of the Arundel collection. What is become of the lower part, I know not. It was valued at 300 guineas, but the doctor had it for 50 guineas^z.

May 13. A sham plot having been contrived, and the bishop of Rochester (Dr. Francis Atterbury) being accused as one in it, (they having forged three letters in his name in cipher, which Wills, the decipherer, hath interpreted,) last week his lordship was upon his tryal, but was hindered making his defence. However, he spoke a most excellent speech

of Mrs. Sally Salisbury, one of half a crown price, (with her picture before it,) the other of 12*d.* price, without her picture. In the latter 'tis said the celebrated poet, Matthew Prior, esq. had to do with her, and that one of her admirers was the lord Bullingbroke, who indeed is noted for an amorous man. Vol. xcvi. p. 127. See under October 12, 1724.

^z This valuable bronze is now in the British Museum, and has been engraved in the second part of the ancient marbles preserved in that national gallery, plate XXXIX. It was purchased at Dr. Mead's sale, in 1755, by the earl of Exeter, and presented to the Museum by that nobleman in 1760. Although long considered as a bronze of Homer, Mr. Taylor Combe has clearly shewn that it was intended for some other poet, and he inclines to suppose it a portion of the statue of Pindar, placed before the portico at Athens, and existing in the time of Pausanias. The poet is represented as in extreme old age, the head inclining forwards, with a short beard, hollow eyes, and crowned with a narrow diadem.

of more than two hours long, in delivering which he is said to have fainted twice, having been strangely harrassed and insulted.

Charles Aldrich, D. D.^a rector of Henley upon Thames, on the thanksgiving day, (for preserving us from the plague,) on the 25th of April last, preached before the house of commons, and his sermon (by their order) is just printed; but, which I am sorry for, 'tis poor canting stuff, altogether whiggish and flattering, against the poor king (James III.) and honest men, and as much in praise of the duke of Brunswick and his government, and those that are for him. But poor Charles hath a bad, vexatious, furious wife, that pushes him on to these things, being angry that he is not preferred. There is also false history in the sermon. For whereas he dates the firm establishment of the Protestant religion from the very beginning of queen Elizabeth's

^a Charles Aldrich, nephew of the dean of Christ Church, was educated at Westminster, elected to Christ Church as a student in 1699, took the degrees of B. A. April 23, 1703, M.A. March 12, 1705, B.D. May 7, 1715, D.D. Oct. 13, 1722. He died of apoplexy in the rectorial house of Henley upon Thames, Nov. 8, 1737, and was buried within the rails of the communion table, in that church, on the 10th of the same month. By his last will he left his library to his successors at Henley for ever, in these words: "I give and bequeath all my study of books to the rectory of Henley, being desirous to lay the foundation of a parochial library, begging my successor, or the parish, to provide a room for them, if God should not spare my life to do so." The books were originally deposited in the rectorial house, but being placed in a damp room, sustained considerable injury, on which account they were removed to the vestry, about the year 1777, where they now remain. There is no monument or inscription to Dr. Aldrich in the church, but a small stone in the pavement of the chancel marks the spot of his interment.

reign, it is manifestly wrong. For the popish religion continued for a considerable time, her counselors were popish, and the liturgy too popish for several years^b.

May 26. Some time last night died Dr. John Hammond, canon of Christ Church, Oxford, aged about 84 years. He took the degree of M. A. Nov. 23, 1664, that of B. D. Nov. 27, 1679, and that of D. D. May 8, 1680. He went out grand compounder for both these last degrees. He dyed of a dropsy, and desired (for he had his senses to the last) to be buried next Tuesday, between seven and eight clock at night^c. When he was a young man, he was very weak and infirm, and 'twas not expected he would live long. His physician advised him to use a horse, which he submitted to, but was so very ill, that at first he could hardly go through Christ Church quadrangle, (for in those times horses and coaches were not suffered to come into the quadrangle, tho' it be otherwise now,) and was not able to get up the horse of himself; but after a little use, he grew strong and healthy, and so continued; tho' it was exercise that did it, (for he was a very great rider

^b It was singular that Aldrich should preach a sermon of this description, as he had been appointed chaplain to bishop Atterbury not more than a fortnight before that prelate's apprehension, and was besides under considerable obligations to him.

^c Accordingly he was buried in the cathedral of Christ Church on Tuesday night. T. H.

and hunter,) which he was obliged, through old age, to leave off for some time before he died, otherwise he might have held out much longer. 'Tis probable that his distemper, when young, might be a dropsical humour, which was expelled by exercise, and returned when he gave over exercise. He was a man that did not read much, and was not noted for any learning. When I came first to Oxford, I remember I heard him preach at Christ Church, (and I do not know that he hath preached since,) when 'twas said it was the best sermon he ever preached in his life. His wife (who was a mighty fine woman) hath been dead many years, I think near thirty. She was a great gamester.

June 2. On Monday morning last, (May 24,) died at his house at Godwood, in Sussex, Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond, knight of the most noble order of the garter. He was begotten by king Charles the second on the body of Lovisa de Querovall, a lady of French extraction, and an attendant on Henrietta dutchess of Orleans, when she came into England to give a visit to the king her brother, an. 1670. She was afterwards made dutchess of Portsmouth. This duke of Richmond, whom I saw some years agoe, and conversed with in Oxford, was a man of very little understanding, and tho' the son of so great a king as king Charles II. was a man that struck in with every thing that was whiggish and

opposite to true monarchical principles. He is succeeded in his honour and estate by his son, Charles earl of March.

June 4. A pardon passed the seals last week for the late lord Bolinbroke. By which it appears, that what I formerly heard asserted by several, that this lord is not a man of integrity, but a traitour, and that he was one of those that hindered the restauration of king James III. is true.

June 15. The late bishop Smalridge, when he was dean of Christ Church, (for 'twas before he was bishop,) being one night at the play, to hear Cato acted, there was great notice taken, that a man of his order and dignity should be there; and sitting near some ladies that laughed upon this occasion, the dean thereupon spoke to one or two of his acquaintance that were by him, and told them, that the ladies laughed at him, adding, "Sure the ladies, by laughing so, think themselves to be at church;" which being heard by them, they continued silent all the time after.

June 17. Mr. William Baxter died lately, in the 73d year of his age. He was nephew of the famous presbyterian, Mr. Richard Baxter, and was himself also first a presbyterian, but afterwards a pretended convert to the church of England, tho' hardly any one looked upon him as sincere on that account. He

was a learned, but whimsical, man. He published one book against Mr. Dodwell, in defence of laymen's administering the communion. He writ and published notes upon Horace, but not very much esteemed by the most curious men, tho' I have heard it commended by some. He published also critical notes upon Anacreon, but for that was taken to task by the famous Mr. Joshua Barnes. When he did these two books, he was a schoolmaster, which profession, I think, he followed to the last. He hath written and published other things, but the last that he printed (which was done at London in 1719, with his picture in a hat at the beginning) was *Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum*, an 8vo. book, dedicated to Dr. Mead. In this book he brings all names of places from the British language, and strangely indulges his fancy, which makes his book therefore not much regarded by judicious men.

June 22. On Tuesday last, (June 18,) between twelve and one, the deprived bishop of Rochester^d, set out from the Tower, in the navy barge, attended by Mr. Morris, (the bishop's son in law,) and his lady, (the bishop's daughter,) having a sign manual for that purpose. Collonel Williamson, who had warders with him, conducted him aboard the Aldborough man of war, lying in Long Reach. Two footmen attended his lordship in purple liveries, himself being clad in a lay habit of grey cloth. Great

^d Dr. Atterbury.

numbers of people went to see him take water, and to take their leave, many of whom accompanied him down the river in barges and boats. We hear that two messengers went on board the man of war to see him landed at Ostend, from whence, 'tis said, he will proceed to Aix la Chapelle, after staying two or three months at Brussels. The duke of Whar-ton made a present to the late bishop of Rochester, before his departure, of a rich sword, with the following mottoes on the blade, *viz.* on one side, *Draw me not without reason*; and on the other, *Put me not up without honour*.

June 29. Beyond High bridge, (in the suburbs of Oxford, by Rewly, is a little house, called *Antiquity Hall*, which one Wise, of Trinity college, and one Tristram, of Pembroke college, (both of them very conceited fellows, and of little understanding, tho' both are masters of arts,) have had a draught taken of, and printed, with very silly, ridiculous things and words in it^c, for which they are much laughed at by all people, who cannot but look upon it as one of the weakest things ever done.

July 1. On Saturday morning last called upon

^c The silly things and words which gave Hearne so much offence, were inserted in order to ridicule some of his own plates, in which he has given explanations of the objects, or what they were intended to represent. Wise and Tristram have done the same, and have introduced Tom himself as entering at the court-yard, holding up his gown behind, according to his usual manner of walking.

me, Mr. George Parker, the figure flinger, in his journey out of Worcestershire, whither he had went about three weeks before from London to see friends and relations. This Mr. Parker was born at Ship-ton upon Stour, in Worcestershire, and was apprenticed to a cutler in London, (I think in or about Fetter-lane,) but being much addicted to astrology, he gave over his trade, and set up the trade of figure flinging, and publishing of almanacks, and used in his almanacks to make brave sport with John Patridge, a great republican, whereas George Parker is an honest man, and a great cavallier, and much superior to Patridge, who hath been dead several years. In queen Anne's time, George happened to print, in his almanack, the pretender (as they call the chavallier de St. George) and his sister (who is now dead) among the sovereign princes of Europe, for which he was prosecuted, and fined fifty libs. and hindered from printing almanacks. Upon which he printed only an annual Ephemeris, with the saints days, without doing it in the nature of an almanack, tho' now the stationers let him go on again (if he pleases) as he did before. His Ephemerides, and the account of the eclipses, are the best that come out, having in these matters the assistance of Dr. Halley. Some years agoe he sold drink, and many honest and ingenious men used to frequent his house, among the rest, Mr. Edward Thwaites, late fellow of Queen's college, when he was in London a considerable time about his lame-

ness, and had his leg then cut off by Charles Bernard the great chirurgeon, used George's house much, and, I think, lay there for some time, and learned astrology from George, who, after Mr. Thwaites returned to Oxford, came over to Oxford, and stayed there three weeks at least, and lodged in Queen's college, in one of Mr. Thwaites's rooms, who did this out of gratitude to George, who had been very civil to Mr. Thwaites in London. At this time I remember (altho' 'tis many years agoe) George was on foot, and walked from Oxford into Worcestershire; the night before which journey, Mr. Thwaites and he and I being together, (and none else with us,) George would often go out of the room on purpose to observe the heavens, and he told us 'twould rain the next day, at such a time. Accordingly, there was, at the time he said, a sharp shour, and George was in it himself, being then footing it into Worcestershire, which being noised about Oxford, made his name famous there. He is a married man, and his wife living, being at this time his companion in his journey^f.

^f Parker, the astrologer, was originally in business as a cutler, and professed the principles, and adopted the habits, of a quaker. His wife, however, being, at the time of her marriage, a zealous member of the church of England, laboured hard to convert her husband, whilst he as strenuously endeavoured to bring her over to his own persuasion. The result was equally strange and unintentional. Each was convinced by the other, George became a firm church-man, whilst his wife turned rigid quaker, and so they continued to the last. I have this anecdote on very good authority*, and it

* Mr. Wallis, an acquaintance of Parker's, and brother to Dr. Wallis, keeper of the archives, who related it to Hearne.

July 9. They have reprinted at London the castrated sheets of Holinshead's Chronicle, but done so as there is a great quarrell between some of the London booksellers on this score, some of them having one impression, and some another; so that there are two new impressions of these sheets, in one impression of which Fletcher Gyles, a bookseller, is concerned, and he was urgent with me to correct them, but I declined it, being sensible that the reprinting them might disoblige some gentlemen, who had given great prices for their books, as it seems it hath done. But, however, the booksellers are not like to be very great gainers by this work, the castrated Hollingsheads being now like to be dearer than those that are perfect.

July 10. There are two fairs a year at Wantage, in Berks, the first on July 7, being the translation of St. Thomas à Becket, and the second on the 6th

will not fail to remind the reader of a similar discussion, attended with a similar double conversion, recorded of the two Rainolds's, and thus celebrated by Dr. Alabaster.

Bella inter geminos plusquam civilia fratres
 Traxerat ambiguus religionis apex :
 Ille reformatæ fidei pro partibus instat,
 Iste reformandam denegat esse fidem.
 Propositis causæ rationibus, alterutrinque
 Concurrere pares, et cecidere pares.
 Quod fuit in votis, fratrem capit alteruterque,
 Quod fuit in fatiis, perdit uterque fidem.
 Captivi gemini sine captivante fuerunt,
 Et victor victi transfuga castra petit.
 Quod genus hoc pugni est! ubi victus gaudet uterque,
 Et tamen alteruter se superasse dolet!

Wood Hist. et Antiq. Oxon. lib. ii. p. 139.

of October, being St. Faith's day. But this year, the 7th of July being a Sunday, the fair was kept last Monday, and 'twas a very great one; and yesterday it was held too, when there was a very great match of backsword or cudgell playing between the hill-country and the vale-country, Barkshire men being famous for this sport or exercise. And 'tis remarkable, that at Childrey, by Wantage, lives one old Vicars, a farmer, who hath been very excellent at it, and hath now five sons, that are so expert in it, that 'tis supposed they are a match for any five in England. They always come off victors, and carry off the hat, the reward of the conquest, so that they have not bought any hats since they have been celebrated for this exercise. There is also another fair at Wantage, (which is not above two years standing,) called the Constable's fair, being granted by the high constable, upon the town of Wantage's chosing him out of Wantage.

July 12. Yesterday, at one clock, was a convocation about a poetry reader, or professor, who is to be elected every five years, but the same person cannot have it above ten. Mr. Trap, therefore, when five years were expired, was elected without opposition, but now there was a great struggle. For Mr. Warton of Magdalen college's five years being expired, Dr. Gardiner, of All Souls college, and the constitution club, and many others, were resolved, if possible, to hinder his re-election; and accordingly

Mr. Randolph, fellow of All Souls college, who hath written and published some time agoe a poem in Latin, printed at the Theater, about the South sea, was put up, which Mr. Warton's enemies thought might do, because this Randolph was formerly of Christ Church, which might be likely to gain all Christ Church for him. But when they came to vote, several of Christ Church were for Mr. Warton, and several of Christ Church did not appear at all, insomuch that Randolph lost it by 36, Mr. Warton having 215, and Mr. Randolph 179 votes, at which honest men are pleased, Mr. Warton having the character of a very honest, ingenious, and good-natured man; and nobody looks upon Mr. Randolph's being put up to be any thing else besides spight.

July 25. Yesterday, going into a shop, I saw an 8vo. book just published, intituled, *Alfred*, a poem in xii books, the author sir Richard Blackmore, a great writer upon all subjects, so that he is looked upon as a sort of madman. He formerly writ a poem in fol. called *Prince Arthur*, to flatter the prince of Orange, and then he writ one called *Eliza*, to flatter queen Anne, and now this is to flatter the Hanover family; such is the poor spirit of the man, who, however, when of Edmund hall, (where he had his education,) was a great tutor, and much respected, as I have often heard, for he had left that place some years before I was matriculated.

July 28. Yesterday I saw Mr. Freebairne, of Scotland, who hath been several years with king James, at Rome, being turned out of his printer's place at Edinburgh, and for his honesty forced to go beyond sea.

He told me, that for three years together he was every day with the king.

He said, the young prince is a mighty lively brisk child.

He said, the king is very chearfull.

He said, the queen is the finest lady living, and that none of the prints of her do her justice, she being much handsomer than represented by them.

Mr. Freebairne had the use of the Vatican library as he pleased, and transcrib'd a great many excellent papers from thence relating to the English reformation, not taken notice of by our publick writers.

July 30. Some years agoe came out at Oxford, a poem, called *Merton Walks*, the walks in the garden of that place being every Sunday night, in the pleasant time of the year, thronged with young gentlemen and young gentlewomen, which growing scandalous, the garden gate was, at last, shut up quite, and thereupon the young gentlemen and others betook themselves to Magdalen college walk, which is now every Sunday night in summer time strangely filled, just like a fair, which hath occasioned a printed letter, giving an account of an ac-

cident that happened there between a young gentleman and a young woman.

Aug. 7. Dr. Jasper Mayne was minister of Cassington, near Oxford, which he kept after he was canon of Christ Church, giving this reason for it, *Cassington kept me, (that is in the bad times,) and I now will keep Cassington.*

Aug. 15. This morning the right rev. Dr. Thomas Wilson, bishop of Man, called upon me, and staid with me some time, at Edmund hall. He is a most worthy, ingenious, learned, honest man. I never saw him but once before. He told me, he had given my lord Harley some historical MSS. This bishop hath done abundance of good in his diocese, having lived there, and instructed the inhabitants in the principles of the Christian religion, and published a book in the Manks and English language upon the subject of the Christian religion, being the first book ever printed in the Manks language. He is a most excellent, good natured, pleasant man, and hath a son, a commoner of Christ Church, a pretty young gentleman. The said bishop of Man hath written an account of the isle of Man, which is printed in the second edition of Gibson's English Camden.

Sept. 5. Yesterday, at two clock in the afternoon, was a smoaking match over against the Theater in

Oxford, a scaffold being built up for it just at Finmore's, an alehouse. The conditions were, that any one (man or woman) that could smoak out three ounces of tobacco first, without drinking or going off the stage, should have twelve shillings. Many tryed, and 'twas thought that a journyman taylour, of St. Peters in the East, would have been victor, he smoaking faster than, and being many pipes before, the rest; but at last he was so sick, that 'twas thought he would have dyed; and an old man, that had been a souldier, and smoaked gently, came off conquerour, smoaking the three ounces quite out, and he told one, (from whom I had it,) that, after it, he smoaked four or five pipes the same evening.

Sept. 12. A matter of law being in debate between two considerable tradesmen of Oxford, and it being to be ended by a trial by a jury of twelve men, after the jury had been many hours about the matter, and sent back, and locked up together more than once, and after all, being not unanimous, but seven against five; at last they agreed to end it by balloting, so that he should have it, who had that side to which the paper, marked with such a dot, fell. Accordingly it fell to the party of five, so that they all gave in their evidence for that side. Afterwards one Williams, who was one of the jury, and was the person that proposed this method, talking of it, the thing took air, and a prosecution was designed to be carried on against them, which one Brazier, another

of the jury, understanding, he was so terrified, that he presently answered upon oath to interrogatories that were put to him, and confessed that he was forsworn, as indeed all the twelve were, in acting so contrary to all manner of justice; it being against the method of our laws, destructive of all methods of judicature, and indeed utterly to the prejudice of the person that had seven, who certainly ought to have had the cause. The thing being so, the suit is as it was, and these perjured persons' verdict stands for nothing.

Sept. 13. Tho' the late Mr. Millington^s, of London, bookseller, was certainly the best auctioneer in the world, being a man of great wit and fluency of speech, and a thorough master of his trade, tho', at the same time, very impudent and saucy, yet he could not, at the end of auctions, be brought to give an account to the persons that employed him, so

^s "Edward Millington will never be forgotten while his name is Ned, or he a man of remarkable elocution, wit, sense, and modesty—characters so eminently his, that he would be known by them among a thousand. Millington (from the time he sold Dr. Annesley's library) expressed a particular friendship to me. He was originally a bookseller, which he left off, being better cut out for an auctioneer. He had a quick wit, and a wonderful fluency of speech. There was usually as much comedy in his 'once, twice, thrice,' as can be met with in a modern play. 'Where,' said Millington, 'is your generous flame for learning? Who, but a sot or a blockhead, would have money in his pocket, and starve his brains?' Though, I suppose, he had but a round of jests, Dr. Cave once bidding too leisurely for a book, says Millington, 'Is this your *Primitive Christianity*?' Alluding to a book the honest doctor had published under that title. He died in Cambridge, and I hear they bestowed an elegy on his memory, and design to raise a monument to his ashes." Dunton's *Life and Errors*, p. 236, ed. Nichols, Lond. 1818. 8vo.

that by that means he allowed what he pleased, and no more, and kept a great number of books, that were not sold, to himself. Whence arose that vast stock of books, tho' most of them but ordinary, that he had when he dyed, and which, after his death, were sold by auction.

Sept. 21. They wrote from Dover, Sept. 14, that the day before, col. Churchill, with two other gentlemen, arrived there from Calais, by whom they received the following account, *viz.* that on Thursday morning last, Mr. Sebright and Mr. Davis being in one chaise, and Mr. Mompesson and a servant in another chaise, with one servant on horseback, pursuing their way to Paris, were, about seven miles from Calais, attacked by six ruffians, who demanded the three hundred guineas, which they said were in their pockets and portmanteaus. The gentlemen readily submitted, and surrendered the money; yet the villains, after a little consultation, resolved to murder them, and thereupon shot Mr. Sebright thro' the heart, and gave the word for killing the rest: then Mr. Davis, who was in the chaise with him, shot at one of them, missed the fellow, but killed his horse; upon which he was immediately killed, being shot and stabb'd in several places. Mr. Mompesson and the two servants were likewise soon dispatched in a very barbarous manner. During this bloody scene, Mr. John Locke coming down a hill within sight of them, in his return from Paris, the ruffians

sent two of their party to meet and kill him ; which they did before the poor gentleman was apprized of any danger ; but his man, who was a Swiss, begging hard for his life, was spared. This happening near a small village where they had taken their second post, a peasant came by in the interim, and was also murdered. They partly flead, and otherwise mangled, the horse that was killed, to prevent it's being known ; so that 'tis believed they did not live far from Calais. The unfortunate gentlemen afore mentioned, not being used to travel, had unwarily discovered at Calais what sums they had about them, by exchanging their guineas for louis d'ors, which is supposed to have given occasion to this dismal tragedy. On Monday the Junior arrived in the river from Calais, having on board the bodies of these unfortunate gentlemen, which were carried out of town, to be interred in Hertfordshire, the servants that were killed at the same time being buried in France^h.

^h The following account appeared in one of the public papers of the day, (*Mist's Journal* for Saturday, Nov. 2.) and is the rather to be relied on, as it was written by Mr. Sebright's servant, Richard Spindelov, who recovered from his wounds, and returned to England in the latter end of the following October.

“ On Tuesday, Sept. 10, about three in the afternoon, we set out from Calais for Bologne, in our way to Paris : my master Sebright (the best of masters) and Mr. Davies being in one chaise, and Mr. Monpesson and myself in another, and his own servant on horseback. About three quarters of a mile beyond the second post, being near seven miles from Calais, we were set upon by six highwaymen, who having stopped the postillions, came up to the chaises, and demanded our money, and the same was readily surrendered to them ; for we had no fire-arms with us to make resistance, and even the gentlemen's swords were taken from them. Then taking us out of our chaises, we were all commanded to lie down upon our faces, as were the

The said Mr. Sebright was the only brother of my friend sir Thomas Sebright, of Beachwood, in Hart-

postillions too; which was presently obeyed. Upon which, one of the rogues came and rifled our pockets, and narrowly searched the wasts and linings of our breeches. This being done, I was ordered to get up and open the portmanteaus; and as I was going to do it, I saw one of them pull the dead body of Mr. Locke out of the chaise in which he had been killed, in his return from Paris, at some small distance from us. This was a sad presage of what was like to follow. Mr. Locke's servant, who was a Swiss, was spared; but made to lie on his face at the place where they met him. In rifling Mr. Sebright's portmanteau, they found some things wrapped up, which they suspected I endeavoured to conceal, which made them cut me with a sword, very dangerously, on the head. When they had done with my master's portmanteau, they ordered Mr. Monpesson to open his; who desired Mr. Sebright to tell them in French, that his servant was gone before, and had the key with him. This servant they had met not far off, and had shot him in the back; but he not being dead, was ordered to lie down on his face; and now they fetched him to open his master's portmanteau.

“ When they had finished their search of the portmanteaus and cloak-bags, shaking every piece of linnen, for fear of missing any money: then the barbarous ruffians gave the word to *kill*; whereupon one stabbed me in five places in the body, and left me for dead; and, with the same sword, he struck at Mr. Davies several times, and cleft his skull. Who was butchered next, or what immediately followed, I cannot tell, being stunned by one of the villains, who came up to me, and stamped three times upon my head, as I was lying upon my face. As soon as I came a little to myself, I perceived by his groans that they were murdering Mr. Monpesson, whose throat they cut, and otherwise wounded him; but he survived his wounds for some time.

“ About that time a peasant that was accidentally passing by, was brought in amongst us, and made to lie with his face to the ground; who, perceiving what sort of work they were upon, got up, and attempted to run away; but they rode after him, and shot him dead. After this, they visited me once more; and having turned me about to see if I had any life remaining, but observing none, they left me there, weltering in my blood. The bloody scene being then ended, they packed up their booty, carrying away two cloak-bags filled with the best of the things; and having a horse that was small and poor, they shot him themselves, and took away a better out of the chaises in his room.

“ About a quarter of an hour after they were gone, we heard the peasants talking over the dead bodies; and Mr. Monpesson and myself, lifting up our heads as well as we could, perceived they were carrying away what things were left. We desired them to help us into the chaise, but they refused to

fordshire, and was gentleman commoner of Balliol college, and had his master of arts degree given him

do it; so, with much difficulty, Mr. Monpesson got himself in, and I crawled up to it, and got my body in, while my legs hung out; and in that posture we were carryed to a little house three quarters of a mile from the place, and one of the peasants was so kind as to lead the chaise; the people of the house brought us some straw, and laid us upon it, and there we lay in great misery that night. Mr. Monpesson took notice in the night, that he thought the rogues were but indifferently paid for the drudgery of butchering so many, (five persons being then murdered, and himself, who died soon after, made the sixth,) For, saith he, besides watches, rings, linnen, &c. they had but 120 guineas amongst us all; and the payment of the bills will be stopt at Paris.

“ Mr. Sebright had changed at Calais about 25 guineas into silver, (not 300, as was given out,) to bear our expences upon the road. And whereas it was reported, that he said to the ruffians he knew one of them; which expression is supposed by some to have occasioned the sad catastrophe, which it might have done, had it been true; but the said report is absolutely false and groundless, and highly injurious to the memory of that worthy, tho' unfortunate gentleman. The murder was, doubtless, pre-concerted among them, and resolved upon; and they tell us in that country, that some time before, a certain company had drank at a house upon the road an uncommon quantity of brandy, who are supposed to be this wicked gang, in order to work themselves up to a sufficient rage for the committing of so much barbarity.

“ Next morning we were carried from our little cottage upon the road back to Calais, where several of the most able surgeons of the place were sent for to take care of us, and dress our wounds. They sowed up Mr. Monpesson's throat, and finding he had a fever, bled him, but he died a few hours after.

“ Another report was spread here, and transmitted to France, which in justice to truth and the injured person, I think myself obliged to contradict, *viz.* that the woman's son, at the Silver Lyon inn at Calais, was taken up on suspicion of having a hand in that horrid action, upon which account they have since been great sufferers at that house: but the said report is as false as any thing can be true; on the contrary, these people bear the best of characters.

“ I have here given the substance of the report I made, more at large, to the president at Calais, when I waited on him some days before I left that place, to thank him for the great care he had taken in this unhappy affair, and at the same time described to him the features of two of the rogues who had some things remarkable in their faces. What account the postillions gave of the matter, I know not; but 'tis said to be little, and next to nothing.

this last summer by the university. He had a very good estate left him lately by an uncle. He was a sweet natured gentleman, and had been at Paris more than once.

Sept. 29. Roger Bacon guilty of a great error in affirming, that Christians ought to keep fairs, *feri-enter*, and work upon the Sabbath day, as is shewed by Picus Mirandula Advers. Astrol. l. ii. c. 5. For ought I know, Bacon's notion might be the occasion, in some measure, of fairs being so much kept on Sundays. He thought Saturday should be a day of rest, because Saturn is a star not agreeable to labour, *stella rebus agendis parum commoda et felix*.

Oct. 3. Notwithstanding the abominable wickedness of the abjuration oath, it is incredible what numbers of all kinds run in to swear; abundance pretending, that as 'tis a forced oath, they may do it, especially since the imposers have no right to advance such an oath, and they think therefore that all the crime will fall upon them. But this reason

“ A person was some time since taken up at Lisle, and said to be the old man that was among them, for such there was in the gang; but upon his trial he did not appear to be the same: however he was broken upon the wheel for a robbery committed by him four years ago.

“ Another person is taken up near Bologne, who is in gaol there, on account of some words that he spoke, as 'tis said, in a drunken frolick; so that 'tis much doubted that he was a person concerned, tho' he hath got a stone doublet by the bargain. But it is hoped that the perpetrators of so much wickedness will be apprehended, and in that case I expect to be sent for to France. RICHARD SPINDELOWE.” See under July 19, 1724.

will bring off any wickedness; and as the writer of these matters can by no means commend it, so the best of men abhor and abominate such evasions, which any profligate wretch may pretend on any other occasion¹.

Oct. 4. An epitaph in Banbury church yard upon a young man, who dyed by a mortification which seized in his toe, (his toe and leg both being cut off before he died :)

¹ In addition to the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, the following was, by a late act of parliament, to be taken by all persons, as well men as women, above the age of eighteen : " I, A. B. do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, in my conscience before God and the world, that our sovereign lord king George is lawful and rightful king of this realm, and all other his majestie's dominions and countries thereunto belonging: and I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I do believe in my conscience, that the person pretended to be the prince of Wales, during the life of the late king James, and since his decease, pretending to be, and taking upon himself the stile and title of king of England, by the name of James the third, or of Scotland, by the name of James the eighth, or the stile or title of king of Great Britain, hath not any right or title whatsoever to the crown of this realm, or any the dominions thereto belonging. And I do renounce, refuse, and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him: and I do swear that I will bear faith and true allegiance to his majesty king George, and him will defend to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies, which I shall know to be against him, or any of them; and I do faithfully promise to the utmost of my power, to support, maintain, and defend the succession of the crown against him the said James, and all other persons whatsoever; which succession, by an act, entituled, An Act for further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, is and stands limited to the princess Sophia, electress and dutchess dowager of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being protestants. And all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear, according to these express words by me spoken, and according to the plain and common sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever; and I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, abjuration, renunciation, and promise, heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian. *So help me God.*"

Ah! cruel death, to make three meals of one,
 To taste, and eat, then eat till all was gon.
 But know, thou tyrant, wⁿ th' last trump shall call;
 He'll find his feet to stand, when thou shalt fall.

Oct. 19. Yesterday, in the afternoon, died in Warwickshire, of the small pox, after five days illness, the honourable Mr. Craven^k, brother to the right honourable the lord Craven, to the great reluctance of all that knew any thing of him, he being a nobleman of Magdalen coll. and one of the most beautifull youths that have been seen, and his other qualities, with respect to virtue and probity, were agreeable. The female sex were in love with him, and many of them used to say he was too handsome for a man. He died in the 19th year of his age.

Oct. 21. The word *pæb*, in the Saxon tongue, signifies *counsel* or *advice*, as 'tis used in some places to this day: and *pæb apebian* with the Saxons was to *give advice*, and *reade thy reade* with us is, to take thy counsel, as in these rhymes^l:

With a red man reade thy read;
 With a brown man break thy bread:
 At a pale man draw thy knife;
 From a black man keep thy wife.

Thomas Sternhold, therefore, in his translation of

^k Robert, third son of William second lord Craven, by Elizabeth, daughter of Humberston Skipwith, esq. son and heir of sir Fulwar Skipwith, bart. of Newbold hall, Warwickshire: his mother died in child-birth of him, May 16, 1704.

^l Ray's English Proverbs, p. 293. ed. 2d.

the first Psalm into English meeter, hath wisely made use of this word :

The man is blest that hath not bent,
to wicked reade his eare :
Nor led his life as sinners doe,
nor sate in scorner's chaire.

I say spurious editions, because not only here, but quite throughout the whole book of Psalms, are strange alterations, all for the worse. And yet, notwithstanding, the title-page stands as it used to do, and all (which is abominable in any book, much more in a sacred work,) is ascribed to Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others. And yet I am confident, were Sternhold, Hopkins, and the other translators now living, they would be so far from owning what is ascribed to them, that they would proceed against the innovators as cheats, especially too since they have, in several places, changed the very initial letters that were to represent the several parts of the Psalms, that every one turned into meeter. This will very easily be perceived from comparing the spurious edition printed at London, 1723, (to be bound up with the Oxford edition of the Bible printed the same year,) with the old editions, which ought carefully to be sought after, and kept as curiosities. Mr. Wood observes^m, that Thomas Sternhold (who died in 1549) turned into English meeter 51 of David's Psalms, and caused musical notes to be set to them, and that all those Psalms which he

^m *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i. col. 62. ed. folio, 1691.

put into rhyme have the letters T. S. set before, to distinguish them from others. Then, saith he, contemporary with Sternhold was Joh. Hopkyns, who is stiled to be ⁿBritannicorum poetarum sui temporis non infimus, as indeed by the generality living in the reign of Edward VI. he was so, if not more, esteemed. He turned into meeter 58 of David's Psalms, which are to this day sung in churches; and in all editions of the said Psalms (it seems Mr. Wood had observed no innovations) his (which he translated) hath set before them two letters J. H. And a little after, (col. 62,) he tells us, that, besides these two, he found others to have had hands in making the said Psalms to run in meeter, as Will. Whittyngham, afterwards dean of Durham, and Thomas Norton, of Sharpenhaule or Sharpenhoe, in Bedfordshire, who seems to have been a barrister, made 27 of the said Psalms of David to run in rhyme. Mr. Wood afterwards gives (col. 152, &c.) a full and distinct account of the said Whittyngham, and, among other things, hath these words: "At the same time also that Whittyngham and others at Geneva translated the Bible into English, he (Whittyngham) turned into meter those Psalmes that we to this day sing in our churches, inscribed with W. W.: they are in number five, of which the 119th psalme is one, as large as 22 other psalmes, as also the ten commandments, and a prayer at the end of the book of Psalmes." But now if you look into

ⁿ Baleus in *Script. Maj. Britan.* p. 113. inter cent. 12 et 13.

what the innovators have done, you will find that they have ascribed the cxixth psalm to W. L. and not to W. W.; to particularize no more of their intolerable alterations, (and to say nothing of their omissions,) a liberty which ought by no means to be permitted or approved of by such as are for uniformity, and have any regard for the old English-Saxon tongue, of which there are several words in the old editions of the singing Psalms, notwithstanding changed by such as were not at all versed in Saxon.

Oct. 22. Sunday last, being the coronation of the duke of Brunswick, commonly called king George, Mr. Streat, of Merton college, who is the senior head proctor of the university, and his pro-proctor, Mr. Briton, of the same college, were with others at a tavern in Oxford, at an unseasonable hour. The vice chancellour walked that evening, and going into the tavern, found them there, and dismissed them all forthwith, to the great reluctance, to be sure, of Streat and his friends.

Nov. 5. This being the powder plot, which is to be observed as a thanksgiving, and the prince of Orange's landing being joyned with it, tho' that happened the day before, abundance of people seemed very indifferent in the observance of it. Nor were there in the evening so many bonfires as used to be, many people beginning to disbelieve this plot, from the sham plots that have been since, and look-

ing upon the prince of Orange's coming as an invasion, and a monstrous injury (as it hath proved) to the nation.

Nov. 7. Field's Bibles have always been looked upon as very correct. I mean those printed at Cambridge; but then they were counterfeited both at London and beyond sea: which counterfeits may easily be discovered by the letter (not so beautifull as that of Cambridge) and the correctness^o.

Nov. 12. The book called *Festivall*, printed by Winken de Worde, which is very scarce, makes *Whitsontide* to be so called from the wit and wisdom sent down that day by the Holy Ghost upon

• Field, however correct in his large and more splendid edition, was not entirely free from the errors which Hearne attributes to the counterfeits alone. In 1656 he was examined before the sub-committee for religion, touching an impression in 24mo. 1653, of which he acknowledged to have printed to the number of two thousand, but of which no less than seven thousand nine hundred were secured by the committee. In this, among other omissions and misprintings, were the following: for "the unrighteous shall *not* inherit the kingdom of God," the unrighteous *shall* inherit: for "neither yield ye your members instruments of *unrighteousness* unto sin," instruments of *righteousness*, besides other omissions and false readings. See *Journals of the House of Commons*, vol. vii. page 554, 5. William Kilburne, (in his tract, entitled, "Dangerous Errours in several late printed Bibles," 4to. printed at Finsbury, 1659, p. 7,) says, that the first error above quoted, "is the foundation of a damnable doctrine; for it hath been averred by a reverend doctor of divinity to several worthy persons, that many libertines and licentious people did produce and urge this text from the authority of this corrupt Bible, against his mild reproofs, in justification of their vicious and inordinate conversations." Lilburne enumerates various errors in other Bibles bearing Field's name, particularly those printed at London in 1655 and 1656, at Cambridge in 1657, "in 8vo. volume, which sels very much and very dear, at least for 8s. 6d. per book." See also Cotton's *List of Bibles*, 8vo. Oxford, 1821, page 33.

the apostles; and indeed the old way of writing the word agrees to this derivation^p.

^p "Gode frendis as ye know well a saterday nexte comyng is Wytson euyñ, & amonge the peple for to gete hem mete & drynke. But yet as criste bad theym in his ascencyon. they wente in to the cite of Jherusalem | and there they were in a halle of stage | and there they sat togyder | preyeng vnto god wyth hole herte. and one spiryte | of helpe & socour. and some comforte in their diseace | Thenne as they were th^o preyenge togyder | so deynly there was a grete clowde made in thaire like a blast of thondre. And euyñ therewyth the holy ghost come emong hem | Et apparuerūt illis dispertite lingue tanquam ignis. And lighte come downe emonge hem in liknesse of tonges brēnyng. and not smertyng | warmyng | and not harmyng | lightenyng | and not flyteryng Et repleti sunt omnes spiritu sancto And fylled hem ful of gostly wit For as they were to fore but lewde men of sighte | and vnlettred & very ydeottes | as of conning. and noo thyng cowde of clergy. Suddenly they were the wyseste men in the worlde | And anone they spake all maner laugages vnder the sonne | And there as before her hertes weren colde for drede and fere of dethe. Thenne were they soo comforted of the holy goost in brennyng loue | that they wente and preched | and taughte the worde of god | Sparyng for noo drede | but redy to take the dethe for cristis sake."

The above is extracted from a copy of *The Festival*, (liber qui vocatur festialis,) printed by Caxton, (Caxton me fieri fecit,) in folio, sign. e iij. rev. The passage affords but slight ground for Hearne's conjecture: on the contrary, this festival of the Christian church is called Whitsunday, or Whitesunday, because on this day, being one of the stated times for baptism in the primitive church, those who were baptized put on *white* garments as typical of that spiritual purity received in baptism. These garments were afterwards laid up in the church, that they might be evidence against such persons as violated or denied the faith they had previously owned at the celebration of the ceremony. Of this there is a remarkable instance related by Victor Uticensis, (De Persecutione Vandalorum, in Bibliotheca Patrum, tom. V. pars 3. pag. 662. edit. 1618.) Elpidophorus, a citizen of Carthage, had long lived in the communion of the church, but apostatizing afterwards to the Arians, became a most bitter and implacable persecutor of the orthodox. Among several whom he sentenced to the rack was one Murittas, a venerable old deacon, who had himself received the apostate from the font, and who, being ready to be placed on the rack, pulled out the white garment with which Elpidophorus had been clothed at his baptism, and thus upbraided him: "These, Elpidophorus, thou minister of error, these are the garments that shall accuse thee, when thou appearest before the majesty of the great Judge; these are they which girt thee, when thou camest pure from the holy font; and these are they which shall bitterly pursue thee, when thou shalt be cast into the

Nov. 18. Last Sunday night (Oct. 27) died sir Godfrey Kneller, knight, at his house in Queen's-square. He was principal painter to his majesty; to which place a salary of two hundred pounds a year is annexed.

Dec. 18. Mr. William Stone, LL.B. and principal of New Inn hall, was so wise a man, and of so much learning, knowledge, and probity, that Dr. Mill used to say, "Now there are many men that think themselves fit, and would fain be archbishops of Canterbury, but I know no one so well qualified as Mr. Stone, tho' he thinks himself fit for no high station." He had been a traveller, and was founder of St. Clement's hospital, on the east side of Oxford^q. He lies buried in St. Michael's church in Oxford, his

flaming gulph, because thou hast clothed thyself with cursing as with a garment, and hast cast off the sacred obligation of thy baptismal vow."

^q Stone's hospital, on the east side of the road leading through St. Clement's to Headington hill, was originally intended for eight clergymen's widows, each of whom was to have apartments, a stipend of eight, since advanced to twelve, pounds yearly, together with a ton and a half of coals, and a plot of garden ground. The income of the hospital arises from an estate, and about 200*l.* in the three per cents. On the front of the building is this inscription :

" This HOSPITAL, for the poor and sick, was founded by the Rev. WILLIAM STONE, Principal of New Inn Hall, *in hopes of thy assistance*, Anno Dom. 1700."

The old inscription being decayed and rendered illegible, a worthy native and eminent medical practitioner in Oxford, Mr. Richard Curtis, repaired and restored it two years since, having, as he himself told me, always regarded the words, *in hopes of thy assistance*, as peculiarly judicious and well chosen. At the same time, in order to lend his aid to the benevolent intention of the founder, he bestowed a benefaction, sufficient to provide certain comforts for the inmates of the hospital, to be distributed at the festival of Christmas, for ever.

monument being in the college chancel. 'Tis as follows :

H. S. E.

GUILM⁹ STONE Dorsetensis LL. Bacc. Eruditione, Iudicio, Pietate eximius, Ingenio vero adeo supra fidem præcoci, ut, Juramento suscipiendo nondum maturus, Gradum Academicum, quem abunde meruit, differre cogeretur. Egregiam hanc Adolescentiæ solertiam pari profectu ad Senectutem usque præstitit. Et quamprimum per ætatem licuit, Ecclesiæ *Winburnensi*, loco natalitio, summo cum Populi Desiderio præficietur. Glissente jam bello civili, Perduellium injurijs opportunus, in Exercitum Regium se recepit. Ubi, per multos Labores, Damna, et Pericula, Officio suo strenue functus est. Succumbente tandem Causâ optimâ, exteris Regionibus, insigni Prudentiæ et Doctrinæ compendio, peragravit. Post felicem Caroli 2^{di} reditum *Winburnæ* suæ restitutus est, de amplioribus minime sollicitus. Dein, ætate morbisque ingravescens, *Oxoniam* remigrans, Requiem qualem qualem in Aulæ Nov. Hosp. præfectura quæsivit, Ubi diu corpore infirmo conflictatus, memoriâ tamen et iudicio ad extremum vegetus, Opes Egenis, Animam Cælo, tradidit X Kal. V^{les}. A. D. MDCLXXXV. Ætatis LXX.

1723-4. Jan. 21. The word *marry*, for an asseveration or assertion, used very commonly ; as, *I marry, sir*, or *ah marry, sir*, is nothing but *Marie*, or an invocation of the Virgin Marie, and so 'tis writ in an old

passage that I have published from Lidgate's Life of the Virgin Mary, a MS. neatly written on vellam, in a little folio, in the hands of my friend Thomas Rawlinson, esq. in my Glossary to *Rob. of Glouc.*

This clarke also, this wise Plinius,
 Seith in Tauriche ther is an erth founde,
 That of nature is so vertuouse,
 That woll cure euery maner wounde.
 Right so Marie was the eurth founde
 That oute chese God bi eleccion,
 To bere the fruyte of oure redempcioun.

Jan. 22. When Borstal house was a garrison for the king^r, at the time it was surrendered to the parliament forces, all happened to go out according to articles, excepting one person, who, being asleep in a chair in a little upper room, knew nothing of the matter, but awaking as the enemy came up, and being not apprised that the place was so surrendered, and thinking that the enemy was got in by force, or

^r Borstal house, in Buckinghamshire, but immediately upon the borders of Oxfordshire, was a strong station at the commencement of the civil wars. Anthony à Wood was there in 1646, and represents it as "a garrison with high bulwarks about it, deep trenches, and pallsadoes." It was quite altered in 1668, when he again visited it; "now (he adds) it had pleasant gardens about it, and several sets of trees well growne." (*Life*, by himself, 8vo. 1772, p. 211.) There is a very interesting plate of it by Burghers, representing it as it appeared at the end of the seventeenth century, in Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*. Lord Clarendon tells us, the works and fortifications were destroyed by the royal party, and the house itself evacuated, upon which the parliament forces immediately possessed the place, and gave so much trouble to Oxford, by intercepting the provisions intended for that city, that colonel Gage was directed to retake it, which was effected with very little loss, and proved a most important acquisition. *Hist. of the Rebellion*, fol. vol. ii. p. 382. Of the story, as related above by Hearne, I find no trace in any account of the transactions of that period.

else by some treachery, he takes up his halberd, and knocks 15 or 16 down, so that they were killed, which makes the enemy fall back, and the king's forces, that were marched out, understanding the matter, return again thereupon, and take possession again of the place, the parliament forces all the time thinking that there had been treachery, and that it was a stratagem only to destroy them. This story I had to-day from Mr. Thomas Myn, the joyner, and he had it from his grandfather.

Feb. 3. The Scots highlanders call their pladds *bræchams*; and *brech*, in that language, signifies spotted, as their plaids are of many colours. That the *brachæ* of the old Gauls were not britches, I presume from Suetonius, who says in *Vitâ Cæs.* "Iidem in curia Galli bracas deposuerunt, et latum clavum sumpserunt," p. 107. 4to edit. Casaub.^s

Feb. 10. Praying for the dead is most certainly a very ancient and primitive custom, as appears from the fathers. Our best English divines are also for it, and many use it privately, tho' not publickly. Dr. Isaac Barrow and Mr. Thorndyke were mightily for it. It is justified from 2 Maccabees xii. 44. *For if he (Judas Maccabæus) had not hoped that they that were slain should have risen again, it had been superfluous and vain to pray for the dead.* And

^s So my late friend, Mr. John Urry, in a loose bit of paper I found in Phil. Holland's Camden, that I bought out of Mr. Urry's study.

in Matt. xii. 32. we have: *And whosoever speaketh a word against the Son of man, it shall be forgiven him: but whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come.* This shews some sins, of an inferiour nature, are forgiven in the world to come.

Feb. 12. As the old Britains were a religious people, so also they were very loyal, and used to adhere firmly to their princes. This the Romans knew very well, and therefore it was their interest, after Claudius had gained Britain, to make them have a good opinion of the Roman emperour, and of such as were to succeed him. This they endeavoured to do, by representing him as a prince mightily in favour with the gods, and that he would be deified upon his death. Hence the *DOMVS DIVINA*, in the *Chichester Inscription*. Tho' *DOMVS AVGVSTA* be looked upon as the same in signification, yet the word *DIVINA* was more proper, upon account of the use it was to be of to the Britains. This expression took place after Julius Cæsar's apotheosis. It is of something a more sublime signification than *AVGVSTA*, as shewing that Claudius was not only of the imperial, but divine, family. And were not the Roman an elective monarchy, I should think it were to be restrained to those of the right line, such as Robert of Gloucester calls *of the kund*.

Feb. 13. In the same *Chichester Inscription* we have PRO SALVTE. In many old Roman inscriptions, PERPETVA immediately follows SALVTE. And perhaps some may think that word is to be understood here. But had it been so, it would certainly have been expressed, the authors in this inscription aiming at perspicuity. But leaving this point, these broken words . . . ::::: AVCTORITAT ::::: CLND ::::: GIDVBNĪ · RLC ::::: AĠN̄ BRIT.[†] are of more moment. Indeed it is the most considerable passage in the whole monument. Dr. Bayly reads it thus: *Ex Auctoritate imp[eratoris] Claud[ij] et Cogidubni regis magni Brit[anniæ].* He rightly guesses Cogidubnus to be the same with Tacitus's Cogidunus. The words in Tacitus are these: "Quædam civitates Cogiduno regi donatæ, is ad nostram usque memoriam fidissimus mansit, vetere ac jam pridem recepta populi Romani consuetudine, ut haberet instrumenta servitutis et reges." Mr. Camden, in his account of the *Regni*, (which he makes to have been Surry and Sussex, with the sea coast of Hampshire,) had this passage in his view. For thus he writes: * "In etymo [vocis REGNI] quæ animum subeunt, tacitus prætermittam, quia forsitan à

[†] This inscription was published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 379. and in Stukeley's *Itinerary*. Hearne afterwards gave a plate of it in *Adam de Domeram*, with Dr. E. Bayly's remarks, written in a letter to a friend, and his own opinions on it. The rev. Mr. William Clarke, chancellor of Chichester, as well as Horsley, who republished it, give a different and more probable reading to the words just quoted, viz. *Cogidubni r. leg. Aug. in Brit.*

^u *Vita Agric.* p. 423.

^x *Britannia*, pag. 211. ed fol.

veritate non fuerint; non minus, ac si ΠΗΓΝΟΙ Ptolemæo dictos existimarim, quod regnum esset et sub regio dominatu permanere permiserint Romani. In hoc enim tractu Cogiduno regi Britanno, ut habet Tacitus, quædam civitates vetere pop. Romani consuetudine donatæ, ut haberet instrumenta servitutis et reges." *i. e.* "As touching the etymologie of this name [REGNI] I will passe over my conceits in silence, because peradventure they would carry no more truth with them, than if I should thinke they were by Ptolemy called ΠΗΓΝΟΙ, for that it was *Regnum*, that is, *a kingdome*, and the Romans permitted the people thereof to remaine under a regall government. For in this tract it was, that, as Tacitus writeth, certaine cities, according to an old custome of the people of Rome, were given to Cogidunus, a British king, that they might have even kings also as instruments to draw others into bondage and servitude." So the words are englished by Dr. Philemon Holland, whose translation is to be regarded, partly because the second edition of it was revised and approved of, long before it went to the press, by Mr. Camden himself, and partly because Dr. Holland had a most admirable knack in translating books, as appears from many instances, several of the most obscure books being translated by him, one of which was Plutarch's *Morals*, which, tho' it consisted of above a ream of paper of Philemon's writing, yet it was translated and writ by him with one only pen, which was so very remarkable

and wonderfull a thing, that it occasioned his learned son Henry Holland (author of that curious and rare book called *Heræologia Anglica*) to write the following distick upon the said pen :

This booke I wrote with one poore pen,
 Made of a grey goosse quill :
 A pen I found it, us'd before,
 A pen I leave it still.

This pen was afterwards begged by an ancient gentlewoman, (mother to a noble countess,) who garnished it in silver, and kept it as a monument.

Feb. 15. The Persians looked upon their princes as friends to the stars, and brethren of the sun and moon. Hence Sapor, in his letter to Constantius the emperour, styled himself thus : *Rex regum Sapor, particeps syderum, frater solis et lunæ, Constantio Cæsari fratri meo salutem*^y.

Feb. 16. Yesterday Dr. Thomas Tanner was installed canon of Christ Church, in room of Dr. Egerton, bishop of Hereford, who hath resigned. The said Dr. Egerton was a noble man of New college. He is young, and hath no learning. As for Dr. Tanner, he owes this preferment to the spurious edition of Ant. à Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* Had he acted honestly and fairly, and given us the third vol. of Anthony's book just as Anthony left it, (as he should

^y E fragmento quodam impresso Commentationum Apocalypticarum mihi dato a v. amiciss. Tho. Rawlinsono, arm. T. H.

have done,) he would not have been prefer'd in this manner. He hath had two wives, but both are dead. He hath one child, a son, about six years old, by his second. His first wife was one of the daughters of Dr. More, late bishop of Norwich. She was a great brandy drinker, and that killed her.

Feb. 17. On Tuesday morning (Feb. 11.) died in Newgate, the famous Mrs. Sally Salisbury; and the same evening the coroner's inquest, consisting of creditable housekeepers in the neighbourhood, sate upon the body, (as is always done, when any dies in the gaol,) and brought in their verdict, that she died of a fever, having been ill of a consumption of a long time, which for several days preceeding her death was attended with a violent fever, and had almost reduced her to a meer skeleton. This is that most beautiful w—, that captivated so many fine gentlemen. She hath been mentioned formerly^z.

Feb. 19. Dr. William Baker, the present unworthy bishop of Bangor, hath just printed a sermon he preached before the house of lords, last 30th of Jan. They desired him to print it, and they call it an excellent sermon. 'Tis, on the contrary, most sorry, vile stuff, picked up from newspapers and tittle tattle, full of lyes, abusing the rightfull king and his friends, and flattering the usurper. 'Tis void of divinity and reason. This Dr. Baker was always

^z See page 490.

looked upon in Wadham college as an ill-natured man, and they are glad there that they are rid of him.

Feb. 21. This afternoon, upon my return from my country walk, I had a great deal of discourse with old Will. Bremicham, of St. Peter's parish in the East, now in the 91st year of his age, being, as he says, born a little after three clock in the morning, on Valentine's day in the year 1632. His father was a cavalier, and a souldier for king Charles the first. He says, he used to supply his father's place in the siege of Oxford sometimes, as a centinel. He says, he hath many times seen king Charles the first as he was walking, and that the generality of the pictures of him represent him too full faced, and with too much beard, he being a thin man, and of a little picked beard, and little whiskers, though a strait man, and of a majestick countenance. He says, he served as centinel in that part of the fortifications, where Buddard's garden, (as they call it,) by Wadham college, is now. He says, he had a mighty veneration for that excellent prince, and that he received several kindnesses from the king's souldiers. This old man was formerly very brisk, and let horses. He let horses to king Charles the second's men in the parliament of Oxford, in the latter end of that king's reign. He says, his wife is four days older then he is, and that she was born somewhere about Dover. He says, that the tradition used to be, that Blake's oak (as we go to Abbington) was so called,

because Blake was hanged there upon it (he being a great parliamentary villain) for betraying three Christian kings. He said, this oak was older than Magdalen oak, notwithstanding much smaller, both being now in their decay. He was born in Oxford, and never lived out of it, unless it were before he was in breeches, when he was not two years of age, that he staid a little while at Norleigh.

Feb. 22. Upon the top of Heddington hill, by Oxford, on the left hand as we go to Heddington, just at the brow of the branch of the Roman way, that falls down upon Marston-lane, is an elm, that is commonly called and known by the name of Jo. Pullen's tree, it having been planted by the care of the late Mr. Josiah Pullen, of Magdalen hall, who used to walk to that place every day, sometimes twice a day, if tolerable weather, from Magdalen hall and back again, in the space of half an hour. This gentleman was a great walker, and some walks he would call *a mug of twopenny*, and others *a mug of threepenny*, &c. according to the difference of the air of each place.

Feb. 23. Yesterday I bought, out of the study of the late Dr. Charlett, *The Vision of Pierce Plowman, wherevnto is annexed the Crede of Pierce Plowman, neuer imprinted with the booke before*^z.

^z The argument of this curious poem is so well given by Pope, that I cannot but reprint it. "An ignorant plain man having learned his pater-noster

I had before two copies of this very edition of *Pierce Plowman*, one given me by Mr. West, of Balliol col-

and ave-mary, wants to learn the creed. He asks several religious men of the several orders to teach it him. First of a friar minor, who bids him beware of the Carmelites, and assures him they can teach him nothing, describing their faults, &c. But 'he friars minors shall save him, whether he learns his creed or not. He goes next to the friars preachers, whose magnificent monastery he describes: there he meets a fat friar, who declaims against the Augustines. He is shocked at his pride, and goes to the Augustines. They rail at the Minorites. He goes to the Carmes; they abuse the Dominicans, but promise him salvation, without the creed, for money. He leaves them with indignation, and finds an honest, poor plowman in the field, and tells him how he was disappointed by the four orders. The plowman answers with a long invective against them.'" Such is the argument of this curious piece of satire against the four orders of mendicant friars, who were peculiarly obnoxious from the ascendancy they had obtained, and the authority they assumed, in the political, as well as the religious, world. The whole poem is extremely interesting, describing, in very lively colours, the hypocrisy and covetousness, the magnificence and pride, together with the deceptions, of the religious societies it professes to satirize, and had it not been reprinted of late years, under the careful superintendence of Mr. Haslewood, would have formed a good subject for a longer extract. As it is, the reader shall only have a description of the plowman, which is a curious picture of the times.

Thanne turnede I me forth and talked to my selfe
 Of the fashede of this folke, whow feythles thei weren
 And as I wente by the way, weping for sorowe
 And seigh a sely mā me by, open the plough hongen
 His cote was of a cloute that cary was ycalled.
 His hod was ful of holes, and his heare oute.
 With his knoppede shon clouted ful thykke.
 His ton todeden out, as he the lond tredede
 His hosen ouer hongen his hokshynes, on euerich a syde
 Al beslomered in fen, as he the plow folwede
 Tweye myteynes as meter maad al of cloutes
 The fyngres weren forwerd, and ful offen honged
 This whit waseled in the feen, almost to the ancle
 Foure rotheren hym beforne, that feble were worthi
 Men mighte rekenich a ryb, so rentful they weren
 His wiif walked hym with, with a long gode
 In a cutted cote, cutted ful heoghe
 Wrapped in a wynwe shete, to werē hire fro wederes
 Barfot on the bare iis that the blod folwede
 And at the londes ende lath a little crom bolle

lege, the other by Mr. Graves, of Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, but in both of them the *Creed*, notwithstanding mentioned as annexed in the title-page, is wanting, being, it may be, laid aside for some that had copies of a former edition. This *Crede* is so great a rarity, that it was formerly lent me by Thomas Rawlinson, esq. being bound up by itself, and at that time I extracted some things out of it, which I have made use of in my edition of *Guil. Neubrigensis*, and in my glossary to Robert of Gloucester, mentioning, in both places, that it is a very great rarity. And in *Guil. Neubrigensis* I have signified that it is a distinct book (altogether different) from the book in meeter, commonly called *Piers Ploughman*, the author whereof was Robert Langlands. This book Dr. Charlett procured out of the study of the late learned Mr. Will. Fulman, who hath written the following particulars at the end of the book : “ The Creed seems to have been written some yeares after the Vision, as appeares by the mention of Wicklef, who appeared not till the end of king Edward the third, and especially of Walter Brute, who was later. Of Walter Brute, mentioned in the Creed, *l. 1111*, vide Fox, *Act. Mon.* p. 566, ann. 1391. Bale calls him Britte, p. 503 ; Pits, *Brithus*, p. 547. The

And theron lay a litel chylde lapped in cloutes
 And tweyne of twele yeres olde, opon a nother syde
 And al they songen o songe, that sorwe was to heren
 They crieden alle o cry, a kareful note
 The sely man sighed sore, and seyde, children beth stille.
 This man lokede opon me, and leet the plough honden
 And seyde :—

prayer and complaint of the Plowman extant in Fox, *Act. Mon.* seems to be of the same age.”

From what I have said in p. 770. of *Guil. Neubr.* it appears, that Piers Ploughman was written in the year 1409, whence I should conclude that the *Creed* is older than Pierce Ploughman, and yet, after all, I have there insinuated, that Pierce the Ploughman's Crede was so called, as other satyrical books were, in imitation of the former; so that I still am of opinion and believe, that Pierce Ploughman's *Vision* is the oldest, tho' not so old as Mr. Fulman seems to take it. Toward the beginning of the *Crede* are some MSS. glosses or explications.

It cost me (being priz'd no more) one shilling and six pence only, and yet the book is well worth a guinea^a.

March 16. Mr. Selden was a great admirer of Dr. Rob. Flud or Floyd, that noted Rosacrucian physician, who, as he tells us, in his dedication of his *Titles of Honour*, ed. 1. 4to. to Mr. Edward Hayward, cured him of a dangerous and tedious sickness, “being thence freed (are his words) by the bounteous humanitie and advice of that learned physician doctor Robert Floyd, whom my memorie alwaies honors.” Indeed Selden was a follower of

^a “Pierce the Ploughman's Crede, 4to. Lond. 1553.” Sale Catalogue of the duke of Roxburghe, Lond. 1812. Numb. 3239, where it produced *ten* guineas: the *Vision*, Crowley's edition of 1550, sold for six guineas and an half. Lord Spencer has a magnificent copy of Crowley's edit. of the latter, printed upon vellum.

such sort of learning as the doctor profest himself, and used very frequently to dive into the books of astrologers and sooth-sayers. Whence 'tis that he so often quotes Julius Firmicus and Vettius Valens, (both old writers, and 'tis pity the latter is not published^b,) and divers besides, which makes many of his writings hardly intelligible, he being fond of even their very expressions, as he was certainly a very careless writer, both in Latin and English, being more fond of variety of learning, than elegant, or even easy, expressions.

March 18. Yesterday I bought for six-pence, (tho' it be worth five shillings,) out of Dr. Charlett's study, Prynne's *Signal Loyalty and Devotion of God's true Saints and pious Christians towards their Kings, &c.* Lond. 1660. 4to. in two parts. It must be now noted, that Mr. Prynne's things begin now to be scarce, and are picked up by curious men. They are made rare, by many of the copies being turned to wast paper. They are valuable for the historical passages (provided his citations and transcripts may be relyed on) out of a great variety of authors, MSS. and printed.

1724. *April 1.* Travelling, night and day, in Germany, is by waggons, that go no faster at most than a foot-pace. If travellers in a winter night get three or four hours rest, noble-men and persons of quality,

^b See page 1.

and those of the most inferior rank, (men, women, and children,) tumble all together in one room upon straw.

April 29. Mr. Tayler, of University college, told me last night, that Dr. Clavering told him, that Dr. Tanner, chancellor of Norwich, declared, that he much wondered at the explication Mr. Denison and his friends put upon the clause about *electio canonica*, in University college statutes. He said there were three canonical elections, *electio per inspirationem*, *electio per compromissum*, and *electio per scrutinium*. The two former were exploded long since, the latter holds, and Mr. Cockman was therefore legally, fairly, and canonically elected, as having the greater number of votes.

April 30. Formerly it was usual to be buried in winding-sheets without coffins, and the bodies were laid on biers. And this custom was practised about three score years agoe, tho' even then persons of rank were buried in coffins, unless they ordered otherwise. Thomas Neile, of Hart hall, in queen Elizabeth's time, is represented in a winding sheet, in Cassington church. It seems, therefore, he was not buried in a coffin, especially since his effigies in the winding sheet there was put up in his life time. In the monkish times stone coffins were much in vogue, especially for persons of quality, and for those other distinguishing titles, such as archbishops, bishops,

abbots, abbesses, &c. Even many of the inferior monks were sometimes so buried, tho' otherwise the most common way was a winding sheet. Yet even many persons of distinction, instead of coffins, were wrapt up in leather, as were sir William Trussell and his lady, founders of Shottesbrooke church and chantry, in Berks, as may be seen in my edition of *Leland's Itinerary*, and 'twas in such leathern sheets or bags that others were put that were layed in the walls of churches.

May 10. Yesterday I saw in Oxford my friend Mr. Richard Graves, of Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, who told me that Mr. James Woodman, a London bookseller, is going to reprint *Caxton's Chronicle*.

He also told me, that the *Latin Bible*, printed in folio, at Mentz, 1462, was sold in the sale of the Count de Brienne's library, carrying on at London by the said Woodman, for 112 libs. being bought by my lord Harley, and that other books (the library being extraordinary curious) bring vast prizes. The said Bible is in two vols. vellum, and is noted in the catalogue to be the first Bible ever printed.

May 20. Yesterday, at two clock in the afternoon, was a convocation, when a letter was read from king George, (as the duke of Brunswick is stiled,) offering the foundation of a new professorship to teach the modern tongues and modern history, in which George himself is to put in the pro-

fessor, who is to have four hundred pounds per annum, but to give 100 lbs. out of it to two assistants, at 50 lbs a piece. So I hear, and I was told at the same time, that an address of thanks was returned to George, and that there was a full house, a matter of 300, nemine dissentiente^c.

^c The king's letter to the two universities.

George R.

Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. We being greatly desirous to favour and encourage our two universities, those ancient and laudable nurseries of piety and learning, and to enable them more effectually to answer the end of their institution, by sending forth constant supplies of learned and able men, to serve the publick both in church and state; and having observed that no encouragement or provision has hitherto been made in either of the said universities, for the study of modern history, or modern languages, the knowledge of which is highly necessary towards compleatly qualifying the youth committed to their care, for several stations, both in church and state, to which they may be called: and having seriously weighed the prejudice that has accrued to the said universities from this defect, persons of foreign nations being often employed in the education and tuition of youth, both at home and in their travels; and great numbers of the young nobility and gentry being either sent abroad directly from school, or taken away from the universities before the course of their studies can be there compleated, and opportunities frequently lost to the crown of employing and encouraging members of the two universities, by conferring on them such employments, both at home and abroad, as necessarily require a competent skill in writing and speaking the modern languages. In order, therefore, to remedy these and the like inconveniences, we have determined to appoint two persons of sober conversation and prudent conduct, of the degree of master of arts, or batchellor of laws, or of some higher degree in one of the said universities, skilled in modern history and in the knowledge of modern languages, to be nominated by us, to be our professors of modern history, one for the university of Cambridge, and the other for that of Oxford, who shall be obliged to read lectures in the publick schools, at such times as shall hereafter be appointed. And we have further determined, that each of the said professors shall have a stipend of four hundred pounds per annum, and out of the said stipend shall be obliged to maintain with sufficient salaries, in the university where he shall be established, two persons at least, well qualified to teach and instruct in writing and speaking the said languages, which said teachers shall be under the direction of the professors respectively, and shall be obliged to instruct, gratis, in the modern languages, twenty scholars in each univer-

June 5. Formerly wearing hats was looked upon as a great crime, bonnets and thrums being then in fashion, and hats being of a late rise. So that such as wore hats used then to be fined, whence 'tis that some of the parish of Marlborough, in Devonshire, were fined twice for wearing hats, as appears from the register book towards the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, as Mr. Dyer, of Oriel college, takes it, from whom I had this information.

June 14. On Friday, June 5, in the evening, Dr.

sity, to be nominated by us; and each scholar so nominated, shall be obliged to learn two at least of the said languages, both the professors and teachers taking especial care that the times and hours for the instructing and teaching the said scholars, be so ordered, as not to interfere with those appointed for their academical studies: which professors and teachers shall be obliged, once every year, to transmit an attested account of the progress made by each scholar committed to their care, to our principal secretaries of state, to be laid before us, that we may encourage the diligence and application of such amongst them, as shall have qualified themselves for our service, by giving them suitable employments either at home or abroad, as occasions shall offer. And our royal will and pleasure is, that you forthwith, upon the receipt hereof, call a congregation, in order to communicate these our royal intentions to the university. And so we bid you farewell. Given at our court at St. James's, the 16th day of May, 1724, in the tenth year of our reign.

By his majesty's command,

TOWNSHEND.

Both universities, on this occasion, presented very dutiful and loyal addresses. That from Oxford was transmitted to the lord viscount Townshend, and by him presented to his majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously. That from Cambridge was presented by the vice-chancellor, (Dr. Snape, provost of King's,) attended by the proctors and several other members, who were introduced by the duke of Grafton, and received the following answer:

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address, and am glad to find, that what I proposed to you in my letter meets with your intire approbation; and doubt not, with your assistance, my intentions upon this occasion will prove an honour to the university in general, as well as an advantage to the particular members of that learned body.

Henry Sacheverell, rector of St. Andrews, Holbourn, (worth about 700 libs. per an.) departed this life at Highgate; which rectory being in the gift of the duke of Montague, his grace has been pleased to present the same to the reverend Mr. Barton, a clergyman of the country. The said Dr. Sacheverell is the person that made so great a noise in the time of queen Anne. He took the degree of M. A. March 16, 1696, that of B. D. Feb. 4, 1707, and that of D. D. July 1, 1708. He was a bold man, and of a good presence, and delivered a thing better than a much more modest man, however preferable in learning, could do. He was but an indifferent scholar, but pretended to a great deal of honesty, which I could never see in him, since he was the forwardest to take the oaths, notwithstanding he would formerly be so forward in speaking for, and drinking the health of, king James III. He hath printed several things; but that which is really good, *viz.* his speech at his tryal, was none of his own, but was penned by Dr. Francis Atterbury, the deprived bishop of Rochester. He died very rich. He had a complication of disorders.

June 28. When Mr. Wm. Brome, of Ewithington, near Hereford, was in town, in his return from London, he told me, that the late earl of Oxford, notwithstanding what had been reported, had the true use of his understanding ever since he was in the Tower; that he had his senses intire to the last;

that he died in a very quiet, composed manner, and that he put his hand up and closed his own eyes, and fixed his jaw. Mr. Brome was well acquainted with him, rid out with him in his lordship's coach on the Monday to make a visit, sat up with him till eleven clock at night, when his lordship was well and cheerfull, and died on the Wednesday following of a pleuretick feaver. He said, his lordship had never had his true health since he was stabbed. He told me, he believed he was an honest man, and a true friend to king James III. but that he could do nothing, finding those to be knaves and villains, that should have been firm, and have been assisting, such as lord Bullingbroke, who most certainly is a R. having been discarded at king James's court for betraying all his secrets, and some others. I could not but give great attention to Mr. Brome on this score, because he is a man of great modesty and integrity; and indeed I have heard some other honest men say the same thing, tho' others have asserted the contrary.

July 15. Mr. Hinton, rector of Lasham, in Hampshire, calling upon me to-day, told me that the place where archbishop Abbot killed the keeper of the park with an arrow, is Bramswell, in Hampshire, where sir John Cope now lives. He said, that the place where Walter Tyrrell passed over the river, after he had killed William Rufus, is to this day called *Tyrrell's ford*.

July 19. They write from Paris, that on the 14th of July sentence was pronounced, and the same day executed, upon Joseph Bisseau, who had taken the name of Gratien D'Avanelle, merchant-jeweller, of Leige, and Peter Lefebvre, merchant-jeweller, in the following manner. A scaffold being erected in the place called the Greve, in that city, they had their arms, legs, thighs, and loins broken upon it; and then laid on a wheel, with their faces towards heaven, where they remained till they dyed; from whence the dead bodies were to be conveyed, *viz.* that of Joseph Bisseau to the highway near Calais, where the English gentlemen were robbed and murdered^d; and that of Peter Lefebvre to the highway near Peronne, whereabouts the stage coach of Lisle was robbed, and two that followed it murdered, there to be exposed to view, each upon a wheel, for which robberies and murders they suffered the severe punishments above mentioned.

July 21. Old Mr. Bremicham, of Oxford, tells me, that he very well remembers the siege of Oxford, and the hanging up of one Blake upon an oak in the way to Abbington, beyond the half-way gate, which oak is still standing, but very much decayed. This Blake was a traytour. Mr. Bremicham says, he betrayed three Christian kings, and was going to betray the fourth, *viz.* king Charles the first, upon which he was hanged, within two days after his de-

^d See page 506.

sign was discovered, upon the said oak, which is called by no other name than *Blake's oak*.

This Bremicham says, he well remembers the great house in St. Clements, that is now down, but was then called Bole-shipton farm^c. He says, he rented part of the grounds formerly himself, that the farm was 300 lbs. per an. and that all those grounds on the left hand the way, as we go to Heddington hill, are still called Bole-shipton.

He says, that, during the siege of Oxon, all parts were drowned, excepting the north side, which could not be drowned, and the way from Oxford to Abbingdon, which lay open to bring in provisions, which were constantly brought by waggons, &c. from Abbingdon. He says, Oxford could never have been taken, had not there been treachery. I suppose he thinks there was treachery in the surrendry, whereas it is looked upon as a very prudential thing.

Aug. 9. Dr. Atterbury, the deprived bishop of Rochester, being now at Paris, they write from thence, that since his arrival there, he hath passed his time in examining the publick libraries, and other curiosities of that city; and that he hath been visited by

^c At the very moment I am writing this note, the workmen are clearing the ground for the erection of new houses, if not new streets, in the field immediately adjoining the eastern side of Cutler Boulter's alms houses. The remains of an ancient building of considerable extent, chimney and hearth stones, as well as many other evidences of a former erection, have already been discovered; and in one part, about four feet under ground, a large area of a well paved court yard, or somewhat similar, was clearly discernible. April 3, 1822.

most of the members of the royal academy of sciences, by the famous father Monfaucon, and abbe Vertot, and other persons of distinction and learning, who seem to pay him a more than ordinary respect.

Sept. 2. Mr. Thomas Kimber, of Holywell, in the north suburbs of Oxford, my friend, is a man of excellent sense, and versed in history and antiquities. Being some hours in his company last night, and only he and I together, and happening to discourse of the Bodleian and other libraries, and how meanly the Bodleian library is furnished with curious classical books, and books of our English history and antiquities, I told him, the true reason was, the neglect in former times that way, the original design of the library being chiefly for books against the Roman Catholicks, and accordingly Dr. Thomas James, Mr. Rowse, and Dr. Barlow, (who were zealous against the Catholicks,) made it their business to get such kind of books, to say nothing of others. This, he said, he never heard of before, but would be sure to remember it, it being remarkable.

Sept. 10. Yesterday, in the afternoon, called upon me, William Stukeley, doctor of physick, whom I had never seen before. He told me, he is about printing a little folio book about curiosities. It is to be intitled, *Itinerarium Curiosum : Centuria prima. Or, An Account of the Antiquities in Nature or Art, observed in Travels through Great*

Britain. Illustrated with one hundred folio prints in copper. He told me, he designed other Centuries. This Dr. Stukeley is a mighty conceited man, and 'tis observed by all that I have talked with, that what he does hath no manner of likeness to the originals. He goes all by fancy. Hence his cut of Waltham cross is not one bit like it, whereas that done by my late learned friend, John Bridges, esq. is exact. Nor indeed is the print of Old Verulam, that he hath given, any thing but meer fancy. In short, as he addicts himself to fancy altogether, what he does must have no regard among judicious and truly ingenious men. He told me he had been at Thame, thinking it was a Roman city. Good God! this is nothing but idle dreaming. How is it possible to think at this rate? Had he said Heddington had been a Roman city, any one of reason would have rather believed him, there being a bit of a Roman way passing there. He said, his work was to consist of every thing that was curious, whether Roman, Græcian, Ægyptian, Norman; and what not? He said, he should have in it monasteries, and other religious houses, as occasion offered. He pretended to have discovered a Roman amphitheatre at Silchester, a draught of the walls whereof he shewed me. This is again fancy. I have been at Silchester. There is nothing like it. The doctor told me he had never been in Oxford but once before, and that was fifteen years agoe. Tho' he be a physician, yet I am

informed he knows very little, or nothing, of the matter.

Sept. 15. Yesterday the right honourable Gerald De Courcy, lord Kingsale, of the kingdom of Ireland, did me the honour to call upon me, and to sit with me some time, after which I was with him at his lodgings at the Mitre several hours. This young nobleman is a very honest, virtuous man, and hath a very good skill in heraldry, history, and antiquities. There came with him to my room, and were with him afterwards, when I was there, at the Mitre, three other very worthy, honest gentlemen, *viz.* Mr. King, of Hartfordshire, Mr. Butler, of Ireland, and Mr. Sexton, which Mr. Sexton is a man of excellent learning, and acts as an attorney for many Roman Catholicks. I had been six years ago with this Mr. Sexton at the Mitre, with Mr. Blount, of Maple Durham, and Mr. Blount's lady, and some other truly virtuous, good people of the Roman Catholick persuasion. My lord Kingsale often mentioned my performances in an honourable way, and pressed me several times to write a History of England, no one, says he, being so capable on many accounts. I excused myself, and told his lordship, that I had already writ and published too many things of secret history, since I had been so often troubled on that score. He said (and the company agreed with him) that Dr. Keating's *History of Ireland*, as published

by Mr. O'Connor, is a very poor work, and does not, by any means, please, being a poor fabulous thing. His lordship said, that captain Stephens's books about our monasteries have several good things in them, but that the whole work, taken together, is but indifferent, and far from giving satisfaction, and so the company said too. For my own part, I never had yet an opportunity of reading these books over, and therefore I cannot, as yet, give my opinion about them. They all wished that the work had fallen upon me. I told them, if I had done it, it should have been done in the manner Mr. Dodsworth and sir William Dugdale followed, and that I would have taken care to have given originals, (instead of translations,) which is the excellency of Dodsworth and Dugdale.

This young lord is not yet married, but a fine lady is in his view, as Mr. Sexton told me.

Mr. King is godson to king James IIIId. being the very first the king stood for. This Mr. King is a personable man, and hath a fine lady. He often drinks, *Betty of Hearts*, meaning, I believe, king James the third's queen, that most beautifull lady.

Oct. 12. Mr. Murray, being in Oxford, told me, that he happened once, with two or three gentlemen, to see the celebrated Sally Salisbury, while she was under confinement, being the only time he saw her. They found her with two or three others drinking a bowle of punch, of about fifteen or sixteen shil-

lings. Mr. Murray and his companions sate at another table. But Mr. Murray being a great lover of punch, and expressing himself as if he desired to taste of it, he was very civilly accommodated. He said, she seemed to him to be about forty years of age, tho' she must be less, if, according to her life, she was born about 1690, or 1691. He said, she dressed plain but neat, that she had the finest hand his eyes ever beheld, and that she had been most certainly a compleat beauty^c.

Nov. 16. Dr. Carter, provost of Oriel college, having entered a young gentleman some time ago from Hart hall, the principal of Hart hall, Dr. Newton, hath made a great stir in the matter, because the young gentleman had no *discessit* from the hall, as the statutes require; tho', after all, Dr. Carter forfeits only 40 shillings for such entrance by the statutes, which Newton would have raised to 40 libs. Newton is famous for talking much, Carter for saying nothing. Somebody upon this occasion hath made the following verses. I rather think they were done by Mr. Jones, of Balliol, that translated Oppian into English.

Newton, with open mouth, demands a stray,
 Carter looks wisely, and will nothing say.
 Newton remonstrates, Carter's wondrous shy:
 Newton then prints, but Carter won't reply.
 O! endless question, should it last so long,
 Till Carter speaks, or Newton holds his tongue.

^d See page 527.

Dec. 1. On Wednesday last, at night, died of the stone^f, my very worthy friend, the reverend and learned Mr. Hilkiāh Bedford, M. A. and formerly fellow of St. John's college, in Cambridge⁵. This great and good man died one of the firm and steady confessors of the church of England. He was author and translator of many learned books, two of which deserve a particular mention, *viz.* his *Vindication of the Church of England, in Defence of the Clause in the 20th Article about Ceremonies*, against Mr. Collins's vile pamphlet, called *Priestcraft in Perfection*, and his book called *Hereditary Right*, printed in folio in queen Anne's time, which made a great noise, and Mr. Bedford was imprisoned three years for it, and fined high, but his fine was at last, with much difficulty, remitted^h. His name is not put to any of his books, that I know of. Dr. Hickes left him his own books and a legacy in money, desiring that Mr. Bedford might write his life, which accordingly he undertook, but I know not whether he finished it. The two last things Mr. Bedford

^f *Dec. 7.* Mr. Baker, of Cambridge, writes me word, that Mr. Bedford died November 25th last, about ten at night, of the stone. He had been probed twice, and no stone could be discovered; but after his death, his body being opened, a stone was found and taken out larger than a hen's egg. By his will, he has left his wife and eldest son executors. He was buried on Sunday Nov. 29, in St. Margaret's, Westminster, the pall being held up by six friends of his own principles, and the office read by another." T. H.

⁵ Hilkiāh Bedford, natu Londino, filius Hilkiæ B. mathematici mechanici, literis institutus in schola infra Bradley in com. Suff. sub m'ro Harwood, ætatis 16. admissus est subsizator pro d're Watson, tutore et fidejussore ejus, Oct. 8. 1679. *Reg. Coll. Jo. Cant.* MS. note by Mr. Baker to his copy of Barwick's Life, in English, now in the Bodleian.

^h See page 386, under April 23, 1718.

published were, Dr. John Barwick's *Life*, writ in Latin by his brother Dr. Peter Barwick. This Mr. Bedford put out in Latin. After which, this very yearⁱ, he put out the same *Life*, translated by Mr. Bedford himself, in English, with many notes and illustrations, wanting in the Latin book.

Dec. 4. Tho' king Charles II. was very amorous, and much addicted to women, (which was his chief failing, and appeared most of all after his restauration,) yet he was not guilty of swearing, but on the contrary would reprove such as used it: an instance of which Mr. Blount, in p. 25. of the second part of his *Boscobel*, gives us, when the king was in his disguise at Hampshire, at Hambledon, at the house of Mr. Symonds, who entertained his majesty, who then went under the name of Will. Jackson, when, it seems, Mr. Symons letting fall an oath by chance, the king (whom Mr. Symons did not know to be such) took occasion modestly to reprove him.

Dec. 5. Samuel Gale, esq. writes me word, in a letter dated from London, the 3d inst. that he hath lately and accidentally purchased* an antient, but

ⁱ London, printed by J. Bettenham, M.DCC.XXIV. 8vo. This volume, I know not why, has not of late years been sought after by collectors with the avidity displayed in the attainment of other works of a similar nature, printed at the same period. It is however a very valuable book, and contains a fund of amusement and information which will well reward the purchaser, even if he gives a trifle more for his bargain than has been usually required. There are some copies on large paper, and both papers should have portraits of Peter and John Barwick, engraved by Vertue.

fine, picture of the beautiful Rosamond. 'Tis painted on a pannel of wainscott, and represents her in a three quarter proportion, dressed in the habit of the times, a streight bodyed gown of changeable red velvet, with large square sleeves of black flowered damask faceings, turned up above the bend of her arms, and close sleeves of a pearl coloured sattin puffed out, but buttoned at the rist, appearing from under the large ones. She has several rings set with pretious stones on her fingers. Her breast covered with a fine flowered linnen, gathered close at the neck, like a ruff. Her face is charmingly fair, with a fine blush in her cheeks ; her hair of a dark brown, parted with a seam from the middle of her forehead upwards under her coifure, which is very plain, but a gold lace appears above it, and that covered with a small cap of black silk. She is looking very intently upon the fatal cup, which she holds in one hand, and the cover in the other, as going to drink it. Before her is a table covered with black damask, on which there lies a prayer book open, writt in the antient black character. The whole piece is extremely well preserved. Mr. Gale takes it to have been done about Harry the seventh's time.

Dec. 12. Magliabecchi, the late duke of Tuscany's librarian, was a very strange man. Nobody had such a memory for books. He was a common repertory. If any wanted to know what books were writ upon any subject, he could tell immediately. He wore no

shirt, and lived upon pudding and hard eggs. In the latter part of his life, he lived altogether in the library. He was never but once out of town, and that was but ten miles off. So I have heard Mr. Cockman, and his brother, the physician, Dr. John Cockman, who have been at Florence, say. Magliabecchi, however, (notwithstanding the severity of his life,) was a mighty complaisant, civil, obliging man. A medal was struck to him.

Dec. 18. In the year 1660, was printed in 12mo. at London, *Cromwell's Bloody Slaughter-house; or, his damnable Designes laid and practised by him and his Negroes, in contriving the murder of his sacred majesty King Charles, discovered. By a Person of Honour.* With Cromwell's picture at the beginning, offering up the royal crown to the scaffold, on which scaffold is the executioner in a vizard, with H. P. over his head, signifying that Hugh Peters was the disguised person that beheaded the king; and the same is also asserted in p. 33. of the book, where 'tis said—"Through that power and influence, which by their lyes, soceries, and hypocrisies, they with the help of that mongrel minister, that military priest, that modern Simon Magus, that disguised executioner, that bloody butcher of the king, H— P—, they have gained upon the common souldiery." I purchased this book lately, and tho' it be but a very small thing, yet I value it at least a crown. I know not who was the author.

This loyal treatise (as is insinuated in the stationer's preface to the reader) was pen'd many years before it was printed, and sent over from the Hague to be printed here, for his majestie's service; but the printing of it was hindered upon this occasion: the printer, to whose care it was commended, fell into some trouble for some other acts of loyalty, which were then called treason; such as were the printing of king Charles the first's incomparable book, entituled, EIKON BASILIKH, in English, Latin, French, and Italian; Salmasii Defensio Regia; Elenchus Motuum nuperorum in Anglia, by Dr. Bates; and some other things of the like nature. He was committed to Newgate, his press and other materials seized upon and carried away by Hunscoth; his wife and children turned out of doors; and threatned to be tried by an high court of in-justice. This was the reason of letting this tract lye dormant 'till better times.

1724—25. *Jan.* 1. I am told by old Mr. Nich. Cox, the bookseller, who was once querister of New college, at least went to school there when a boy, that he remembers bishop Ken a bachellor of arts of that college, and that he was even then, when young, very pious and charitable, and used always to have small money to give away constantly as he walked the streets, in pence or two pences, or more at a time, as he saw proper objects.

Jan. 16. Edge hill fight happened on a Sunday,

in the afternoon, Oct. 23, 1642, the fight beginning about the beginning of evening service, at two clock, at which time prince Rupert having quite routed the enemy's left wing, and his men being busy in the plunder, he there found several letters and advices from one Blake, then of his bed-chamber, to the earl of Essex, (general of the parliamentary army, and commander of their main battle in this fight,) whereby he understood his counsels were betrayed; for which the said Blake was afterwards hanged in the mid-way betwixt Oxford and Abington, in an oak, as the king's army marched to a rendezvous^k.

Jan. 19. They have a custom at Northmore, near Witney, in Oxfordshire, for men and women, every Easter Sunday after evening service, to throw in the church yard great quantities of apples, and those that have been married that year are to throw three times as many as any of the rest. After which all go to the minister's house, and eat bread and cheese, (he is obliged to have the best cheese he can get,) and drink ale^l.

^k So in a little book, intitled, *The History of the Commons Warre of England*. Lond. 1662. p. 17. N. B. This oak is still in being, tho' very old, and many of the boughs cut off. It is but a small tree, is commonly called Blake's oak, and is within two little miles of Abbingdon. T. H.

^l This custom still prevails: and my good friend the present professor of Anglo-Saxon, who is vicar of Northmore, tells me, that on Easter Sunday last, (1822,) being ignorant of the usual warfare, and so neglecting to make good his retreat after evening service, he came in contact with a stray shot or two, much to the entertainment of his parishioners; all of whom, old as well as young, religiously take part in the contest.

They have a custom in St. Aldate's parish, Oxford, for people of the parish to eat sugar sopps out of the font in the church, every holy Thursday, and this is done in the morning.

Jan. 30. Memorand. That Mr. Whiteside, keeper of the Ashmolean museum, went this morning by Haynes's *flying coach*, at four clock, to London^m, about some ordinary business relating to his experiments.

I am well informed, that the great and most celebrated mathematician, sir Isaac Newton, does not understand a bit of classical learning, but hath apply'd himself altogether to the mathematicks, only sometimes for diversion, and for relaxation of his spirits, he hath studied chronologyⁿ.

I heard a man, who bears a good character, and lives now at Horton, near Oxford, say yesterday,

^m There is nothing in which we have obtained a more decisive advantage over our predecessors, than in the expedition and convenience with which we now travel. At the present time we are conveyed from Oxford to London with ease and safety in somewhat less than seven hours, a journey performed, not quite a century since, in two days. The coach, from Michaelmas to Lady Day, started at four o'clock in the morning, and was to reach Oxford in the evening of the second day. During the summer half year, they ran only three days a week, leaving Oxford and London at nine o'clock, and performing the distance in one day only. The same improvement manifests itself in every species of public conveyance. In 1707, the only regular carriage between Oxford and Bath was by a carrier once a fortnight; the same to Birmingham and to Reading; to Shrewsbury once in a month; to Exeter once in five weeks; and to Westmoreland thrice a year.

ⁿ Pope said of sir Isaac Newton, that though so deep in algebra and fluxions, he could not readily make up a common account: and, when he was master of the mint, used to get somebody to make up his accounts for him. Spence's *Anecdotes*, p. 175.

that Mr. Edward Eustace, formerly of University college, and lately minister of Beckley, a man well beloved in his parish, being once to preach a funeral sermon at Beckley, happened to forget his sermon, and thereupon went home, at some distance, to fetch it just as the psalm was begun to be sung, upon which he desired the clarke to keep on singing till his return, so that the whole 119th psalm was sung out, a thing never, I believe, heard of before.

Feb. 7. By our letters from Rome, we are advised, that the pope has not only commanded the inferior clergy to recommend to the people the reading of the holy scriptures in the vulgar tongue, but that he designs to employ men of skill and learning in making a more correct translation of the holy Bible than is yet extant. It is said, that he has also declared, that as customs and ceremonies are not matter of faith, he is willing the church should lay aside part of her drapery, that the reformed may no longer have a pretence of quarrelling with their ancient mother, (as they call her at Rome,) nay, some have gone so far as to say, that he has some design of calling a general council, and that thus by meeting the protestants, as it were, half-way, he is not without hopes of drawing all christendom under one form of church discipline. So that tho' he is a person of singular piety, he appears to be no bigot. This unexpected news has made so much noise in the world, that in the Protestant courts of Europe

it is the common saying now, that the pope is turned Protestant. It is certain, that for a time there has been a chappel allowed in the palace of the chevalier de St. George, where divine service is regularly performed according to the rites of the church of England, and that two ministers of good reputation for learning, officiate there. It is observed also, that the frightful notion the common people entertained of a heretick is quite worn off, and that when a Protestant now dies in Rome, he is admitted to be bury'd in consecrated ground, which is a new privilege. This favour, as well as the kind dispositions the pope himself seems to entertain of a union amongst the Christian churches, is supposed to come from the influence of the English, who reside in the Roman territories^o.

Feb. 9. At Sunningwell, near Abbington in Berks, they have a custom, (which I suppose was formerly in other places, tho' I do not know of any else where it is now,) every Shrove Tuesday, at night, in the dusk of the evening, for the boys and girls to say these verses about the village,

Beef and bacon's
out of season,
I want a pan
to parch my peason.

which they repeat several times, and then throw stones at all people's doors, which makes the people

^o The substance of this is taken from *Mist's Journal*, No. 328, Feb. 6, 1724-5.

generally to shut up their doors that evening, the custom beginning much about the dusk thereof.

Feb. 17. My friend Mr. James West, in a letter of the 11th inst. from London, told me he had met with John Fox's Book of Martyrs, in Latin, printed at Basil, 1559, fol. which (says Mr. West) contains many things not in the English editions, and is exceeding scarce^p.

^p *Feb.* 18. To James West, esq. at No. 7, in Fig-tree court, in the Inner Temple, London.

Dear Sir, If John Fox's Commentaries be a book that is scarce, 'tis grown so of late. For some few years ago it was very common and very cheap. Yet I never endeavoured to make myself master of it, thinking that the English book, which I have, would serve my turn. I never had the curiosity of comparing the Latin with any English edition; and therefore cannot of myself account for the differences, which, however, I have been told are very great, and indeed the first English edition (which is in Magdalen college library, of the author's own gift, with a Latin epistle before it, of his own penning, never yet printed)* varies very much from those that were set out afterwards. Mr. Fox was a diligent learned man; but being calvinistically inclined, and too zealous against those of another persuasion, he employed a good part of his time in collecting stories, that served any way to lessen the credit of such as he looked upon as enemies; and being of a very credulous temper, he very easily believed the reports that were sent into him; so that the credit of his work hath been deservedly called in question by many learned and judicious men, Protestants as well as Papists, who were all very sensible that as he was withall of a very great memory, so he trusted too much to it, and, in putting down stories, would wholly depend upon that, even at such times as he might have transcribed immediately from books and papers; a fault which several other great men have been guilty of, not excepting the famous John Tzetzes, who after he had read over a great variety of authors, was so far nevertheless from extracting from them verbatim, (as Photius did, who is therefore the more valuable,) that he rely'd intirely upon his memory, (which was prodigious,) in the many curious historical passages (from those authors) in his Chiliads; and he is very full of himself for having such a memory, as if he endeavoured thereby to recommend his work the better to posterity, which certainly would have been of greater esteem if he had been

* Hearne afterwards printed it in Adam De Domerham, Append. ad Præf. Num. V. p. lxiv.

Feb. 23. Last night I received a letter of the 20th inst. from Mr. Ward, of Longbridge, near Warwick, in which he desires my opinion about organs, he having lately met with the following remark, which he was glad of the opportunity to communicate to me, *viz.* “That there never were any organs in cathedrall or collegiate churches in England before king Henry VIII. altho’ there were vicar choralls, clerks, (or singing men,) and choristers: for no organists are foundation men, (but only as informant choristarum,) and are admitted as clerks, and not as organists in those churches.” I am since informed, (saith Mr. Ward,) there was provision made for an

a faithfull transcriber. For tho’ after he had read the books he tells us several times that he was ἀβιβλαστος, yet this was only to shew what a memory he had, there being no doubt but he might have had constant access to the very same books he had already perused. But tho’ it would have been a more valuable work had he been an exact transcriber, yet most of his authors being lost, as it is, it is of great account, and I could wish, for that reason, that it were reprinted, it being become now exceeding scarce. Such works would be more for the credit of scholars to set out, than books that are very common, and whereof there are daily editions coming out. And methinks societies should engage in some great works, either never yet printed, or, if printed, are become either almost or quite as rare as MSS. This I mention upon account of two prints you lately mentioned, the publishing of which might have been proper enough for some single person, whose abilities would not reach higher, but, I think, they do not redound much to the honour of the members that jointly concerned themselves, unless they had published them in some great work, such as a continuation of Weever, in which all monuments of this nature might be inserted. Neither would the Arundelian statues, in my lord Lempster’s gardens, be improper for them, especially if they would undertake to illustrate them with other pieces of antiquity. For to print them alone without improvements, might be more fit for a single person than a body of men. I am glad Mr. Anstis’s book is out, and am,

Dear Sir,

Edm. Hall, Oxford,
Febr. 18, 1724.

Your most obliged humble servant,

Tho. Hearne.

My service to Mr. Murray.

organist at All Souls, Oxon, long before that time. But you may soon learn the truth of this, which will infinitely oblige, Sir, your very humble servant,

Tho. Ward.

As for this notion of there being no organs in cathedral and collegiate churches 'till Hen. VIIIth's time, it is very odd and groundless. I know not the provisions in colleges and cathedrals on that account, but 'tis certain, that organs in churches were very early, as Durantus hath shewed, *De Ritibus Ecclesiæ*, l. 1. c. 13. King Edgar founded many churches, and organs were placed in them; particularly in his time organs are mentioned to be in the church of Glastonbury, by John of Glastonbury, in his MS. Chronicle; and since Glastonbury was the mother church of this isle, there is no doubt but other churches followed her in instrumental musick, as well as other things.

March 7. Memorandum. That in the *Oxford Almanack* for the year 1725, there is a catalogue of the deans of Christ Church, in which, however, is very partially left out Mr. Dean Massey, who nevertheless was as much a dean of that house as ever any one was, he having been appointed by a rightful king, king James II. and being installed and lived amongst them with great respect, (for he was an ingenious, good natured man,) 'till he was forced to go off. He hath not been dead long, if he be indeed dead yet. A few years since, Mr. Middleton,

chaplain of Merton college, (of which college dean Massey had been,) told me he saw him in France, at Paris, in a very chearfull condition.

1725. *May 29.* On Monday last (May 24) was hanged at Tyburne, Mr. Jonathan Wylde, the famous thief-taker. This man was looked upon, and deservedly, as one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, rogue in England. He was the prince of thieves and villains. Oaths were taken to him, and all things were at his direction. He knew, and had hand in, all robberies, thefts, &c. and had his proportion; but then 'twas usual with him to discover many a man, and to get them taken off, such as he did not like, or proved otherwise than he would have them. He helped many to their own again, but not without great rewards, and 'twas this that brought him to the gallows.

June 13. Dr. John Wallis, tho' he used no exercise, (at least very little,) was however very healthy, and died in the 87th year of his age. He was a very hard student even to the last, and (which is remarkable) used no spectacles, insomuch that I saw him, a little before he died, in the Bodleian library, (in one of the darkest places thereof,) reading a book of a small letter without spectacles, at which time he writ the note mentioned at page 12, about the Madrid Index Expurgatorius. He would usually sit at his studies 12 or 14 hours together.

July 15. On this day sennight (*viz.* Thursday July 8) died at London, the Rev. Dr. Richard Fiddes, rector of Halsham, near Hull, in Yorkshire, and author of *A Body of Divinity*, in two folios, of *An Annual Course of Sermons*, in one folio, of the *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, in one folio, and of some books in 8vo. one whereof is an *Essay concerning Homer*. He was originally of University college, in Oxford, and was collector for the Lent disputations. He left the college, took holy orders, and married, and hath left several children and his wife behind him. Some years since, he lost the use of his voice, and dedicating some sermons to Dr. Smalridge, printed in 8vo. the doctor got him the degree of bachelior of divinity (tho' he was not master of arts) conferred on him, which was done with difficulty, there being great opposition in the convocation house, and afterwards he was created doctor in the said faculty. He had a living also given him by the university, but that he could not hold, by reason the person (who was pretended to be a Roman Catholic, and therefore not qualified to present) contested the matter, and was too hard for Fiddes. He was a man that had a good command enough of English, but had not much learning, especially in our history and antiquities, (to which he, at last, meerly to get a penny, for his wife and children reduced him to penury, addicted himself,) for which reason his *Life of Cardinal Wolsey* is a very poor, injudicious, weak performance, as would also (with-

out doubt) have been his Life of bishop Fisher, and his Life of sir Thomas More, both which he had also undertaken, but I know not what progress he had made in them, tho' he had excellent materials from Mr. Baker, of Cambridge, Mr. Anstis, and some others. The doctor was little more than fifty years of age. 'Tis thought his heart was broke with the troubles of his family, and some other misfortunes, and it may be he was affected not a little to find his Life of Cardinal Wolsey slighted, as it deserves. I was told one remarkable thing of this doctor, namely, that he could write (and did therefore use to write) as well in company as out of company^q.

July 22. Sir Philip Sydenham has part of a letter wrote by Oliver Cromwell himself, in these words, to general Monk. *'Tis said there is a cunning fellow in Scotland called George Monk, who lyes in wait there to serve Charles Stuart; pray use your diligence to take him, and send him up to me.*

In the same letter sir Philip observes, that general Monk's lady, sister to Dr. Clarges, (tho' sir Philip believes he never was doctor,) had a gown called the

^q *Aug. 8.* I had made enquiries after Dr. Fiddes at Oxford for Mr. Baker, who had lent him two MSS. but could not tell where he was, any otherwise than at London, and at last I understood he was dead. Mr. Baker, in a letter of July 31, thanks me for these enquiries, and tells me, he hath an account of Dr. Fiddes's death, from Mr. Anstis, at whose house at Putney he died, being invited thither, upon Dr. Mead's advising him to use the country air, in hopes of relief. He came in a weak condition, walked in the garden that day, and went out in the chariot; the next day walked again, and died in the evening. He is buried at Fulham, betwixt two bishops, Compton and Robinson. T. H.

treason-gown, which she often put on, and had the liberty to paint out the tyrants of Westminster in their bloody, rebellious colours, and this she did, says the historian, (so sir Philip writes,) with a great deal of wit, and often influenced her husband.

July 31. My friend Thomas Rawlinson, esq. writ me word, a little more than a week since, that his wife^r is “a poor, good natured, honest, persecuted creature,” alluding to the troubles in which they are both involved, occasioned by his creditors.

He hath but an indifferent opinion of my friend John Murray, whom I and others look upon as a very honest man, as without doubt he is, but my friend Mr. Rawlinson is disgusted. Mr. Rawlinson calls him *immane quoddam monstrum*, says he only knows how to be sly, and that he was educated under his Houndsditch pawn-broking father.

At the same time he tells me, John Bagford, as he takes it, was a much honest man than John Murray, and more knowing, and that the other has instead of it^s.

Mr. Rawlinson at the same time hinted, that Dr.

^r Tom. Rawlinson married his servant, Amy Frewin, who had been his housemaid for some years. He did not own his marriage till about twelve-months after it had taken place, when, to the dismay of his brother, and the entire dissatisfaction of his creditors, who had just compleated an arrangement as to his affairs, he confessed the union.

^s N. B. Mr. Rawlinson owes Mr. Murray money, an hundred pounds, I am told, upon bond, which Mr. Murray is urgent now, upon Mr. Rawlinson's marriage, to have again, which puts my friend Mr. Rawlinson out of humour. T. H.

Mead, &c. are only my pretended friends, “and have encouraged my studies seemingly to make themselves glory^t.”

He says, “the lord Oxford, that fat booby calf, as they call him, is a rascall; that he knew Mr. Rawlinson meant an epitaph on poor John Bagford, yet slighted him, (Mr. R.) and has given none himself^u.”

Mr. Rawlinson says, he “doubts Lenthall’s picture of sir Thomas More’s family (mentioned in my preface to Roper) for an original,” and signifies, that “a pretty picture is in a drunken, sorry wretche’s hand; one Southerby he thinks they call the creature^x.”

Sept. 4. On Friday, Aug. 6, 1725, about ten a clock in the morning, died in London my dear friend Thomas Rawlinson, esq. (and not, as the printed papers have it, on Thursday, Aug. 5,) and was buried on Thursday night following, Aug. 12, as I am informed, by letter of the said 12th of Aug. written by Mr. Sam. May, of London house, (in Aldersgate-street,) in which Mr. Rawlinson died, he having for several years before rented lodgings there. Mr. May,

^t I must beg his pardon. Dr. Mead, &c. profess true friendship, and I have received signal instances of it, and I have not as yet found any cause to be jealous. T. H.

^u My lord hath shewed me many particular instances of friendship, and I am willing to believe him sincere. T. H.

^x This is Mr. James Sotheby, whom I have mentioned in my books more than once, as an ingenious man; and indeed he was curious formerly, and was much assisted by Mr. Bagford; but, it seems, he is grown an idle, useless sot, as I have been also informed by Mr. Murray. T. H.

(who is a wealthy druggist,) added, "it is not easy to tell his distemper," but Mr. Murray, from whom I had a letter from London of the same date, *viz.* Aug. 12, said, that he died "after a languishing illness." Mr. Murray, in the same letter, said, that Mr. Rawlinson "made a will two days before he died, wherein it is said he has ordered his debts to be paid, and, in order to it, his books are to be sold as soon as possible. I hear (adds he) he has left his wife 150 pounds a year for life." Tho' Mr. May observed, as I have noted, that 'tis not easy to tell his distemper, yet I believe the immediate cause of it was a great concern he had upon account of his debts, which were very considerable. For after his marrying Mrs. Amy Frewin, that was a servant to him, his creditors were very angry with him, and united to give him trouble, particularly Dr. Mead, (whom he owed, as I have been informed, five hundred pounds,) and Mr. John Murray, (whom he owed upon bond 100 libs.) were very clamorous, which affected him so much, that he broke into such language, as perhaps will not be looked upon as decent, considering that 'twas a very great obligation that he owed to them for lending him money in his want, and staying many years for it.

At the same time that his creditors came upon him, I was also desired to joyn with them for what he owed me, which was a pretty many pounds, but this I absolutely declined, notwithstanding he left me at liberty (for I informed him what I had been

moved to) to do as I pleased, which he took extreme kindly, and I could wish that Dr. Mead and Mr. Murray had acted with the same moderation, since Mr. Rawlinson was all along contriving and endeavouring to do the best that every one should be paid, as himself told me, and he assured me in particular, that he never designed (nor did I ever think he did) that I should lose any thing by him, and so he said in effect with respect to others.

But notwithstanding the justness of the debts, I am of opinion, that such as were not under an urgent necessity, should have been less violent towards him, especially booksellers, for whom he had done eminent service. For, being a man of a brave, noble spirit, and being a great lover of books, in which I never knew any one whatsoever better skilled, he took all opportunities of being present at, or at least giving commissions at, sales and auctions, and by his high bidding he strangely advanced the prices of books, which he likewise did in booksellers' shops, so that I have heard it said long ago, (and I am of the same mind,) that the booksellers ought to erect a statue to him. And yet so ingratefull were they, that one of them arrested him for an inconsiderable sum, (and yet he was a person that Mr. Rawlinson had particularly obliged,) which was the beginning of his troubles, and occasioned him to keep in, so that he hath hardly been out many years, and during that time he wore his beard for the most part long, and appeared very negligent of himself, which

conduced, in no small measure, to the impairing of his health.

When he was a school-boy at Eaton school, his grandfather, by the mother's side, Richard Tayler, esq. settled upon him an annuity of fourteen pounds per annum for his life, to buy books with, which he not only fully expended, and nobly answered the end of the donor, but indeed laid out his whole fortune this way, so as to acquire a collection of books, both for number and value, hardly to be equalled by any one study in England, which was what really run him aground, and brought him at last into so much trouble. For he was not a lewd, vicious man, but, on the contrary, very virtuous, temperate, and sober, and never married till a little before he died.

Had he lived some years longer, (which he might have done by the course of nature, for he was not, I think, more than 45 or 46 years of age,) 'tis probable he might have extricated himself, and lived comfortably. For an estate (I am told of six hundred pounds per an.) came to him a few months since by the death of his mother, and he had begun to sell his books in order to pay his debts, and printed several catalogues, (six octavo little volumes, the last of which was printed just as he died,) in which are many rare, excellent, and uncommon books, tho' the chief of his collection was not comprehended in these catalogues.

Mr. Rawlinson was a man of very great integrity and honour, and so loyal, that he would have done

any thing for the interest of king James, that now lives in exile beyond sea. He died in communion of the non-juring church of England, being a perfect hater of all new-fangled doctrines. And 'twas the happiness of his father, (to whom he was eldest son,) sir Thomas Rawlinson, kt. who was sheriff and lord mayor of London, to be also very honest and loyal, insomuch that sir Thomas Kensey (who had married the sister of Mr. Rawlinson's grandmother by the mother's side) and Mr. Rawlinson's father, spent, in two years space, ten thousand pounds to keep king James II. on the throne. Mr. Rawlinson had seen his father's expence under his own hand, and it amounted to 4600 libs. Sir Thomas Kensey was sheriff of London in king James the second's time, the year before Mr. Rawlinson's father, and as he was a great friend to the said king, so he was personally acquainted with him, and was a brave, bold man, 'till he broke his health, by breaking his leg, when he languished till the time of his death.

Mr. Rawlinson loving to be very free in his discourse, (for as he was born to the freedom of an English man, so he said he would make use of it,) it proved of no small disservice to him, because he did not observe the wise-man's caution, *There is a time to keep silence, and a time to speak.* Insomuch, that when he was among such as were of different principles from himself, (and could do him much mischief,) he would, without distinguishing the seasons, make use of such girding expressions, as made

the persons touched take all opportunities of shewing their resentment, and giving him trouble, tho' some did it in a sly way. Hence 'twas, that even Dr. Mead, who had otherwise shewed himself a friend to Mr. Rawlinson, discovered a great deal of indifference towards him for a good while before his death, and avoyded his conversation; which is purely owing to the too great freedom of Mr. Rawlinson. For the doctor having been bred a presbyterian, (as his brothers were also, his elder brother Samuel Mead having been a tub-preacher, tho' they are otherwise now,) Mr. Rawlinson, who was the doctor's companion, and used to dine and sup at his house, and to go up and down in the doctor's coach with him, (such an affection did the doctor shew towards him,) took all occasions whatever of twitting him with this, and that too before company, and of adding other occasional reflections, by no means prudent, as made the doctor withdraw his kindness, and to express himself in a different manner from what he had done. This I have heard spoke of by some of Mr. Rawlinson's friends with a sort of concern: and truly 'twas with no small concern that I heard thereof at first, easily perceiving what the consequence would be.

Some gave out, and published it too in printed papers, that Mr. Rawlinson understood the editions and title-pages of books only, without any other skill in them, and thereupon they stiled him TOM FOLIO. But these were only buffoons, and persons of very

shallow learning. 'Tis certain that Mr. Rawlinson understood the editions and titles of books better than any man I ever knew, (for he had a very great memory,) but then besides this, he was a great reader, and had read abundance of the best writers, ancient and modern, throughout, and was intirely master of the learning contained in them. He had digested the classicks so well as to be able readily and upon all occasions (what I have very often admired) to make use of passages from them very pertinently, what I never knew in so great perfection in any other person whatsoever.

On Friday, August 27, 1725, after I had writ down the foregoing particulars, Mr. William Oldisworth told me, that Mr. Rawlinson (what I had not heard of before, nor could I have imagined it,) had put his money into the South Sea stock, and was one of those that lost all by that wicked scheme, in which so many thousands were utterly undone, whilst others were as great gainers. He said this was certainly true, (for I doubted about it,) and was what ruined his fortune, and forced him to run so much in debt, and was the principal occasion of all his miseries^y.

Sept. 10. Mr. Anstis (garter king of arms) being in Oxford, (with Mr. Maittaire,) I spent the evening with them last night, and Mr. Burton, of Corpus Christi college, (who is tutor to a son of Mr. Anstis's,

^y Upon inquiry since, I am apt to think (and indeed am pretty well assured of it) that Mr. Oldisworth's information is wrong. T. H.

just entered gentleman commoner of that college,) and Mr. West, of Balliol college, were with us. Mr. Maittaire then told me, that Mr. Rawlinson made his will in June last; that one Mr. Ford is his executor; that he hath ordered all his books to be sold in order to pay his debts; that he hath left 120 (I had before been told 150) libs. per an. to his wife during life; that he hath left only two legacies, *viz.* 150 libs. to Mr. John Griffin, of Saresden, in Oxfordshire, (the person who married them,) and 100 libs. to Mr. Clavell, (I suppose Walter Clavell, of the Inner Temple, esq.) and that he hath died (the interest and principal being to be reckoned together) ten thousand libs. in debt². Mr. Maittaire said, Mr. Rawlinson was apprehensive and spoke of it (at least) a year before, that he should live but a little while. He said he was perfectly raving, and in a strange delirium for many hours before he died. Neither Mr. Anstis nor Mr. Maittaire seem to have any good opinion of Mr. Rawlinson's widow. Mr. Rawlinson, however, spoke well of her, and I see no reason (as yet at least) to think any thing ill of her. Mr. Rawlinson owed Mr. Anstis something more than 30 libs. Mr. Anstis does not seem to think that he shall ever be paid. What must I then think of mine, which is more than twice 30 libs. tho' I had left part of it to Mr. Rawlinson's liberty, considering what circumstances he was in; and yet, if there be

² Of this it was said he had borrowed three thousand of his brother Richard upon mortgage.

enough, there is no reason but I ought (and Mr. Rawlinson assured me he never designed I should be a looser by him, and he was certainly very honest) to be paid the whole, and some would insist too upon interest, which I never thought of. Mr. Maittaire said, Mr. Rawlinson was grown (and I have reason to think it very true) so very satirical and free with his tongue, that he spoke ill of every body whatsoever, excepting only Dr. Richard Hale, and yet of him too, at last, he began to find fault.

Sept. 12. Last night Mr. Anstis (garter king of arms) called upon me at Edmund hall, with Mr. Mattaire and Mr. West, and we afterwards went out and spent the evening together with Mr. White-side, in Cat-street. Mr. Anstis said, he was of Exeter college, and was entered there almost forty years ago. Mr. Mattaire told us, (and he said he did not care how publick it was made,) that Roger Gale (who indeed is but a poor stingy man) served him a very dirty trick. Mr. Hare it seems had undertaken to publish *The Honour of Richmond*, from a MS. in the Cotton library. But upon his death, Mr. Gale undertook it, and accordingly had it printed very pompously in folio, in the manner Mr. Hare proposed it, and to the whole is prefixed a large preface of about seven or eight sheets of paper, which Mr. Anstis said last night was handsomely done in good Latin, but as for the book itself, he observed that 'twas no great matter, being

what any one else could have done in that manner. Upon this Mr. Mattaire said, that the said preface was writ in English, and that he, (the said Mr. Mattaire,) by the interest of the earl of Pembroke, translated it into Latin for Mr. Gale; that it being desired to be done with speed, he did it in about a fortnight's time, (tho' it was a piece of learning out of his way, his studies not lying in English history and antiquities,) and that Mr. Gale, to whom he carried it, upon delivery, put into his hand a paper, with somewhat in it, that Mr. Mattaire did not look upon 'till he came home, when he found it to be only three guineas, whereas he said 'twas worth ten to write it, and he declared now, that he would not do the same again for twenty guineas. What Mr. Mattaire resents the more is, that Mr. Gale did not so much as give him a book, which indeed is very mean. This Roger Gale (however) hath shewed himself in several respects to be a friend to the writer of these matters, in communicating his Fordun, and several particulars relating to learning, tho' 'tis very well known that he is a very great whig, a man of a very stingy temper, notwithstanding he be very rich, and is in a wealthy post. I before thought that he could have writ Latin himself. I find now he cannot.

Sept. 13. At the same time Mr. Mattaire told us, that Dr. Atterbury, the deprived bishop of Rochester, (who was my very good friend and acquaintance,) was always, both at Christ Church and after-

wards, his bitter enemy, and that 'twas chiefly by his contrivance, that he (Mr. Mattaire) was turned out from being second master of Westminster school, to make way for Mr. now Dr. Robert Friend. His enemies gave out, that Mr. Mattaire was a whig, but were forced to be silent, when he appeared to be, as he is, a non-juror. They would have had Mr. Mattaire to resign, but this he declined, and told them, he would not leave the place unless he were turned out, and if they did turn him out, that he would then publickly declare it to the world, which accordingly he did in the beginning of his *Vitæ Stephanorum*. Upon occasion of which, I cannot but here mention what I spoke of formerly, *viz.* that Dr. Hudson and others would have had me to resign my post of second librarian of the Bodleian library, but this I would not do, (to their great vexation,) upon which they proceeded violently, and I was not only debarred that place, (for I have still the old keys by me,) but deprived of whatever belonged to me there, and all was given to others.

Sept. 18. On Wednesday night, Sept. 8, 1725, between eleven and twelve a clock, the people were greatly alarmed at a fire, which broke out at the south end of London bridge, where the houses being all of wood, burned with uncommon vehemence on both sides, till about fifty or sixty were laid in ashes, eighteen whereof were upon the bridge, and the rest in Tooley-street; and if a stop had not been

put to it by the old stone gate, which stood between the second and third arches, the flame must have unavoidably extended as far as the draw-bridge at least. We^a do not hear of any lives lost, but the damage in merchandizes is very great. Some compute the loss at a hundred thousand pound; but most of the houses and goods being insured, it will fall very heavy upon the insurance. The bridge, we are told, has suffered but little damage; however, it is at present unpassable for carts and coaches, which are obliged to ferry over the river at Westminster.

Colonel Turner, about 18 years ago, having received a hurt on his forehead, a bunch grew thereon, which was supposed to have occasioned the distemper of the falling sickness; he had been for late years importuned to have it opened, but would not consent to it, 'till a few days ago, when an eminent surgeon made an operation with that success, that he found the point of a sword in his skull of an inch long, which he took out, and since that the colonel is very easy, and in a fair way of recovery. Mr. Whiteside tells me, he knows the colonel, and that the hurt happened at the battle of Almanza, when he had a fall from his horse^b.

^a This intelligence is copied from the *Northampton Mercury*, a provincial newspaper of uncommon merit in its day, and apparently a great favourite, particularly with the *honest* party, in the university.

^b From the *Northampton Mercury*, of Sept. 20. "Whereas it was said, that Edmund Turner, esq. late lieutenant colonel of the second troop of horse grenadiers, received his wound by a fall from his horse at the battle of Almanza; we are since informed, that it happened near the end of Pall-Mall, in a rencounter; and that the piece of sword extracted from within his skull,

Sept. 22. The street which goes from Christ Church, by Christ Church almshouse to Littlegate, is commonly called Brewer's-lane, and oftentimes Slaughter-lane. The people commonly say 'twas called Slaughter-lane from the scholars being killed there; but that is a mistake. 'Twas so denominated from slaying the cattle there, as being removed from the body of the university. The true name of this lane or street, when the Dominican and Franciscan frieries flourished, and after, was Friers-street, or Friers-lane, tho' that name be now quite forgot, the Dominican friery being on the south, and the Franciscan on the west, side of it; and indeed both these houses were brave places, and many noble and very excellent personages were buried in the churches of each, and even to this day, in the place where the Dominican church stood, are bones dug up. I heard of some very lately, and of a piece of gold, (I know not what,) but I do not hear that such are so frequently dug up at the place of the Franciscan church. Nor have any reliques been discovered for many years at the place where the Penitentiarian friery (commonly called the friers of penance, of sackcloth, &c.) stood, which was at the west end of Paradise-garden, and 'twas, when dissolved in 1307, united

was one inch and 3-8ths of an inch long." N. B. Shewing this passage yesterday to Mr. Whiteside, who knows the collonel, he told me 'twas false, and that the collonel received his damage at Almanza, and he thinks this passage is inserted, that it might not be believed that the collonel fled at Almanza. T. H.

to the Franciscan friery, in which year all the friers of penance were abolished.

Lond. Sept. 25, 1725. We hear, that the famous ostrich died a few days ago at Sturbridge-fair; and that his body was afterwards dissected at Cambridge by Mr. Warren, the surgeon. He cut above six inches deep in fat. Many stones and nails and half-pence, and some small pieces of silver, all turned black, were taken out of the crop and gizzard. The silver and copper pieces were very visibly wasted, especially about the edges^c.

Oct. 22. This morning called upon me, which he had never done before, Mr. Henry Dodwell, of Magdalen hall, son of the late very learned Mr. Henry Dodwell. He called about Mr. Vansittart's subscribing to Peter Langtoft and John of Glastonbury. He told me, he was almost three years standing. I got him to stay almost a quarter of an hour. I had discoursed him before. I had heard, and so it appeared to me, that he is a changeling. He is, however, good natured, and may, and I hope he will, make a good man; but having not (most certainly, as I take it) a capacity, I cannot see how he can make any thing of the figure in learning that his

^c *Northampton Mercury*, Sept. 27. N. B. This ostrich was in Oxford this last summer, and was there shewed for many days. What killed it was cramming of it too much, particularly with iron, stones, &c. which (notwithstanding what they say) it could not digest. T. H.

father did. But I must suspend my opinion and leave it to after times. I asked him about his father's MSS. He said he had not seen them, nor did I find that he had seen or knew much of his printed books. He mentioned Dr. Heywood and Mr. Parker, the former about his father's copy of Thomas a Kempis, the latter about his father's Dissertation upon Irenæus. He had heard, he said, Dr. Heywood speak of Kempis. I told him I had seen it, and that I had made publick mention of it. He said Mr. Parker had told him the Dissertation upon Irenæus would bear reprinting. I told him I had heard his father's lectures were reprinted. He said he had heard (he knew not from whom) the same. After this I met Mr. Leake and Mr. Parker. The former said he was not at all acquainted with this young man, nay did not know him by sight. Mr. Parker said he knew him, but had not seen him of late; (indeed he hath been in the country, coming up yesterday;) but they both agreed (Mr. Leake only from what he had heard) that he would never make a scholar, whatever he might with respect to being a good man. Mr. Leake observed, that he understood he wanted both parts and application.

Nov. 1. On Friday last (Oct. 29) were planted four yew trees upon the top of Heddington hill, round the elm tree which is commonly called Jo. Pullen's tree^d. They are given by Mr. Tilman Bobart, brother of the late Mr. Jacob Bobart.

^d This tree, mutilated though it be, is still (1856) standing, and may in every

Nov. 15. About Thursday last Dr. Francis Gastrell canon of Christ Church, of the seventh stall, and bishop of Chester was seized very violently with the gout in his head. He was told that if he would take a bottle of Port wine it would drive it back, but this he absolutely declined, saying he had much rather die than drink a whole bottle of that wine. Accordingly he died some time last night at his lodgings in Christ Church, and the bells went for him this morning, being much lamented. Indeed he was the very best of all the bishops, excepting Dr. Hooper bishop of Bath and Wells, and had many excellent qualities, among some bad ones. I am told he died in the sixty third or grand climacterical year of his age. He took the degree of M.A. April the 20th, 1687, that of B.D. June 23, 1694, and that of D.D. July 13, 1700. On Jan. 5, 1702, he was instituted canon of Christ Church, and on April 4, 1714, he was consecrated bishop of

sense be deemed university property. First, from the associations belonging to it, and the numerous visitants of early days, as well as of modern times, who have made it their almost daily boundary of exercise: next, because the late Mr. Whorwood of Headington House gave it, although informally, to the university authorities, which to the credit of the present owner of the property, Mr. Davenport, was no sooner made known to him, than he declared nothing should induce him to destroy it, (it had been doomed to the axe,) and there it remains still, an illustration to these Remains. The property at Headington, as did that at Holton Park, belonged for a long period to the old family of the Whorwoods, one of the most ancient and respectable in the county of Oxford, and was severed from its original lords, owing to a series of improvident proprietors. Not so however the last owner, the Rev. Thomas Henry Whorwood, fellow of Magdalen college, who disposed of the remnant of this fine estate from a nice sense of honour, and from a desire to get rid altogether of incumbrances laid on the estate by those who had gone before him, and which, at the moment, he saw no other means of surmounting, but by a sacrifice painful to himself, and regretted by all his friends; by none more than the writer of this note.

Chester. He hath written and published several books, and was looked upon as a man of a good rational head, and in several things he shewed himself honest, notwithstanding he was a complier.

Nov. 20. Yesterday at four o'clock in the afternoon was buried in Christ Church cathedral Dr. Gastrell bishop of Chester, when Mr. George Wigan spoke the speech.

Nov. 22. Tho' Mr. Willis of Whaddon be justly blamed for some indiscreet things he hath published full of gross blunders and mistakes, yet he hath done many things that deserve commendation, and particularly what he is endeavouring now to have done, *viz.* the erecting a church or chapell at Fenny Stratford, in reference to which I had a letter from him yesterday, dated at Whaddon hall the 19th instant, which he tells me came to give thanks for my generous gift to their chapell, that they doubt not of my good offices in the university, and hope I spoke to Mr. Whiteside, to whom, he saith, he hath wrote two letters without answers, and so desires me to jogg his memory, and begg him to favour him with a line. He hopes he will follow my example, for they are, as he says, a true object of charity. This week, he says, they shall get up a bell in the tower; and a clock they hope for by Christmas: if he is pretty well, he says, he shall go in about a fortnight to London to put his eldest son to Westminster school.

Nov. 23. The answer I writ to Mr. Willis was as follows,

Honoured Sir,

What you are doing for the town of Fenny Stratford (and indeed for the church of England) is very generous, and can never be sufficiently commended. What Mr. Whiteside and others do in it, I know not, farther than that I have several times heard them speak very honourably of it. Some ages ago affairs of this nature did not require such earnest petitions. They were then as willing, as they are backward now, to promote such good, Christian, charitable offices. I wish you would not mention my little mite. As small as it was, I hope a blessing will attend it. I am glad you are going to put your eldest son to Westminster school, under so truly excellent a master as Dr. Freind, for whom I have always had a very great honour, though I am an utter stranger to him. I wish your son all possible success, that he may prove a good scholar, and (which is far above all learning) a good honest man.

I am, dear honoured sir,

your most humble servant,

THO. HEARNE.

Edm. Hall, Oxford,

Nov. 21, 1725.

Nov. 27. Tho' what Mr. Willis is doing for Fenny Stratford towards the building of the chapell, whereof he hath himself given an hundred pounds, (as he laid out some years ago five hundred pounds at least upon Bletchley church, in procuring a good ring of bells and repairing and beautifying the chancell,) be very generous, laudable, and charitable, yet Mr.

West tells me that he is maligned and ridiculed for it, and not thanked, and even Mr. West himself seems mightily to blame him for it, saying that his children (which are eight in number, four boys and four girls, the two eldest of which girls, now about seventeen years of age, are twins) will be bound to curse him for giving away that hundred pounds out of their fortunes, his estate being not, as Mr. Willis says, hardly a thousand pounds per annum. But let them say what they will, 'tis a commendable undertaking, and I cannot think Mr. Willis or his children will be ever a whit the poorer: on the contrary, I hope God Almighty will bless them on this account.

Dec. 6. Somner's Saxon Dictionary is now reckoned cheap at three guineas, or three pounds three shillings, which is the price Fletcher Gyles puts it at in his sale, that he is now carrying on at London. I bought one some time since for forty five shillings. I remember one sold for a crown.

Dec. 8. There is printed and published at London an 8vo. pamphlet every month called *Memoirs of Literature*, the author whereof, I am told by Mr. John Innys of London, bookseller, who with his elder brother Mr. William Innys prints it, is Mr. la Roch. Mr. John Innys informs me by letter of the 1st instant that that for November was then published, and that in it is an account of *Peter Lang-*

toft's Chronicle, that I put out, and that they have desired Mr. la Roch always to give an account of what books I shall favour the world with.

Dec. 9. "London, Nov. 30 (*Tuesd.*) 1725. This day Mr. Curl, the bookseller, was found guilty in the King's bench court, of two indictments, for printing obscene pamphlets." (*Northampton Mercury* for Monday, Dec. 6th, 1725).

NB. This is that villain Curl, that was so severely whipt some years since, for his rogueries, in Westminster school, by the school boys of that place.

Dec. 29. I am told Fletcher Gyles asks 3*l.* 10*s.* for the Dauphin *Cicero de Orat.* I know not what should make the Dauphin books so dear, there being nothing hardly of learning in any of them, but Pliny's Nat. History, which indeed was done for glory, and much pains and learning (tho' the old ed. exceeds it in some respects) are shewed in it, and it made the editor Harduin distracted.

Jan. 12. The famous Mr. Thomas Creech took the degree of M.A. as a member of Wadham College, June 13, 1683, after which he became fellow of All Souls' College, as a member of which he proceeded to B.D. March 18th, 1696, and after that hanged himself at Mr. Ives the apothecary's, where he lodged. He was found dead in a garret there on July 19th, 1700, (the day Dr. White Kennett went out Dr. of

Div.) but he had hung some days, as was guessed, for the body then stunk. He is said to have been melancholy for some time before, occasioned (as 'tis discoursed) upon account of a mistress. He was certainly a most ingenious man, as appears from his incomparable English translation of Lucretius, and from many other pieces. And when he was of Wadham college (where he was chum with Mr., afterwards Dr. Humphrey Hody) he was observed to be a most severe student, as he was afterwards for some time at All Souls, tho' he grew lazy at last. He had promised an edition of Justin Martyr's works, in order to which many sheets (above fifty) of notes were found among his papers after his death, which Dr. Grabe borrowed, and I have heard him say they were excellent, tho' some things were amiss in them. This Mr. Creech was a very proud, morose, sour man, and no good company.

Feb. 15. My late friend John Bridges esqr.'s books being now selling by auction in London, (they began to be sold on Monday the 7th inst.,) I hear they go very high, being fair books, in good condition, and most of them finely bound. This afternoon I was told of a gentleman of All Souls' College, I suppose Dr. Clarke, that gave a commission of 8*s.* for an Homer in 2 vols., a small 8vo. if not 12mo. But it went for six guineas. People are in love with good binding more than good reading.

Feb. 23. Mr. Upton, a schoolmaster in the West

of England, in which country he was born, was of Eaton School, and afterwards fellow of King's college in Cambridge. His father was gardiner to old sir Philip Sydenham, father to the present sir Philip Sydenham. I am told his father designed him to be an hostler, or for some mean imployment, and was going towards London with that intent, when sir Philip was carrying his son to Eaton. Sir Philip understanding his mind, told him he should have some better business, viz. that he should be servant to his son at Eaton school, which accordingly he was, and so became a scholar in the school himself, though many years older than sir Philip's son, (I have heard it said he was 25 when he came to Eaton, which I suppose is a mistake, it may be he was so old when he went from it to King's,) and grew a good grammatical scholar, and young Mr. Sydenham proved his true and great friend. At length he became one of the masters at Eaton, and marrying, was afterwards, as now, an eminent schoolmaster in the west, and was preferred to a living by his patron sir Philip Sydenham, to whom Mr. Upton had dedicated *Dionysius Halicarnass. de Structura Orationis*. Mr. Upton, who is a very good scholar, hath also published *Ascham's Schoolmaster*, with notes, but he hath altered the language. He is upon an edition of *Hephæstion*, which Mr. Steers of Christ Church (who was his scholar) told me last night is to be a thin folio at 20s. per book, and that Mr. Upton shewed him a printed specimen of it this last summer. Mr. Mattaire hath likewise a design to print

Hephæstion. It should be a small book, being but little itself.

April 7. I was told last night by Mr. Whiteside, and I suppose 'tis what others think and say also, that sir Isaac Newton took his famous book called *Principia Mathematica*, another edition whereof is just come out, from hints given him by the late Dr. Hook (many of whose papers cannot now be found) as well as from others that he received from sir Christopher Wren, both of which were equally as great men as sir Isaac, who, by the way, understands not one bit of classical learning, nor can he, as I hear, write Latin, but is beholden to others to do that for him, although his books be only mathematical Latin.

June 4. On Thursday last, in the afternoon, called upon me, father Cuthbert Parkinson, who came from East Hendred in Berks on purpose to see me. His nephew Mr. Fetherstone came along with him, and yesterday I spent the greatest part of the day with them. Mr. Parkinson told me, that he himself is the author of *Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica, or, a Collection of the Antiquities of the English Franciscans, or Friars Minors, commonly called Gray Friars, in two parts. With an Appendix concerning the English Nuns of the order of Saint Clare.* Lond. 1726. 4to. He compiled this work, as he told me, by the help of books in the study of

my late excellent friend Charles Eyston of East Hendred esq. Mr. Parkinson, (who is a Franciscan himself) is now in the 59th year of his age, as he told me himself. He is a very worthy learned man, and of an excellent good natured temper. The said book is what my letter^e of May 22 relates to; which letter they are urgent with me to give leave to be printed, to be prefixed to some of the copies. Accordingly I gave them liberty to do with it as they please.

June 13. There are such differences now in the university of Oxford, (hardly one college but where all the members are busied in law businesses and quarrels, not at all relating to the promoting of

^e To Mr. Parkinson, at Mr. Eyston's at East Hendred,
near Wantage in Berks.

SIR,

I thank you very kindly for your valuable present of the Antiquities of the English Franciscans. The excellent author (to whom my very humble service) hath taken a great deal of pains, and shewed much skill in compiling this work, which I peruse and read with much delight. I cannot think, that any one can be against it, that hath any regard for true devotion. 'Tis from such books, that we learn the piety, sanctity, and generosity of our ancestors. And 'tis therefore a very useful piece of service to collect any thing upon such subjects. When I had the happiness of seeing you last here, I mentioned to you a MS. of John of Glastonbury, that belonged formerly to sir Richard Tycheburn. I know not whether you have thought of it since. This author I am now printing, and the work is pretty near being finished. I was very sorry to hear some time since of the death of Mr. Robt. Eyston. I am, with my respects to my friend, Sir,

your obl. and most

faithfull humble servt.

Edm. Hall, Oxford,
May 22, 1726.

THO. HEARNE.

learning,) that good letters miserably decay every day, insomuch that this last ordination, on Trinity Sunday, at Oxford, there were no fewer (as I am informed) than fifteen denied orders for insufficiency, which is the more to be noted, because our bishops, and those employed by them, are themselves generally illiterate men.

June 22. On Friday June 10, about 11 o'clock, as the Rev. Mr. Anthony Alsop, prebendary of Winchester, and rector of Brightwell, near Wallingford, in Berks, was walking by a small brook called the Lock Bourne near the college of Winchester, the ground gave way under his feet, which threw him into the brook, where he was found dead the next morning. The rectory of Brightwell being in the gift of the bishop of Winchester, his lordship has been pleased to give it to the Rev. Mr. Morgan, one of his lordship's chaplains; a living worth about 500 libs per annum. As for Mr. Anthony Alsop, he was one of the oldest, and one of the most ingenious acquaintance I had. He was a man of a most ready wit, of excellent learning, a fine preacher, and of rare good nature. He was looked upon to be the best writer of lyrick verses in the world. He was a Derbyshire man, was bred up at Westminster school, and from thence elected student of Christ Church. He took the degree of master of arts March 23, 1696, and that of bach. of div. Dec. 12, 1706. Many years agoe he published, from the

Theater Press, in Greek and Latin, Æsop's Fables in 8vo., which is an excellent edition. He was a neat writer of Epitaphs, and did many things that way and in poetry, most of which are unknown. He was about 55 years of age when his unfortunate death happened, which was occasioned by the workmen's having loosened the ground, in order to new pitch it, what Mr. Alsop did not know of. He was going that by-way to his lodging, having parted (I am told) with a friend at the college great gate, which being not readily opened, Mr. Alsop said, he would not stay, but go the by-way, which he unhappily did. His death is much lamented^f.

July 8. St. Grymbald's obit. The said St. Grym-

^f In a former volume (for 1717) Hearne gives the following account of the action against Alsop which is mentioned in Bp. Atterbury's letters, which compelled him for a time to leave England.

" Mr. Alsop, rector of Brightwell in Berks, being married to the widow of Dr. Bernard late rector of that place, one Mrs. Astrey commences a suit against him, as having made a contract of marriage with her. The matter hath been tryed at London, and given against Mr. Alsop, who is to allow her two thousand pounds damage, and to pay all charges. The said Mrs. Astrey is daughter in law to Dr. Smith, late principal of Hart hall. Some merry letters of Mr. Alsop's were produced. She is a very light body, as some say, and the witnesses were suborned, and 'tis look'd upon by honest men as a party business, carried on chiefly by one Dr. Lasher a notorious Whigg, who is uncle to the girl. Which Dr. Lasher hath been also a very loose man. Yet it must not be denyed but that Mr. Alsop is to be blamed for having had, even in an innocent way, any thing to do with her." (July 18, 1717.)

Dr. Pearson, Princ. of Edm. hall, told me last night that the original of the proceedings against Mr. Alsop was purely malice, and that no wise man believed any thing of a real serious contract of marriage, but the contrary. (July 19.)

The jury against Mr. Alsop were most of them, I hear, Presbyterians. The judge was Ld. ch. Justice Parker, a notorious Whigg. (July 20.)

bald is the same that was monk and prior of the famous monastery of St. Bertin in Flanders, and being sent for over by K. Ælfred, assisted that great king in the restoring of learning at Oxford, being one of the first professors in that place, and 'twas at Oxford that he built the famous church of St. Peter's in the East, under which, at the East end, he made a vault, with a design to have been buried in it himself, but, upon account of the great disturbance between the old scholars and the new, he retired to Winchester, and died there on July 8, A^o. 904, and was buried in the abbey there, (built by K. Ælfred,) of which he was abbat, according to William of Malmsbury, as I have cited him in sir John Spelman's Life of K. Ælfred.

July 10. On Wednesday morning last (July 6th^h) died at London Mr. Humphrey Wanley of a dropsy. He was born at Coventry on March 21, 1671, being the son of the Rev. Mr. Nath. Wanley, that writ the *History of Man*, and some other books. He was put an apprentice at Coventry, I think first to a limner, and afterwards to some other trade, as I have heard, but the late bishop of Worcester, Dr. William Lloyd, at that time bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, understanding that he had some skill in MSS., and that he writ an excellent hand, as he came once thro' Coventry, he had a mind to try him. And find-

^h The newspapers say July 5th being Tuesday, but Mr. Murray's letter to me said July 6th.

ing what was reported to be true, he took care to take him from his trade, and to send him to Oxford to his friend Dr. John Mill, principal of Edmund hall, thinking that the Dr. by his care might make him a useful serviceable man in matters relating to learning. He was entered batler of that hall, but becoming soon acquainted with that busy man Dr. Charlett, master of University college, Dr. Mill could not have his design, which was to have well grounded him in Greek and Latin, (what Wanley wanted much,) and in some academical learning. But Charlett wheedling him, and Wanley being naturally of an unsettled temper, presently left Edmund hall, having been but at one lecture with his tutor, and that was in logic, which he swore he could not comprehend, saying, "By G— Mr. Milles, (for he was then vice-principal under Dr. Mill,) I do not, nor cannot understand it," and so came no more, and entered himself of University college under Dr. Charlett, in whose lodgings he lay. Being now at Dr. Charlett's command, he was employed in writing trivial things, and in talking big, (for Wanley was very impudent with Charlett,) so that he got no true learning. After a little time he was made an assistant keeper of the Bodleian Library, where he did a vast deal of mischief, which I had much ado to rectify after Dr. Hudson became librarian, and I was employed for that purpose. After a while he left Oxford, went to London, and became secretary to the religious societies, and at length librarian to secretary Harley,

he that was afterwards earl of Oxford, which post he held even under the present earl of Oxford, son to the other, to his dying day. He was a man of good parts, and might have been considerable, had he stuck to any one thing, but then he very much wanted steadiness and judgment. He was employed by Dr. Hickee to draw up the catalogue of Saxon and other Northern MSS. in the said Dr.'s Thesaurus, which Wanley accordingly did, and dedicated it to secretary Harley, but his Remarks were writ in English, and translated into Latin by the care, as I remember, of Mr. Thwaites, who got it done for Wanley, tho' perhaps some things were done in Latin by Wanley himself, who, however, was very meanly skill'd in that business, as may appear from his preface to the Oxford Catalogue of MSS. relating to the Indexes of that work, which Wanley did; tho' the Index to the Cat. of Bodleian MSS. is built upon an index, now in MS. far better done by Mr. Emanuel Pritchard, janitor of the Bodleian Library. Mr. Wanley, besides what hath been mentioned, published one book, a translation, for the use of the religious societies. He was a very great sot, and by that means broke to pieces his otherwise very strong constitution. He married a widow woman in London (that had several children) who died a few years since suddenly, but Wanley had no child by her. He had begun a catalogue of the earl of Oxford's MSS. but he took such an injudicious method, that, had he lived many years longer, it would never have

been finished. He had completed six, if not seven vols. in folio, taking in whole passages out of the respective pieces, on purpose to swell the work, for which he was often in my hearing much blamed, and an epitome of what he had done was intended, and another method design'd for what remain'd. He married another wife (a very young creature) just a fortnight before he died, and by that means she had what he had, which was considerable. He is buried in Marybone church.

July 23. Yesterday, as I was walking to Godstowe, near St. John's college I met with Mr. Anderson, a Scottish man, whose brother is professor of divinity at Aberdeen. He is related, he told me, to Mr. James Anderson, the Scottish historian and antiquary. I have seen this gent. several times some years ago. Saith he, "Mr. James Anderson often asks after you, and what you are doing. Be sure," saith he, "when you go to Oxford, always inquire how Tom Hearne does, and what he is upon." This gent. told me, that the said Mr. James Anderson is upon publishing a collection of all things pro and con relating to Mary queen of Scots, and that his other great work, being a sort of *Formulare Scoticanum*, as yet in MS., is prodigious.

Just as I was parting from this Mr. Anderson, he whispers me in the ear, in the hearing however of another Scottish gentleman that was with him, "You are the only honest man," saith he, "in Oxford. You

want a larger gullet to swallow damned cramp oaths."

July 27. This is the day kept in honour of the Seven Sleepers, so called, because in the reign of Theodosius the second, about the year 449, when the resurrection (as we have it from Greg. Turon.) came to be doubted by many, seven persons, who had been buried alive in a cave at Ephesus by Decius the emperor, in the time of his persecution against the Christians, and had slept for about 200 years, awoke and testified the truth of this doctrine, to the great amazement of all. But Baronius does not seem to approve of this account, but to lean rather to those who will have them so called, from their being shut in a cave by Decius, where they died or slept (for the death of the martyrs is called sleep), and near 200 years after were found, their bodies incorrupt and fresh as if alive, when in the time of Theodosius II. the cave was opened.

Aug. 4. These verses following were communicated to me by Edward Prideaux Gwyn, esq.

Upon sir James Baker's death.

Here lies a knight who now is dead,
But when alive wore ribband red ;
In grief for which his brethren two
Have turn'd their red ones into blue.

*Upon sir Robert Walpole's being made knight
of the Garter.*

Sir Robert, his credit and int'rest to shew,
Has drop't his red ribband, and took up a blue.
To two strings already the knight is preferr'd ;
Odd numbers are lucky—we pray for a third.

Aug. 6. Yesterday my friend the hon. B. Leonard Calvert, esq. left Oxford for Ditchley to see his uncle and aunt, the earl of Litchfield and his countess. Mr. Calvert gave me a medal of the famous Magliabechi, which is an extraordinary curiosity. This Magliabechi was a very great man, and was librarian to the great duke of Florence. He was never (as I have been told) above ten miles out of Florence in his life, and then he walked. He lived upon hard eggs, and wore no shirt. He used to lie in the library at last, and he dined at the duke's table. His memory was so prodigious, that he could, (when at any time consulted) immediately tell what authors had writ upon any subject. He did not understand Greek, and I am told could not write Latin. He was, notwithstanding his severe way of living, a man of great humanity and complaisance, and particularly civil to strangers.

Aug. 15. Last night came to Oxford from Warwickshire, where he hath been to view his estate, my friend Dr. Richard Rawlinson, and I was with him at the Miter several hours. He hath been travelling

several years. He was four years together at Rome. He was present at the queen's delivery of her first child the prince of Wales, and was then very near the queen. This prince is an extraordinary fine child. The duke of York is too young to judge of him yet. The king is a man that is by no means a bigot to the church of Rome. He is a man of an excellent understanding. Yet he is unfortunate in making Scotch and Irish his confidants, and those too of the meanest sort. Which thing is of very great disservice. The queen is a zealous Roman Catholic, but hath, as well as the king, a prodigious affection for the English.

Aug. 23. Yesterday morning came to Oxford, with Mr. John Murray, Mr. Thomas Granger of London. The said Mr. Granger is a curious good-humoured gentleman, and hath an excellent collection of books in English history and antiquities, as well as a fine collection of coins and medals. Mr. John Sturt of London is also now in Oxford with Mr. Bateman and Mr. Granger. This Mr. Sturt hath been one of the most eminent, indeed the eminentest engraver for writing of this last age. He is a man now (as he saith) of sixty-eight years of age. His own writing is also as good as his engraving. The things he hath done are prodigious. Mr. Murray told me formerly that he (Mr. M.) began to collect books at eleven, now he says at thirteen, years of age. I thought Mr. Murray had kept all his curiosities toge-

ther, ever since he began collecting, excepting duplicates; but he tells me now, that besides duplicates, he hath parted, upon occasion, with a vast number of things, and I find he lets any one that wants have what books he hath, and 'tis this way that he gets his support. Mr. Christopher Bateman is a Westmorland man by birth. Mr. Thomas Granger was born at Brayles in Warwickshire. Mr. Murray told me, that formerly he gave 10*s.* for Barnabee's *Journal*, which was afterwards (a few years since) reprinted, and sold for very little.

Aug. 28. At Campden in Gloucestershire lives one Mr. Ballard a taylor, who hath a daughter, a very pretty girl, of about fourteen years of age, that hath an extraordinary genius for coins, and hath made an odd collection of them. Mr. Granger (who came from thence last night in his return to London) saw her, and speaks much of her, which I took the more notice of, because he is himself a good judge of coins, and hath an admirable collection of them, especially of English ones. But, it seems, this young girl is chiefly delighted with those that are Roman.

Sept. 8. When Mr. Murray and Mr. Bateman were lately in Oxford, Mr. Murray put into my hands, for a few days, a paper MS. in fol. with the arms of England and France on both sides of the binding, being Norden's *Description of Cornwall*. He desired me to look it over, and to give my opinion of

it, it being, he said, Christopher Bateman's, who, he said, gave 20 libs for it, and he added that Kit, being in but bad circumstances, would print it, to raise some money, and had been at the charges of engraving the draughts in it, of which proofs lay in the book, tho' I found the engravings wrong in many particulars. But the maps were wanting in the MS, I mean the county maps. I do not know but this is the MS. that belonged to St. James's library. Yet there being several faults in the writing, I cannot tell, whether it be the original. Roger Gale, esq. hath a MS. of this work, but Mr. Murray said, 'tis only a copy of this MS. of Mr. Bateman's. He confessed, however, that Mr. Gale hath the maps, but added that he would lend them Kit Bateman to be published.

Copy of my letter to Mr. Murray, when I returned the MS. to Norden.

SIR,

Mr. Norden's character is well known from what is already printed of his *Speculum Britannicæ*. Yet I think nothing of his that I have seen equals his Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall, that you lodg'd with me for a few days. But the mapps being wanting in the MS. I cannot judge of the whole. He took a right method to trace the originall of places, by making himself acquainted, in some degree, with the Saxon tongue. Nor did he neglect even the Brittish language. Even Geffry of Monmouth was, in many respects, a favourite author with him. And that justly, since 'tis certain, that Geffry is in many things an author of credit. The most

early accounts in other countries, as well as our own, were brought down by tradition. And therefore tis rather a wonder, that there are no more inconsistencies in Geffry. Mr. Norden being sensible of this, hath modestly apologized for him. And so, without doubt, had he seen it, he would have done for the British Chronicle in Jesus College Library, which contains more historical facts than are in Geffry, and ought to be printed by such as are versed in the British language. There are many other pieces as yet unpublished of Norden. I hope these may be retrieved also, and I think his *Preparative* to the whole should be reprinted, as it was first published at London in 1596 in 31 pages in 8vo. But this little thing I never yet saw, only I have some MSS. extracts from it, that were given me by a friend. But I leave this, and other matters of this kind, to more proper judges than, Sir,

your most obliged

humble servant

Edmund Hall, Oxford,
Sept. 6, 1726.

THO. HEARNE.

Sept. 9. Yesterday Mr. Layng of Balliol college gave me a fine copy of Coryat's *Crudities*, which is a most rare book. As there are abundance of very weak, idle things in that book, so there are withal very many observations that are very good and usefull, as was long since noted by Purchas and some others. The author kept a diary, in which he entered whatever notes he thought memorable, for many years, but what became of it after his death is uncertain, tho' 'tis probable, that his mother Gertrude, who lived divers years after his death, and

died at an extreme old age, destroyed it. One would wish to have seen that Diary, in which, without doubt, were many remarks of English affairs, particularly before he travelled beyond sea, which was not till he was turned of thirty.

Sept. 14. (From the Reading Post, Sept. 12, 1726.) “Lisbon, Aug. 31, 1726. N. S. One Welton, a non-juring English clergyman, who some time ago arrived here from Philadelphia, died lately of a dropsy. During his illness he refused the assistance of the English minister here, alledging he was not of his communion, though as for himself he declared he was of the church of England as reformed by archbishop Cranmer. After his death, among his things were found an episcopal seal, which he had made use of in Pensylvania, whereas he assumed and exercised privily and by stealth the character and functions of a bishop. Information of such his practices having been transmitted from Pensylvania last year to the Lords Justices of Great Britain, they ordered a writ of privy seal to be sent to him, commanding him to return home; which writ being served upon him in January last at Philadelphia, he chose rather than pay obedience to it, to retire hither.”

N. B. This is the famous Dr. Welton minister of White-chappel, who suffered much for his honesty, and was, it seems, a bishop, and is now above the malice of all his enemies.

Sept. 28. Mr. Roger Bouchier, fellow of Worcester college, is a man of great reading in various sorts of learning. He hath been always of that place, having been entered there when it was a hall, at his first coming to Oxford. He is not in orders. Mr. Colley of Christ Church says he is the greatest man in England for divinity. This Mr. Colley is an apocalyptical man, being much given to books upon the Revelation, reading, besides Mede, other things that he meets with upon that subject, and he is particularly strangely taken with a great folio upon the Revelation, written by Mr. Daubuz (that same that wrote a Latin 8vo. book upon the passage in Josephus relating to our Saviour) and published since his death, which Mr. Colley saith is the most learned book by much that ever he read. I have not seen this book of Daubuz's, but Mr. Colley having recommended it to Bouchier, the said Bouchier also now mightily commends it. By this you may guess, that these two gentlemen are fanciful, as they are also esteemed to be^g.

Oct. 5. The following paper was communicated to me yesterday by Mr. Isham, fellow of Lincoln college, *viz.*

In the register of St. Martin's parish, Leicester, Feb. 5, 18 Eliz. :—" Tho. Tilsly and Ursula Russet

^g Roger Bouchier, son of Thomas B. a poor person of the city of Oxford, was matriculated as servitor of Gloucester hall, July 14, 1695, being then fourteen. *Reg. Matric. AZ.*

were married, and because he was and is naturally deaf and dumb, could not for his part observe the order of the form of marriage, after the approbation had from Thomas the bishop of Lincoln, John Chippendale, LL.D. and commissary, and Mr. Rich. Davys, mayor of Leicester, and others of his brethren with the rest of the parish; the sayd Thomas for expressing of his mind instead of words, of his own accord used these signs; first he embrac'd her with his arms, took her by the hand and put a ring on her finger, and laid his hand upon his heart, and held up his hands towards heaven, and to shew his continuance to dwell with her to his lives end, he did it by closing his eyes with his hands and digging the earth with his feet, and pulling as tho' he would ring a bell, with other signs approv'd."—*Concordat cum originali.*

Oct. 6. Lond. Sept. 29. Thursd. the rev. Mr. Francis Wise was lately presented to the vicarage of Harlow in the county of Essex. (This from the Reading Post for Oct. 3. N.B. This Wise hath a donative besides, and is fellow of Trinity coll. Oxon. Custos archivorum of the university, and the intruding second librarian of the Bodleian library, which is really my place.)

Oct. 12. In August last past a person unknown came to Cutt-Hedge-Inn in the liberty of Longparish near Andover, Hampshire, very well drest,

and mounted on a steed worth 20 guineas, and having two small twigs in his hand, he came in and desired the landlord (Mr. Robert Webb) to give him correction, which the landlord at first seemed unwilling to comply with, but at the gentleman's further intreaty, he called in a lusty porter, which was at the house, and the gentleman (having himself un-trust his breeches) caused the porter to take him at his back, and the landlord with the twigs aforesaid paid him on the bare buttocks until the blood ran: for which the gentleman was very thankful; which, the better to express, he treated the landlord and porter, and so went off unknown.

Oct. 19. Wedn. 14^o Kal. Nov. Oxonii in Anglia Sanctæ Fredesuindæ virginis. Mart. Rom. St. Frideswide flourished about the year 740. She was the ornament and patroness of the most illustrious city and university of Oxford. Her father's name Didan, a person of noble quality, and her mother's Safrida. From her infancy she had an aversion from all delicacies. She usually lay upon the hard pavement. A great part of the night she spent upon her knees, or prostrate upon the ground. Her ordinary diet was barley-bread with a few herbes and roots, and her drink only water. By her example twelve other virgins forsook the world. She dedicated her-

^b In the collection of letters attributed, although falsely, to lord Lyttelton, the following singular narrative is recorded. It forms a fitting companion to Hearne's Cutt-Hedge-Inn story, from which it may probably have taken rise. —See Appendix, No. XVI.

self wholly to religion by her parents' leave. By the munificence of the king she built a monastery, into which she entred with her companions, and passed the greatest part of her time in prayer and fasting. Alard or Algar, a young prince, being smitten with her beauty, she leaves the monastery, and flies to Oxford, whither Algar pursued her, but was struck blind as he entered the city, but restored to sight by her means, at his repentance. Princes were afterwards scrupulous about entering the city at that gate. Out of thankfulness she built another monastery, in which she spent the remainder of her life in purity and divine contemplation. This was at Oxford, and there she was buried, and after her death her immaculate body reposing there, became the principal ornament of the city. There is a shrine, called St. Frideswide's shrine, now at Christ Church.

Plate in the treasury of the Monastery of Faversham.

(From a MS. in the hands of Mr. West.)

1. One piece of the holy crosse closed in gold, and set with stones.
2. A crucifix silver and gilt weight 50 ¾ .
3. A mitre with pearl.
4. A staffe with a crosse. The staffe silver parcel gilt. The crosse silver gilt and enamel'd.
5. A pontifical ring of gold with 4 other gold rings, ¾ iii et dimid.
6. II ouches of silver set with pearl.
7. IX chalices with their patents of silver gilt, pond. 150 ¾ .
8. II censers of silver and gilt, pond. 140 ¾ .

9. A navet of silver, pond. $\text{₃ } 16$.
10. A bell of silver. II paxes of silver parcel gilt, $\text{₃ } x$.
and IV crewets of silver, pond. $26 \text{ } \text{₃}$.

Plate in the Abbots chamber.

1. A standing peice all gilt with a cover, pond. $\text{₃ } xxx$.
2. A flat peice of silver with a cover, pond. $\text{₃ } xii$.
3. A salt of silver with a cover, $\text{₃ } 16$.
4. II gilt spoons, pond. $\text{₃ } i$.
5. VI spoons of silver with knobs like strawberries,
pond. $\text{₃ } vi$.
6. V masors with covers, pond. $\text{₃ } xiiii$.

Plate in the fraterly.

1. VII masors with III covers, pond. $\text{₃ } lxxxii$.
2. VI silver spoons, pond. $\text{₃ } iiiii$.

Plate in the portery.

1. A masor, pond. $\text{₃ } ii$.
 2. A salt of silver with a cover, pond. $\text{₃ } vi$.
- Summe total of the silver plate was $\text{₃ } 454\frac{1}{2}$.
Of gold in rings, $\text{₃ } iii$.

Besides the piece of the Holy Crosse, the Crucefix, mitre,
staff and 2 ouches of silver set with pearl.

The price of the Horses in the Stables.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
In y ^e first stable VI horses, price	6.	0.	0.
In y ^e 2d stable V horses, price	3.	6.	8.
In y ^e 3d stable V horses, price	1.	13.	4.
In y ^e 4th stable IV horses, price	1.	0.	0.
Item 2 mares	1.	6.	8.
2 mares	1.	0.	0.
Horses and mares 24	14.	6.	8.

Oct. 20. This being the coronation-day of George duke of Brunswick, commonly called king George, there was mighty jambling of bells very early in the morning at several places in Oxford.

To James West esq., at N^o. 7 in Figtree court, in the Inner Temple, London.

DEAR SIR,

I hope after you went from Oxford^k on Thursday last, you, and the young gentleman that accompanied you, met with a pleasant entertainment at Tetsworth, and that the next day, after you had parted with that young gentleman, you got safe to London. I fear 'twill be long before I shall have the happiness of seeing you again. I have paid the four shillings you left with me for Jerry at Godstow, and the same day (as I often do) I drank (as I most heartily wish and desire) your health at that place.

The little book you gave me of the third order of St. Francis, called the order of Poenance, is a curiosity. But then 'tis nothing near so rare as the little book of three sheets of paper, *De Scriptorum Britannicorum paucitate*, written by Nic. Carr, which you shew'd me at Godstowe, and which I looked over with much pleasure. This Carr was an elegant writer, and 'tis a curious subject that this little book treats of. But I was disappointed in reading it; for I expected, that he would have spoken of the havock made of our writers at the dissolution: but this, as I remember, he does not so much as touch upon. At that time perished also a great many *Tabulæ*, in which were recorded the foundations and transactions in several

^k *Oct. 21.* Yesterday I delivered back into Mr. West's own hands, his MS. Brute of England, after which Mr. West went for London in the afternoon, lying last night at Tetsworth.

religious houses. They used to be hung up either in their refectories, or some other publick places, where they might be seen and read by those of the respective societies, as well as by strangers. Of this kind were the *tabulæ* of St. Frideswide, formerly much read by the scholars and townsmen of Oxford, of which place she was the ornament and patroness.

When you see Mr. Granger and Mr. Murray, pray give them my humble service, and be pleased to accept the same yourself from, Dear Sir,

your most obliged

and most humble servant

Edm. Hall, Oxford,
Oct. 23, 1726.

THO. HEARNE.

Oct. 29. On Thursday night last Mr. Graves of Mickleton in Gloucestershire, who is now in Oxford, shewed me a copper coin of Theodora, the second wife of Constantius Chlorus. It is small. He said he was told it was found near Campden in Gloucestershire. It is a great rarity; all her coins are scarce. On one side is FL· MAX THEODORA AVG *Theodoræ caput diad.* On the reverse PIETAS ROMANA *Figura muliebris, stans cum puerulo lactente: infra TR.S.*

My friend Mr. Graves was born on April 22, 1677, as he told me last night. He hath an aunt, that is an hundred and one years of age, as I heard him say. She is still a woman that is vigorous, and hath her senses perfect. She is a tall upright woman, and still comely, she having been formerly very handsome.

Mr. Graves said, that Dr. Knight (if he survives her) is to preach her funeral sermon, he being very great with her.

The said Dr. Knight is different from Dr. Knight that was of St. John's college, Oxford. He was a Cambridge man, and hath published one vile whig-gish sermon, if not more. He hath likewise scribbled and published the lives of Dean Colet and Erasmus, both in 8vo volumes, and are but miserable stuff. There are indeed divers cuts in them, but they are to please women and children. The life of Erasmus is worse than that of Dean Colet.

Nov. 2. Valerius Andreas in *Bibliotheca Belgica* p. 866. ed. *Lovanii*, 1643, 4^o. gives an account of Richard Whyte of Basingstoke and his writings, but mentions no more than nine books of his History, so that even then the *tenth* and *eleventh* books, which my friend Mr. West hath, were extremely scarce.

Dr. Rawlinson (in a letter from London of Nov. 1) tells me that my reflections on Mr. Moyle, at the end of John of Glastonbury, have raised on me a nest of hornets, but he says, by what is already printed, their satyr is as edgeless, as their endeavour strong, to say something spiteful and unreasonable: such a Coryphæus of the party must be defended at all events, and every thing sacrificed to such an occasion to spleen. "Some pretended," says the Dr., "to affirm that there was not only venom in your

works, but rank treason. One La Roche, a French Huguenot, who patches for the booksellers a piece he terms *Memoirs of Literature*, I am informed," continues the Dr., "intends not to let you pass by unremarked in his next labours for bread, but hackney writers, and such kind of cattle, are mushrooms of an hour's growth, and forgot almost as soon as born. These," adds the Dr., "are some notices I picked up in conversation, as one cannot always chuse one's company, and one lays under obligations to bear with impertinencies."

Mr. Creech, fellow of All Soul's college, hanged himself in the year 1700. He was one of the most applauded wits we had, and for several curious pieces deserved well of the commonwealth of learning. By the coroner's inquest he was found *non compos mentis*. The evidence for it was very good, being such as had observed him to be melancholly for a some considerable time. He was upon a new edition of the ancient father Justine Martyr, and had prepared several materials for it.

Nov. 5. Sir Norton Knatchbull had a folio MS. which must be of great use, thus intit. in sir Norton's Auction Catalogue, "Dr. Rich. Zouche's Privileges of the University of Oxford, collected into a body, 1659." And in p. 8, there is mentioned to be among his MSS. "A Chronicle of England in English verse," on paper. fol. and num. 157, "John Norden's Ab-

stract of the General Survey of the Soke of Lindsey in the county of Lincoln, with all the manors, townships, lands and tenements, within, or belonging to the same, being a parcel of the dutchy of Cornwall, 1616, fol.

Nov. 6. Mr. Willis of Whaddon-hall told me last night, that Mr. Francis Peck, who is printing the antiquities of Stanford in Lincolnshire, which he calls *Academia tertia Anglicana*, was formerly his servant. For being a poor servitor of St. John's coll. in Cambridge (I think Mr. Willis said, his mother was a poor woman, that worked for her bread, being a sort of semstress), Mr. Willis took him to his house at Whaddon, before Slyford was with him, where he wrote for him, and drew some things, he being an expeditious scribe, and good at drawing. After some time Mr. Willis discovered him to be a *****; for he not only preached in a certain church without being in orders, but betrayed the family concerns of Mr. Willis, who thereupon quite discarded him. He is a batchelour of arts, and is now a clergyman. He hath got some good papers of other men's, particularly of one that is dead, and formerly undertook the antiquities of Stanford, and by the help of these he may make a good book, he being himself (what Mr. Willis acknowledges) a man of parts, and no mean scholar, tho' very conceited⁹.

⁹ For an account of Peck see Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, and *Anecdotes of Literature*, as well as some additional particulars in Chalmers's *Bio-*

Mr. John Dryden, the great poet, was buried in Westminster abbey among the old poets in May 1700, being carried from the college of Physicians, where an oration was pronounced by the famous Dr. Garth, in which he did not mention one word of Jesus Christ, but made an oration as an apostrophe to the great god Apollo, to influence the minds of the auditors with a wise, but, without doubt, poetical understanding, and, as a conclusion, instead of a psalm of David, repeated the 30th ode of the third book of Horace's odes, beginning, *Exegi monumentum, &c.* He made a great many blunders in the pronunciation^r.

Nov. 13. On Thursday the 3d of this month was hanged at Tyburne Anthony Drury, for robberies on

graphical Dictionary. Neither of these writers was aware of Peck's obligations in early life to Browne Willis, nor of their subsequent disagreement. Peck, in after life, mentions Willis with respect, dedicating a plate in his History of Stanford to him, in which he is termed "that curious and communicative antiquary Browne Willis, esq."

^r See an interesting account of Dryden's funeral in Malone's Life prefixed to the Prose works of that illustrious writer. The extract from Hearne given above corroborates, in great measure, Malone's confutation of the false statements of what took place on that occasion, related in one of Curll's compilations (the Memoirs of Congreve), said to have been written by a Charles Wilson, esq., but really penned by Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas. Hearne, who was no admirer of Garth, would have delighted in the story of the grave physician's falling into the "old beer barrel" in the midst of his oration, had such an event ever taken place. See Malone's *Life of Dryden*, p. 361. In a subsequent vol. (175. p. 17) Hearne writes, on Tuesday, April 30th, 1700, about nine o'clock in the evening died John Dryden, esq. the celebrated poet, aged 69, leaving behind him 80 lbs per annum to his wife, and as much to his son, with a new comedy in MS. About two days before his death he finished a satyr against sir Richard Blackmore, with as much spirit and vigour, as if it had been wrote in the flower of his age.

the highway, (he having particularly robbed the Bisseter waggon of a great sum of money &c.) in the 28th year of his age. After the death of Mr. Harrison, late chaplain of Christ Church and minister of Magdalen parish in Oxford, his widow, (an elderly body, though Mr. Harrison was a young man,) who was daughter of Mr. Arthur Violet, (who had been esq. Beadle of Div. of the univ. of Oxford,) was married to this Drury, who married her purely for her money, a great deal of which he soon spent, and so left her. He was a person of good natural understanding, and might have lived in great reputation, and very happily, he being very famous for curing smoaky chimnies, for which reason he was commonly called *the Chimney Doctor*, and got considerably by this practise. But after he was married to Mrs. Harrison, she thought such a profession too low, and would therefore have had him to leave it, which he declined. This and the difference of their age, (she being an old woman to him,) as well as her cross ugly humours, (which killed her first husband, who was a mighty goodnatured man,) made him very uneasy, and conduced to his ruin, to say nothing of his having another wife, with which he was charged in Newgate by the minister, but waved it, and would not give a direct answer. He was born at Norwich of honest creditable parents, who gave him good education for business, and instructed him in the principles of religion. At the place of execution he appeared with abundance of courage; he said King

the waggoner was the only person who put him upon robbing the Bisseter waggon, as also the Banbury waggon, and his own wife of £4, but that he only got 2 or 3 shillings from her. He complained of his wife's unkindness, but forgave her. He called to a gentleman at the place of execution, and gave him some directions relating to his estate. He also gave several advices to the spectators, desiring them to live holy, virtuous, and godly lives; and he hoped to be saved thro' the merits of Jesus Christ, and died apparently penitent.

About the year 1704 a young gentleman (a commoner) of Magd. hall in this university, who was son to the learned Dr. Inett, being drinking with three others, after they had drunk ale for some time 'twas concluded to drink brandy upon it; which they did in such a quantity, that they all fell asleep. After some time, three of them awoke, and found the other, Inett, quite dead, and he could never be recovered, the strength of both liquors exhausting his spirits. Richard Barlow of the parish of White Waltham died A.D. 1705 suddenly, having before drunk considerable quantity of ale and brandy.

Nov. 15. On November 9th last called upon me Edward Harley esq. late gentleman commoner and master of arts of Christ Church, (son of auditor Harley,) he being going with his lady (sister of Mr. Morgan of Tredegar) into Wales. This Mr. Harley is a fine gentleman, being much given to books, and

a friend to scholars. He hath one son (being his first child) about a quarter of a year old, by his lady, who is a very great fortune to him. [He hath another son since, Dec. 6, 1727.]

Nov. 19. “Some days since died at his chambers in Gray’s Inn, the Rev. Mr. Bishop, a nonjuring clergyman.” N.B. This Mr. Bishop, whose Christian name was William, was a very honest man, and was of Trinity college Oxford, as a member of which he took the degree of M. A. Feb. 19, 1683. Dr. Charlett used to call him his cousin Bishop. He did not like Anthony Wood’s way of writing lives, so that being once talking with Anthony, Anthony told Mr. Bishop he would write his life. Prithee, Anthony, says Mr. Bishop, hast a mind to have a good cudgel? upon which Anthony forebore.

Nov. 21. Mr. West tells me, in a letter, that he had seen that day a noble book finely printed, with a great number of beautiful cutts, in a large folio, which because he takes it to be a very great rarity, he hath sent the title, *viz. Succint genealogies of the noble and antient houses of Alno or de Alneto. Broc of Shephale. Latimer of Duntish. Drayton of Drayton. Mauduit of Werminster. Greene of Drayton. Vere of Addington. Fitz Lewes of Westhoredon. Howard of Effingham, and Mordaunt of Turvey justified by public records, antient and extant charters, histories and other authentic proofs, and enriched with divers sculptures of*

tombs, images, seales and other curiosities by Robert Halstead." London, printed in the year of our Lord MDCLXXXV. Mr. West judges rightly that the said book is a very great rarity. I do not remember any thing distinctly about it; but I think I have seen it. I would fain have some short account of this Halstead, who and what he was¹, and whether he was a man of learning.

Nov. 30. One Mrs. Anne Toft, wife of William Toft clothworker of the town of Godliman within three miles of Guilford in Surrey, was delivered of 9 creatures resembling rabbits at several times in the month of October last, and since that time she hath been delivered of 8 more, in all seventeen. All papers are full of this, as are also many private letters, and 'tis so well attested by several chirurgeons, physicians, and others, (among which is Mr. John Howard, chirurgeon and man-midwife in Guilford, who delivered her, women midwives being after one rabbit came from her afraid to proceed,) that no doubt is made about the truth of the fact^m. *Dec. 8.* The woman that has been delivered

¹ "This Halstead is supposed to be a fictitious name; and the book, in reality, to have been compiled by Henry earl of Peterborough. See a good account of it in Lowndes *Bibliographer's Manual* 11, 862. The British Museum certainly has two copies, one of which came amongst the library formed by that zealous book collector king George the Third, and given to the nation by king George the Fourth: the second by the late Mr. Grenville. For further mention of this rarity, and the libraries in which it may be found, see Gough's *British Topography*, and that most useful, but now nearly forgotten, book the *Censura Literaria*.

^m Hearne concludes this subject Apr. 21, 1727. Mary Toft the Godalmin

of 17 rabbits at Godalmin is come to town by order of his majesty, and is lodged in the Bagnio in Long Acre, where there is a great resort to see her. Dec. 23. Mary Toft, the rabbit-woman from Godliman, is ordered to be prosecuted upon the statute of Edw. III, for being a vile cheat and impostor. There is a very great resort of all manners of people to see her in Tothill Fields, Bridewell.

Dec. 5. On Friday last in the afternoon was a convocation for electing a minister of some west country livingⁿ, which falls to the university upon

rabbit woman was (April 8) discharged from her recognizance at the quarter sessions, Westminster, there being no prosecution.

ⁿ This was the rectory of Loxore in Devonshire. Hearne's account is curious, as shewing us the combinations of colleges in his day. It will be interesting to Oxford men if I take this opportunity of recording the results of a few elections in the university which I have casually met with in my academical researches.

<i>University contests for Chancellor.</i>	
1759. Lord Westmoreland.	321
Bp. of Durham	200
1762. Lord Litchfield.	321
Lord Foley	168
1809. Lord Grenville.	406
Lord Eldon	393
Duke of Beaufort	238
<i>Burgesses.</i>	
1679. Dr. Perrott	224
Sir Leoline Jenkins.	204
Dr. Oldys.	104
Hon. Mr. Lane	45
1705. Mr. Bromley	325
Sir Wm. Whitlock	214
Sir Hugh Mackworth.	110
1721. Mr. Bromley.	334
Dr. Clarke.	275
Dr. King	162
1736. Mr. Bromley	329
Mr. Trevor	126
1750. Sir R. Newdigate.	184
Mr. Harley	126
Sir E. Turner	67
1768. Sir R. Newdigate.	352
Mr. Page	296
Mr. Jenkinson.	198
Dr. Hay	62
1806. Sir Wm. Scott.	651
Rt. Hon. C. Abbot.	404
Mr. Heber.	275
1821. Mr. Heber	612
Sir John Nicholl.	519
1829. Sir R. H. Inglis	755
Rt. Hon. R. Peel	609
1847. Sir R. H. Inglis	1700
Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone	997
Mr. Round	824
1852. Sir R. H. Inglis	1369

account of the patron's being a Roman catholic, in

Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone	1108	Mr. Price	26
Dr. Marsham	758	1781. Hon. T. F. Wenman	221
1853. Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone	1022	Dr. Monkhouse	191
Mr. Perceval	898	1818. Mr. Cooke	180
		Mr. Bliss	122
		Mr. Heyes	107
<i>Margaret Professor.</i>			
1691. Dr. Maurice	40	<i>Professor of Poetry.</i>	
Mr. Sykes	35	1741. Mr. Lowth	233
1705. Mr. Wynne	33	Mr. Lisle	214
Dr. Baron	27	1751. Mr. Hawkins	176
1728. Mr. Jenner	34	Mr. Thompson	131
Dr. Leigh	24	1793. Mr. Hurdis	201
1783. Dr. Neve	77	Mr. Kett	181
Dr. Bandinel	53	1842. (no poll but on a loose state- ment of votes promised.)	
1827. Mr. Faussett	42	Mr. Garbett	921
Dr. Nares	33	Mr. Williams	623
Mr. Shuttleworth	19	<i>Vinerian Professor.</i>	
1833. Mr. Heurtley	53	1777. Mr. Woodeson	231
Mr. Woodgate	46	Mr. Rooke	226
Mr. Hansell	22	<i>Clinical Professor.</i>	
Mr. Foulkes	20	1785. Dr. Wall	196
<i>Camden's Professor of History.</i>			
1688. Mr. Dodwell	104	Dr. Vivian	194
Hon. Mr. Finch	98	<i>Aldrichian Physic.</i>	
Dr. Aldworth	86	1803. Dr. Bourne	323
1720. Dr. Harrison	177	Dr. Williams	238
Mr. Denison	104	<i>Curator of the Theatre.</i>	
Mr. White	92	Dr. Butler	96
1772. Mr. Scott	140	Dr. Shippen	65
Mr. Bandinel	115	<i>Public Orator.</i>	
Mr. Napleton	99	1697. Mr. Wyatt	112
1785. Mr. Warton	186	Dr. Penton	99
Mr. Winstanley	107	Mr. Waple	92
<i>Bodley's Librarian.</i>			
1701. Dr. Hudson	194	Mr. Manningham	2
Dr. Wallis	173	1745. Mr. Lisle	167
1719. Mr. Bowles	106	Mr. Hind	98
Mr. Hall	77	1760. Mr. Nowell	141
1768. Mr. Price	} equal	Mr. Vivian	138
Mr. Cleaver		1784. Mr. Crowe	58
<i>Custos Archivorum.</i>			
1777. Dr. Buckler	266	Mr. Tatham	54
Mr. Rawbone	97	Mr. Burrington	45
		Mr. Sergrove	42

the room of Mr. Charles Reeve M.A. late of New college, who is dead. This Mr. Reeve took the said degree of M.A. June 14, 1707. He married one Mrs. White, sister of Mr. White the chymist of Holywell in Oxford. He drank very hard, which ended his life. His wife is living. Candidates were Mr. Bourn, chaplain of Corpus Xti coll., and Mr. Quicke of Christ Church. Mr. Bourn is much the senior. They are both masters of arts. Mr. Bourn had 130 votes and Mr. Quicke only 98. Magd. coll. and Univ. coll. struck in with Corpus. Mr. Bourn had been formerly of Univ. coll.; Dr. Charlett being his uncle. Balliol coll. struck in with Christ Church.

A.D. 1698. A charter passed the seals for the making Gloucester Hall in Oxford a college, by the name of Worcester college. Sir Thos. Cook gave for that end 10.000£, and Dr. Woodrof pretended to be a great benefactor. Sir Thos. committed the care of that business to the bp. of Worcester, Dr. Stillingfleet, but Dr. Woodrof put into the charter that the king should have liberty to put in and turn out the fellows at his pleasure, which displeased the bishop very much, who said that kings have already had enough to do with our colleges. Upon this it was reported the bishop would alter his purposes, and give the money to some other place in this university. And Dr. Mill, principal of Edmund hall, said, that if it should so fall out, he did not question but that he should get it for Edm. hall; for bp. Stillingfleet nominated that place at first as most fit; and Dr. Mill had abundance of more interest too

with the bp. than Dr. Woodrof. But soon after I heard that things were settled again between the bp. and Dr. Woodrof, by reason of a paper drawn up which annulled what was inserted in the charter with relation to the king; and thereupon the business went forward, and after some years it was fully ended, and Gloucester hall became a college, notwithstanding the contrivances of the late Dr. Lancaster to have it at Magdalen hall.

Dec. 15. Sept. 26th Mr. Calvert told me that he hath an uncle called Mr. Paston, who is a very curious gentleman. He is a Roman catholic. He lives at Pauntly in Gloucestershire. He married Mr. Calvert's aunt, *viz.* the lady Anne Calvert. She is his second wife. His estate (at least the greatest part) is abbey lands, and thrives with him, as it is a general observation that abbey lands thrive in Roman catholic hands, though not in others^o. Mr. Charles

^o Hearne's remark on the prosperity attending the possession of abbey lands by Roman catholic proprietors is rather unfortunate in this instance. The Paston name, at once one of the most ancient and respectable in England, is, I fancy, now extinct. The last of the family lived at Horton, and becoming involved fell into the hands of an attorney in the neighbourhood, to whom he ultimately became so indebted, that dying, he paid his debt by leaving the estate to this gentleman. There was, if I remember rightly, a suit at law in consequence, which at the time occasioned a great sensation in the county, and on the production of the will, which (having been proved in some consistory court in the country, and erroneously sought for in the prerogative court in London only) was supposed not to exist, the cause was immediately decided in favour of the attorney. Hearne, subsequently, gives many extracts from charters and other documents, relative to the Pastons, which I only omit as not being of general interest. They may however be found in the Diary, under 1726, by the curious inquirer. See a reference to a sir William Paston in Russell's Memorials of Thomas Fuller, Lond. Pickering, 1844, page 32. I cannot refer to a more interesting or accurate little volume.

Hyde is chaplain to him. Mr. Paston's son married Mrs. Courtney, a lady of great understanding and virtue. They were married in 1725. Her brother (who is a protestant) hath many old valuable writings. Mr. Calvert then told me that the great tithes of Kissling near Richmond in Yorkshire belonged to the priory of St. Agatha, i. e. Richmond juxta. The foresaid young Mr. Paston (William Paston esq.) lives at Horton near Badminton in Gloucestershire. This Horton belonged to the church of Salisbury.

Dec. 23. "London Dec. 13. On Friday night the vestry of St. Martin's in the Fields chose the Rev. Mr. Horseley their second reader to succeed Mr. Ellison, deceased, as clerk of the said parish, which is returned worth about £300 per annum." Reading Post, Dec. 19, 1726.

"London, Dec. 13. Dr. John Cockman of Maidstone was lately married to Mrs. Dyke, sister to sir Thomas Dyke of Sussex, bart." This Dr. Cockman, who is younger brother to Mr. Thomas Cockman, master of University college, is a man of a sweet temper, and is ingenious. He had a great practice in his profession of physick at Maidstone, but his first wife being a great fortune to him, upon her death, or rather before, he left off his practice, and came and lived in Univ. college in Oxford, of which he had been formerly a member. By the said first wife (a pretty woman) he had only one child, a daughter, (a pretty young girl,) now living. As for

sir Thomas Dyke's sister, she is not very young, but very agreeable, both in her person and temper, and though younger than the doctor, who is about forty-six years of age, yet she is of an age suitable to his. Sir Thos. Dyke was a young nobleman of Christ Church a few years since.

Dec. 25. One Mr. Zachary Pearce, a Cambridge gentleman, who some time since put out a piece of Tully with a fulsome dedication, hath just published a sermon in 8vo. preached by him at London at the consecration of some new church there (*viz.* in London) by bp. Gibson, at the end of which he hath added an essay about the original of temples. In which essay he often quotes Dr. Potter bp. of Oxford's *Antiquities of Greece*, as if Potter had any thing extraordinary, not observed before by Meursius, whereas indeed Potter is nothing but Rouse improved from Meursius, as any one may immediately perceive that will give himself the trouble of considering impartially. And whereas many very curious new observations might have been made, (several relating to the Greek coins,) Potter hath not made so much as one; the study of those coins &c. being quite out of his way. This Pearce also speaks of sir Isaac Newton as the genius and glory of this isle, and makes him as great a chronologer as he is a mathematician. There is no doubt that sir Isaac is a very great mathematician, but in chronology he advanced paradoxes and new opinions, and being no

classical scholar, (as I am well assured he is not,) he must be at a loss for reading, to know what the ancients delivered of such and such affairs, and 'tis too late to begin reading now at his great age, though I cannot find that he thinks much of death.

Jan. 3. Dr. Humphry Hody died on Jan. 21, 1706, in the 45th year of his age, at which time I heard Dr. Grabe say that he was an older man than Dr. Hody, so that Dr. Grabe must have been at least 51 years of age when he died. The said Dr. Grabe was a Prussian by birth, and in his own country a Lutheran, but disliking some things of that persuasion, he writ a book or two in his own language, shewing his dissent from some particulars, which, as I think, being answered, and he being uneasy, he came into England, and coming acquainted with Dr. Mill, principal of Edmund hall, he proposed to publish several books, one of which was to shew, that the church of England excells all other churches. But Dr. Mill and others put him by this design, as thinking (and very rightly) that he was very unqualified for such an undertaking, as he was a foreigner not thoroughly acquainted with our affairs, and being still in some things a Lutheran. Instead therefore of writing upon the church of England, they put him upon *Spicilegium Patrum*, which he had also proposed, and accordingly he printed two vols. of that work in 8vo. during his residence at Edmund hall. After which, being made chaplain of

Christ Church, he laid by that design, (for he was a very fickle, unsettled whimsical man,) and put out an 8vo vol. of a piece of Justin Martyr, and intended other parts, but did not, leaving the rest for others, which accordingly was done, and then he set upon an edition of Irenæus and finished it, though had it been to consist of several volumes, he would certainly have laid it aside. After this, leaving his chaplainship, he settled at London, and put out bp. Bull's works in folio, but without the bp.'s leave, adding many things of his own, which are far inferior to the bp's. Then he set upon the Septuagint according to the Alexandrian MS., and printed some parts of it, and prepared the rest for the press, which hath been since published by Mr. George Wigan, now principal of New Inn hall. But Dr. Grabe was so weary of this work of the Septuagint, that I have often heard him say, he wished he had never undertaken it. However, his friends prevailed with him to go on, though during his being upon it he made an excursion into matters of controversy, and writ and published a little 8vo book against Mr. Whiston, printed first in the Theater at Oxford, and since the Dr.'s death at London. In order to the writing of which book against Mr. Whiston, (which was afterwards answered by Mr. Whiston,) he was obliged to take one or more journeys to Oxford to consult MSS., in one of which journeys he happened to receive a bruise in his breast from the coach, which occasioned his death. The Dr., after he had left

his chaplainship of Christ Church, where he never officiated, had an hundred a year pension settled upon him from queen Anne, but 'twas very rarely paid him, as I have heard him complain more than once, in so much that he wanted money, and would often borrow of friends, and 'twas his general complaint that he could not get generous subscribers heartily to promote and encourage his learned labours. 'Tis certain he was a worthy man, and what he hath done in ecclesiastical affairs is extraordinary. Yet he was far from being that great man some have extolled him for. He had no classical learning. His judgement was not great; his stile was poor. He received orders as of the church of England, of Dr. Wm. Lloyd, bp. of Worcester, but he did not then receive the sacrament, nor did the bp. offer it him. Indeed Dr. Grabe (who was intirely for consubstantiation) never communicated with us. When he was of Edm. hall and of Christ Church, he would frequent the chapell prayers, as he would constantly go to the publick churches, but then he would never receive the sacrament at any of those times, but he used to go to London, and for some time he received at the hands of Mr. Edward Stevens, after the manner of the Greek church, and after Stevens' death, I have been told, from some Lutheran; but how he received at his death, I have not learned, tho' some have said he received from Dr. Hickes. In short, I could never understand otherwise, but that Dr. Grabe was very

unsettled, and was for setting up a religion of his own framing. In some things he was a Lutheran, in others for the church of England, in others a papist; I mean he was for some of the errors of the church of Rome, though at the same time I have heard him at a public coffee house bitterly rail (for which he was checked) against the pope, calling him antichrist &c. He was in many things very credulous and very superstitious, and for some time (though he changed his mind afterwards) he used to keep saints' days as strictly as Sundays, and was unwilling to work himself or to let others work for him on those days. He had strange fancies about spirits, and when he heard of a fire, (as there was one at Edm. hall while he was there,) he would presently cry out that there were spirits. His way of writing was to have a bottle of ale, brandy, or wine stand by him, and every three or four lines of his writing he would drink thereof. He was a man that mightily delighted in women's company, and he was very sweet upon them, in so much that at last he mightily desired a wife, and he had made his addresses to a daughter of sir Sebastian Smith's of Oxford, but she was married to Dr. Gardiner of All Souls' instead of Dr. Grabe, who had then other young women in his view. Dr. Grabe died (as I have noted elsewhere) in a dubious condition, and cowardly, if what Mr. Samuel Gale told me be true. The earl of Oxford sent him money upon his death-bed. What he did for him before, I know not; it

hath been said, very little. The erecting a monument is popular, befitting such as make court to the house of Hanover. I have heard Dr. Grabe say, that he preached and read lectures, though not in orders, for about eleven years before he came to England. When he was here I very much assisted him in things relating to MSS., and transcribed from old MSS. a vast number of sheets for him, some of which he printed, and some are now among his MS. papers in the Bodleian library. At the same time I was also a great assistant to Dr. Mill, Dr. Hudson, &c. When Dr. Grabe came first to Oxford, he had not much Greek, but at length, by Dr. Mill's help, he became well versed in such Greek as is used in ecclesiastical writings. So I have often heard Dr. Mill say. He was withal a man of so much vanity as mightily to court and desire applause, and would talk of obelisks and asterisks, and of his own undertakings before all persons, even such as were perfectly ignorant and illiterate, on purpose that he might be commended by them. He always wore a wig while he was with us, at least as long as I knew any thing of him, which I note, because Mr. West hath observed, that he is in the statue represented in his own hair. He was a man of a mean presence, and by no means personable. His eyes were so fixed as if he looked two ways at once. Yet he would fain be thought an handsome man. These are many of the severe remarks that used to be made upon Dr. Grabe, and among the

rest even by his friend Dr. John Mill, to whom (what I should have observed before) he wrote a letter that is printed in 4to about the Septuagint. Notwithstanding all which, Dr. Grabe was certainly a good, pious man, and what he did with respect to ecclesiastical learning is prodigious.

Jan. 4. Last Friday was a tryal (that lasted several hours) at St. Mary's in Oxford about presenting to Cherlebury in Oxfordshire, vacant by the death of Dr. Brabourn. Upon which vacancy St. John's college put in their claim, though they had never presented before, it belonging (it seems) to them after such a number of years had been expired, which happened now to be the case. Dr. Heywood of St. John's college was presented by the college soon after Dr. Brabourn's death. But a caveat was put in against his institution by one Saunders of Gloucestershire, who pretended to the right of presentation because they had had it before, and Brabourn's wife was a Saunders, and would fain have had it in behalf of her son, young Brabourn. On Friday morning the said Turner presented one Allen in opposition to St. John's college. Both the bp. of Oxford and his archdeacon, as well as Dr. Irish, judge of the court, sate. There was a great auditory. Council from London for both sides came down, *viz.* Dr. Wills for St. John's college, and serjeant Hawkins for Turner. Many gave out that 'twould certainly go for Turner in behalf of Brabourn. But the

matter appeared too plain for the college, and the jury brought it in for St. John's college, to the confusion of Brabourn and all that were for him.

Jan. 5. Memorand. that formerly the Theater printers at Oxford kept no other holydays at Christmas but the three days immediately following Christmas day, and the Circumcision, commonly called New Year's day. The other days, excepting Christmas day itself, they used to work, not so much as keeping Epiphany, or Twelfth day, holyday, only at night they did not use candles, a thing of note, because the custom hath of late been altered, so as little work is done during the 12 days.

Jan. 7. The parsonage of Blechingdon near Woodstock was given to Queen's coll. in Oxford at the request of the founder, Robt. Eglefield, by king Edw. III. 9 Jul. anno regni 17, A.D. 1343, and the year following 27th March (*viz.* A.D. 1344) he gave the said college the wardenship of the Hospital of St. Julian at Southampton, commonly called God's house. This hospital was almost destroyed by fire by the rebels temp. Car. I. Robt. Eglefield himself was warden of that hospital.

Wm. Muskham, rector of the church of Dereham in Cumberland, built Queen's coll. gate next Edm. hall, and certain chambers on the north side of the said gate temp. Edw. III. before the year 1352:

the said gate is still standing, as also the chamber over it, built likewise by Muskham, which chamber was the very chamber in which prince Henry (afterwards Henry V) lived when he was a member of that college. John Ross in his history of England, that I printed, hath noted this. And there is a note about it in one of the windows of the chamber. My late friend, Charles Eyston of East Hendred in Berks, esq., not long before he died, being in Oxford with one or two other honest, worthy gentlemen, and understanding from me that that was king Henry Vth's chamber, had a mighty desire of seeing the inside, which accordingly I obtained, and Mr. Eyston earnestly desired of the gentleman then residing in it, that he would use his interest that this chamber might not be pulled down with the rest, now at this time of erecting new buildings in the college. But what will be done I know not, though I fear the worst; especially since they have pulled down the old refectory which was on the west side of the old quadrangle, and was a fine old structure that I used to admire much, and should have admired it the more had I seen the old ænigmatical inscriptions, and the arms of the several benefactors of the college, with which it was once adorned. But these were destroyed long before the refectory which was lately pulled down, and the name of Muskham (who gave 160 marks for building it) quite forgot, as is also that of one John

Wharton, who gave 4 pounds to the refectory, in order to repair and adorn it, in the time of king Henry VIIth.

Jan. 9. The abbat of Abington used to keep court in an house on Grandpont bridge in St. Aldate's parish, Oxford. St. Aldate was bishop of Gloucester, and cut Hengist king of the Saxons in pieces. Grandpont bridge consists of above forty stone arches. Brian Twyne looks upon Friar Bacon's study on Grandpont bridge as a fiction. Without doubt he had an observatory in that place. The lower part is very old, though the upper part be new. It is now the waterworks. I have spoke of this study in my glossary to Peter Langtoft. East Bridge street in St. Clement's parish, by Oxford. Magdalen bridge, Oxon. was built by Wm. Waynfleet, founder of Magd. Coll., yet there was an older bridge according to Twyne, who tells us from the book of the hospital of St. John Baptist, that king Henry III. founded the said hospital, not far from the bridge. He confirms it from *Florilegus*. But Leland tells us of a ferry only then. If there was a bridge, 'twas only a foot-bridge, as indeed there is a tradition that formerly there was only a foot-bridge there.

Jan. 10. Yesterday morning died old Mr. Michael Burghers, of St. Peter's parish in the East, Oxford. He was born at Amsterdam in Holland, and being an engraver, when young he came into England, and

after some time settling in Oxford, he worked as a journeyman to Mr. David Loggan the university engraver. Upon Loggan's death Burghers himself was made the university engraver. He was looked upon as the best general engraver in England, and had always till very lately, within these two or three years, a vast deal of business, so that being withal a very industrious man, he got a vast deal of money, and purchased a pretty estate in Oxford. His wife hath been dead several years. His only daughter (and I think only child now living) is the wife of one Welman a barber in St. Peter's parish. The old man was so foolish as to make all he had over to them some time ago, whereupon they wanted to be rid of him, and for some time they kept him a prisoner in his own house; for he and they lived all together in a house of his by East gate; and gave out one while that he was gone to Holland, and another that he was at Hackbourne in Berks, where his son in law Welman hath some estate, and all this that he might not come out to pay his debts. For they having got all, the old man was reduced so as to borrow money, and run in debt other ways. It is true, the old man was, in many respects, a great villain, and a very debauched person. Yet for all that, they should have taken all possible care of him, and not have starved him as they did. Had he had the comforts of life, he might have held out (as all think) ten or a dozen years longer, and yet was about fourscore when he died. He was a very strong

man, and had a vast stomach. He was struck with a palsy a few days before he died, which if it had been known to physicians and apothecaries in good time, they might (as I am well assured) in all probability have recovered him so as he might have held out a good while longer, but, it seems, they thought their father had lived too long already.

Jan. 14. In an old imperfect Psalter in English which I have in 4to, used in the 2nd year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, is this written at the beginning :

“Popery was not quite downe, till the third yeare of Qu. Eliz. This Psalter was the Liturgy used in the second yeare of her reigne.”

“The papists frequented the churches untill her seventh yeare.”

Jan. 24. The famous Dr. Pocock assisted Mr. Selden very much, as Selden himself is pleased to acknowledge in several places, particularly in his edition of Euty chius' *Origines Ecclesiæ Alexandrinæ*, which Origines is only a small inconsiderable fragment of Euty chius' *Annales* that Pocock himself afterwards published in Arabic and Latin. Indeed Selden, notwithstanding his great pretences, had but little skill in Arabic, and he made use of others' help in that, as in many other things. His design of printing these Annals was purely out of his hatred to episcopacy. His Commentary upon them, which is large, is a meer rhapsody, learned indeed and full

of reading, but generally like his other performances injudicious. His efforts against episcopacy are but weak, and yet he did what he was able.

Jan. 25. On the 5th July 1724, Dr. Rawlinson writ me a letter from Rome, at which time my friend the Hon^{ble} Benedict Leonard Calvert esq. was there also, to whom the Dr., as Mr. Calvert hath since told me, was antiquary at Rome. The Dr. speaks of that great variety of agreeable objects which daily, not to say hourly, are the entertainments at that place of the curious. Books indeed describe, and travellers talk, but Horace's rule, he observes, is exactly true, that

“ Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures,
“ Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.”

The Dr. roved, as himself says, out of the common road of travellers. He made excursions into Sicily, where every spot of ground, every rock or wave of the sea, recalled to his mind either Homer, Virgil, Claudian &c. If I admire, says he, the grandeur of old Rome in its great remains, I pity the fate of more antient and more spacious Syracuse, whose ruins and vast circumference strike with terrour, and in viewing Rome I only review Sicily plundered of her treasures by Marcellus, who by the spoils carried thence enriched and adorned this capital. With what astonishment do we behold the subterraneous grottos and catacombs of Rome? No less, continues the Doctor, am I amazed in curiously

prying into those of the Syracusan tyrant, where he spent a life in the greatest profuseness and luxury, but alas! this city, this wonder of the world, has suffered more from violence than time. The frequent earthquakes and convulsions of nature may be added as a melancholy circumstance. In those countries the works of nature are equal, if not superior, to those of art. Mount Ætna is to be seen, not described. Heights almost inaccessible, precipices horrible, and streams of fire which strike terror into the hardest. The condition the Dr. saw it, when thereon, gave reason to fear to forty miles around. Of the ravage and destruction which attend those dreadful eruptions the antient and modern story is full. All the country around abounds with fabulous history, the rape of Proserpine, the planting of corn by Ceres &c. are too trite but barely to mention. Old Homer's Cyclops seem still to sweat at their forges, and the Cyclopum scopuli near Catania remind the famed escape of Ulysses. The doctor goes still on, and speaks of his brother's going into Arabia, of the pleasures in travell, and of the satisfaction himself enjoyed on that score. This, says he, and much more was not able to satisfy the appetite of my more curious brother, who now perhaps traverses the burning sands of Arabia, or rather visits some sacred ruin recorded in holy writ. It is his good fortune to see some at least of those seven golden candlesticks whose lights once shone so bright as to dazzle and confound error and paganism.

Constantinople, the seat of the Eastern empire, he has viewed doubtless with pleasure, though *quantum mutatus ab illa* as in the time of Constantine. I cannot but own, I innocently envy him the pleasure one must naturally receive from a visit to parts of the world, from what we see here so widely different, and with much impatience I wait his return here for the holy year, to gratify my curiosity with the bare repetition. The itch of curiosity none know but those who feel it, and none feel it more terribly than the traveller: at first setting out, foreign countries are only a change of air, but when a little language is attained, and some knowledge of the customs &c. of the nations we converse with, the terrible notion of absence gradually wears off, and we only admire the folly of our former way of thinking: *Omne solum forti patria est* may be applied to the contented and easy, as well as the heroes, and the notion of banishment only is a sting to us: this consideration will sweeten, and a due reflexion will render not only easy, but delightful, even such a state of life to those whose unhappy circumstances oblige it. As to myself, continues he, a voluntary absence is highly agreeable, a few books, and fewer friends occupy all my hours: sometimes I retire to some shady ruin, and frame ideas of its antient grandeur, or with father Kircher build an imaginary palace in the air; other times read a page in an old author, and force a stone or two, the slender remains of what he enlarges on, to speak perhaps even more

than ever he designed, or so much as dreamt of. Dr. Rawlinson tells me that my observations at the end of John of Glastonbury on Mr. Moyle's works have raised, he hears, a nest of hornetts, or rather waspes against me ; such are the antagonists of our * * * * and the patrons of Moyle, from whom, the Dr. says, I may expect severity, though probably no shadow of arguments ; the poyson such sort of creatures spit. Mr. Serjeant of the tower published two vols. of Moyle's works, as he is informed, (and indeed I had been told so before by Dr. Woodward, Mr. Serjeant's name being also subjoyned to the preface,) though contrary to the knowledge say some, others against the consent of Moyle's son, now on his travels. Arthur Hammond (known formerly for his noisy tory eloquence, since a Proteus, since a beggar, said to have attempted the life of the chevalier on his Scotch embarcation, at present a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench, and prostitute of his pen for bread) has added a third of Mr. Moyle's works by himself formerly reprinted. The Dr. at the same time takes notice, that they see there lately published the Memoirs of John Kerr esq., an honest Scott, or, in Burnett's phrase, a true Scott, in which he severely lashes a German ministry which he with great assurance affirms us governed by, and that all our offices are sold &c., and many more reflections, which, the Dr. says, he dares not stain his paper with, as he knows not what terms like those of Mr. Kerr might even here bear. The

author, says the Doctor, is dead, the truth of the MS. is sworn to as left by him, and such a warrant, prefixed to the first part, of leave to keep company with the late queen's enemies on purpose to betray them, such an instance hardly to be produced in history.

Feb. 3. I hear that complaint being made to the Vice-Chancellour Dr. Mather by some, particularly by one Mr. Ayscue of the Vice-Chancellour's own college (Corpus Christi), of some passages in Mr. Coningsby's 30th of Jan. sermon, there was a meeting on that occasion on Wednesday last, of the Vice-Chancellour and some other heads of houses and doctors, some of which I hear were Dr. Shippen, principal of Brazenose coll., Dr. Dobson president of Trin. coll., Dr. Butler president of Magd. coll., Dr. Holland warden of Merton coll., Dr. Gibson provost of Queen's coll., Dr. Felton principal of Edm. hall, Dr. Terry canon of Christ Church; and that Mr. Coningsby being called, he appeared, but his notes being demanded, he pretended he had lost them, upon which he was ordered to preach no more before the university for two years. What the passages of offence were I hear no further than that he should, in commending king Charles I., say that he was a prince that was not an alien by birth, and that he preferred to dignities in the church men of true worth and learning. Also that he said, all rebellion was unlawfull. From such expressions K. George

(as he is stiled) was looked upon as reflected upon for preferring such as he does, and the revolution to be brauded. I am told Mr. Coningsby's sermon was well delivered, that 'twas a good honest discourse, and that all were very attentive (that heard it) without the least smile, as often happens when any stinging passage comes from a sermon.

Yesterday in the afternoon Mr. Prujean of St. Clement's parish near Oxford, an honest sensible Roman catholick, telling me that the day before, *viz.* Shrove Tuesday, the workmen, as they were digging for gravell on the north side of Holywell church, in the garden between the holy well and the church, they had found several human bones, I went down thither upon that occasion with him. When we came they had filled up part of one of the holes, and so covered a good number of the bones, *viz.* the skull and some others, but I saw the two shank bones of a man in the gravell, which they covered with it again, and I am of opinion (and I think there can be no doubt made of it, what I have also formerly mentioned) that the north wing of the church hath been down many years, which when standing it made the church (which is dedicated to the holy cross) to be in form (as without doubt it formerly was) of a cross, and I believe that the said wing might come as far as this skeleton now discovered, tho' part of the churchyard was also on this north side. For westward under the tower in the same garden, as the workmen dug at the same time another hole for a necessary house

or house of ease, they found other human bones in the gravel, several of which (one being a piece of a skull) I saw yesterday, and, two or three of the workmen being there, I could not but exclaim against this act of building an house of ease upon sacred ground, and declare my resentment that part of the churchyard should be turned into a cabbage garden, that being the use to which the whole garden is at present employed, as part of other churchyards lying to the north side of the respective churches are also turned into cabbage gardens, particularly part of the churchyard of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford. I wish we could learn how far the churchyard of Holywell extended northward, and that care were taken to make some separation from the rest of the ground, that hereafter what belonged to the church and churchyard might not be turned to a prophane use. But I fear my wish is in vain: how long since the bodies were buried, to which the bones now discovered belonged, I cannot learn, but it could not be before Henry VIth's time, because till his time the inhabitants both of Holywell and Wolvercote used to burie their dead at St. Peter's in the East, to which Holywell and Wolvercote are chapells of ease. I well remember the burying of two, *viz.* old Rich. Heathfield a shoemaker and his wife, who both died within half an hour of one another, in that part of the churchyard, that is on the north side of St. Peter's church, according to their own desire, though there be now no sign of their

grave. No fragments of any coffin nor no stone coffin appearing where the bones at Holywell were found, I am of opinion, that the bodies were buried in winding sheets only, a practice much in use formerly, even in queen Elizabeth's time.

Feb. 20. About ten days since I met with and purchased for *2d.* (though for its rarity and curiosity it be worth a crown) a little printed thing in English verse with a dedication in prose before it, intituled *In honour of Abingdon, or on the seaventh day of September's solemnization 1641.* By John Richardson serjeant of Abingdon in the county of Berks. Printed in the yeare 1641, 4to. It is dedicated to the worshipful the major, bayliffs, and burgesses of Abingdon. The king and parliament had published and decreed, that on the said 7th of Sept. 1641, every parish should keep a festival (religiously to be performed) in honour of the great peacemaker, upon account of an accommodation with the Scots. Calena is here made to be Oxford. K. Cissa is made to be founder of the abbey. Many of the ruined battlements of the abbey then (1641) to be seen. The crosse then standing, which is here called *unparralleled* and *harmless*, but threatned to be destroyed. St. Helen's bells (what I never heard before) are called Aaron's bells. Christ's hospitall near the churchyard wall. Where were also Royse's fruitfull nurseries, out of which the earle of Pembroke's gardens were supplied. There is now no

nursery, nor any tradition of one. The said 7th day was a Tuesday. The festival was proclaimed, because a joyfull peace was concluded betwixt the Scots and us. St. Nicholas' bells called honest Nick's low bells. The hundred and sixth Ps. sung by two thousand quoristers at the crosse. The figure of K. David upon the crosse, though afterwards destroyed by hairbrained separatists, an epithet made for that crew by the author. Mention of the skilfull serjeant Corderoy. Mention of the well-known antelope in Abingdon. A great deal of money collected that day for the poor. The author a cavalier.

Feb. 21. Mr. Baker sends me in a letter the title of the first edit. of Fox's Martyrs, as he took it from a perfect copy, viz.:

“ Actes and monuments of these latter and peril-
 “ ous days touching matters of the church, wherein
 “ are comprehended and described the great per-
 “ secuting and horrible troubles that have bene
 “ wrought and practised by the Romishe prelates,
 “ speciallye in this realme of England and Scotland
 “ from the yeare of our Lorde a thousande, unto the
 “ time now present &c., gathered and collected ac-
 “ cordinge to the true copies and wrytinges certifi-
 “ catorie, as well of the parties themselves that suf-
 “ fered, as also out of the bishops' registers, which
 “ were the doers thereof; By John Fox. Imprinted
 “ at London by John Day, dwelling over Aldersgate

“ beneth St. Martins’, Anno 1563, the 20. of March.
“ Cum gratia et privilegio Regiæ Majestatis.”

Mr. Baker never saw more than one perfect copy of this book, and that among the late bishop of Ely’s (Dr. More’s) books, now out of its place, for he cannot find it, as before^p.

Feb. 23. John Ward of Hackney, esq., having on the 11th instant received his sentence at the King’s Bench bar, Westminster, to pay a fine of 500*l.*, to stand an hour in the pillory, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years, accordingly he stood in the pillory on Friday the 17th before Westminster Hall gate, pursuant to his sentence. It seems it was for forgery; being prosecuted by the duchess of Buckingham, he having added to some writing a cipher too much. A vast concourse of people was assembled on this occasion, and a soldier was sent to the house of correction for throwing an egg at him. At his being taken down he fainted, being extremely weak. I have been told he had been before expelled the Parliament house.

Feb. 26. The following extracts from a register at Abingdon were sent me by Mr. James West of Balliol coll. on Feb. 17, 1726. He being then at London. Who made them I know not, but they were taken anno 1638.

^p The copy, given by the author, at Magdalen College has been already noticed at p. 556. There is a copy among archbishop Wake’s books at Christ Church, and others will be found in Douce’s collection in the Bodleian.

Abingdon com. Berkes.

Taken out of a kind of legger booke remayning in the New Hospitall of Christ in Abingdon upon the xiiiith day of Sept. 1638, which booke was written by one Francis Little, sometymes maior there, the 20th of September, Anno Domini 1627.

The monastery of the Blessed Virgin St. Mary of Abingdon was buylt by Cissa, king of the West Saxons about the yeare of our Lord Christ 600. It was destroyed by the Danes Ingor and Hubba about the yeare 871. It was reedified by Edred the xxviith king of the West Saxons about the yeare 926. [F.956 vel potius 955.]

It was dissolved by king Henry the Eight in the yeare 1538 in the xxixth yeare of his raigne. The revenewes thereof were yearely 2042*l.* iis. 8*d.* $\frac{3}{4}$.

In the 12th yeare of Rychard the second, the brotherhood of the Holy Crosse in St. Helen's was at Abingdon. It is supposed the inhabitantes of Abingdon founded it very antiently. It was first a fraternitye and an hospitall of the Holy Crosse, then after the suppression it was made the hospitall of Christ.

Borford and Culham bridges were remade over Teames by licence of king Henry the fift in the fourth yeare of his raigne, Ano. 1416.

John Huchion and John Banbury compounded with the abbot of Abingdon for the ground whereon to buyld the bridges and to make the waye. Upon St. Alban's daye John Huchion layed the first stone

in the king Henry the fift's name, witnes the west windowe in St. Katharines Isle in St. Helen's church. King Henry the fift was founder of the bridges.

Jeffrey Barbour, a marchant of Bristoll, was a benefactor to the buylding of the bridges. This Jeffrey Barbour was buried on the xxist day of Aprill, 1417, in the monastery of the blessed Virgin Mary of Abingdon.

At the dissolution of the abbey the brethren of the Holy Crosse perceaving that amongst the rest of those strong and statlye buyldinges the fayre and goodly church of the sayd monastery should be throwen down, and the monuments therein utterly defaced, they therefore, out of a thankful and Xtian respect to the memory of this bountifull benefactor to the buylding of the bridges, removed the monument of stone under which his body had layne buried 121 yeares, and translated his bones with great solemnitye unto St. Helen's church, and there interred them in St. Katharynes ile with the former monument over them which remayneth to this daye with this inscription. "Hic Jacet Galfridus Barbour
" mercator de Abendon quondam Balivus Bristoliae
" qui obiit vicesimo primo die Aprilis Anº. Dni 1417,
" cujus anime propitiatur Deus."

Sir Peter Besils of Besils leigh com. Berk. knight, a principal benefactor to the buylding of the bridges, by his will dated the xxiiird of October, 1424. 3rd Henry vith. gave landes to the maintenance of the sayd bridges. He gave his executors 600£. to make

restitution for any wrong that he or his ancestors had done to any man, and if nothing was required, then that mony to be given to the poore and to repayre high wayes; he appoynted his body to be buried in the church of the preching friars in Oxford, unto which church he gave 120£. to make six windowes in the north ile.

Sir John Golafre was a principall benefactor to the fraternitye of the Holy Crosse, for xiii. Henry vith. 1434, he gave his manor of St. Helen's and divers other lands com. Berks, for the relief of the poore and other workes of mereye.

Henry the sixt, 20th of October, in the 20th yeare of his raygne 1441, by his letters patentes appoynted the sayd John Golafre amongst others, to be one of the founders for making the fraternity a corporation. This John Golafre builded at his owne charges the new bridge in Oxfordshire; his fame grew principally by martiall deedes, but spread and settled itself by good workes, and not long before his death was knighted. He was owner of seventene manors in Oxford and Berkes. He lyeth buried in Fyfeild church, com. Berkes, in a monument of stone as a warelik knight, he had issue one only daughter and heyre married to John de la Pole, erle of Lyncolne, sonne to John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, and Elizabeth, sister to Edward the fourth and Rychard the third, who proclaymed the sayd erle his nephew heyre apparent to the crowne of England after the death of his owne sonne. It is very probable that

in the tyme of Henry vi. the fraternitye of the Holy Crosse built the crosse now standing in the market place as a monument of theyre name, and for an ornament of the towne. And it is the more likely, for that at the late repayring thereof the coate of armes belonginge to sir John Golafre, knight, who lived about those tymes, was found in a scutchion upon the sayd crosse, and no doubt at the buylding thereof was a speciall benefactor thereunto, and had his armes placed there to honor his name, and to re-tayne his memory for his bounty and liberalitee. Besides he was one of the commissioners which were appoynted by Henry vi. his letters patentes to found and make the sayd fraternitye a corporation as before declared, which crosse or monument was repayred, gilt and garnished, an. 1605, (3rd Jacobi) in the tyme of Thomas Mayot, gent., maior of the towne, by the benevolence of the knightes, esqres and gentlemen of Berkes and other countyes (whose coates of armes are set up in schuchions upon the sayd monument) together with some contribution of the inhabitantes of the townes and other country villages adjoyning, by the paynes of the relater, *vizt.* Francis Little, with the expence of more than thirty poundes of his owne mony, about the cost and charge thereof.

The fraternitye of the Holy Crosse in Abingdon in Henry vi. tyme, being there where now the hospitall is, did every yeare keepe a feast, and then they used to have twelve preistes to singe a dirige, for

which they had geven them four pence a peece. They had also twelve minstrells, some from Coventrye and some from Maydenhith, who had two shillinges three pence a peece besides theyre dyet and horse meat; this was in the raigne of Henry vi. Observe that in those dayes they payd theyre minstrells better then theyre preistes.

Theyre feast they kept yearely on the Invention of the Holy Crosse, *vixt.* the third of Maye. They had at theyre feast six calves *iis. iid.* a peece; sixteen lambes *xiiid.* a peece; 80 geese *2d. ob.* a peece; 800 egges which cost five pence the hundred, and many marrowe bones, much fruit, spice, a great quantity of mylk, creame and floure (wheat was then at *xiiid* the quarter in the 23rd of Henry vi.) besides what theyre servantes and others brought in, and pageantes and playes and May games to captivat the sences of the zelous beholders, and to allure the people to the greater liberalitye, for they did not make theyre feastes without profit, for those that sate at dyner payed one rate and those that stood payed another.

Sir John Mason, knight, whose father was a cowherd of Abingdon, and his mother sister to a monke of Abingdon abbey, which monke brought him up a scholler, provided him a place in Oxford in All Soules, where he was fellowe, procured the erection of the hospitall and the incorporation of the towne as at large is set downe, with his risinges and the great advancementes he had under king Henry viii.

and other the kings and queens succeeding. He was chancellor of Oxford, ambassador twice or thrice, imprisoned once upon suspition of treason, sett free by Henry the eight, and in great favour, and a privy counsellor; excellently well learned, much liked of by sir Thos. More, who entreated king Henry viii. to place him at Paris in the university there out of hope he had he would prove a great commonwealth's man, and so he did. He was master of the hospitall twelve yeares eleven moneths and three dayes, he lived sixty-three yeares, sawe five princes reigning in this realme, *viz.* Henry vii., Henry viii., Edw. vi., Mary and Elizabeth. He died the xxth day of April, 1566, 8th of Elizabeth, and lieth buried in the north chancell of St. Paules in London.

Jeffrey Barbour and sir John Mason, two especial benefactors, died both upon the same day of the moneth, 149 yeares asunder.

Barbour gave money to buyld the bridges, and Mason procured meanes to maynteyne them.

Upon Mason's tombe are engraven certeyne verses in Latin which this relator hath caused to be Englished thus:

If ere a wise and faythful statesman were,
 If any to his countrymen were deare,
 If ere were fit ambassador elected,
 Who truth and goodnes for themselves respected,
 Mason was he. All England can this prove,
 By the nobles' favour, and the cōmons' love.

Five several princes in his time did live,
 To some of which good counsell he did give :
 Threescore and three he lived : his ashes rest
 Here in this earth ; his soule in heaven blest.

An°. 1566.

His wif for Mason did this tombe ordayne,
 Where after death she shall be joyned agayne :
 A son and nephew did these verses make
 For both his father and his uncle's sake.

March 1. Dr. William Nicholson having been lately made archbp. of Cashel, died a few days afterwards as he sate in his chair in his study. He was a bold, confident man, and his historical libraries are full of gross mistakes, which however he cared not to acknowledge. He was of a large size as to his person. Dr. Hickes complimented him much for his skill in the Runic language.

March 2. On Tuesday last called upon me Mr. Wilson^q, bach. of arts of Christ Church, son of Dr.

^q See p. 504. This Mr. Wilson, after he had graduated as a D. D. at Christ Church, removed to St. Mary hall, where is a good whole length portrait of him. He was an eccentric, but very benevolent man, a furious politician, the friend of Wilkes, and a great admirer of Mrs. Macauley. See an account of him in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*. I believe he ended his days at Bath, where his valuable library, which abounded in curious books, was afterwards dispersed. There is a very pleasing anecdote of him on record. Hearing of a clergyman in distress, he gave some friend a sum of money for his relief. "Thank you, Dr. Wilson, for your liberality ; I will go the first thing in the morning, and this will indeed be a consolatory message to poor ——."

Wilson bp. of Man. He is lately come from that island, where he hath been detained a good while, (almost two years,) which hindered him (he having been like to have been drowned) from coming to Oxford to determine last year, for which reason he determines this Lent. He told me of a new sort of money, (silver and brass,) coyned lately for that island. It seems before they had only brass, of which there was only three hundred pound worth coyned, which makes it scarce. He told me that his father is about publishing the N. T. in Manks and English, a thing never done before. He told me his father sent bp. Gibson a compleat tract of the Isle of Man written by himself, but that 'tis strangely mangled by Gibson in his late second ed. of Camden's Brit. I wish the bp. of Man would give it separately.

March 3. The Friars of Brethren of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of Captives. This order had its beginning A°. 1198 under the pontificate of pope Innocent III., St. John de Marta and St. Felix de Valois being the founders. They seem to have been first brought into England by Robert Rokesley, who built them a monastery at Motinden in Kent A. D. 1224. Edm. Plantagenist or Plantagenet, (son of Richard king of Almain &c.,) earl of

"In the morning, my dear ——?" said Dr. Wilson; "think how many hours of painful suffering his mind may endure through the night, if you delay your visit; no, my kind friend, go this very evening; go at once!"

Cornwall, was a great patron of the religious, particularly of the Trinitarian friers, who came to and settled at Oxford A. D. 1291, 19 Edw. I., being mightily encouraged thereto by the said earl of Cornwall, who obtained for them at Oxford certain tenements of the brethren of St. John Baptist's hospital, on condition that they gave yearly one pound of incense. These tenements stood between East gate and St. Frideswide's gate, on the way that leads into Merton coll. fields, which way is now called Trinity lane, though more commonly Rose lane, from one Rose dwelling there formerly. Earl Edmund's charter bears date at Beckley, on St. John Baptist's day, An^o. 21 Edw. I. A. D. 1293. He founded this place (dedicated to St. Mary) for them to pray for his soul, the souls of his father Richard, and his mother Schenchia, and for the health of the soul of king Edw. &c. William de Hamine was at that time provincial of the order. Earl Edmund ordained that the provincial and his brethren should find five chaplains for ever. Soon after this the inn and chapell being quite built, king Edw. I., at the request of Edmund, confirmed the grant to the fore-said brethren and their successors for ever. About the same time, the warden and fellows of Merton coll., and the vicar of St. Peter's parish in the East, (in which parish the inn and chappell stood,) gave them liberty of having an oratory, a chantry and a cemetery, to bury the bodies of the fraternity in, which was confirmed by the bp. of Lincoln. After

this, being desirous to enlarge their bounds, they obtained of the mayor and townsmen of Oxford a small piece of ground, with the houses upon it, upon this condition, that they should pay yearly 13*s.* 4*d.* to them. But this rent being not paid for some years, A. D. 1314, 8 of king Edw. II., an agreement was made, that if it were afterwards neglected, the mayor and townsmen might have power to seize their tenements.

It must now be known, that within East gate on the north side, was a very old chappel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which the friers very much honoured, and for that reason they had a great desire to go thither, and to leave their first habitation as too narrow. It belonged to the prior and canons of St. Frideswide, who at first were against their having it, but at last they obtained their desire, and got moreover two or three plots of ground besides. This was a good accession, and was confirmed to them by k. Edw. II. in the 2nd year of his reign. But not long after, *viz.* in the fourth year of the same king's reign, they procured a greater addition, and that was from the mayor and townsmen of Oxford, *viz.* three plots of ground lying under the walls of the town. The first of which plots extended from a postern gate near Smith gate to the area or court of Trinity chapell, near East gate, which area or court was annexed to the said chappell, and was given to the friers for ever by the prior and canons of St. Frideswide. And as for the said postern gate, it was op-

posite to the present refectory of Hart hall, or rather to Black hall lately pulled down. The other two plots lay on the south side of the area or court of the said chappell, and reached a little tower or turret that was the boundary of the court of Runcevall hall, for all which three plots or pieces of ground they gave 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum to the prior and canons of St. Frideswide. Some time after this, by the licence of king Edw. II. confirmed by king Edw. III., they translated themselves thither; but then this licence was granted them, on condition that they built a chantery in the foresaid chappell for their founder and benefactors, &c. So that, going to this new place, the friers let the area or court lying on the south side of the former chappell to the warden and fellows of Merton coll. for 50 years. Which area or court or plot of ground extended in length from the front of Runcevall hall southwards, to a little tower or turret near the end of the area or court of the said hall, and in breadth between the area or court of the said hall on one side, and the wall of the village of Oxford on the other. These friers flourished very much after this, 'till about the year 1351. When a pestilence happening, they were all cut off to a man, and so the inn and chappell without East gate escheated to k. Edw. III., in whose time and afterwards the minister of these friers at Hundeslowe (for at Hundeslowe on the west side thereof they had an house) transmitted hither one frier to read prayers and to perform

other sacred offices. But after this, William of Wickham intending to build a college at Oxford, bought these two plots of ground of the Friars, which they had before purchased of the town of Oxford; *viz.* An^o. 3^o. Ric. II. Dom. 1379. I mean those two plots, one of which lay under the walls of the town on the inside of the same, and reached from the postern gate opposite to Smith gate, to the N. E. corner of the said walls, extending from thence southwards to Trinity chapell. But the other reached from the said chapell southwards to the area or court that had been formerly let to the warden and scholars of Merton coll. The first of these plots therefore being inclosed by the founder of New coll. (*viz.* that on which is built the wall that surrounds the college) and the other lying on the south side of the chappel being restored by the same founder to the mayor and townsmen of Oxford, upon some agreement the 12th year of k. Richard II., (I mean that plot on which, within East gate both on the right and left hand, houses are now built,) as many of the friars as remained, because they had a chappell only within the walls, having first of all obtained power of the king, transplanted themselves to the old inn and chappel situated beyond the gate, both which had, as escheats, belonged to the king for the space of forty years, *viz.* from 25 Edw. III. Dom. 1351, to the 15th of Rich. II. Dom. 1391. But now the mayor and townsmen layd a heavy complaint before the king, that the friars had not

for many years paid them the yearly rent of *13s. 4d.* The king therefore ordered in the 15th year of his reign his escheator Thos. Barentine to permit the mayor and burgesses to seize the inn and chappell, which accordingly they did, and after that time both of them belonged to them, notwithstanding when the founder of New coll. purchased the foresaid area or plots within the wall, they had remitted to the friers the aforesaid *13s. 4d.* The friers afterwards endeavoured to recover them, and for that end applied to the university; but the town kept what they had got, and afterwards reserved only one dwelling for a single priest to perform divine offices in, and the rest of the chambers they let out to scholars who studied there under a principal, and it went by the name of Trinity hall, under which denomination it paid certain rents to the town.

Now as to the two mansions or dwelling houses of these friers at Oxford, I have already noted that Edmund earl of Cornwall founded the first which adjoynd to the lane that leads from Magdalen coll. to the field behind Merton coll. This was by the papal indulgences exempt from tithes and offerings. But as to the other dwelling house, I know not who was the founder; but it fell to ruin after the founder of New coll. had procured the neighbouring spots of ground. I doubt not but once there was some brass lamina in it to signify who the founder both of the inn and chapell here was, much such another as that at Glastonbury, at least the founder, according to an

antient laudable custom, now laid aside, used to be commemorated in some Prone. As to the two chappels, the most antient of them, *viz.* that without East gate, was built by Edm. earl of Cornwall, where for some time certain chaplains celebrated mass for his soul. After it came to the town of Oxford, it was used for the new mayor every year, when he returned home from being sworn in the exchequer at London, (for in old time that was customary,) to stop at this chapell and return thanks to God Almighty for his safe return, and to give an alms to the person who read the office, after which he was received by the townsmen, and conducted into the city with great huzzaings and rejoicing. At the altar of this chapell a lamp or wax candle continually burned. And this chapell was an asylum or refuge for criminals. But as for the other chapell, I know not who built it, though it belonged originally to St. Frideswide's, but after the Trinitarian friers begun to dwindle, and the adjoining area or plots of ground fell to New coll., it quite sunk by degrees, and the very place where it stood is now altogether forgot.

When it was that this fraternity was dissolved, I know not for certain. For it does not appear among the convents that were destroyed in the time of Henry VIII., it being very probable that it escaped then, upon account of it's being called an hall. However it be, this is certain, that when the other fraternities were destroyed, John Amery, a Trinitarian

frier, was principal, and at that time certain poor scholars were here educated from stipends, that, according to an old custom, they received of the colleges in Oxford, and here then lived an old hermit or priest, where also he afterwards died. But at last, towards the end of k. Henry VIIIth's reign, Robert Perrot, bachelor of musick, was principal of this hall, at which time the mayor and townsmen letting him the hall and chappell, he pulled both down, and in the same place built a barn, a stable and hogstie.

March 16. Last Monday (13th) the hon^{ble} Dr. Henry Bridges, visitor of Balliol coll., gave judgement about the mastership of that college; when he declared his nephew Dr. Theophilus Lee duly elected, to the great confusion of Mr. Best and his friends; but Mr. Best &c. may thank Dr. Bouchier for this, whom they employed on this occasion as a counsellor, and, he advising them to a new way of electing, by that means Mr. Best (who took that way) lost his point, whereas Mr. Lee's friends, following the old method, (which was to go out of the chappell, and so to come in again one by one and vote, and after voting to recede,) thereby obtained the cause for him. Nor do I doubt but this was the old way in other elections. I find it was so in the abbies, when in elections in their chapter houses they used to retire, when they had severally given their votes, that thereby matters might be carried on (as they

ought) secretly. This I told Mr. Sandford of Balliol coll. and some other of Mr. Lee's friends of, and I hear they made use of what I said, and I am informed, that my book of Adam de Domerham (in which is the form of electing an abbat of Glastonbury) was quoted on the occasion, I having mentioned to Mr. Sandford &c. that form, who therefore made some application to me for the first volume, in which this form is, but the book being still under the press, I could not grant this favour. This Mr. Theophilus Lee bears the character of a good honest man. I wish he may prove such^r.

Sir Isaac Newton was certainly a very great mathematician, and he is justly famed for his *Principia Mathematica* &c., but I cannot learn that he had any other learning, unless it be that he made some sallies by way of diversion into chronology, though I fear his chronological knowledge was no better than Dr. Wallis's, which was but mean, considering his great skill in mathematicks, and many other branches of learning, as appears by what he hath done at the end of bp. Fell's St. Cyprian. When I came first to Oxford, Mr. Francis Thompson, fellow of Queen's

^r Hearne afterwards (March 22nd) says, "I hear, that when judgement came to be given on the said 13th March, the judge and both the assessors agreed that Mr. Best's election was invalid, and that one of the assessors would not allow Mr. Lee's election good, but that the judge (*viz.* Dr. Bridges) and the other assessor agreed that it was valid, and thereupon the judge declared him duly elected. Mr. Best desired the judge's reasons; but the judge, as he ought, declined giving any. This business being over, Mr. Lee came into Oxford, March 21, (being Tuesday,) about five o'clock, with a vast attendance, and immediately took possession."

coll., was much cried up by many in that college for understanding the foresaid sir Isaac Newton's *Principia Mathematica*, some maintaining that he understood them better than the author then did himself. This Mr. Thompson was a sober man, and a great tutor. He did the college several signal services. The statutes, which I have seen, require an actual fellow to be head, and accordingly he, being actual fellow, stood, upon the death of Dr. Timothy Halton, but instead of an actual fellow they chose Dr. Lancaster, that had left his fellowship many years. This election occasioned a pamphlet, printed by Leonard Litchfield, drawn up partly by honest Dr. Crothwayt (who always maintained that none but an actual fellow ought to be elected provost,) and partly by Mr. Thompson himself. Some time after a parsonagè fell to Mr. Thompson, and he retired to it, and I think he is still living at it, free from the noise, trouble, and mischiefs of elections. Sir Isaac Newton was formerly fellow of Trinity coll. in Cambridge. He died a batchelour. Some years since I heard an eminent mathematician (since deceased) say, that he could mention another person then living, every way equal in mathematicks to sir Isaac Newton, though he had not published. We asked him (for there was one more, a very virtuous gentleman, with us) who this should be. He replied, sir Christopher Wren, who was indeed a very extraordinary man, being an admirable architect, a profound mathematician, and well versed (what sir Isaac

was not) in classical learning. It is remarkable, that sir Isaac owed much to some papers he had got of Dr. Hooke's.

March 28. Dr. Rawlinson in a letter from Rome (July 18th O. S. but July 7 N. S. 1724) told me, that among a great quantity of history and antiquities which he had collected in all parts where his curiosity led him, it is highly probable some duplicates will arise to gratify friends. The money others lavish in equipage, coaches, and embroidery, he put to use this way, and deprived of those gaudy appearances, he had notwithstanding entered as far, and seen as much, perhaps more, than some of our peacocks. Of the remarkable accidents that happened within four years past, which were very extraordinary, he had been a witness. The holy year then approaching, he said, would put an end to his curiosity as to Rome. He said, he highly approved the foundation of the new professorships at Oxford and Cambridge for the modern languages, as certainly useful, if for nothing but to curtail the benefit of tutorage to our young nobility and gentry, from impudent and ignorant French Hugonots and Scotch pedlers. With the languages they will come out with great advantage. For, to our shame at present be it spoken, both tutors and pupils come and go very little skilled in the languages, and that little they often know of the learned languages is useless, as the pronunciation, especially in Italy, is widely

different from ours, in a manner unintelligible to us and them, as the Dr., he says, found by experience.

April 4. I hear sir Isaac Newton died intestate, tho', besides a considerable paternal estate, he was worth in money twenty-seven thousand pounds. He had promised to be a benefactor to the Royal society, but failed. Some time before he died, a great quarrel happened between him and Dr. Halley, so as they fell to bad language. This, 'tis thought, so much discomposed sir Isaac as to hasten his end. Sir Isaac died in great pain, though he was not sick, which pain proceeded from some inward decay, as appeared from opening him. He is buried in Westminster abbey. Sir Isaac was a man of no promising aspect. He was a short well-set man. He was full of thought, and spoke very little in company, so that his conversation was not agreeable. When he rode in his coach, one arm would be out of the coach on one side, and the other on the other. He hath left behind him a MS. chronology compleat, and ordered it to be printed. Some years ago sir Isaac was much troubled with a lethargy, occasioned by too much thinking, but he had got it off pretty well before he died.

From the Reading Post for April 3rd. "The
"corpse of sir Isaac Newton, which was buried on
"Tuesday (March 28) in the abbey, from the Jeru-
"salem chamber, was followed to the grave by a
"great many persons of quality and distinction, to

“ shew the respect they bore to that unquestionably
“ great man, and six noble peers supported the pall.
“ Yesterday (March 29) John Conduit esq. M. P.
“ for Whitchurch, received his patent constituting
“ him master worker of his majesty’s mint in the
“ Tower, in the room of sir Isaac Newton deceased.”

April 24. There being a great flaw in the east end of Carfax church, Oxon., this day they began to pull part of the said east end down, in order to repair it.

April 25. Mr. West tells me, in a letter from London of the 22nd. inst., that being lately in Cambridgeshire, he spent two days in that university, both which times he had the pleasure of seeing my friend Mr. Baker, who was pleased to walk with him, and shew him his college, the library, &c. What hath been given to the library by Mr. Baker himself, is no small addition to it; Mr. Baker being turned out of his fellowship for his honesty and integrity, (as I have also lost my places for the same reason, in not taking the wicked oaths,) writes himself in all his books *socius ejectus*. His goodness and humanity are as charming, to those who have the happiness of his conversation, as his learning is profitable to his correspondents. The university library is not yet put into any order. They just saw it in heaps. The college libraries make a very indifferent show, compared with our Oxford ones.

Mr. West had not time to see abp. Parker's MSS. in Corpus college, but what he was most pleased with, was Mr. Secretary Pepys' library given to Magd. coll. There is a very pretty collection of English history, among which is great store of antient ballads, several vols. of English heads of learned men, 3 large vols. of original letters of our great men in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edw. VI., queen Mary and queen Elizabeth. The whole contains about 2700 books. He has left them under severe restrictions. They are kept in a room separate from the college library, and are not on any account whatever to receive the addition of one book, which in case they do, the whole collection is forfeited to Trinity coll. Cant.

May 4. Anno 1074, sir Robert Doilley built the collegiate church of St. George, in the castle of Oxford, for secular canons of the order of St. Austin. They were afterwards translated to Osney abbey, and then the house in the castle became an inn for scholars, who were subject to the chancellor of Oxford. Many brave persons were buried both at St. George's and at Osney; but alas! no notice is now taken of them, but they are utterly forgot.

May 5. Yesterday Mr. Graves of Mickleton called upon me. He told me that young Ballard the taylor of Campden is out of his time, and hath very good business at his trade, but that he is now learning

Latin, going twice a day for that end to the school-master there, and that he hath a great mind to come and enter of some college or hall in Oxford, but Mr. Graves gives him no encouragement; judgeing it better (and I think so too) to keep to his trade. This young Ballard's great uncle was a doctor of physick. Mr. Graves hath promised to send me some account of him^s.

May 9. About the year 1075 the Jews began to come much to Oxford. After they were settled, they procured a great many houses, particularly in the parishes of St. Martin, St. Edward, and St. Aldate, and heaped up vast wealth. Their dwellings in St. Edward's and St. Aldate's were so considerable as to be stiled the old and new Jewry, and in St. Aldate's parish they had a synagogue, where they had masters that taught the Hebrew tongue, to the great advantage of the university; as there were scholars that afterwards taught in Jewish houses, stiled from thence Lombard hall, Mossey hall, Jacob hall &c., having their names, without doubt, from Jews to whom they had formerly belonged.

May 21. Dr. Tanner told me on Thursday last, when I called upon him, that he had never seen Thos. Key's defence of his *Assertio Antiquitatis*

^s The best account of Ballard (including Hearne's memoranda) will be found in Dr. Bloxam's *Magdalen College Register*, "Clerks," pp. 95-102.

Academiæ Oxon. I told him I had it, and that Anthony Wood had seen it, and mentions it under the title of Examen &c., but that he could not tell what became of it afterwards. The Dr. said 'tis very probable Anthony had it, but perhaps did not care to own it, Anthony being shy of letting people know what he had about Oxford, that it might not be discovered what assistance he had received from others, which certainly were very great. The Dr. said, what Anthony had done ought by no means to be despised, but Brian Twyne (he said, and indeed very justly) was far superior to him.

May 22. Anno 1076 Wm. the Conqueror was at the abbey of Abingdon for some time, with which place (especiall the isle of Andersey, so called from it's being sacred to St. Andrew) he was wonderfully delighted, and therefore both he and his son William Rufus came there often. Here some tell us he first heard of exhibitions settled by k. Alfred on the univ. of Oxford, with which he was much displeas'd, and therefore took them away, for fear they might encourage the scholars to keep still to the Saxon tongue. But this I look upon as a poor occasion for his withdrawing them, since he had confirm'd k. Edward's laws, by which it was established that no scholars nor those of the clergy for any cause should be injured. I look upon the scholars' firmness to Edgar Atheling to be the true reason. As for Andersey at Abingdon, there was in old time a

church in that isle, dedicated to St. Andrew, and there was in the Saxon times also a royal palace.

May 29. This being the Restoration of k. Charles II., there was very great and very good ringing of bells in Oxford, but very little and very poor yesterday, which was the birth-day of the duke of Brunswick, commonly called king George. The sermon this day, before the university at St. Mary's, was preached by Mr. Greenaway of Hart hall. Mr. Jonathan Colley being chanter of Christ Ch., he yesterday set a penitential anthem, which enraged the dean, Dr. Bradshaw, to that degree, that after service he sent for and reprimanded him.

May 30. There is just come out in 8vo an English book, being the life of Robert Dudley, earl of Leycester; the author's name is not added, but I am well assured 'tis Mr. Jebb, who hath done in the same manner (without putting his name) the life of Mary queen of Scots, and that of sir Thos. More. This Mr. Jebb, who pretends to many parts of learning, and is a pretended non-juror also, though 'tis feared he is far from being sincere, (which I am very sorry for,) is a man that bears but an indifferent character. He is turned a meer hackney writer. His collection called *Sedecim Scriptores*, about Mary q. of Scots, is not much inquired after, as I am told. He makes use of several things from my books, some with, and others (as if he had been the first discoverer) without acknowledgement.

June 12. On the 10th of May last, came on in Westminster Hall the final hearing of Univ. coll. case, and after a whole day's examining into that affair, 'twas declared by the judges that the king is visitor of that college, and that consequently, what the Vice-Chancellor, proctors, and drs. of div. lately did, under pretence of being visitors, is null and void; so that Mr. Denison's plea of being put in by the visitors is quite extinguished, and Mr. Cockman, having been duly elected and duly admitted, is head, and accordingly came down on Wednesday last, and the next day and since hath in every point acted as head, and so will do. His enemies, who made a most wretched injudicious defence in Westminster Hall, are so strangely exasperated and nettled at this victory, that yesterday morning Mr. George Ward, commonly called Jolly Ward, ('tis supposed by the direction of Dr. Bouchier and Mr. Denison,) got into chappell sooner than ordinary in his surplice, usurped the master's seat, read prayers, and afterwards sent for the buttery book, struck Mr. Cockman's name out from being master, and conveyed away out of the hall or publick refectory the master's chair, and this he did as senior resident fellow, which piece of villainy makes many people laugh, who now plainly see the weakness of Denison's cause, when they come to such tricks as this. Mr. Denison does not now seem to stir in the college, he having cut himself out from being fellow, and his fellowship being also vacant, as he is married. Yet, I hear, my lord Arran, as chancellor of the university, hath

entered a caveat directed to the duke of Newcastle, secretary of state, petitioning his grace that he would not admit Mr. Cockman (now k. George, as they stile the duke of Brunswick, is beyond sea) as master, till the university hath tryed their right of a visitorial power of that college. But I understand this caveat is only laughed at, as being ridiculous, this matter having been already tryed in Westminster Hall, and the king proved to be visitor.

June 25. I was told last night that Jolly Ward of Univ. coll. did on Sunday, June 18th, usurp the master of Univ. coll.'s seat again, and read prayers, insisting to have Mr. Cockman shew something signed either by the king or by the university or some body else before he submits, and this he had also told Mr. Cockman the master before. As for the university, Mr. Cockman hath denied the doctor's power, and the matter hath been tryed in Westminster Hall, and the king is declared visitor. As Mr. Cockman was statutably elected and statutably admitted, there is no occasion for the visitor's hand, tho', I suppose, if they continue refractory and disobedient a proper method will be taken to reduce them to good manners; indeed Ward and such debauchees are not fit for any society.

July 1st. Yesterday I walked from Oxford through Bagley Wood to Bagworth, which, though it be a very pleasant place, yet the old house of the Bas-

kervilles is now almost quite gone to ruin, the family of the Baskervilles being (as I have noted formerly) extinct. Thence I walked (leaving Beaulieu farm on the right hand) to Norcot, where are two old barns, one of which hath several buttresses, and on both at the east end are the remains of a cross, whence I gather that they have been formerly chapels, at least I take that with buttresses to have been a chappell, and perhaps the other might have been an infirmary. This Norcot is very pleasant, and the prior and sometimes the abbat of Abingdon used to be here. Thence I walked to Abingdon, from Abingdon I walked to Radley or Rodley, where sir John Stonehouse hath built a new brick house, but 'tis nothing near so pleasant nor snug as the old large house, most of which (they say) is to be pulled down. The inside and the gardens &c. of the new house are not quite finished. An old woman told me that sir John and his lady are very charitable to the poor, though I had heard the contrary from others. Sir John's eldest daughter by this lady, (whose maiden name was Penelope Dashwood,) viz. Mrs. Penelope Stonehouse, (a fine creature,) is married to sir Henry Adkins. Walking from Radley I overtook a man with hoops on his back, who told me he had been at work at Radley, and that he was going to Sunningwell, where (he said) he lives. I understood afterwards that 'twas Mr. Thomas Ellys who was prenticed to a wine-cooper in London, where he lived till very lately, when he came

into the country for his health, he being consumptive. He is a mighty sober young man, and is brother to the late Mr. William Ellys, of whom I have made mention formerly. Parting with the said Mr. Thomas Ellys I walked to Sandford ferry, and crossing the water, after some little refreshment at Sandford mill, I walked to Mr. Powell's at Sandford, but I did not speak with him, as I designed, he being private in a room by himself taking a knap (tho' his lady being in the country (Worcestershire) where she hath been at least two months, I looked upon this as the most proper time for some conversation with Mr. Powell, who is a very worthy good man, and much beloved). From Sandford I walked to Iffley and so to Oxford.

Oct. 16. Last night spending the evening with Mr. Hall, my nonjuring friend Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Brook of Oriel coll. and Mr. Richardson of Brazenose coll., I understood from Mr. Brook, that Mr. Wicksey went out of town as soon as the election at Oriel coll. was over, being it seems much nettled. He is gone to the lord chancellor of Great Britain to see if he can oust Mr. Hodges, under pretence that Mr. Hodges ought not to have it by their statutes, having fifteen hundred pounds a year estate, which is pretended is much beyond what their statutes allow. A very poor plea! and I believe groundless, whatever it may be with respect to fellowships. But it seems Dr. Shippen hath put this into Wicksey's head, Shippen being for Wicksey I hear, which

brings to mind what I heard the other day about Mr. Denison, namely, that Dr. Carter was very poor when he was elected head of Oriel coll., Denison thereby insinuating that a poor man ought now also to be elected, and not Hodges. But what Denison said is downright false. Carter, as I well remember, was elected chiefly for this reason, that he was rich. Wicksey also pretends another reason that the election should be vacated, *viz.* because that by their statutes the election ought to be *sine discordia*: Now, says he and his friends, had it been *sine discordia*, then both Wicksey himself and his friends ought to have come over to Hodges, &c. A very poor plea, and what even Mr. Brook himself laughs at. Mr. Hodges carried it by a majority of two votes, the votes standing thus: *viz.*

For Mr. Wicksey.

1. Mr. Wicksey himself.
2. Mr. Bowles.
3. Mr. Pipern.
4. Mr. Brook.
5. Mr. Parry.
6. Mr. Makepeace.
7. Mr. Martin.

For Mr. Hodges.

1. Mr. Hodges himself.
2. Dr. Woodward.
3. Mr. Catheral (who is dean, and had, si necesse, 2 votes.)
4. Dr. Reyner.
5. Mr. Chester.
6. Mr. Woollen.
7. Mr. Craster.
8. Dr. Fisher.
9. Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. Dyer, who was altogether for Mr. Hodges, could not be there.

Oct. 25. Last week they cut down the fine pleasant garden in Brazenose coll. quadrangle, which was not only a great ornament to it, and was agreeable to the quadrangle of our old monasteries, but was a

delightful and pleasant shade in summer time, and made the rooms in hot seasons much cooler than they otherwise would have been. This is done by direction of the principal and some others purely to turn it into a grass plot and to erect some silly statue there.

In the time of Henry V. were abundance of Irish scholars in Oxford, and, from their living there, one street going from Gloucester hall (now Worcester coll.) towards Highbridge was called Irishmen's street. Here, *viz.* in that street, were many halls or houses for entertainment of them, but a great many of them at that time (*viz.* in the reign of Hen. V.) were so rakish, that (under the name of *Chamber-dekyns*) they committed strange disorders, so that they were expelled this place (and their houses began to decay and the street to lose its name) and then they went to Cambridge, where they were guilty of the same enormities, which occasioned them at length by order of parliament, in the reign of Henry VI. to be banished the nation, with injunction not to come hither into England any more, with an intent to settle at our universities.

Oct. 30. On Friday being Oct. 26, was a hearing before the lord chancellor of England (sir Peter King) of Oriell coll. case, with respect to a provost of that college. Mr. Wicksey alledged two reasons against Mr. Hodges being head, (1.) that he had above a thousand pounds per annum, and brought

many arguments to prove that he had so much. Upon which says Mr. Hodges, "Mr. Wicksey, you need not have given yourself this trouble, I own "I have such an estate." Upon which, says the chancellor, "this reason makes for Mr. Hodges: it "is for the interest of the college that a man of good "estate should be head." 2. That four of those that elected Mr. Hodges were not statutable fellows, having never been admitted by the late provost. Indeed they were not admitted by him, because he denied their election by virtue of his pretended negative. But, the negative being legally set aside, they were otherwise admitted, as appeared from the register, where both their election and admission were entered and even signed by Wicksey also, two of whose voters also were of the same election and admission. In short Mr. Wicksey's allegations and objections were adjudged very weak and frivolous, and the chancellor (as visitor under king George) immediately confirmed Mr. Hodges, and administered the oath to him as head, so that Wicksey (who is looked upon as a rogue, and to have been altogether in the scheme of the late provost, though he pretended then to be otherwise) is quite now thrown by, tho' perhaps he may still pretend that there is a nullity, unless Mr. Hodges be also confirmed by the bp. of Lincoln, which, however, I believe will signify just nothing.

Nov. 11th. Yesterday I walked from Oxford to

Chilswell farm, and from thence to Denton Court, which way (a strange by, unked, solitary walk) I had never went to Denton Court before. I did it chiefly to have a better notion of the ancient solitariness and retiredness of the place, when the hermit Aben inhabited here. I went by a coppice (a little above Chilswell farm) called Birch Coppice, the only place in this country that I know of, where birch grows.

Nov. 17. Yesterday meeting Mr. Wm. Dodwell (by the schools of Trin. coll. where he is commoner), he told me that his mother never was yet at Oxford, so that, I take it, he and his brother of Magdalen hall^r have had some particular directors here as to their entrance and conduct. He told me, his mother and all their family have had the small pox long since, which he mentioned upon my saying she might be afraid of coming hither on that account.

Nov. 25. The provost and fellows or scholars of Oriel coll. (10 in number) originally were to have but twelve pence a week. If corn came to ten shillings a quarter, they were to have fifteen pence each a week during the dearness, but that ceasing, they were then to have no more than twelve pence. The provost was to dine in common with the fellows: but afterwards he had a distinct table allowed, and 10 marks per an. added for supporting that and a man servant. Adam Brome, alias Browne, was the

^r See p. 576.

first provost. Adam Brome is buried in St. Anne's chappell (now called Adam Brome's chappell) at the north side of St. Marie's church, Oxford. His tomb is still there, but the brasses are all off, so that there is no inscription, having been all destroyed in the civil war times.

Jan. 16. Yesterday morning they began to pull down the remainder of St. Peter's church in the Bailly, Oxon., in order to have a new one erected in its stead, which new one they compute will cost two thousand pounds.

Jan. 26. The atchievement of sir John Presbyter (from a MS. paper communicated to me by Tho. Ward of Warwick, esq. who had borrowed it.)

“ He beareth party per pale, indented, God's glory and
 “ his own interest: over all profit, pleasure counter-
 “ changed, insigned with an helmet of ignorance opened
 “ with confidence befitting his degree, mantelled with
 “ gules and tyranny, doubled with hypocrisie; upon a
 “ wreath of pride and covetousnesse, for his crest a sinister
 “ hand lifting up a solemne league and covenant reversed
 “ and torne; in an escrole underneath the shield these
 “ words for his motto, *viz.* ‘Aut hoc aut nihil.’ This coate
 “ is impaled with another of four pieces signifying thereby
 “ his four several matches: The first is the house of Geneva;
 “ she beareth for her armes a field of separation with mar-
 “ ginall notes on the Bible falsely quoted. The 2nd is the
 “ house of Scotland; she beareth in her escocheon the
 “ feild rebellion, charged with a stoole of repentance. The
 “ third is the family of Amsterdam; she beareth in a feild

“ of toleration three Jewes heads proper, with as many
 “ blew caps on them. The fourth and last is the country
 “ of New England ; she beareth for her armorial ensigns in
 “ a feild of sedition a crop-eared preachman, preacht up
 “ into a pulpit proper, holding forth to the people a schis-
 “ maticall directory.”

Feb. 10. About two lands length, or two furlongs south west from Binsey, on the other side the water that goes from Wightham to Botley, was formerly a notable village called Seckworth, situated in Berkshire. 'Tis now intirely demolished, and there is nothing remaining of it, only there stands a house and two or three hovels for cows &c. on part of the ground where it stood. The highway passed through it, and so over the water through Binsey ford, and so to Oxford. There is a hardway now to be seen, and at Binsey the said way (which comes over the water that goes from Wightham to Botley, which water is called Seckworth) is called in one or two places *the king's swarth*.

Feb. 11. The word *swarth* before mentioned is a corruption for *ꝛpæth* which signifies *via, callis, semita*. So the king's *swarth* or rather *ꝛpæth* is no more than the king's *way*.

There is a tradition that there were once above twenty inns in Seckworth. Some say that Wightham castle on the hill was besieged by the Danes from Seckworth. I take Wightham castle to have

been taken and demolished by the Danes in the reign of k. Etheldred, the father of Edm. Ironsides, which k. Etheldred began to reign A. D. 978. In Etheldred's reign also Seckworth was destroyed by the Danes, but it revived again in the days of k. Edw. the Confessor, who was born at Islip, and began to reign A.D. 1042. King Edw. Confess. and his beautifull, virtuous, chast and learned q. Edgitha or Editha were often at Seckworth, when they used to come to Oxford from Islip and Heddington, coming along *the king's swarth* beyond new park, so that then there was a passage that way over the Charwell.

May 29. Yesterday in the afternoon Mr. Tho. Jenner B. D. and fellow of Magd. coll. was elected Margaret Professor in opposition to Dr. Theophilus Leigh D. D. and master of Balliol coll., Dr. Leigh had only 24 votes, and Mr. Jenner 34. Besides these two, at first appeared Dr. Felton principal of Edm. hall, Mr. Niblett warden of All Souls' coll., and Mr. Robert Lydall of Magd. coll. But Dr. Felton having not above one vote that I can hear of, (*viz.* Dr. Gibson provost of Queen's, who was also out of town,) and Mr. Niblett and Mr. Lydall not being able to succeed, they let their interest drop, tho' Lydall did not relinquish his till just the time of election, a thing which if he had not done, Magd. coll. would most certainly have lost it, and Dr. Leigh would have been the man.

June 25. Bp. Wren was a true antiquary. He has left collections, wherever he went, as Pembr. hall, where fellow, Peter house, where master, Windsor, where dean, and Ely, where bishop, many of which Mr. Baker hath seen: but being in loose scattered papers are in danger of perishing. Dr. Tanner hath likewise seen many of this good bp.'s collections. They should be got together as far as possible, and endeavours for preserving them should be used. The Cambridge men are much wanting to themselves, in not retrieving the remains of their worthies. Mr. Baker is the only man I know of there, that hath of late acted in all respects worthily on that head, and for it he deserves a statue.

July 12. Quære, who hath wrote best of the Cortex Peruvianus, so much used now (and with great reason) in feavers and agues? the Spaniards call it the Feaver tree.

July 16. About a quarter of a year since they began to build a new chapel for Pembroke coll., next to Slaughter lane.

July 19. Dr. Tanner lent me an old paper, a copy of which here follows:

for Oseneve.

The longe stable
vacat.

All the same stable is utterly taken
awaye. Christes Church had vi lode of
slattes of the same.

Mr. Bysley lodg-
yng vacat.

That is greate decaye and ruine The
pticoñs dores windowes iron glasse is
spoyled and gone, the bordes of y^e flowre
in diuerse places taken awaye. The lengthe
of that lodgyng 55 fote, the bredth 25
fote, the tymber of the rowgh is very good.

An other howse
ioyning to y^e same
lodgyng at the est
end vacat.

There be pticoñs wt. the lofte taken
awaye in much ruyne wt. euell tymber in
length 40 fote.

Where the almes
men lay vacat.

There is dores windowes iron is all taken
awaye and yt is in utter decaye in length
30 fote.

Dorter

At the end of the same were ii propre
chambers well glassyd ironed wt. a pticoñ
ii goodly dores of weynskote all spoylyd
& gone.

The length 169 fote in bredth 32 fote
thone syde is all sklate excepte 20 fote
thother syde 40 fote sklatted the rough ys
good. the length of y^e rafters 36 fote
very good. the gutters leyd with leade
through owte both sydes. gone utterly.

frater

The length 140 fote, the pyllours &
irons of the wyndowes spoylyd & gone
the bredth 36 fote all sklattyd.

The gutters of leade on bothe sydes
taken awaye cleane. All the whole is
syled through. the pulpet therin is also
spoyled, the length of the rafters 38 fote.
The length 40 fote, the bredth 24 fote,
meane tymber in decaye.

The slaughter
howse w^t. other
houses of office
ioyned therto va-
cat.

The length 84 fote The pticoñs wyn-
dowes dores cleane gone. In great decaye
the tymber indifferente all sklated.

Abbotte Johns
hall vacat.

The length 46 fote the bredthe 34
good tymber unoccupied well sklated
goog [sic] rough w^t. glased w^t. irons the
depnesse of the roughe 40 fote, the gutter
of thone syde leaded, cleane taken awaye.

The leadid lodg-
yng or Mr
lodgyng

The length 45 fote couered with leade
the bredth 16 fote the leade is taken
awaye in some places wherby yt goyth to
decaye; the roughe proper and handsome.

The plour un-
derneth Mr
lodgyng

There all the glasse is gone.

The kylne house
w^t the furnesse
house vacat.

The length 76 the bredthe 32 fote In
great decaye well tymbryd and a very
good rough Ther be ii principall postes
standyng in the same house. The house
long unoccupied. Much sklata taken
awaye. ii sommers^s standyng w^t the kylne
betwene and vi other pecis lyeng in the
flowre. The depth of the rough 30 fote
the length 40 fote in bredth 16.

Mr. Belsyer sta-
ble unocupid.

The lofte over
the scole unoccu-
pyed.

The length 50 fote the bredth 24. There
is a neue flowre. well sklatyd a good
rough.

The scole Mr
chamber
unoccupied.

The length 24 the bredth 16 foote well
sklatyd. the bordes of y^e flowre new
partly taken awaye & y^e wyndowes gone.
The gutters of leade taken awaye.

^s ii. sommers, or summers, *summariæ trabes*, principal beams.

The scole house
unoccupied.

The barres of iron beyng substancial
cleane gone with the glasse.

Mr. Haynes lodg-
yng vacat

The glasse taken awaye the whole
barres of iron are there yet.

The great hall

Whiche Mr Stumpe wold have had a
lofte in, is of length 59 fote the bredth 33
wherin we fownde good tymber spoyled to
the fyer. There is no pece of tymber un-
occupied in the hole house yt will serve
for this hall flowre.

The yatte house
vacat wt owte
steyres

The length 38 fote the bredthe 28. a
competent good roughe of tymbre y^e depth
30 fote good sklata.

The lytle cham-
ber nere to y^e same
vacat. the porters
lodge vacat.

The whiche all in ruyn and decaye.

The greate barne
vacat.

The length 88 fote, the bredth 28, the
tymber meane. the sklata competente
good. The depth of the roughe 30 fote.
These lacketh y^e greate porche wt the
greate dores.

Indorsed

*S. Nicholas Osney Stumpe 106. accompt of the decayes in
the old abbey of Osney.*

Aug. 3. Yesterday Mr. Gilman of St. Peter's
parish in the east, Oxford, (a lusty, heartick, thick,
short man,) told me, that he is in the 85th year of
his age, and that at the restoration of K. Charles II.
being much afflicted with the king's evil, he rode

up to London behind his father, was touched on a Wednesday morning by that king, was in very good condition by that night, and by the Sunday night immediately following was perfectly recovered, and hath so continued ever since. He hath constantly wore the piece of gold about his neck that he received of the king, and he had it on yesterday when I met him.

Sept. 13. The repairing the east end of Cairfax church, Oxford, cost 70£. or thereabouts. The defect was occasioned by the removing some buttresses in the chancell to make the Butter-bench, which was done by the advice of some rash indiscreet persons, who perceived their error too late.

Oct. 24. On Tuesday last Mr. Tho. Weeksy was deprived of his fellowship of Oriel coll., (and indeed expelled, his name being struck out of the book,) sentence being pronounced by the provost himself in the chappell, for contumacy and for having "uberius beneficium." Both points were so plain and notorious that nothing can be alledged for him. This Mr. Weeksy (who stood himself to be provost) hath been so troublesome and vexatious that he did all that possibly he could to hinder the peace of the college. His living is about 19£. in the king's books, whereas he cannot hold a fellowship of Oriel with a living above 10 marks. He had been summoned three times before the society, particularly

for detaining a register of the college and declining to surrender it, (tho' he and his crony Bowles had had it a great while, three quarters of a year or more,) notwithstanding the college had great occasion for it. Bowles is also twice upon one of the registers, as lyable to the like punishment of Weeksy, which will be inflicted, if he proceeds in his vile practices.

Nov. 8. Mr. Aynsworth teaches a private school in London. He hath been a great many years about a Latin Dictionary, and (I am told) hath at last finished it, though 'tis not printed for want of encouragement. It seems he leaves out in it all proper names but such as are classical. I do not know of anything that he hath published, but the catalogue of Mr. Kemp's curiosities, (a great number of which were counterfeits and cheats,) and the catalogue of Dr. Woodward's books and curiosities. I am told he hath wrote a Latin poem to Mr. Edm. Chishull, and another to Mr. John Strype, but they are not printed. He is a married man, of at least 70 years of age^t.

Dec. 21. The bp. of Oxford, Dr. John Potter, bears a very poor mean character at Cuddesden where he lives. I heard a man of Cuddesden say yesterday, when I was that way, that he and his lady are miserably stingy and covetous, and that

^t See p. 488.

there is not the least hospitality in their family. He said they were so wretchedly miserable, that the bp. and his lady went themselves a coursing, she going up to her knees for a day together at that sport, on purpose to hinder the poor from catching any hares, and that they were very severe to any one (tho' never so poor) that killed any hare, &c. there.

Jan. 11. On Dec. 2 last, was a meeting of the heads of houses about a programma relating to infidelity, and 'twas carried for one, by a majority, and accordingly one was printed; but at last, it seems, all the heads unless perhaps you may except one or two, so intirely agreed in one and the same thing, that is, that what they had done should not be known, that they got all the copies into their own hands, and quite stifled this programma, done, it seems, without spirit, insomuch that it could not be seen nor procured; so that, though I have much laboured for it, yet I have not been able either to get a copy, or even a sight of one. God knows, 'tis a poor zeal for religion, when they are ashamed and afraid to appear publickly in a good cause, but act in a clandestine way, and are not willing that even actions that are laudable should be known.

Feb. 27. Mr. Wood makes Schidyard street, now St. Mary hall lane in Oxford, to be the same with Sched-writers street, as if the librarians or scribes

formerly lived here, and for that reason might be termed Sched-writers, or Writers row. But I think that it is the same with Schieldyard street, and that therefore the shield makers formerly dwelt here.

Feb. 28. Last night Mr. Whiteside told me and others, (and I think he said he had it from the present earl of Oxford,) that the late earl of Oxford often talked that he would publish *Domesday Book* itself, and that in such a manner as to have the whole ingraved on copper plates, with all the several abbreviations and very *ductus's* of the letters. But this I look upon as a vain proposal, the business of publishing being to make it clear as can be, that is, to give the words at length, and the abbreviations only at such times when such abbreviations may bear several significations, and even then too sometimes a note will be necessary. Were what his lordship proposed followed in other books, viz. Livy &c. we should have strange editions. Let an able, faithful man (that is skilled in abbreviations, and hath honesty) undertake the work, and give the words at large, in common characters (unless it be where the signification is dubious,) and he will deserve well of the learned world.

Mr. James Gibson being in town yesterday, he told me his Grammatical Observations (printed at Lichfield's) is quite finished. It seems it is against the alterations that have been made in Lilly's grammar. He was told by one that was with me, that Lilly's grammar is newly done at London, with

the corrections of all the school-masters there, so as to be reduced to its first state, and that Mr. Aynsworth was one of those that had done it. This seemed to trouble Mr. Gibson, as if his own labour were now in vain.

March 4. Mr. James Gibson's little 4to book (printed at Leonard Lichfield's in Oxford) relating to Grammar is just come out. 'Tis entitled by him *Grammatical Exceptions*, which is a very odd title, as indeed the whole book is very odd. 'Tis true there are several good remarks in it, and so I told him a good while since, when he shewed it to me in MS., but I then told him, it ought to be wrote all anew, and several things to be omitted, and others to be altered, but this he little regarded. For though, at my suggestion, he did leave out his note or observation, in which he had made *Dorobernia* to be *Dover*, and was a long time positive that 'twas so, (and I had a great struggle with him to make him sensible that 'twas *Canterbury*,) yet he took no care in other things to consult his reputation, but hath published a very ridiculous book; which need not be wondered at, considering that he is crazed, and very perverse, though when young he was a very good schoolmaster, and got himself a good reputation on that account. He is withall an honest, religious man, and very inoffensive, and on that account to be much respected. His second wife (whose maiden name was Newton) died in October

last, aged at least three score and ten. After I had formerly more than once cautioned him very freely about this book, he never afterwards either shewed it me, or told me what he did in it, for fear (I suppose) that I should expostulate with him; tho' sometime since he did tell me in Oxford, that he would dedicate it to the convocation of both provinces; but 'tis not dedicated to them, his brother, the provost of Queen's coll., having overruled that matter.

March 8. Mr. Anstis, finding by a citation of mine that I have a copy of New college statutes, desires to borrow it for a very short time. I must tell him (what I must also to all that pretend to borrow books of me, for if I should lend to one I must to another), that being debarr'd the Bodleian library, I am now confined to my own books, which I am every minute using, and therefore desire to be excused from parting with any, even for so little time as a minute^u.

March 16. Yesterday in a convocation at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Wm. Jorden of Pembroke coll. was elected by the univ. of Oxford rector of Astocke in com. Wilts, (which belongs to a Roman catholic family, the Webbs,) in opposition to Mr. Crawford of Balliol coll.

^u Upon second thoughts, Hearne relents, and lends Anstis his vol. of New college statutes, "since he is so good a friend."

March 19. The farther part of Christ Church meadow (which is in Barkshire) is in the parish of St. Aldate, Oxford, and the tithes (as I take it) of right belong to the minister of St. Aldate's.

Browne Willis esq. being in Oxford, he spent the evening with us last night in Cat street. He speaks much against Mr. Salmon's Antiquities of Hartfordshire, as a thing extracted and epitomized (tho' he says but very poorly and injudiciously) from sir Henry Chauncy. Yet I think it better done than Mr. Willis's own performances, I mean where Mr. Willis hath been left to himself; for as for the view of the mitred abbeys in Leland, particular care was taken by somebody else to have it well done.

March 20. The transporting books from beyond sea is a vast charge at the custom house in England. No country but England knows a tax on learning. The doctrine of Naples, broached by the emperour Charles V., is *Libri sint liberi*, and that in a country fertile of taxes.

March 21. Mr. Henry Wharton, tho' a very learned man, yet wanted that integrity as archbp. Sancroft and many expected from him, and for that reason the suffering men excused him much less than they otherwise would have done; which when he considered, it struck much upon his spirits.

March 23. "The university of Cambridge has

purchasd all Dr. Woodward's fossils for 1000 libs., he having bequeathed those that were foreign, to the said university by will." Fog's Journal for March 22, 1728^s.

March 28. The dispute at King's college at Cambridge was about one Mr. Dale, a good while ago expelled his fellowship of that college, for reflecting very impudently and saucily in a set speech there upon k. Charles I. &c., as if that good king was justly beheaded. He sues for restoration. A law suit commences, who is visitor, whether the king or the bp. of Lincoln: 'tis carried for the bp., who hath restored Mr. Dale. Upon which Mr. Baker, in his letter of the 25th, writes thus: "It must be presum'd, Mr. Dale was guilty of no fault, for the visitor did not think fit to pass the least censure upon him, or to give him the least admonition: but notwithstanding his innocence, I am told he has left the college in a distracted condition."

April 1. Yesterday morning the foundation stone at Oriel college was laid for the new building there for the provost, between the college and St. Mary hall.

April 6. Dr. Freind's books sold high, particularly the Oxford editions. Part of these books were once the property of Cowley, descended to Sprat, and bought by the Dr. of Sprat's executors. In

them were several MSS. notes by all three, particularly a fine character of the present duke Wharton by the last in an edition of Tully, presented him by the duke, which character being printed in some of the publick papers, Dr. Rawlinson did not send it me, nor indeed have I as yet got it. There were two stanzas of Sapphicks in a Cæsar's Comment. old edition, sent by the late Mr. Anthony Alsop to the Dr. as a present.

April 7. Dr. Rawlinson tells me, Dr. (he means Mr.) Salmon's character as a man of honour is known, that he was a Cantabrigian, is in double orders, (though he goes in lay habit,) relinquished for conscience, and now practices physick. The Dr. says his (Mr. Salmon's) Hartfordshire is, he fears, mostly from Chauncy, with a continuation; that the world speaks better of his smaller pieces on the Roman roads, that the defect of indexes to his works is unpardonable, and that for it he has suffered much in his reputation.

April 10. Dr. Rawlinson hath put out another Auction Catalogue of his brother's books, in which is another Matt. Parker of the 1st ed. concerning which the Dr. writes thus: "Our last Matthew Parker now takes his fate. I am told there is a latent commission of 50 lb. for it from France, but I hope England will not lose such a treasure, tho' I cant well afford to be the master of it."

April 23. By Mr. A. Wood's papers it appears, that the king's swarth (formerly called also Port street) beyond New Parks by Oxford, went over by a bridge the river Charwell.

April 26. Mr. Ainsworth, the compiler of the Kempian and Woodwardian catalogues, tells Mr. West, Mr. Dodwell had seen Mr. Downe's strictures upon Dr. Woodward's shield, and had wrote a sufficient confutation of them, the original of which he found among Dr. Woodward's papers, and intends to publish shortly.

Dr. Woodward's books amounted to 1741*l.* 17*s.* His curiosities and antiquities came to no great sum, abating the shield, which it seems was bought back by his executors for 100 guineas, the name of captain Vincent being made use of to prevent the true purchasers being known.

May 1. (Out of) Mr. West's letter from the Inner Temple, April 28, 1789.

"In answer to your's of the 25th," [of April 1729] "in my catalogue of the earl of Pembroke's collection, it is thus put down :

"Tabula Antiqua of Richard the Second when young on his knees in a robe embroidered with white harts with his three saints in like habits, St. John Baptist, St. Edmund and St. Edward. On a gold plate under this picture is engraved this. Invention of Painting in Oyle 1410. This

was painted before in the beginning of Richard the Second 1377. Wen. Hollar graved and dedicated it to king Charles the First, and calls it Tabula Antiqua of king Richard the 2nd with his three saints, St. John Baptist, and 2 kings, St. Edmund and Edward Confessors. I am informed lord Oxford hath one of these cutts of Hollar. The earl of Pembroke is ill. When I see him I will send you a more particular account."

May 2. It appears from the Register of Osney, in the treasury of Christ Church, that the isle of Middley, with the Wick and other appurtenances, came to Osney abbey by gift of the burgesses of Oxon, in lieu whereof the abbey of Osney gave the burgesses one mark of silver, which mark of silver the burgesses assigned to the priory of St. Frideswide, (to be paid by the hands of the abbat and convent of Osney,) for penance enjoyned them for the death of the clerks (or scholars) formerly hanged by them.

May 7. Dr. Bently's admission, from the Register of St. John's coll. Cambridge (sent me by Mr. Baker May 4th, 1729). Richardus Bentley Ebōr. de Oulton filius Thomæ B. defuncti, annos natus quindecim, et quod excurrit, literis institutus infra Wakefield, admissus est subsizator Mai. 24, 1676, tutore ejus Mro. Johnston, Regr. coll. Jo. So I have his school, county &c. as well as his age.

Dr. Rawlinson seems to expect 50 guineas for the last copy of the Antiq. Brit. That is much too high

a price for Mr. Baker, and so he leaves it to the men of quality. It is also much too high for me, had I any great occasion to be greedy of it.

May 11. Last night Mr. Thomas Cockman came very privately to Oxford to his lodgings at Univ. coll., the matter being now intirely settled, with respect to his being master of that college, seven commissioners having been appointed by the crown to visit the college, which accordingly was done in London, it being judged more proper to have the visitation there, that the college might not be put to too great expenses. These commissioners or visitors soon dispatched the matter, and at the same time I understand declared five fellowships vacant, *viz.* Mr. Denison's, Mr. Nevil's, (by reason of a patrimony,) Mr. Lindsey's, Mr. Cockerill's, and Mr. Heather's, this Heather being never legally admitted.

May 17. Bp. Fell alway designed the ground, where the new printing house is, for a university church. But Dr. Lancaster turned it to quite another use, for which he is much blamed by honest men.

The old university congregation house at Oxford was the ground room, at the north side of St. Mary's church, and over it was the Cobham library, built by Thomas Cobham bp. of Worcester; but the books of this Cobham library being translated to the library

of duke of Humfray A. D. 1480, the upper room became the congregation house, in which upper room was brave painted glass containing the arms of the benefactors, which painted glass continued till the times of the late rebellion.

May 21. Rymer's *Fœdera* are reprinted by Jacob Tonson at 50 libs. a set, and yet he hath printed five hundred copies. There were but two hundred printed for sale of the former impression, besides what was reserved to the government for presents, and they were sold at 40 shills. a volume; and the whole (there being seventeen volumes) came to 34 pounds. Mr. George Holmes, of the Tower, had the care of this new ed., and found considerable mistakes in the transcripts.

June 5. Many years agoe the public prints had signified, that Dr. William King, archbp. of Dublin, was dead, but 'twas a mistake, and he did not die till very lately, (about six weeks ago,) being of an advanced age, and whereas formerly a bad character had been given of him, now the papers were lavish in his commendation for generosity, hospitality, and charity. What is to be believed I know not. This I know, that he was in his younger day utterly ignorant of the Greek tongue, which he therefore learned, when at Dublin, of Mr. Dodwell, that he was a time-server, and having acted in favour of rebellion, could not look the conscientious non-jurors

in the face, as may be partly seen in what I have observed at the end of the VIth volume of Leland's Collectanea.

July 18. Mr. Alexander Pope, the poet's father, was a poor ignorant man, a tanner at Binfield in Berks. This Mr. Alex. Pope had a little house there, that he had from his father, but hath now sold it to one Mr. Tanner, an honest man. This Alexander Pope, though he be an English poët, yet he is but an indifferent scholar, mean at Latin, and can hardly read Greek. He is a very ill-natured man and covetous, and excessively proud.

August 10. Yesterday Dr. Tanner told me Mr. Henry Wharton went thro' Oxon in his way to Bath a little before he died, and called upon Dr. Charlett, and that he [Dr. Tanner] was then also with him. Mr. Wharton wrote a diary of his own life in Latin, even to that very time, that circumstance of his being then at Oxford being in it. Dr. Tanner hath seen it, and after Mr. Wharton's death calling upon his (Mr. Wharton's) father, an old clergyman, he asked him about it. He replied, "My son hath got every thing from me, not leaving me so much as a book or scrap of paper." This son was younger than Mr. Henry Wharton, was an apothecary and great rake, so that 'tis to be feared this diary and many other things of great value are utterly destroyed.

August 12. About a year since died Mr. Richard Parker, rector of Embleton in Northumberland, and was preceded by Dr. Tovey of Merton college, it being in Merton coll. gift. This Embleton is the place where Duns Scotus was born. As for Mr. Parker, he was formerly fellow of Merton college, as a member whereof he took the degree of M. A. Apr. 17, 1697. He was an excellent classick scholar, and, when of Merton college, was acquainted with the chief wits of the university, among whom he would be very merry and facetious, but he was very modest and even sheepish, and would be very shy in strange company. He was commonly called *learned Dick Parker*, but I know of nothing that is published of his, unless it be the Account of Isaac Casaubon's MSS. Papers in the Bodleian library, in pag. 264 of the 1st vol. of Catalogus MSSorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ, where he is stiled *vir eruditus* by Dr. Edw. Bernard, (who had the chief care of that work, and was) a great admirer of Mr. Parker, whom the Dr. observed to have the shape of Tully's head.

August 21. Dr. Rawlinson tells me that his brother's funeral was expensive, though scandalous; the Dr. being at a great distance, that, during an interim of eight months, expensive commissions of appraisement were settled, that commissioners were put in, as he fears, rather to survey and plunder than do justice to the creditors, himself, or the

world. He says, the large paper Leland's Itinerary has never yet appeared^x, no more than the first ordinal of k. Edw. VI. The Dr. is tender of charging any one person, and yet he tells me something surprising with respect to Mr. Mich. Mattaire. He allows that he would not rob on the road, and yet would perhaps clandestinely borrow a book or medal, and think his honour no way impeached. The Dr. says Mattaire has been observed, at the time of their commissions, to enter empty and return loaded from London House, that severall covers of books of the old editions, as also of those printed by Stephens, Vascosan, Morel, &c. have been discovered in odd parts of the library, behind other books, but the valuable contents gelt. He says he will not, as some have done, urge this as an argument against him; but it being well known, that the rarity of the Ordinal is very singular, some time since in a general discourse Mr. Mattaire, before the esqr.'s death, sighed for such a curiosity, after which, in the Dr.'s presence, and before Mr. Anstis, he blundered

* This identical copy I saw many years ago when on a visit at Filkins hall, near Burford, Oxfordshire, the seat of the Colston's. It is now probably at Roundway Park, near Devizes; to which the family, having purchased the estate, have since migrated. I transcribed, at the time I visited Filkins, the following MS. notes.

Vol. 1. Tho. Rawlinson.

Legi sumã cû voluptate hunc Libellum in villâ apd Dunington in agro Berks. mense Septembri Aⁿ. Dom. 1711.

2nd vol. read in Dr. Pellet's copy, my own being mislaid.

Vol. 6. Lectio hujusce Libri incepta fuit in villa Rev. Andreae Archer rectoris de Solihull in agro Warwick A^o Dñi. 1712, mense Julio; finita vero apd Nantwich die ultimo Julij 1712.

out the possession, and again since hinted he had no such book, which denial seems founded on a request made by one who knew the copy. These are odd circumstances, and upon them the Dr. says a letter was sent Mr. Mattaire by an unknown hand, who promises the Dr. a copy. Herein, it seems, Mr. Mattaire is charged in the most open manner with a breach of trust in the library, books purloined from the rooms before the times of auctions, and the anonymous promises Mattaire to inform the Dr. of particulars more at large. The Dr. is unwilling to expose Mr. M.'s character, and yet cannot but insist on some kind of justice, such as a clearing by oath in chancery, "a request" (says the Dr.) "an honest man will not refuse, no more than a knave decline"; but even after that, the Dr. thinks himself at liberty to produce suspicious circumstances, such as I have mentioned. The Dr. observes farther, that this good man had swallowed this library in imagination, as he hoped to have the conduct of its sale, and that it is almost inconceivable with what face he could allot the Dr. 10,000 pounds clear of expences, MSS. and prints; but such was the fervent præpossession of the man, that he was little less than enthusiastic on the point, as has been, at the Dr.'s expense, more clearly visible to the world.

August 30. Upon Bullington green is a little hill, called Bullington Pen (i. e. Bullington Hill). Here was formerly a very considerable hill, and

there was (as I take it) a castle, and hereabouts was the town and church of Bullington, that many speak of, which raises great speculations among the vulgar.

Sept. 7. The Vocacyon of Johan Bale to the Bishopric of Ossorie. This book is so scarce, that the archbp. of Cant. had not seen it, when he was assisting father Courayer in the late controversy concerning our orders; and at his request I sent it up to Lambeth. It is printed in 8vo, without date. So Mr. Baker. But in the copy lent me by Thomas Rawlinson esq. in 1720, I found this date at y^e end.

¶ Imprinted in Rome (before the castell of S. Angell (at y^e signe of S. Peter) in Decembre) Anno D. 1553 [Q. Marie].

Which circumstance of it's being printed in Rome is a downright fiction^y. If Mr. Baker's copy really wants the said date, it is imperfect^z. As I remember Bale's book is puff'd with other lyes.

^y The printer, doubtless, was Hugh Singleton, whose mark is at the end. I look upon this as one of the rarest volumes of Irish history. It is mentioned in the Harleian Catalogue, vol. IV., no. 12111. Herbert's Ames pp. 741, 1573. Dibdin's Herbert IV., p. 290. Copies may be found in the British Museum, and in Malone's and Douce's collections in the Bodleian. I may here record another very curious volume, which, although printed nearly a century after, is nearly as difficult to meet with. This is "The persecution and oppression (which, as Solomon saith, is able to make a wise man mad) of John Bale, that was called to be bishop of Ossory, by the sole election, without any other man's motion, of that pious king, Edw. 6.; and of Gruffith Williams, that was called after the same manner to the same bishoprick by the sole election, without any other man's motion, of that most excellent, pious king, and glorious martyr, Charles 1. Two learned men, and right reverend bishops of Ossory. London. Printed for the author, 1664." 4to, pp. 44: at the end, in my copy, with fresh pagination

Sept. 8. Three or four yeares agoe Dr. Holdsworth, of St. John's college, told me, that Dr. Stuart and some others would fain have me put out a new edition of Capgrave's *Legenda Sanctorum*, which is very scarce; but this I thought fit to wave, it being (as I judged) sufficient, that it had been once printed; and it might be as proper (yea I think more proper) to reprint the Missal of Hereford, which is much more scarce than Capgrave. Indeed, the copies of this Missal (whether printed or MSS.) are so very rare, that Brian Twine (otherwise a most knowing man) did not know of it, and therefore reckons (p. 186 Apol. Ant. Ac. Oxon.) but three kinds of Missals, *viz.* Salisbury, York, and Bangor, omitting that of Hereford, a thing I must tell Mr. Baker of.

Sept. 9. Mem. To tell Mr. Baker, that Dr. Gerard Langbaine (a very great scholar, and a great judge of our English history and antiquities) observed to Mr. Selden, (who deservedly consulted the Dr. in

and signatures, pp. 1-67, "The sad condition of the church and clergy in the "diocess of Ossory; and I fear not much better in all Ireland." My late very learned and very courteous friend, Dr. Routh, was a diligent collector of bishop Gr. Williams's works, but could never obtain this tract. Its rarity may, possibly, be accounted for by the destruction committed upon literature at the fire of London.

² *Sept. 17.* The date to Bale's Vocacyon Mr. Baker had not observed till I directed him to it; upon the intimation I gave, he finds it as quoted by me in a letter I lately wrote to him; but neither at the beginning nor end of the book, but after the errata. He had it not then, when he wrote to me, by him; being one of the old books he gave to their library, where they stand not very much regarded or wanted.

these affairs,) as may be seen in Leland's Coll. vol. V. p. 287, "that an extract might be taken of all the historical passages in Dr. Gascoigne's *Dictionarium Theologicum*, which in his opinion do as well deserve to be published as the rest of that great work does scarce (but for them) deserve the reading." Whether such an extract were taken, I know not, but 'tis certain 'twas never published. If it were taken, 'tis possible it might be deferred for another volume of Cornelius Bee's historians, which however never came out. I have given a specimen of the historical passages in the *Antiquities of Glastonbury*, and there are many more in Mr. Wood's *Hist. and Antiquities of the Univ. of Oxford*. Mr. Wood, I think, got them chiefly by the assistance of his great friend and acquaintance Mr. Henry Foulis, fellow of Lincoln college. I have often been thinking of making and publishing such an extract, but indeed I despair of getting it. 'Twas with difficulty I got the specimen in the *Antiq. of Glastonbury*. Partiality obstructs things of this kind, and 'tis to that we are to ascribe the loss of a great deal of secret history, while other things of the same kind for the same reason lye dormant, and are quite hid.

Sept. 14. Mr. Weeksey having, upon his ejection from Oriel college, appeal'd to the lord chancellor of England, sir Peter King, visitor of that college, on the behalf of (what they call the king) the duke of Brunswick; which sir Peter, having

never been of any university, knows nothing of college affairs; sir Peter thereupon made null the election of the provost of Oriel college, because the provost had not every vote, and declared Weeksey's ejection (there being no warden) illegal, but afterwards he made Dr. Hodges warden himself, by virtue of his visitatorial power, and restored Weeksey to his fellowship, a mandate or decree being come to the college for that restoration.

Sept. 19. The following copy of an original letter from k. James 2d, when duke of York, was sent me by Mr. Baker of Cambridge Sept. 14, 1729; not to be printed, for indeed it is not worth printing; but being only a curiosity, 'tis to be kept by me as such.

For Mr. Lenthall, speaker of the house of commons.

MR. SPEAKER,

I understand, that there was a letter of mine intercepted going to the king, which I confesse was a fault, and therefore I desire you to let the house know, that I will engage my honour and faith never to engage my selfe any more in such businesses. And my request is that I may continue, where I now am; in doing which you will much oblige me, who am,

your friend

St. Jameses, Feb.
20, 1647.

YORKE.

Endorsed thus: "Duke of Yorke; reported 22d Februar. 1647."

This (says Mr. Baker) I can vouch to be taken from an original; and if I might acquaint you how I came by it, you could have no doubt of it.

Sept. 23. Last night I spent the evening with Mr. Fletcher Gyles and Mr. Charles Davis, London booksellers. Mr. Whiteside of the Museum, and Mr. Taylor of Univ. coll. were also with us. The said Davis is a man that bears little better character with many honest men than Edm. Curle. He makes it his business to pyrate books, and hath reprinted something from mine without acknowledgment, particularly what I have about lord Cobham at the end of Titus Livius Foro-Jul. This I mentioned to him. He said he had it from the Tower, which is a lye. I had it from Mr. Geo. Holmes, who transcribed it from the Tower, and Davis stole it from my book, and he insinuated that he would do so with respect to other things. He printed this thing about Cobham at the end of his paltry edition of lying Bale's trifling book about that lord.

Mr. Gyles said, he hath got in the press Lambard's Topographical Dictionary of Britain, the MS. of which he shewed me some years ago.

Davis said, he was going to reprint Caius's Antiquities of Cambridge, and that Mr. Jebb was to do it.

Sept. 28. On Thursday, Sept, 18, 1729, died Rich. Graves, of Mickleton near Campden in Glou-

cestershire, esq., in the 53rd year of his age, being born April 22, 1677. He was one of the most worthy and most virtuous gentlemen I was acquainted with. He was also a most excellent scholar and antiquary, a man of great modesty and of a most sweet temper, and a great friend to his tenants and to the poor, so that all people are very sorry for his death, which I hear was very sudden, tho' he hath been of late much afflicted with the epidemical feaver and ague that hath raged (and still rages) so much for these 3 years. He was very studious, and made great collections; and was upon a work he designed to have published, relating to the antiquities of Evesham and some other abbies.

Sept. 30. Dr. Caius had a mean opinion of John Wickliff, and therefore he thought the Oxonians ought not to be proud that John Wickliff was educated among them. See the 8vo ed. of his book, p. 268. When Wickliff's doctrine began to prevail in the univ. of Oxford, the sermons, before they were preach'd publickly, used to be examined by the Drs. of Div. Ib. pp. 270, 271. Quære, whether there were any such thing at Cambridge^a.

Oct. 23. On the 9th of this month, being Thursday, Mr. John Whiteside, keeper of the Ashm. Museum, chaplain of Christ Church, and minister of King's Walden in Hartfordshire, went out of

^a See under Nov. 24, 1729.

town to the said King's Walden in the afternoon, and lay that night at Tring. I knew nothing of his journey till the next night, tho' he used always formerly to let me know of his journies beforehand. He returned on Thursday, Oct. 16. The next day, (being Friday,) after my return from my walk, I saw and discours'd with him, and he seemed well.

On Sunday morning he call'd upon me, and stay'd with me about an hour, and discours'd pleasantly, but complain'd of an indisposition, as he often would, having had a great pain in his knee at intervals for several years. The next day being Monday, I call'd at the Museum in the afternoon, but not finding him there, I went to Christ Church, and found him sitting by the fire. We talk'd as usually of many particulars, and he told me, that his distemper (as it plainly now appeared) was the yellow jaundice. He had had the advice of Dr. Lee, and 'twas thought it would be soon conquered.

Mr. Whiteside told me, the jaundice came by drinking a pretty deal of bad small beer at Christ Church after his journey. Tuesday in the afternoon I call'd upon him again, and found him in bed. He talk'd well and cheerfully as he used to do, and I did not apprehend the danger. But yesterday morning one of his young men at the Museum came to me, and told me he knew nobody, and that 'twas fear'd he could not be recover'd. I soon heard this bad news confirm'd by other hands. I went to him, but he was speechless, and knew no one. He lay

till about half an hour after five o'clock in the evening in that manner, and then expired. He was a very ingenious industrious man, an excellent mathematician, and one of the best in England in experimental philosophy. He carried on a course of experiments for many years at the Museum, to the great advantage of the youth of the university.

He took the degree of A. M. June 23, 1704, as a member of Brase-nose coll., of which he had been a servitor originally^b.

Oct. 25. The eight first Reading Mercuries (published A^o. 1723) are valuable upon account of the relation in them of the bounds of Reading, and of the list of the mayors from the Xth year of Hen. VI. A^o. 1432, when, it seems, it became a mayor town. Which account of Reading and of the several mayors was sent to the press by John Watts esq., who was mayor for the year 1722.

Nov. 1. The present dutchess of Brunswick, commonly call'd queen Caroline, is a very proud woman, and pretends to great subtlety and cunning. She drinks so hard, that her spirits are continually inflam'd, and she is often drunk. This last summer she went away from Orkney house near Maidenhead (at which she had dined) so drunk that she spew'd

^b Oct. 26. Mr. Whiteside was buried at Christ Church, in the cathedral, at the time of prayers, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on Friday last, Oct. 24, as I was told on my return from my country walk, for I knew nothing of it till then.

in the coach all her journey as she went along, a thing much noted.

Nov. 2. My friend Mr. Baker read Blount's *Boscobel* with pleasure, when he was very young, in his father's house; as indeed it is a very pleasant, entertaining book, and perhaps may contain many things that were communicated by father Huddleston, whom Mr. Wood heard at Oxford to relate the whole story. It is very strange (as Mr. Baker observes) that the king should only name father Huddleston once in his long narrative penn'd by Mr. Pepys, and without due acknowledgment of his services. But in truth the king is too full of himself, and too much forgets his friends. When he came to dye, he remembered Mr. Huddleston "who had preserved him in the tree, and now hoped would preserve his soul."

Nov. 3. Dr. Caius's book^c, says Mr. Baker, was a posthumous work, but it was left in very safe and carefull hands, *viz.* archbishop Parker's, who bore part of the expense of the edition, as I find in some MS. notes of his son sir John Parker. The Dr., in all appearance, was a Roman catholic; and yet he joynd in communion with the Church of England to the last, and came to the chapel, and to our prayers, as many of the Roman catholicks did till towards that time when the pope sent out his

^c His *Hist. Cantabrigiensis Academiæ*, 4to, Lond. in ædibus Jo. Daii, 1574.

bull &c. His successor Dr. Legge was popishly affected in a high degree, and probably for that reason was brought in by him; and during that reign there was a popish leaven in that college amongst the fellows and scholars.

Nov. 8. Mr. Stow was a man much superior both in skill and probity to Rich. Grafton the printer, who tho' he used published books, yet he was not curious enough to consult and collect from old MSS.

Nov. 11. Mr. Randal Catherall was a great antiquary, and took much pains in collecting materials from leiger books and other monuments of that kind, in order to compile some work about the religious houses, which I doubt not would have been exquisite: but he never lived to finish what he had begun, and what became of his valuable collections I know not. Perhaps Mr. Catherall of Oriel college may give some information. Bp. Sanderson had seen and used them, and look'd upon them as excellent, for which reason he transcribed many things from them; which is the more to be regarded, because the bp., besides his being a profound divine, was likewise a great English antiquary, and spent much time (particularly in his retirement before the Restoration) in perusing old registers.

Nov. 13. Hugh Latymer is said by some to have very much assisted archbp. Cranmer in compiling

the Homilies, which I veryly believe to be true, considering the learning and simplicity of the man, who however in this work used nothing ludicrous, as he thought proper sometimes to do in his sermons, as the occasion required, the better to expose vice and to please his auditors.

The manour of Islip was given to the church of Westminster by k. Edw. Confessor, who was born at Islip.

The said manour was formerly the best wooded of any manour that belong'd to Westminster.

There were formerly above two hundred customary tenants that belonged to the manour.

St. Martin's Le Grand destroy'd in Edw. VIth's time. It was a noble college, founded a little before the reign of Wm. Conq. It is sad to consider in what a most sacrilegious manner the chappell was abus'd after the college was dissolv'd, part of it being turn'd into a tavern.

Nov. 18. Thos. Latymer and others were concern'd in compiling Edward VIth's Liturgy, yet Cranmer was the chief person; insomuch that the late Mr. Edward Stephens, whom some called father Stephens, and others abbat Stephens, used to stile it the Cranmerian Liturgy. This Mr. Edward Stephens was a good common lawyer, and was great with judge Hale, whose Meditations he published. Afterwards he went into orders, but was for the Greek rather than Western church. He had some par-

ticular and singular opinions, but was a good, pious, sincere, and religious man, and died (as I take it) a non-juror.

Notwithstanding his calling it the Cranmerian Liturgy, he made use of the 1st liturgy of k. Edw. VI., with some few additions and patches of his own, as may be seen in the printed ed. he set out of it, of which, as well as of Mr. Stephens's other things, there were only very few copies printed. Dr. Grabe used to communicate with him. He died (I think in April) in 1706, at which time, as I have been well inform'd, he profess'd himself to die a member of the Greek church. He was buried at Enfield by the care of his son-in-law, (Dr. Udall,) a reverend Dr. in divinity, who lived there, and taught a great number of the sons of noblemen and gentlemen, and had a mighty, and, I believe, a deserved reputation for his faculty that way. Quære, whether this Dr. Udall were not a Cambridge man?

Nov. 24. They had examiners at Cambridge for Bac. and Drs. of Divinity: but whether with regard to Wickliff, Mr. Baker cannot say. That university was noted for orthodoxy, when we at Oxford were tainted with what they call'd heresy. Dr. Cranmer was one of these examiners, afterwards archbp. Mr. Baker remembers only one censure of a Wiclivist at Cambridge, whilst that sort of men were very numerous at Oxford. And it was this [reputed] orthodoxy, that partly determin'd Hen. VIth to be

a founder at Cambridge. His foundation brought in the Queen's, before which they were very low.

Nov. 29. Learning is at so low an ebb at present, that hardly any thing of that kind is sought after, except it be English, Scotch, or Irish history; which probably may make Dr. Grey's catalogue sell well after Christmas, which I hear is well fraught with books of that kind. It is said to be very low in Italy, and yet they have even now a much greater regard both to religion and learning than we have in England.

Nov. 30. Last Wednesday died suddenly Mr. Benjamin Cole, of All Hallows parish, Oxford, and was buried next day in All Hallows churchyard. This person was originally a bookbinder, but he performed but indifferently. Afterwards he turned engraver, and practised heraldry and surveying. He was a man of parts, but conceited. He might have proved eminent, had not he been giddy headed, so as altogether to follow no one single profession. He published a map of Port Meadow, another of 20 miles round Oxford, and a third of 20 miles round Cambridge. Some time ago he published proposals for printing a folio book of heraldry, which he hath shewed me in MS. several times, being a collection of arms made by himself; to which would have been prefixed a discourse about heraldry, and other things would have been added. But I believe he

met with little encouragement, by reason 'twas not thought he had learning enough to write anything well on the subject, notwithstanding his collections might be good. He died in the 63rd or grand climacterical year of his age. He was of non-juring principles, particularly he was against the abjuration oath.

Dec. 3. On Saturday night came news to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Butler, of the death of Mr. Joseph Bowles, chief keeper of the Bodleian library, and fellow of Oriel coll., who died, as Mr. Powell the beadle told me, at Shaftesbury in Dorsetshire, the place of his nativity, and was buried there on Tuesday, Nov. 25, last, so that I suppose he died either the Saturday or Sunday foregoing. Of this gentleman (a most vile wicked wretch) frequent mention hath been made in these memoirs. He took the degree of M. A. Oct. 12, 1719. 'Tis incredible what damage he did to the Bodleian library, by putting it into disorder and confusion, which before, by the great pains I had taken in it, and by my taking down every book and examining it, and thereby making the catalogue compleat, and reducing the additions (after I had first written them in an interleaved catalogue) into two vols. folio, (all written with my own hand, which I intitled 'Appendix ad Catalogum impressorum librorum in Bibliotheca Bodleiana,' which was designed to have been printed,) was the best regulated library in the

world. Yesterday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, was a convocation for electing a librarian. Candidates were Mr. Wise, B. D., fellow of Trin. coll., and 'custos archivorum' of the university, who hath usurped my place of second librarian these ten years; Mr. Bilstone, chaplain of All Souls', janitor of the library, who hath got the new keys made, in opposition to the old ones I have by me, (for I never resigned, though they debarred me for not taking the oaths,) and Mr. Robert Fysher, B. M., and fellow of Oriel coll. Bilstone desisted, so the struggle was between Wise and Fysher, and Fysher carried it by a majority of fifteen votes, to the great mortification of Wise, Bilstone, the Vice-Chancellor and many others, who had taken strange methods to get Wise (an half-strained conceited man) in; but their tricks would not do, to the great content of such as hate such undermining wicked doings. Wise seemed to be very sure of success, and expressed a concern that his antagonist was his junior, and vaunted much of his own service in order to lessen Mr. Fysher's interest, but maugre all these methods, he was, as he deserved, baffled. Mr. Fysher had 100, Mr. Wise 85 votes. The Whiggs were all, as it were, to a man against Fysher, insomuch that Merton, Wadham, Exeter, and Jesus, were in a combination for Wise. As far as I can understand, it was a party cause, and they rather contended on that score than for merit. There were 24 votes in Magd. coll., whereof ten voted for Fysher. But though this was

a push between Whig and Tory, yet Fysher is by much the worthier man, as far as I can yet learn. All the canons of Christ Church were against Fysher. Dr. Shippen, principal of Brasenose coll., was very zealous for Fysher.

Dec. 5. On Wednesday morning last Mr. George Shephard, B. D. and fellow of Trin. coll., was chosen keeper of the Ashmolean museum, in room of Mr. Whiteside deceased. This gentleman (whom I do not yet know so much as by sight) was senior proctor of the university in the year 1719. The electors to this post are, the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, the dean of Christ Church, the principal of Brazenose coll., and the regius professor of physick. Several at first appeared for this place, among which was Mr. James Fynes, M. A. and fellow of Magd. coll. But the Vice-Chancellor himself was against Fynes, (though of his own college, and superior in merit to Shephard,) alledging, that Trinity college having served their college in electing Dr. Jenner Margaret professor, he could not but serve them again; a strange reason for a Vice-Chancellor, not regarding merit. Mr. Henry Edmunds of Oriel coll. likewise appeared, but the dean of Christ Church having also declared for Shephard, it was found at last (one of the proctors being of Trin. coll.) that it could not be carried against Shephard, as it might, had the Vice-Chancellor been guided by principles of honour and not of party. He was accord-

ingly elected. For my own part I was always, and still am, of opinion that a layman, and not a man in orders, much less a priest and a B.D., ought to have this place, which depends so much on shewing knick-knacks or gim-cracks; and though Mr. Whiteside was himself so useful there in carrying on experimental philosophy, which he did for himself, and not as *custos musei*, and might therefore have done it elsewhere as well, if he had provided himself of a room, yet I was ever of opinion, that, for that very reason, because he was a priest, and had a cure in the country, it had been better if a proper lay person had been fixt upon, as had been done before, he being the first clergyman that had it, and perhaps now it may be made a constant practice.

Dec. 6. Martin Bucer, who was much consulted at the beginning of the Reformation in Edw. VIth time, was a moderate man, and far superior to Calvin or any of the other Puritans, with respect to the retaining many laudable things, that they were very zealous of abolishing. He died at Cambridge, and is there buried. He was much respected by both universities, who honoured him with verses at his death.

Dec. 13. The lady Jane Grey, who was but a few months older than Edw. VI., was so beautiful, so goodnatured, and of so winning a carriage, that she attracted the love of all, and nothing was wanting

to render her an unexceptionable queen but a just title. Her father-in-law, Dudley duke of Northumberland, was a most ambitious man, and by aiming at placing her on the throne, by that means plainly contrived her ruin; her own father, Henry Grey duke of Norfolk, a soft, easy man, being without much difficulty drawn and persuaded to consent to the duke of Northumberland's contrivances, for which, though duke Henry was at present pardoned, yet afterwards, for being in another rebellion in queen Mary's reign, he was beheaded. This lady Jane was adorned with incomparable parts, and is said to have had such a genius and forwardness to learning, as to understand Greek and Latin as well as her own mother tongue. Instead of those exercises other young ladies used to follow, she followed her book. They say she read Greek with great pleasure, without any translation. When once at her father's park there was a great hunting, with other sports; whilst others were diverting themselves at it, she was in her room all the time, reading Plato's Phædon in the original Greek. Other stories of like nature are told of her, which though partly true, yet a great deal must be supposed to be owing to flattery. I have two of her letters among my collections written in Latin, but those I transcribed from a printed book. Quære, what MS. letters there are of her's without any regard to Mr. Strype or any other late collector?

Dec. 14. Sir James Hales, as Heylin hath observed, one of the justices of the common pleas in king Edw. VIth's time, was the only person of the council that most resolutely refused to subscribe the instrument for disinheriting the lady Mary, and settling the crown upon the lady Jane Grey, which as it was a most laudable act, so he was, when queen Mary came to the crown, most deservedly rewarded for it. Dugdale makes this sir James Hales not one of the justices of the common pleas, but one of the justices of the king's bench: and this I think is true. Quære about him, and whether the present family of the Hales's be not descended from him? Also, whether he was not a Cambridge man, and a writer?

Yesterday Dr. Tanner called upon me, and told me that he never saw so much as one sheet of the 2nd ed. of Athenæ Oxon. till after the book was printed; at which I could not but admire, when I have been assured from several, and particularly more than once from his servant or secretary Jackson, that the sheets constantly came from the press to the Dr.; from whence may be gathered, how willing the Dr. is to excuse himself about having a hand in the managing of that spurious edition, in which such strange work was made by omissions and alterations, and yet he never will be able to get it over, the edition being most certainly to be ascribed to him, and 'twas he that communicated the copy.

Dec. 16. Sir Wm. Cordell, in the time of queen Eliz., was an eminent man, and a great patron of learning, and he was in particular a great encourager of Saxton in his work of the maps of England. I think this Saxton was a great surveyor and drawer, but (as I take it at present) he would not engrave himself.

Dec. 17. Mr. Taylour told me that Browne Willis (who came to Oxford last Friday, and went out of town yesterday, but I did not see him) told him, that his estate brought him in last year nine hundred and thirty-five pounds, whereas it used to be looked upon as worth per annum fifteen hundred pounds. Mr. Willis came to town partly upon account of begging (for he goes on, as he always will do, to beg) for the chappell of Fenny Stratford, it being not as yet endowed, and money (as he says) being still due for building it.

Mr. Willis's new 4to book is (I hear) sadly scouted, I mean that now almost printed, in which he hath things relating to Oxford. Dr. Tanner shakes his head at it.

Sir Thomas Sebright hath a fine paper copy of the folio edition (I hear) of lord Clarendon's history with draughts, finely done, of all the great persons mentioned in the history. I know not who drew them, but I am told they were taken from the originals. Sir Thomas gave sixty guineas, I hear, for this copy, and the duke of Chandois, ('tis said,) when he after-

wards saw it, declared he would have given ten more guineas for it.

Dec. 22. On Sunday Dec. 7, this month ann. 1729, died at Reading in Berks, where he hath lived with his wife many years, Mr. Benjamin Shirley, bookseller, who lived formerly in Oxford, and was a great auctioneer there, and much noted on that account, tho' nothing near so eminent that way as Mr. Edmund Millington, a London bookseller, whom he imitated, and who was certainly the most eminent auctioneer that ever was or ever will be in England. He, the said Shirley, died in an advanced age, being near fourscore.

Dec. 25. In Mr. Baker of Cambridge is a great deal of learning joyned with an uncommon degree of modesty and politeness.

Dec. 29. Of the old translation of the Psalms in metre, Mr. Baker hath the same opinion with me: they have stood their ground against the greatest men: first archbp. Parker's translation printed by John Day, 4to, (now very scarce,) which Mr. Baker hath seen; and next king James's translation, beautifully printed with the privilege of his son. And Mr. Baker hopes (as I do) will do the like against our late innovators.

Dec. 30. I am sorry to hear (says Mr. Baker in

his letter beforesaid of the 18th inst.) of Mr. Bowles's death, and as sorry that he that is best fitted to succeed him wants one qualification, which yet I cannot wish him. The said words are spoke by Mr. Baker with reference to myself, who am unqualified upon account of my refusing the wicked oaths.

Dec. 31. On Monday last was to have been a prize fighting in Oxford between two fellows, and they had it cryed about with beat of drum for some time; the mayor, sir Oliver Greenaway, having given them leave: but they having had no leave from the Vice-Chancellour, the same was stopt, the Vice-Chancellour taking one of them up a little before the time of fighting, and laying in wait yesterday for the other, or any one else that was to abett and countenance such a proceeding, to the great resentment of the townsmen, who aim at destroying the privileges of the university, one of which is to prevent and obstruct all idle, vagrant, dissolute persons, who carry arms to the disturbance of the public peace, and of the discipline of the university.

Jan. 2. In Edw. VIth's time sentences of scripture were painted upon walls in churches and chapels, and there were other decorations of that kind, which were stiled the laymen's books; but in queen Mary's time they were defaced. Before the Reformation there were other decorations upon the walls of sacred places, such as the images of saints,

martyrs, and confessors, with other things very proper, and even sentences too sometimes of scripture, tho' not in the vulgar tongue.

Jan. 3. In Sept. last died the celebrated sir Richard Steel, kt., a man that some years ago made a great noise upon account of a paper called *The Spectator*, which came out a great while together, and have been since printed together in many volumes; but the best of these *Spectators* were done by Mr. Addison.

Jan. 4. The great house standing in the entrance into Grampole, over against the lower end of Christ Church, Oxford, which belonged formerly to col. Crook, was built by one Mr. John Smith, (shortly after maior of the city,) and cost him (as 'tis credibly reported) above 1300£; and it cost the col. neer 150£ after he had purchased it, in building of two stables, one that would hold six horses, and the other four. The garden plot is not large, and the hall but small; and all the other roomes (which are many) very good. It was some years before 1679 a boarding school, and called Virgin's Hall, because usually between twenty or thirty young ladies were boarded in it. So in an original letter written from Malmesbury, Nov. 19, 1679, to the earl of Anglesey, lord privy seal, at Anglesey house in Drury lane, London, by Mr. Thos. Gilbert the independent, who was then about buying it for his lordship, and adds

at the same time, "The only inconvenience is that it neither has, nor can have, a coach house belonging to it; but standing in the entrance into Granpole, over against the lower end of Christ Church, where are diverse of the canons' coach-houses still standing empty, choice whereof may be had at easy rates. The house is no college lease, as the others (you have formerly been about), but good freehold: the lowest rate I can yet bring the colonel downe to for it is 600£, and I verily think it will not stick long on his hand at that price, when it shall be more commonly known that he is minded to part with it."

Jan. 29. In Nov. last I had a letter from Mr. West, dated at the Inner Temple the 19th of that month, signifying that the town was very sickly, and that their weekly bills of mortality were never so high since the plague, and that they encreased every week.

Jan. 31. Mr. Taylor of Univ. coll. told me last night, what I had not heard before, that some time ago the present bp. of Loudon, Edmund Gibson, asked Dr. Felton, principal of Edm. Hall, what conventicles there were in Oxford, (meaning non-juring places of worship) and whether I went to any of them, or whether I went to the hall chappell to prayers. I know not well what answer Felton made, unless it be that he said he knew of no conventicles in Oxford, and that I went to no conventicle. As

for my own part, there being no non-juring place for worship in Oxford, I continue in my own room and pray by myself, using the Common Prayer, and that with greater consistence than go to the public churches and joyn with them but partly.

March 13. Kingston upon Thames, March 4. On Monday last (March 2) our sexton, with his son and daughter, being employed in digging a grave, part of the antient chappell called St. Mary's (which is an old Gothick building, where formerly the south Saxon kings used to be crowned, six of whose pictures, together with king John's, whose coronation ceremony was there performed, are still remaining on the walls, tho' tis at least 1300 years old) fell in upon them, killed the sexton and one man upon the spot, buried and wounded several others, and buried in the grave both the son and daughter for above three hours, during which time many were employed in digging out the rubbish in order to get at the bodies that were buried. After the removal of the timber and several loads of rubbish, they heard very plainly some loud groans and cries in the grave: soon after they came to the heads of two persons: the man was speechless, and almost dead, having his head closely confined between two stones; the woman was not so much pressed; but being immediately taken care of by Dr. Cranmer, they are both in a fair way of recovery. This church and chapel has for many years been wanting rebuilding. The

damage, besides the lives already lost, is computed at above 1000£. Northampt. Merc. March 9, 1729-30.

March 15. The river Thames made navigable to Oxford in the reign of king James I., Dr. King, dean of Christ Church, being Vice-Chancellour. Twyne's Apol. p. 93.

From Ant. à Wood's Register of St. John Baptist's parish.

George, natural son of k. Charles II., baptized Jan. 1, 1665, privately, begotten on the body of Barbara Villiers. He was born in a fellow's chamber in Merton coll. on Dec. 28 preceding.

March 24. Dr. Dixon Coleby a physician, formerly of Merton coll., now a practitioner of his faculty at Stamford in Lincolnshire, said yesterday at Merton college, (as Mr. Pointer told me yesterday in the afternoon,) that one Mr. Wylde, a gentleman commoner, going by St. John Baptist's church in Nov. 1695, Mr. Ant. à Wood being in the church and a grave digging, Mr. Wylde asked Mr. Wood who 'twas for. For myself, replies Mr. Wood, the nature of my distemper being such, *viz.* the strangury, that I can live but a very little while. How true this may be I cannot say, but I have very often heard from persons of good credit, that Mr. Wood in that distemper walked to the place where he designed to be buried, pointed to it, and gave direc-

tions about digging the grave, and some have added, that he saw part, if not all, of the grave dug himself.

April 2. Yesterday I had a letter from my friend Mr. Wm. Brome of Ewithington, of the 28th of last month, in which he tells me, that the week before there died at Fownehope, 4 miles from Hereford, our good friend Mr. Patrick Gordon, one of the worthiest and most learned men belonging to the church of Hereford. Mr. Brome says he always enquired very kindly after me. The said Mr. Gordon was certainly a very learned man. He had been professor of Hebrew and Humanity at Aberdeen. At the Revolution he was one of the ejected Scottish episcopal clergy. Thence he came into England, and was made master of the free school at Bray near Maidenhead in Berks, where he was, after the year 1690, (it was about the beginning of 1693,) the very first master I had for the Latin tongue, for I learned my accidence of him. After some time leaving the school, (being succeeded by Mr. James Gibson, who was my second master, and was so till I came to the university,) he was preferred in Herefordshire, and was one of the prebendaries of Hereford. He married in the said county of Hereford, but, I think, had no children. I know not whether he ever published any thing, but I remember when the "Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence" came out, when I was a boy, some said they believed him

to be the author. He was a man that had a very great affection for me when he was my master, as had also my second master, particularly for my diligence and promptness, which they both admired, and would often say that I needed no spur, and indeed (if I may be allowed to note this) I was never whipped by either of them, notwithstanding they were both severe enough to such as deserved correction.

April 4. On the 1st inst., being Wednesday, Mr. Robert Wood, nephew of Ant. Wood, told me that he is 68 years old. He said he thought his uncle Antony had been 66 years old at least, whereas (as I told him) he was not compleat 63. He said (and so have others) that he looked as if he had been fourscore. He said there is a paint of Antony in the hands of Mr. Thos. Wood, a young gentleman now of New coll., of which he is like to be fellow, son of the late Dr. Thos. Wood, brother to this Mr. Robert Wood. This picture, he said, is very little like Antony, being done when he was young, and under is put Ant. à Bosco. He said he was at London when his said uncle Antony died. He said they were burning his papers two or three days, the maid constantly tending the fire whilst it was doing, and 'twas before Antony died. He said his (Mr. Robert Wood's) sister had abundance of little papers and little books containing memorandums

written by Antony, who used to write down every-thing, but that they are now destroyed and lost.

May 1. Mr. Ward, of Barford near Warwick, lent me "A vewe of Weston park in Hartfordshire," as follows :

This is the vewe taken within the parke of Weston, by Baldok in the covnte of Herteforde, now in the kynge's handes our souerayn lord the iiird day of Januarii in the xxiind yere of kyng Herre the VIIth, by Rawff Farclow, gentylman, Thomas Devynysche, Richard Isod, John Harmer, John Bamford, Thomas Vnderwod, yomen, Wyllyam Isod, Wyllyam Warant, Wyllyam Rombold, Thomas Isod, John Irlond and Robt. Warant, sayth y^t at y^e day of y^e making herof that ther wer within the sayd park upon ther onesty by ther perfyte syght of all manner der receyvde and acampyd viii score der, and as for the lodyche within the sayd parke, the for sayd Rawff and hys company sayth y^t yt ys in decay of all thynges towchyng repacyons of the sayd hows and abowt the lodyche to the some of XL mrk. Farthermer the sayd Rawff & hys company sayth that the heddysche of the sayd parke ys in decay of heddyschyng, whych most nedes be mad xx^t scor poll whyche wyll cost every poll iii^d & the old wod In wyttnes to thys they ven the sayd Rawff & hys company hath set to ther seles the day & yer abowe wrytten.

Mr. Ward at the same time lent me a MS. paper thus :

The hospytall lande.

Inprimis A capitall measuage, called the hospitall, wth three acres of pasture thereunto adioininge.

A close arrable in severall conteininge fower acres called the Spittell close.

Also one wood conteininge twentie acres called Spittell wood.

Also fowrtene acres of meadowe lienge in severall, beinge in a close called Spittell meade.

Also eight acres of arrable land lienge in Wallington field.

There is also lienge dispersed diversly in the parishe of Clothall twentie acres or therabouts. Some lie in Rushden field, but the number is unknowen.

Indorsed *The Hospitall Land at Clothall &c.*

Copies of another MS. paper I received at the same time, indorsed *Charge of Clothall.*

There is a free chapple, called the free chapple of Clothall, in the countie of Hertf., to wch. doth belonge ce acres of medow, wood, pasture and arrable lande lyeng in Clothall Weston Quixwood and Buckland in the county aforesaid, now possessed by Georg Burgoyne gent. and Tho. Burgoyne gent., wch. chapple and landes are graunted in ffee to be held in socag by her majesties letters patentes. To prove that the same was such a free chapple as ought [to] come to hir Matie by the statut of A^o. 1. E. VIth yt is certified in A^o. xxvith H. 8. to be contributory to the payment of first fruites and tenthes. Afterwards upon the generall certificat of all free chapples and chauntryes made in A^o. xxxvii. H. 8. it is agayn there certified by commission out of the court of chauncery, and returned into the eschequir that yt was a free chapple founded for the mayntenance of a priest; of wch. free chapple and landes neither of the said Mr. Burgoynes have any estate from hir highnes or any hir progenitors: both

the said certificates and inquisitions are remaining of record in the eschequir^a.

May 4. Dr. George Abbot, master of university college, in the third year of his Vice-Chancellorship did this piece of service for the university of Oxford, as to retrieve a book of Epistles written to and by the university, which had been long lost, and being found by the Dr. at Winchester, (of which place he was dean,) he restored it to the university, and took care to have it lodged in the university archives, as Mr. Twyne informs us in p. 264 of his Apol. Mr. Twyne mentions this upon account of a matter of fact that fell out about the year 1465.

The said vol of Letters is now among the university muniments in the school tower. There is another vol. of the Univ. Letters (being a continuation of the other vol.) in Bodley's Archives, A. 166, ab A^o. 1508 et A^o. 1597.

May 9. Mr. Twyne, in p. 280 of his Apology, takes notice of a great mistake in Robert Hare's Memorabilia, of *Cantabrigiæ* for *Oxonix*, as if the scholars had went from Cambridge to Northampton, and began to settle an university there upon account of the contest A^o. 1246; whereas there was no such difference then at Cambridge, (which was not indeed then become an university,) but it was at

^a Mr. Ward, at the same time, lent Hearne other deeds and grants relative to Clothall, in Latin, which are only omitted here to save the space.

Oxford; and 'twas certainly from Oxford that the scholars went on that account, the affronts they had received from the townsmen of Oxford being so very great that they could not bear with them. But they continued not long from Oxford, matters being made up much to the advantage of the scholars: but 'twas very much against the inhabitants of Northampton's inclinations and desires, that schools began to be opened there should be shut up, and a stop put to the prospect they were in of their town becoming an university.

May 16. On the tenth inst., being Sunday, meeting Mr. Thos. Wood of the Racket court upon Magd. bridge as I was walking, between eleven and twelve o'clock, to Headington to dinner, he told me that his uncle Antony was not ill used at Merton college, or ejected the common room upon account of any difference with the college, but that the ill will shewed him there was only by sir Tho. Clayton and sir Thomas's party, because Antony used to give no better character of him than that he was head of Merton college and a knight.

May 26. Richard I. was born at Oxon. A°. 1157. He instituted the first mayor of Oxon., (as he did of London,) and two aldermen, Henry III. adding two more. He received the citizens of Oxon. into the same rights and privileges with the citizens of London, and gave the mayor of Oxon. a privilege of being his butler on the day of his coronation; and

all this favour was granted by him because of his being born at Oxford. These privileges have been confirmed by many following kings, and the citizens of Oxford enjoy them to this day. See Brian Twyne's Apol. p. 234.

May 31. Thos. Gascoign remarks in his Theological Dictionary, (as I find by a specimen thereof communicated to me by Dr. Tanner,) that in old time, when law and law-suits were not minded in Oxford, good letters flourished far more than when contests in law arose and were followed, and 'twas (it seems) at that time that there happened to be 30,000 students at Oxford. He speaks of this under the word *Lex*.

Anno 1327, the mayor and citizens of Oxford, (Edmund de la Beche being head,) joyning themselves with the townsmen of Abington, went at midnight in a great body with torches and candles, and burnt the manor of Northcote, belonging to the abbey of Abington; after which they set upon the abbey itself, and ransacked it in a terrible manner, partly killing and partly putting to flight the monks; for which the ringleaders were afterwards hanged at Wallingford, as appears from the History of the Abbey of Abington, quoted by Mr. Twyne in p. 299 of his Apology. Which History is (without doubt) very worthy to be read all over by such as have an opportunity.

June 1. It seems the university of Oxford was so

damaged by the before-mentioned riot and disturbance at Abingdon, that had not the scholars of Merton coll. continued, very few would have remained to carry on the university affairs, as Mr. Twyne observes, p. 299, from Mr. Stow, and from certain verses of an uncertain author *de revocandis scholaribus*, which the said Mr. Twyne found prefixed to Master Dumbleton's Questions in Merton coll. library.

June 8. This spring (1730) they pulled down the old kitchen and hall of All Souls' coll., and now they are building new ones, which though they may be perhaps more fine in appearance, yet all that I have heard speak thereof say they will be nothing near so strong as the old ones, which were built as if the founder designed they should last for ever.

The church of St. Mary in Oxford was the principal or chief church of the *clerus* or scholars (for that was the meaning of *clerus* in those times) in the reign of Edward II., as Brian Twyne observes p. 301 of his Apology, but how long before that time it was so, I cannot at present tell precisely, tho' no doubt but it was some years.

St. Frideswide's fair was in old time a most famous thing, and merchants and tradesmen used to come thither from all parts. It was first granted by Hen. I. to be kept within the bounds of the priory of St. Frideswide every year, upon the feast of St. Benedict, Jan. 12th, for twelve days together, which

afterwards Hen. III. translated to St. Frideswide's day, 19th Oct. It was kept in St. Frideswide's meadow. During the fair the prior of St. Frideswide's had vast privileges, and as soon as it began, the keys of all the gates of the city used to be surrendered or delivered up to him by the mayor and bailiffs in token of his having the custody of the whole village of Oxford at that time, during which the religious of that place had the custody of assize of bread and ale, and of weights and measures. But it seems great complaints were made in the time of Edw. III of the remissness or negligence of the canons of St. Frideswide in this affair, which indeed was so great, that afterwards in the reign of Rich. II. the chancellor of the university put out an edict forbidding the merchants to come there any more, and commanding the affair to be discontinued; and thereupon the scholars would have thrown down their booths, broke the cords, and done other mischief, had not the king's officer at arms come to Oxford, and protected the canons from the rage of the scholars. See Brian Twyne, p. 305.

June 10. On Thursday June 4th, 1730, the earl of Oxford (Edw. Harley) was at my room at Edm. hall from ten o'clock in the morning till a little after 12 o'clock, together with Dr. Conyers Middleton, of Trin. coll. Camb., and my lord's nephew, the hon^{ble} Mr. Hay of Christ Church, and Mr. Murray of Christ Church. A convocation had been called in

the morning about 8 o'clock by Mr. Whistler, one of the yeomen beadles, to be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About 11 o'clock Mr. Whistler came to my lord at my room, with the Vice-Chancellor's service to my lord, telling him, that the Vice-Chancellor would wait upon his lordship at his lodgings at sir John Boyce's at 2 o'clock. My lord modestly replied, he would wait upon the Vice-Chancellor at his (the Vice-Chancellor's own) lodgings, but recollecting a little, he told Whistler (who had his beadle's staff all the time in his hand) he would be at home to expect the Vice-Chancellor, his service at the same time. Then Mr. Whistler addressed himself to Dr. Middleton, telling him, the Vice-Chancellor presented him with his service, and offered, that if he pleased he would have him have the degree of Dr. of Div. conferred upon him by way of being presented *ad eundem*, that is, that he should have the same honour here with respect to the degree of D.D. as he had at Cambridge. The Dr. returned his service to the Vice-Chancellor, and said, he accepted of the office as a great honour. Mr. Whistler went off, but returned soon back, and desired the Dr. would write down his name, which accordingly he did. My lord after this stayed with me 'till after twelve, and then went off with Dr. Middleton, Mr. Hay, and Mr. Murray, two menservants waiting all this time below. My lord all the time he was with me diverted himself with looking upon books, and in usefull beneficiall discourse.

At two o'clock the convocation was held, and a great concourse there was. My lady Oxford and my lady Margaret, the earl's daughter and only child, being there; my lord (who had many years before had the honorary degree of M. A. conferred on him) was created Dr. of Civil Law, and Dr. Middleton was presented to the degree of D. D., that is, admitted to what he had before had in Cambridge. My lord was presented by Dr. Thompson, LL. D., of St. John's coll.; who spoke, as I hear, chiefly about his skill in politics, instead of his being a great friend to learning, and of his making a most noble collection of books written and printed. Dr. Middleton was presented *ad eundem* by the Margaret professor, Dr. Jenner. My lord &c. went out of town on Saturday morning, June 6th, in order for Wimpole, but to see several places of note as they went along.

June 21. Thomas Gascoigne in verbo *Rex* tells us that Hen. V. designed to have reformed the university of Oxford and the statutes that had been made by young men, so as that no statute afterwards should be dispensed with by the regents, and to have founded a college of divines, to which he would have annexed all the alien priories in England, but being prevented by death, his son Hen. VI. gave them to Eaton college, and to St. Nicholas, i. e. King's college in Cambridge.

June 22. Henry V. designed that his college

should have been at Oxford in the castle, and was to have been built just in the same manner as King's college was after built (at least begun to be built, for only the chappell was finished) at Cambridge. 'Tis pity this design had not taken effect, and I think 'tis pity that some such college hath not been since built in the castle of Oxford, which would be a most glorious ornament to the university and city of Oxford.

June 29. The townsmen of Oxford, being very much against the privileges of the university, in a parliament begun at Glos'ter by Hen. IV. petitioned, with the Berkshire men, that the king's charter, by which the scholars were to be tryed by no other judge *in quibuscunque proditionis felonie et mahennii questionibus* but their own steward, should be revoked; and this petition was of such force that A^o. X^{ti} 1410 in the parliament at Westminster an attempt was made to diminish the university of Oxford's privileges, but without effect; the king, on the contrary, granting that the chancellour of Oxford might at the end of 20 years signify to the chancellour of England the names of such as disturbed the peace of the university; a privilege which the university may still, if they please, make use of. See Twyne, p. 313.

July 3. The three scholars that were hanged by the townsmen of Oxford were much talked of, and

afforded matter to some historians, particularly to Matth. Paris. The punishment of the townsmen was, to go to every church in Oxon. barefooted and barebacked, with rods in their hands, and to receive absolution from the parish priests, and to pay a mark of silver every year to the scholars, which the townsmen got taken off afterwards, upon their giving part of the land called Middeney to Osney abbey, upon condition that the abbat of Osney every year paid a mark to the prior of St. Frideswyde for the use of the university. Moreover, they were to entertain with a handsome collation, every year upon St. Nicholas' day, an hundred poor scholars, the abbat of Eynsham being to pay sixteen shillings yearly for the collation or banquet, which when the said abbat of Eynsham afterwards refused, he was cited to the chancellour's court, and was cast. See Br. Twyne, p. 269.

July 13. Mr. Baker tells me that he corresponded with bp. Burnett, and is one of those few that must always speak well of him; for tho' he used great freedom in censuring and correcting his two first vols. of the History of the Reformation, (as we find in the last,) such as might have justly drawn down his resentments upon him, yet he treated him like a friend, and a man of honour; and Mr. Bedford being then under confinement, at Mr. Baker's request he had undertaken to sollicite his affaire, and would (Mr. Baker believes) have then effected it, had he not

died whilst it was in agitation; and Mr. Baker had the last letter from him, probably, he ever wrote, dated the day before he was taken ill of that distemper whereof he died. "This," says Mr. Baker, "I must always thankfully remember."

July 15. On Tuesday morning, July 14, 1730, died Mr. Sam. Parker, son of Dr. Sam. Parker, late bp. of Oxon. This gentleman, who was once of Trin. coll. Oxon., but left it without a degree upon account of the oaths, hath written and published many things, such as, an *Epitome of the Ecclesiastical Historians, Censura Temporum, Bibliotheca Biblica* &c., the best part of which book are the occasional annotations, most, if not all, of which were done by other hands. I hear he had a dropsy, and that he took his bed last Saturday. He was, as I take it, fifty-two years of age. He hath left a widow (one of the daughters of the late Mr. Henry Clements, of Oxford, bookseller) and many children, the eldest of which, Samuel, from the trade of a leather gilder became clerk of Magd. coll. Oxon. last Easter term. He was buried in the church of St. Peter in the East on Friday night, July 17th, following.

July 27. To bp. Burnet Mr. Baker hath no more to say, than that, instead of compliances, he gave him the highest provocations, such as most men would have highly resented, but few (besides him-

self) would have printed. "But my principle," says Mr. Baker, "is not so high as you may imagine; I hold communion with the establisht church, the new communion I do not understand." Letter of July 22nd.

August 1. I have been told for certain that, at the court at London, the non-jurors are esteemed to be the honestest part of the nation, and that even Caroline says so herself. I am also certainly informed that the non-juring Church of England gains ground in London every day.

August 14. What number of MSS. lord Oxford is possessed of Mr. Baker cannot say, but he thinks Mr. Wanley once told him he had 14,000 *cartæ antiquæ*, which will go a great way towards half the number I spoke of to Mr. Baker, which was a matter of 30,000 MSS. Indeed, I have often heard Mr. Thwaites speak of the vast number of ancient *cartæ* in the Harleian library; not that I presume he was so well acquainted with the library himself, tho' I believe he saw it more than once in the earl's time, but from his acquaintance with Dr. Hickes and Mr. Wanley, who were wont often to speak and discourse thereof to Mr. Thwaites, who had a very great hand in the *Thesaurus linguarum Septentrionalium*, as Dr. Hickes hath gratefully acknowledged. Most of the said old *cartæ* belonged formerly to sir Simonds D'Ewes, a man undoubtedly of great skill in affairs of this kind.

August 27. Copy of part of a letter I wrote to day to Mr. Baker of Cambridge.

“ I want, if I could get it, something more about Mr. Abraham Woodhead than hath been said by Mr. Wood. Tho’ he was a Roman catholic, yet I always looked upon him to have been one of the greatest men that ever were bred in England. Old Will. Rogers of Gloucestershire (now dead) was his great acquaintance, (as he was also well acquainted with Mr. Ob. Walker and Mr. A. Wood,) and used to tell me that Mr. Woodhead wrote a book of opticks, and that he was certainly the author of *The Whole Duty of Man &c.* And indeed some others have also imagined Mr. Woodhead to have been the author. I am told lately that Mr. Vinter (who was a contemporary of Mr. Woodhead’s, and an Oxfordian) informed a certain worthy lady, that he askt Mr. Woodhead whether he was the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*, and he made no answer; which, considering the great modesty and humility of Mr. Woodhead, might incline some to think to be a sufficient proof of his being really the author; and yet, to speak my mind freely, I cannot believe that he was the author, especially when I reflect with myself upon what was told me on Aug. 24, 1706, by a very learned friend of mine, who hath been dead more than twenty years, *viz.* that being in discourse (about the year 1682) with bp. Fell in his lodgings at Christ Church, (the occasion of which discourse my friend did not tell me, nor indeed is it material to know,) the bp. told him most solemnly, that he believed that he was the only man then alive in England who knew who was the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*. At that time Mr. Ob. Walker was living and in England, and was the man with whom Mr. Woodhead had communicated his secrets, and had he known who the author was,

the bp. would not have spoken thus. I wish with all my heart this good prelate had entrusted my friend or any other friend with the secret, that the excellent and pious author might have his deserved tho' undesigned praise in this world, as he has already his reward in the other. Some have likewise suggested that archbp. Sancroft was author, but this is still more unlikely than Mr. Woodhead. I say no more on this occasion, unless it be that many years ago was given to the Bodleian library the original MS., the very book from which 'twas printed, as appears (as I remember) from the printer's marks, of *The Causes of the Decay of Xtian Piety*. This book I placed in the library myself, (for 'twas before I was debarred,) and before 'twas placed there it was shewed to Dr. Henry Aldrich, who said he believed 'twas not the author's own hand, but that 'twas written in a disguised hand by bp. Fell: of which opinion I am also, I having often seen the bp.'s handwriting."

Sept. 17. Dr. Wall, who wrote of infant baptism, is lately dead. I am well assured that this great man's study is not worth in all above twenty pounds. He read what he had, but had not money to purchase, and 'tis a shame he was not preferred.

Sept. 29. The old congregation house near St. Marie's church Oxon., and in the cemetery of the said church, was formerly called *the Semlyhows*. So in Mr. West's MS. fol. in vellum relating to Mancestre in Warwickshire.

Oct. 18. The old congregation house of the univ. of Oxford was built originally by a certain old scholar

long before St. Marie's church was united and appropriated to Oriel college. Thomas Arundel, at that time archbp. of Cant., gave 50 marks to Oriel college to part with their right, upon condition that they receive a penny a year, so that afterwards it should belong for ever to the university. I know not who that certain old scholar that built it was, but am apt to think it was originally built in k. Alfred's time, though it may be rebuilt afterwards even before Arundel's purchase.

From vol. 128, p. 56. Mr. George Ballard, of Campden in Gloucestershire, hath lent me a folio MS. in English containing as follows :

I. An devise of a seaman touching the expedition intended against the Turkish pyrates, written by Nathaniell Knott, gent., and by him dedicated to the most reverend father in God William, by Divine Providence lord archbp. of Canturburie, primate and metropolitan of all England, A^{no}. Regni Caroli Regis 10^o. an^o. que Domini 1634.

P. 9. And that I may beginne first with them whom I haue placed first, I must call to your mindes the great abuses that of late yeares hath taken possession of victuallinge of his Ma^{tie}'s nauie, who not remembringe the liberalitie and large allowance of his Ma^{tie}, or forgettinge it of purpose, cutt the saylors shorte of their allowance, soe that they haue not soe much or soe good as they are payed for, and where they are preuented in the first they exceed in the latter. Our eyes haue seene the many hoggsheads of beere which in a voyage haue beene drawne ouerboarde, and that not in the end of a voyage, wch. might haue palliated their falsehood, but within one moneth after they

first sett saile. The dammages that ensue hince are more then at first seight they seeme, for this is the originall of those diseases wch haunts ours more then the shippes of other nations. The brewer hath gotten the art to sophisticate his beere wth broome instead of hopps, and ashes instead of malt, and, to make it looke the more louely, to pickle it with salt water: soe that whilst it is newe it shall seemingly bee worthie of praise, but in one moneth labor wax worse then stinkinge water. There are some places for this arte more noated then others, but I passe them ouer in silence, you may bee sure it is where most beere is brewed for this use. There are of theis disorder as of all others noe doubt many faouurers who will bee readie to saye that the loue of the pott makes me pleade for stronge beere. Perhaps such a slanderer scarce deserues of the kingdome a draught of common water to wash his inkie mouth. Howbeit wee will endeauour to give him satisfaction, for first of all I doe not pleade for stronge beere but wholesome. Secondly I will make it appeare that in this consists the ruyne or happie successe of the voyage: for if either they cast the beere ouerboard, or drinke it, the voyage is at an end, the first way through want, the next by diseases that are ingendred by vnwholsome beere. Little do theis monster bellied brewes [sic] thinke, or if they doe they make lesse conscience of the watchinge labour and miseries of a poore saylor in double danger both of the fight and of shippwrack, by day parched wth the heate of the sunne, by night nipt and whipt wth blustringe tempests, and when he is wett cold and hungrie should not the poore soule haue a cane of beere to refresh him, but hee must say *mors est in olla* when hee drinketh it, or a cake of bread but hee must * * [hear some base illiterate person hath taken out three leaves, as is noted in the margin of the MS.]

II. A briefe discourse of the voyadge made by the English who were sent ouer for the reliefe of the French king, vnder the leading of the L. Willoughbie.

III. The voyadge to Calis in Andaluzia, faithfully related by sir W. Slyngisbye employed in that seruice. Begins, "In the yeare 1596. The queene's Ma^{tie} of England."

IV. A true relation of the voyage to the iles of Azores by the navie and forces of the late queene Elizabeth of famous memorie, vnder the conduct of the right hon^{ble} Robert Devorux earle of Essex and Ewe, M^r of the horse and ordinance, lord high marciall of England, one of her Ma^{te}'s priuy councell, and knight of the order of the garter, in the yeare of our Lord 1597, and about the 25th of June after the English accompt, collected and written according to the accidents and occurrences obserued from time to time in the royall shipp called the Wastspight by sir Arthur Gorges kt. the captaine of the same, with a briefe description of those ilands and some passes and collaterall discourses incident vnto the matter as occasion is offered. Wherevnto are alsoe annexed certaine obseruations and ouertures concerninge the royall nauie and seaseruice gathered and sett downe by the same author. Fides fortibus fraus formidolosis.

P. 20. — Besides that much of our beere aboard these The abuse of victuallers that followed our fleet with London brewers. diuers other prouision was very vile and vn-sauory of itselfe, by the great abuse of the victuallers and London brewers, as well by the carelesse brewinge as for the vnseasonable stinkinge caske which they deliuer, a fault much vsed among them and to much tollerated, consideringe the infinite rate and gaynes they make of sellinge Thames water, beyond all good order and proporcion.

P. 46.—Notwithstandinge the winde begane againe to
 Gratiōsa Pike bee faorable, and soe settinge forwards the
 and Fagall made. next of the ilands that wee made were Gra-
 tiosa, Pike and Fagall, and as wee ranged by Gratiōsa the
 tenth of September [1597] about twelue of the clocke at
 night wee sawe a large and perfect raynbowe by the moone-
 A raynbowe light in the bignes and forme of all other
 seene by night. raynbowes, but in coulour much differinge, for
 it was whitish, but cheifly inclyninge to the color of the
 flame of fire. This made vs expect some extraordinary
 tempestuous weather, but indeed it fell out after to be
 very calme and hatt [sic]. This raynbowe by the moone-
 light I doe the rather take occasion to note, for that I
 remember Plinie in his Naturall Historie of
 Plinie his opinion the World speaking of meteors denieth anie
 of raynebowes by night. raynebowe to bee seene but opposite to the
 sunne, and neuer in the night season, and yet, saith hee,
 Aristotle reporteth for a raritie that in his tyme there was
 a raynebowe seene by night, but withall affirmeth that it
 could not bee, but att the full of the moone. But in these
 parts they are very ordinary, as well when the moone is not
 att the full as otherwise, which maketh mee thinke that this
 A reason why the (sic) ilands were neuer knowne to the Greekes
 Greekes nor Rom- nor Romaines, nor that those former ages
 aines euer knewe theis ilands. did truely conceaue or know many things
 that in this latter times haue been discouered, ffor allthough
 Salomon saith that nothing is new vnder the sunne, which
 noe doubt is most true, (for all things haue had their beeinge
 since the first creacon,) yett all things haue not beene
 knowne in all places and to all men alike, but as the longe
 The aduantage lifes of men in the first ages noe doubt made
 the latter ages their knowledge the greater by the benefitt of
 haue for the longe obseruacon, soe againe wee in theis
 knowledge of latter daies, by the tradition of their know-
 many things.

ledge lefte vnto vs and allsoe by the discouery of those things wch time hath reuealed, haue found out many secretts to them vnknowne.

P. 79. —The wch (I protest) I doe not speake either out of any neglect of one that is dead, or to picke a thanck of anie that liueth, but sincerely out of a resolucon to write an vnpartiall truth, or els to bee silent; for those spiritts, that by base flatterie, seruile feare, or priuate malice, doe transport in fashionninge their histories, are of all other to bee reputed the vnworthiest and most pernicious in any commonwealth, for wee see that those The histories should bee free from flatteries or partialities. heathens wch haue written the stories of Cyrus, Pirrhus, Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, Sylla, Cæsar, Pompey, and of all other those great kings and renowned heroes doe as well taxe them for their vices as glorifie them for their vertues, for who liues without fault; and soe sincerely and bouldly doe they followe the truth in their writings, as that they are thereby freed from malice or reuenge because they are free from all partiallitie; or if anie spleene arise yett it is secrett, for the prosecution of such sinceritie is imputed meere impietie in all sortes, and flatt tyrannie in princes. And to conclude this impatient humour of indureinge riualtie &c.

Dec. 30. “London Dec. 24, 1730. One Margaret Coe, of the parish of St. Saviour Southwark, died a few days since in the 104th year of her age. She was 21 years of age when king Charles the First was beheaded, and was a servant at Whitehall; she saw the executioner hold up the head after he had cut it off, and remembered the dismal groan that was given by the vast multitude of spectators when the fatal blow was given; her husband

was afterwards waterman to king Charles the Second, and kept his fish ponds in Southwark, which have been since filled up: she lived upon milk diet for about twenty years past, not eating any flesh all the time." Northampton Mercury for Monday Dec. 28, 1730.

Jan. 5. Sir Thomas More studied and was educated in St. Mary hall at Oxford, about which time cardinal Allen, according to Fierbert, presided over the said hall. See Br. Twyne, p. 365.

Feb. 20. Old Mr. Wm. Joyner, who lies buried in Holywell churchyard Oxford, (with a tombstone over him,) often desired Mr. Kymber to be his executor. But he declined it; tho' he wished he had, because after his death, when they examined his books, they found money stuck in almost every one of them, in all to the value of three or four hundred pounds: which I take to be the reason why he never would let one see his study, tho' often desired to do it. I was acquainted with Mr. Joyner, and used to visit him at the mannour house at Holywell, where he lodged, after dinner, it being his desire I would come at that time, because of his going to bed always at four in the evening, and rising at four in the morning. When I used to be with him he would often mention his books as curious in their kind, but I could never get him to shew me one, which must be for the foresaid reason; yet when he died,

it appeared that the books were but ordinary. He would talk very pleasantly, and have a pint of ale by himself, and a very hard crust. He used to say he loved an old protestant, but could not endure the puritans. Mr. Wood hath an account of two things that he printed. His account of cardinal Poole is but a mean thing. When he gave it to Mr. Obadiah Walker, Mr. Walker afterwards said to him, "Mr. Joyner, I like your book well, only you mention puritans before they were in being." "Oh," says Joyner, "they are the greatest rogues upon the face of the earth," "Very well," says Mr. Walker, "then I like your reason for mentioning them very well."

Mr. Joyner told me Mr. Wood used often to come to him, and that he told him many stories which he (Mr. Wood) penned down in his presence, and when any thing pleased Mr. Wood, he would always cry *Hum*, upon which Mr. Joyner would go on to expatiate. Mr. Joyner told me also to bring my pen and ink, and write down what old stories he should tell me; "and when you say *Hum*," says he, "then I shall know that you are pleased, and will go on." But I never did, though I was with him many times when I was a young master of arts.

March 14. From a MS. paper shew'd me by the rev. Mr. John Ball, who is now printing Spenser's Pastoral Kalendar in English and Latin.

"From a MS. of Nicholas Stone esq., master mason to

“ their majesties king James y^c first, and afterwards to
“ king Charles the first.

“ I also mad a monement for M^{er}. Spenser the pooett,
“ and set it up at Wesmester, for which the contes of
“ Dorsett payed me 40lb.”

It is to be remark'd, that this monument was erected about 1619, as it appears in this book of Mr. Stone's handwriting.

Also, that the date of 1510, when Spenser was born, is erroneous. It ought to be 1550.

April 13. The Royal Society sinks every day in it's credit both at home and abroad, occasioned in some measure by it's new statutes for election of foreigners and natives, by posting up their names in the public room for ten weeks together, and perhaps at last with much difficulty electing them. 'Tis observable (what I have been told by one of the fellows thereof) that this Society is now as much tinged with party principles as any publick body, and Whigg and Tory are terms better known than the naturalist, mathematician, or antiquary.

April 19. Dr. Rawlinson hath lent me,

A true relation of some Passages which passed at Madrid in the year 1623 by prince Charles, being then in Spain prosecuting the match with the lady Infanta. As also severall observations of eleven ominous presages, some of them hapning in the same year whilst the said Prince was in

Spain, the rest of them hapned from that time until his death. With a discovery of some of the wayes which the then Popish Bps. used to bring Poperie into this Nation. By a Lover of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and the welfare of this nation. Printed at London 1655, 4to, in 20 pp.

April 21. The author, whoever he was, of the said pamphlett ascribes the original of king Charles Ist's ruin to his neglect of searching into and examining to the full the murther of sir Thomas Overbury, which however I fear is false; at least coming from such a writer the story is liable to suspicion. His words are, p. 5. " But the first
" foundation of his ruin and all their posterity was
" laid by his father king James; for in the matter
" of sir Thos. Overbury his death, he did send for
" the judges and gave them a strict charge to ex-
" amine the matter throughly concerning the death
" of sir Thos. Overbury; and did imprecate God's
" curse upon them if they did not discover it to the
" full; and did upon his knees call for a curse from
" God, and desired that God would never prosper
" him nor any of his posterity, if he did spare any
" guilty person that had a hand in that poisonous
" murther: and the judges having prosecuted the
" business so far that they found Sommerset and his
" lady to be the chief actors in this murther, for
" they found that Sommerset did write a friendly
" letter to sir Thos. Overbury that he would use all

“ the wayes and means to get his inlargement that
“ possibly he could, and in that letter he sent him a
“ paper of powder for him to take, as being the best
“ thing that himself took in his sicknesse, (sir Thos.
“ being then sick of poyson sent him before,) but
“ this powder which was sent in this letter was a
“ poyson of a lingering nature, whereof (with some
“ other poyson which Mrs. Turner had sent him of
“ the like nature) he died, and after it was found
“ out, there was justice done upon many of the act-
“ ors, whereof Weston was the first, then sir Jarvis
“ Elway the then lieutenant of the Tower was the
“ next that suffered, and after him Mrs. Turner was
“ also hanged, besides others ; and when it was punc-
“ tually proved that Summerset and his lady were
“ found to be the chief actors of this murther, and
“ that he himself had sent the poyson aforesaid, the
“ king, contrary to the curse which he had formerly
“ called from heaven upon himself and all his pos-
“ terity, did pardon both him and her, after the lord
“ Coke had passed sentence of death upon them ;
“ and the lord Coke was ever after in disgrace with
“ the king for passing this sentence against them,
“ and for some other small matter which he crossed
“ the king’s humour in ; and so this noble gentle-
“ man was poysoned, for no other cause but for
“ opposing Summerset in the marriage of Essex his
“ wife. But the Lord did shew a great example
“ upon them both, but especially upon her, for she
“ died a more loathsome death than any woman ever

“died, but for civilities’ sake I will forbear the particulars thereof”—

May 22. The custom of the gambone of bacon is still kept up at Dunmowe, as I am told by Mr. Loveday of Magd. coll, who returned home on Thursday last, May 20, from whom I had what follows this morning.

Dunmow nuper Priorat.	{	At a court barron of the right worship- full sir Thos. May, knight, there holden on Friday the 27th day of June in the year of our Lord 1701, before Thomas Wheeler, gent., steward of the said manor, it is thus enrolled.
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Homage	{	Elizabeth Beaumont, spinster. Henrietta Beaumont, spinster. Annabella Beaumont, spinster. Jane Beaumont, spinster. Mary Wheeler, spinster.	}	Jur.
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Be it remembered that at this court it is found and presented by the homage aforesaid, that Wm. Parsley and Jane his wife have been married for the space of three years last past, and it is likewise found and presented by the homage aforesaid that Wm. Parsley and Jane his wife, by means of their quiet and peaceable, tender and loving cohabitation for the space of three years aforesaid, are fit and qualified persons to be admitted by the court to receive the ancient and accustomed oath whereby to entitle themselves to have the bacon of Dunmow delivered unto them, according to the custom of the manor. Whereupon at this court, in full and open court, came the said Wm.

Parsley and Jane his wife in their persons, and humbly prayed they might be admitted to take the oath; whereupon the steward with the jury, suitors, and other officers, proceeding with the usual solemnity to the ancient and accustomed place for the administration of the oath, and receiving the said bacon; that is to say, two great stones lying near the church door, where the said Wm. Parsley and Jane his wife kneeling down on the two stones, the said steward did administer the oath in these words, or to the effect following.

You do swear by the custom of confession,
That you never made nuptial transgression;
Nor since you were married man and wife,
By household brawls or contentious strife,
Or otherwise at bed or at board
Offended each other in deed or in word;
Or in a twelvemonths time and a day
Repented not in thought any way;
Or since the church clerk said Amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again,
But continue true and in desire,
As when you joyned hands in holy quire.

And immediately thereupon Wm. Parsley and Jane his wife claiming the said bacon, the court pronounced sentence for the same in these words, or to the effect following.

Since to these conditions without any fear
Of your own accord you do freely swear,
A whole gammon of bacon you do receive,
And bear it away with love and good leave;
For this is the custom of Dunmow well-known,
Tho' the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own.

And accordingly a gammon of bacon was delivered unto

the said Wm. Parsley and Jane his wife, with the usual solemnity.

Exam^d p^r Tho. Wheeler gent., steward, Will^m. Hague.

July. 23. Yesterday Mr. Richard Peers, vicar of Faringdon in Berks, called upon me, and gave me the following note: "At Great Faringdon, Berks, " in an old churchwarden's book of accounts, bearing " date 1518, there is the form (as we suppose) of " then admitting churchwardens into their office, in " the following words; *vizt.*

" Cherchye wardenys thys shall be your charge to be true to God and to the cherche for love nor favor off no man wythe in thys parochē to w^hold any ryght to the cherche but to reserve the dettys to lyt belongythe or ellys to goo to the devell."

August 27. In Aldgate church about three weeks since was delivered in a paper, desiring that prayers might be offered to Almighty God, to inspire his majesty to hear the complaints of his subjects, and to give him the courage to revenge the injuries done them by the Spaniards; but this the curate thought not fit to repeat, though he made no scruple to give copies.

Oct. 26. In Mr. Wood's account of himself, that I have printed in Caius, is a speech Mr. Wood made and spoke, when he was a youth, at Merton college, which shews the custom and humour of that time.

The custom is since broke off at Merton, but there is something of it remaining at Brazenose and Balliol coll., and no where else that I know of. I take the original thereof to have been a custom they had formerly, for the young men to say something of their founders and benefactors, so that the custom was originally very laudable, however afterwards turned to ridicule, as there are also abundance of ridiculous things in the book called *Festival*, notwithstanding the design of giving an historical narration of the saints be commendable, and 'tis pity 'twere not kept up, and at the same time an historical narrative interwoven of founders of churches &c. Ask Mr. Baker whether they have any such custom at Cambridge? I think Mr. Isham, rector of Lincoln college, hath told me that they have.

Nov. 4. Mr. Bateman of Christ Church preached there last Sunday in the cathedral, and in his prayer mentioned Dr. Stratford, who, besides his books to the college library, left 120£ per an. to augment the students' places. This was so resented by the canons, that the subdean afterwards reprimanded him for it; but I am sure 'twas well done in him, and it were to be wished all founders and benefactors were duly and constantly commemorated, as they used to be in old time in their prones^a. I am sure we should

^a The word *prone* is of disputed origin, some deriving it from the Latin *præconium*, written in contracted form; others from the Greek *πρῶν* = cacumen. The meaning of the word is properly the seat or raised platform from which an oration to the people was made: or (2.) the speech itself.

not then be at a loss to know who are founders of, and benefactors to churches &c.

Nov. 16. The historie of Great Britannie, declaring the successe of times and affaires in that Iland, from the Romans first entrance until the reign of Egbert &c. London, printed by Valentine Simmes 1606, 4to, was wrote by John Clapham, no very noted author. John Milton (who takes in that period) I believe is more read ; and yet even Milton was infinitely better at poetry than history.

Nov. 23. One Barnes of St. Aldates in Oxford, a freeman of the city, having set up a waggon last summer, to carry goods to and from London, without the Vice-Chancellor's license, he was put into the Vice-Chancellor's court by Mr. Thos. Godfrey and the widow Slatford, the two licensed waggoners, but he declined appearing, upon which he was committed to the castle, where he continued about a week, and then was removed by habeas corpus to London, where, no one appearing against him, he was dismissed immediately, and on Friday Nov. 19th he returned to Oxford in a triumphant manner, with a laced hat, as if he designed to insult the university.

Dec. 6. Mr. West, in his letter from the Inner Temple of the 2nd, tells me 'tis still impossible to form any guess of our loss in the Cotton library.

They take what pains they can to preserve and repair such as are damaged, and the learned world owes this obligation to the present speaker of the house of commons [Onslow], whose industry hath been very great. Mr. West thinks the number of Cotton's MSS. were 965, of which he says 780 are entirely saved; so that at that rate 185, and not only (as Mr. Gale) 160, are lost. The most valuable, he says, yet missed are the Saxon charters preserved in the drawers, and the ancient MS. of the book of Genesis, which we must ever deplore. Dec. 19. The loss at the Cottonian library is said to be very great, (as I have several times before suggested,) though others dispise it, to excuse Dr. Bentley's great care of himself; for by the stove chimney, lighted to air one of the rooms, came this accident; add to this, what the fire did not entirely destroy suffered very much by water, both very dangerous elements to MSS. That brought from Alexandria is said to be safe. Speaker Onslow &c. were present to encourage the workmen to save what they could, and their purses and presence added diligence. The loss is irreparable. Many transcripts are dispersed up and down, which now must be looked upon as very valuable.

Jan. 3. Last Sunday in the afternoon preached at St. Marie's Mr. Henry Newcome, formerly fellow of Brazenose coll., now rector of Didcot in Berks, and master of the grammar schole of Ewelme, where,

viz. at Ewelme, he lives, but never taught so much as one boy since he hath had the school, which hath been many years, ever since the death of Mr. Howel, who was a good man, and diligent in the school, which much flourished; and he did a great deal of good there, and was much beloved and much lamented at his death. The sermon Mr. Newcome preached at St. Marie's before the university was the very same, some small matters being altered, that Jonathan Colley^b of Christ Church had preached likewise before the university last New Year's day, or the day of the Circumcision, which was much taken notice of and talked of, and as they were just as it were the same upon the subject of the circumcision, so they were equally short, hardly a quarter of an hour long. There was not above ten or a dozen masters to hear Mr. Newcome, but a pretty many children (30 or 40 boys) got into the masters' seats, what is unusual.

Feb. 2. The old spire of All Hallows church in Oxford fell down on March 8th, being Friday, in the year 1699, and beat some of the church down. It was after dinner, and did no hurt, only one stone hurt a woman's leg at a small distance from it. It was an handsome plain spire, about 50 yards or 52 yards high, much such a one as that of Shottes-

^b I hear since Mr. Newcome had lent a MS. vol. of sermons, written by Mr. Newcome's father, (who was an ingenious man, but is dead,) to Mr. Colley, and that Mr. Colley copied the sermon.

brooke in Berks: and 'twas then reported that that and the church were built two years before the Conquest. Since the whole church hath been rebuilt and a new spire made, the whole work costing about five thousand pounds, six hundred pounds of which were given by the late bp. of Durham, Dr. Crew: the university were great contributors.

Feb. 19. Dr. Newland of Magd. coll. Oxon. is elected Geometry Gresham professor, to which I think his being a citizen's son gave him some title preferable to others, *cæteris paribus*. 'Tis a gentile sinecure, and no wonder a learned man did not get it, the citizens of London being friends to little else but trade.

Feb. 22. Though Mr. John Andrews, fellow of Magd., who is now B.D., was elected keeper of the Ashmolean museum on Wednesday April 14th last, and put in possession of his place by the Vice-Chancellor on Saturday following, being April 17th, yet Mr. George Hudford^c, now president of Trin. coll., having got three of the hands of the electors, (there being but six in all,) Dr. Shippen, principal of Brasenose, who was one of those three, the bp. of Bristol (Dr. Bradshaw) and the professor of Physick (Dr. Woodford) being the other two, was all along so restless, that he did all that possible he could to get Andrews out; and accordingly he (by a most roguish trick) prevailed with Mr. Battely of Christ Church

^c Huddesford.

and with Mr. Foxley, the two proctors at present, to put their hands to Hudford's paper, who by this means had now five votes, though certainly in equity the present proctors' votes in this case ought not to be regarded in opposition to those of the former proctors, when the election was made. This matter so frightened Andrews, and indeed the Vice-Chancellor himself, Dr. Butler, did not stick by him, (being without doubt of Dr. Shippen's mind, whatever outside is put upon it,) that on Monday the 14th of this inst. Feb. he went to the president of Trin. coll., with Dr. Shippen the pro-Vice-Chancellor, (the Vice-Chancellor himself being absent at London, tho', without dispute, he had as a blind left this to Shippen's management,) and surrendered the keys to him, and on Saturday last, being the 19th inst., the president paid Andrews fifty pounds on that account, a plain argument that he allowed Andrews to be the rightful keeper, tho' the invalidity of his election had been questioned, as having but three votes, it being pretended that the Vice-Chancellor hath no power of calling a meeting, nor of doing more on the occasion than either of the other electors. This is an astonishing affair, what the university rings of, and 'tis supposed 'twill be of very pernicious consequence: for though Andrews be not qualified with respect to skill, yet, as he was elected, he was so far the statutable keeper, and the Vice-Chancellor should have stood by him, and not have so tamely agreed with Shippen (commonly called

Ferguson^c) to bring in an head of an house. But fifty pounds a year being, since Mr. Whiteside's death, settled upon the keeper, be he where he will, 'tis designed to be a perfect sinecure, and nothing is to be done by the keeper for the honour of learning, unless he have a strange inclination to learning, and will follow it himself of his own natural genius.

March 31. There is nothing at Bath but gaiety and ludicrous diversions, so that even at London there is much more privacy and retirement than at Bath, especially since at Bath all people will be acquainted with one, whether one will or no.

April 1. On Wednesday last the rector of Lincoln coll., Mr. E. Isham, told me at his lodgings, that a fair offer had been made to him of a lady, if he had a mind to marry, but he declined it in a very handsome manner, (for he read his answer, having then just wrote it, and was going to send it by post to the gentleman who had wrote to him for the lady, to me,) signifying that at present he was not inclined to alter his state and condition of life.

May 3. Mr. George Wigan was some time since student of Christ Church, where he was a great and a very good tutor. Leaving that place, he became principal of New Inn hall upon the death of Dr.

^c Hearne says [Jan. 9. 1731] that doctor Shippen was commonly called Ferguson, from Fergusson the Scottish tricker.

Brabant, but, what hath been much wondered at, he hath not had so much as one gownsman entered at it ever since he had it, but shutting up the gate altogether, he wholly lives in the country, whereas 'twas expected that he being a disciplinarian, and a sober, studious, regular and learned man, would have made it flourish in a most remarkable manner. He hath been a great while, as I hear, about a work concerning the Types of Scripture, he being well versed in Hebrew. I hear he hath, since he hath been in the country, got considerable knowledge in the British language.

May 11. To ask Dr. Richardson and Mr. Baker, whether in a journey into Scotland, it may be safe travelling for two or three persons out of the high-roads, if they have a mind to seek antiquities, and to go into by-roads, and particularly if they have a desire to trace the Picts' wall from one end to the other?

May 13. This day I wrote a letter to Dr. Richardson of North Bierly in Yorkshire, to know if there be any danger in travelling into the north out of the common roads into by-roads. *May 14.* In my letter yesterday to Dr. Richardson, I likewise asked him whether it be best to go by land or by water from Edinburgh to St. Andrews and Aberdeen? I put these queries for the sake of Mr. Loveday of Magd. coll., who designs to visit those parts.

May 29. Mr. Baker, in a letter from Cambridge of the 14th inst., sent me the account of lieut. Bridall alias Brydle's affair, and 'tis remarkable. I know not of what house this Bridall was, but he was a scholar and a stout couragious man, and a great friend of the university privileges. He denied subjection to the governour of Oxford, collonel Legg, who charged him with mutiny. He was lieutenant of one of the regiments of souldiers raised by the university, and exempt from the authority of the governour. At a council of war, in which the governour col. Legg was president, he was condemned to be shot to death. Upon this the matter was referred to the house of commons then at Oxford, and 'twas considered by them, Sept. 8th, 1645. He claimed and insisted upon his privilege, and the commons favoured him. What became of it I do not yet learn, but suppose that, the commons interposing, he was pardoned.

June 6. This being the day before the beginning of term, the Latin sermon before the univ. at St. Marie's was preached by that most impudent fellow Mr. John Bilstone, chaplain of All Souls' coll., tho' he is said to be ignorant of Latin.

July 11. Yesterday the new chappel (just finished) on the south side next Brewers' lane at Pembroke college, was consecrated by the bp. of Oxford, Dr. Potter, and the sermon on the occasion was

preached there by Dr. Panting, master of the college.

July 12. [London, July 4.] “Last week was a hearing before the rt. rev. the bp. of Winchester, visitor of Magd. coll. Oxford, between the president and fellows of the said college and one Mr. Burslam, he claiming a Lincolnshire fellowship, a considerable estate having been left some time since for a certain number of fellowships in that college, to be given to Lincolnshire scholars, which has been constantly filled up by others, without regard to the intentions of the donor [the donor was the founder himself]. Dr. Henchman argued for the president and fellows, and Mr. Harpur for Mr. Burslam; and his lordship has ordered Mr. Burslam to be put immediately into one of those fellowships.” [So the prints.] Burslam was accordingly entered fellow yesterday in the afternoon. He stood last election in 1731, but was rejected, and Mr. Zinzan of the college [Mr. Burslam being of Christ Church, and originally of Cambridge, and only B.A., whereas Mr. Zinzan is M.A.] was elected, notwithstanding not a Lincolnshire man. Mr. Zinzan was demie when he was chosen, and Dr. Holloway resigned the Moral Philosophy lectureship in the college to him, by virtue of which lecture 'tis said by his friends that he is a statutable fellow, but the bp. looked upon this as evasion, as I hear. It is certain that they ought to go according to the

founder's statutes, in which the fellowships are assigned to certain counties.

July 17. Mr. John Martyn, commonly called Dr. Martyn, hath put out proposals for printing in 4to *Virgilio Georgica*, with various readings and notes. This gentleman lives at Chelsey, and was of Emanuel coll. in Cambridge. He designs to embellish the work with figures. [July 18.] Mr. Martyn is now in Oxford, chiefly to consult MSS. of Virgil and Servius.

July 23. Yesterday, being Magd. college great gaudy, there was not the least ringing of bells there all day long, [contrary to former practice,] the president, Dr. Jenner, &c. being dejected and confounded at what the visitor hath done lately; and yet 'tis said the majority of the college are pleased. N. (The ringing on that day was left off before this time some years, as some of them say, but 'tis false, and there was ringing the year after this, *viz.* in 1733.)

July 31. Mr. Taylor, the present librarian of Cambridge, having met with a note among the late bp. of Ely, Dr. Moore's, MSS, concerning the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*, Mr. Baker hath sent it me by letter of the 16th, in lieu of a note I sent him some time ago to the same purpose. It is this: Oct. 31, 1698. Mr. Thomas Caulton, vicar of Work-

sop in Nottinghamshire, (in the presence of Mr. William Thornton and his lady, Madam Frances Heathcote, Mrs. Mary Ash, Mrs. Mary Caulton, and John Hewyt, rector of Harthill,) declared the words following, viz. Nov. 5, 1689, at Shire Oak, madam Ayre of Rampton after dinner took me up into her chamber, and told me that her daughter Moyser of Beverley was dead, and that in that month she had buried her husband and several relations, but that her comfort was, that by her monthly sacraments she participated still with them, in the communion of saints. Then she went to her closet, and fetched out a MS. which, she said, was the originall of *The Whole Duty of Man*, tied together and stitched in 8vo like sermon notes. She untied it, saying, it was Dr. Fell's correction, and that the author was the lady Packington, (her mother,) in whose hand it was written. To prove this, the said Mr. Caulton further added, that she said she had shewn it to Dr. Covell, master of Christ's college in Cambridge, Dr. Stamford, prebendary of York, and Mr. Banks, the present incumbent of the great church in Hull. She added withall, that *The Decay of Xtian Piety* was hers (the lady Packington's) also, but disowned any of the rest to be her mother's. This is a true copy of what I wrote from Mr. Caulton's mouth, two days before his decease, witness my hand, Nov. 15, 98. John Hewyt. In the Baronetage of England by Mr. Collins, vol. 2, page 202, 203, at the Packington family—"As the lady Packington has the

“reputation of being thought the author of The
“Whole Duty of Man”—“as the manuscript under
“her own hand now remains with the family, there’s
“hardly room to doubt.” “And yet notwithstand-
“ing” (says Mr. Baker) “you may find reason to
“doubt.” And indeed I now doubt more than ever.
She might (and so without doubt she did) transcribe,
and yet not be the author. As I never did believe
her to be the author, so much less now after this
note is come to me. Bp. Fell certainly knew who
the author was, and he makes him to have wrote all
those pieces that were printed by the bp.’s care in
folio at the Theatre. The author had been at Rome,
and is described in the bp.’s preface as a *man*. After
all that may have been said to the contrary, Mr.
Woodhead as yet bids fairest.

August 7. ^dMy friend the hon^{ble} Benedict Leonard Calvert died on June 1, 1732, (old stile,) of a consumption, in the Charles, capt. Watts commander, and was buried in the sea. When he left England he seemed to think that he was becoming an exile, and that he should never see his native country more; and yet neither myself nor any else could dissuade him from going. He was as well beloved as an angel could be in his station; (he being governour of Maryland;) for our plantations have a natural aversion to their governours, upon account of their too usual exactions, pillages, and plunder-

^d See p. 452.

ings; but Mr. Calvert was free from all such, and therefore there was no need of constraint on that score: but then it was argument enough to be harrassed, that he was their governour, and not only such, but brother to Id. Baltimore, the lord proprietor of Maryland, a thing which himself declared to his friends, who were likewise too sensible of it. And the same may appear also from a speech or two of his on occasion of some distraction, which tho' in print I never yet saw. I had a sincere respect for him, and he and I used to spend much time together in searching after curiosities &c., so that he hath often said that 'twas the most pleasant part of his life, as other young gentlemen likewise then in Oxford have also as often said, that the many agreeable hours we used to spend together on the same occasions were the most entertaining and most pleasant part of their lives. As Mr. Calvert and the rest of those young gentlemen (several of which, as well as Mr. Calvert, were of noble birth) used to walk and divert themselves with me in the country, much notice was taken thereof, and many envyed our happiness. When Mr. Calvert was at Rome, he was once secured from insults, if not mischiefs, by the advice of a particular friend and English gentleman then at Rome. Mr. Calvert had been once of the communion of the church of Rome, which being too well known in that city, he was more indiscreet than one would have expected from one of his excellent sense and caution, in his commerce with the

Jesuits and others of the English college there: which was the more dangerous, as divers do not doubt to give out, that the inhabitants of Italy in general scruple not the use of the stiletto, poison &c., where they entertain a prejudice. Mr. Calvert designed to write a description and history of Maryland, for which he had suitable abilities, and I doubt not but he made good progress therein. He wrote me a long letter from thence, dated at Annapolis March 18, 1728-9, in which are several particulars relating to the island, and at the same time sent me *Holdsworth's Muscipula* in Latin and English, translated by R. Lewis, and dedicated to Mr. Calvert. 'Twas printed at Annapolis that year, and is one of the first things ever printed in that country. Mr. Lewis was then (and perhaps, if living, may be still) a schoolmaster at Annapolis, and formerly belonged to Eaton.

Sept. 14. Last week the bp. of Winchester sent half a buck to Magd. coll. Oxford, (the president himself being absent,) for the fellows, and about the same time queen Carolina sent them a whole buck, (it being had from Whichwood forest,) and they eat it on Monday last, Sept. 11, going to dinner at one o'clock.

Sept. 27. Mr. Rawlins hath got Mr. Lewis Maidwell's printed proposals revived, of establishing and supporting a publick school, designed amongst other

things for the sea service of the nation. I find he had his petition delivered into the house of commons, Feb. 3, 1699, for the settling his project, but upon mature deliberation it was thrown out of the house, chiefly by Dr. Wallis's means, who wrote against it, whose MS. Mr. Rawlins now hath by him, as I find by his letter from Pophills of the 6th of this month, and he hath been informed it was never made publick. It is in all about six sheets in fol. He fancies it may deserve a place in my next work. The project then on foot was for an academy of exercises in the university, such as riding the great horse, fencing &c. I well remember the thing to have been much talked of in the university. I think it was wisely stopped, because, without doubt, 'twould have utterly obstructed all true learning.

Dec. 14. On the 6th inst., being Wednesday, Mr. Nibb an upholsterer was chosen one of the mayor of Oxford's assistants in room of Mr. Bourne deceased. My ld. Abbingdon came in a coach and six from Rycot that morning on purpose to hinder him from being elected, and my ld. put up in opposition to him Mr. Lawrence the chandler; but all would not do, for Mr. Nibb carried it by a majority of 18, there being 80 that voted, of which Nibb had 49, and Lawrence 31. My ld. himself voted on this occasion, and when the election was over, he invited the mayor and his assistants to dinner at the Cross inn, some of which went, but the mayor, (Mr.

Appleby,) being afflicted with the gout, (for which reason he was carried to the election in a chair,) could not. After dinner my Id. returned to Rycot, but before dinner a commissioner of the common shoar was likewise elected in room of Bourne, and the choice fell upon alderman Wise. 'Tis observable that formerly such a bustle never used to be made in the election of assistants.

Tho' Dr. Aldrich (late dean of Christ Church) forbid any monument to be erected to him, adding that he would not have any since his father (who is buried in the same place) had none, yet I heard last night that a very handsome one is put up at Christ Church to his memory by Dr. George Clarke, fellow of All Souls' coll., and that it cost the Dr. an hundred pounds. [I have not seen it, but understand since that the inscription is very short^e.]

Dec. 27. Last Christmas day [being Monday] preached before the univ. at Christ Church Dr. Thos. Ferry, canon of that coll.; but the sermon did not begin till eleven o'clock that morning, and so 'twas appointed to be by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Holmes, and accordingly that hour (that people might not be deceived) was specified in the bills that were put up. 'Tis the first instance of the sermon being before the university that hour on Christmas day. The reason given was, sermons in college-chapells. This reason might also have been given formerly. But

^e See before, p. 212.

the true reason is, that people might lye in bed the longer. They used formerly to begin in chapells an hour sooner, and then they were ready for the univ. sermon. The same reason, *viz.* lying a-bed the longer, hath made them, in almost all places in the university, alter the hours of prayers on other days, and the hour of dinner, (which used to be eleven o'clock,) in almost every place (Christ Church must be excepted) in the university; which ancient discipline, and learning and piety strangely decay.

Jan. 28. On Friday last (Jan. 26) about noon came very privately into Oxford, in a coach and four, Dr. John Conybeare, rector of Exeter coll., being not met by so much as one soul, and yesterday, at 10 o'clock in the morning, he was installed dean of Christ Church, but very little or no rejoycing was shewed on the occasion. He owes this piece of preferment to Mr. [he is not a university Dr.] Edmund Gibson, bp. of London, who hath some private by-ends in view, to whom he dedicated his *Reply to Christianity as old as the Creation*, which book (I am told, for I have not read it) is spun out to a great length, whereas all that is material might have been brought into about a sheet of paper.

Feb. 23. Yesterday, in a convocation at 2 o'clock, Mr. Jodrell (a gent. com. of Trin. coll.) was created M.A., though of but about three years standing, and, I am told, of no manner of merit, the reason, I

am told, (and none else,) because he is some way or other related to archbp. Sheldon, notwithstanding his principles be quite different. Many were against it, but did not appear in the convocation house. Dr. Shippen sate as Vice-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor himself being ill of the strange epidemical cold that hath of late seized almost all people in England, and many foreign countries, and carried off many; such a cold as I never heard of before, occasioned by an infection of the air, which arose, 'tis supposed, from a strange mild winter.

March 8. Dr. Robert Freind hath resigned the head schoolmaster's place of Westminster school, and is succeeded by the second master, Mr. John Nicoll. This Dr. R. Freind is a most excellent classical scholar, and hath presided over that school many years with very great reputation. Upon the death of the late Dr. Bradshaw, 'twas wished, particularly by the writer of these matters, that considering his excellent learning, and upon account of his being a most admirable disciplinarian, he might have been made dean of Christ Church; and for my part I could see no objection, but his being a married man; but this was an objection not in the least moved, nothing being more common now a days than for bps., deans, canons &c. to be married: but what was objected to him, when he offered himself to the queen (as they call her) Carolina, that most covetous princess, was, that she said he was too old; upon

which he moved that Mr. George Wigan, late student of Christ Church, and formerly Dr. Freind's scholar, might be dean, upon which Carolina said it was promised, and the person, it seems, it was promised to was Dr. Conybeare, a man who makes a great stir in the college at present, pretending to great matters, such as locking up the gates at nine o'clock at night, having the keys brought up to him, turning out young women from being bedmakers, having the kitchen (which he visits) cleansed, and I know not what, aiming at a wonderful character, even to exceed that truly great man bp. Fell, to whom he is not in the least to be compared, as neither is he to dean Aldrich, nor dean Atterbury, nor even dean Smalridge.

April 9. The man of Ross in Herefordshire, whose true surname was Kirle, was never married. He was a very humble goodnatured man. He was a man of little or no literature. He always studied to do what good charitable offices he could, and was always pleased when an object offered. He was revered and respected by all people. He used to drink and entertain with cider, and was a sober discreet man. He would tell people when they dined or supped with him, that he could (if they pleased) let them have wine to drink, but that his own drink was cider, and that he found it most agreeable to him, and he did not care to be extravagant with his small fortune. His estate was

five hundred pounds per annum, and no more, with which he did wonders. He built and endowed an hospital, and built the spire of Ross. When any litigious suits fell out, he would always stop them, and prevent people's going to law. They would, when differences happened, say, go to "the great man of Ross," or, which they did more often, go to "the man of Ross," and he will decide the matter. He left a nephew, a man good for little or nothing. He would have given all from him, but a good deal being entailed he could not. He smoked tobacco, and would generally smoke two pipes if in company, either at home or elsewhere.

April 15. Sir Rob. Walpole, king George's statesman, having received a very great disappointment last Wednesday in the parliament house, with respect to an unheard of tax he had projected upon tobacco and wine &c., there was such rejoicing in London at it that the like hath not been heard; and the news thereof being brought to Oxford late at night, on Thursday night following (April 12) the bells rung from between ten and eleven o'clock that night till two or three in the morning at most of the parish churches, and there were bonfires also. Likewise the next day at night, and yesterday at night were bonfires, throwing of serpents, and other rejoycings in Oxford upon this occasion. But the Vice-Chancellour and mayor last night prohibited those proceedings.

April 24. Archbp. Laud in p. 129 of the history of his chancellorship, takes notice of a popish translation of Sales's *Introduction to a Devout Life*, purged by Dr. Haywood, the archbp.'s chaplain, before he (Haywood) licensed it; but afterwards one Burrowes, a Roman catholic, restored the passages that Dr. Haywood had expunged, and so 'twas printed, and gave great offence to protestants, whereupon archbp. Laud had the copies (about eleven or twelve hundred) seized, and caused them to be burnt publicly in Smithfield; but it seems two or three hundred copies were dispersed before the seizure. I know not whether there may be any copy at Cambridge. I think we have none at Oxford, where the archbp. used so much diligence to have them suppressed: if there be any copy with us, it must be a rarity. I think the impression was made in 1636, or 1637. There are other popish impressions, but I know not whether the translation be the same.

May 7. They have just pulled down the old great gate of Durham coll., next Canditch by Balliol coll., and are building a new gate and wall instead thereof.

May 24. On Whitsunday last (May 13) came to Oxford on foot fifteen ringers from London, and the day before came on horseback one Mr. Skelton, about 14 or 15 years ago a commoner of Queen's

coll. Oxford, and an excellent ringer, and at this time register to the bp. of London, (Gibson,) and a proctor in the arches. The next day (being Monday) the Oxford ringers gave them a short peal at Magd. coll., as they did in the evening a short one at Christ Church, the Londoners laying still that day, that they might refresh themselves after the fatigue of their journey. The day after (being Tuesday, May 5) the Londoners rang a peal admirably well at New coll., of about 1500 changes, from a little before 11 o'clock in the morning till 12. And in the evening they did the same at Christ Church. On Wednesday they (the Londoners) began to ring at Christ Church in the morning, a quarter before 12, and they rung till 2 most incomparably well, when, the gudgeons being bad, the biggest bell (i. e. the tenth) fell down, but not through the loft, otherwise they proposed to have rang 5040 changes. In the evening they rang the eight bells at Magd. coll., but two or three ropes breaking they could not proceed above half an hour. On Thursday they began to ring at New. coll., proposing to ring the said number of changes (*viz.* 5040) there. They began a little before 12, and rang about three quarters of an hour, when one of the ropes broke, and so they were stopped. Afterwards they dined at the Weers, beyond Friar Bacon's Study, and some (if not all) of them, stepping over to Ifley, they rang the six bells there (*viz.* 700 changes upon them). The next day (being Friday, May 18) they were

resolved to ring the abovementioned number of 5040 changes upon New coll. ten bells, as they had begun to do before. Accordingly they began a little before 12, and rang full two hours in the morning, wanting two minutes, when one of the ropes broke, and put a stop to the peal, for which all were very sorry, as they were at the fall of the great bell at Christ Church; for their ringing at both places, as well as elsewhere, was most surprisingly fine, without the least fault from beginning to end, such as never was before in Oxford, and 'tis a scandal that the bells should not be in good order. Sat. May 19, they went out of town. On Tuesday, May 22, the great bell at Christ Church was got up again, and in the evening the Oxford men rang all ten, and endeavoured to imitate the Londoners, but they were soon out, and made poor work of it in comparison of the others.

July 2. Adam Brome's chappel, at St. Marie's, is new wainscotted against the approaching Oxford Act. But an inconvenience attends it, that, by the Vice-Chancellor Dr. Holmes's order, the openings are stopt up on the south side next the church, so that people cannot now hear there, whereas formerly abundance of auditors (particularly in hot weather) used to be in this chappel, particularly those of the inferior sort, (gownsmen and others,) which was of great service, in preventing the over numerous throngs in the church.

July 3. The assize sermon was preached this morning at St. Marie's by Mr. Thomas Randolph of Corpus Christi coll. The assizes begun here to day, and when they are ended the judges go to Abbing-ton, tho' they used to finish the Berkshire assizes before the Oxford ones. But they altered now, on account of the approaching Oxford Act, being unwilling to bring any inconvenience by their presence here at the act to the house where they lodge, which after they are gone may be let to other lodgers that have occasion.

July 5. One Handel, a foreigner, (who, they say, was born at Hanover,) being desired to come to Oxford, to perform in musick this Act, in which he hath great skill, is come down, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Holmes) having requested him so to do, and, as an encouragement, to allow him the benefit of the Theater both before the Act begins and after it. Accordingly he hath published papers for a performance to-day, at 5s. a ticket. This performance began a little after 5 o'clock in the evening. This is an innovation. The players might be as well permitted to come and act. The Vice-Chancellor is much blamed for it. In this, however, he is to be commended, for reviving our Acts, which ought to be annual, which might easily be brought about, provided the statutes were strictly follow'd, and all such innovations (which exhaust gentlemen's pockets, and are incentives to lewdness) were hindered.

July 6. The players being denied coming to Oxford by the Vice-Chancellor, and that very rightly, tho' they might as well have been here as Handell and (his lowsy crew) a great number of forreign fidders, they went to Abbingdon, and yesterday began to act there, at which were present many gownsmen from Oxford.

July 8. Half an hour after 5 o'clock, yesterday in the afternoon, was another performance, at 5s. a ticket, in the Theater by Mr. Handel for his own benefit, continuing till about 8 o'clock.

NB. His book (not worth 1*d.*) he sells for 1*s.*

July 9. This being Act Monday, after ringing the little bell at nine o'clock, the inceptors met at St. Marie's, the beadles of each faculty conducting them, where, being together in the East chapell, the vicar of St. Marie's read prayers to them; which being ended, 1st the Vice-Chancellor, then the inceptors, and lastly the proctors, the beadles going before them, made their offerings at the communion table.

July 11. In the evening, half hour after five o'clock, yesterday Handel and his company perform'd again at the Theater, being the 3d time, at five shill. a ticket^f.

^f What would have been the amount of Hearne's virtuous indignation, had he known that in May 1856 madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) sang at a concert in the Sheldonian Theatre, the tickets being charged one guinea, fifteen shillings, and half a guinea each, according to the situations filled by the auditors, who flocked to the music in immense multitudes?

July 12. Yesterday morning, from nine o'clock in the morning till eleven, Handel and his company perform'd their musick in Christ Church hall, at 3*s.* a ticket.

In the evening of the same day, at half hour after 5, Handel and his crew perform'd again in the Theater at 5*s.* per ticket. This was the 4th time of his performing there.

July 13. Last night, being the 12th, Handel and his company perform'd again in the Theater, being the 5th time of his performing there, at 5*s.* per ticket, Mr. Walter Powel (the superior beadle of divinity) singing, as he hath done all along with them.

August 4. The two Edward Brownes were of the university of Cambridge, Edward Browne the physician (son of the famous sir Thos. Browne) M. Bac. of Trinity college ann. 1663. (Regr. Acad.) *Fasciculus Edward* says of himself, [Præf. pag. 32] that he was born at Rochester, fellow collegian to Joh. Moore, (afterwards bp. of Ely, [pag. 27.] and so it appears from the Register, Edv. Browne, Joh. Moore Aul. Clar. Art. Bac. ann. 1665, 6. Art. M^{ri}. Aul. Clar. Joh. Moore, Edv. Browne &c.) Regr. Acad., and were doubtless intimate friends, being chaplains to the same family, the bp. to chancellor Finch, and our author Edv. Br. —in *Familiâ Viri Clarissimi D. Joh. Finch, Oratoris Regiæ &c.*—

Vol. I. p. 478. When or where he dy'd, Mr. Baker hath not found, probably in his own parish, *Sundrigia*. We have no great reason to deplore the loss or want of the third volume, unless it might have faln into better conduct and management. The first volume when first published was condemn'd in the Index Expurg., and that might make him apprehensive of like danger to the second.

August 9. A gentleman (an esquire) lately with me, tho' he be a complyer in all respects, but a Tory, acknowledged the non-jurors to be the true honest staunch men of the nation, namely those who are intirely non-jurors, and do not go to the publick churches; and that such as have complied and adhered to pseudo-bishops will never be able to get over what shall be objected against their defection.

August 11. London, August 2, 1733. Letters from Weymouth in Dorsetshire give an account of a very melancholy accident, that happen'd a few miles off that place last week, *viz.* About 13 or 14 gentlemen and ladies having been at Mr. Weld's seat (who lately had the cause before the delegates) at Lawthrop hall, and it being a fine day, had a mind to go in a vessel on the sea, which accordingly they did. After they had got a little way out, a sudden squall arose, which laid the vessel all on one side close to the water, the mast lying in, (it's supposed the moving of the ballast occasioned it,) and

in this situation they were some short time, when a gentleman, who was reckon'd the best swimmer, stript and went in, in order to get to shore for help; but before he had swam far his strength fail'd him, and he turn'd back to get into the vessel; but being just spent as he came up to her, caught hold of the mast to save himself, by which means he pull'd the vessel over, and all, except one gentleman, were drowned. Their names were not then known, but one of the ladies was about 17, and reckoned the greatest beauty and fortune in that county. *Northampton Mercury for Mond. Aug. 6, 1733.*

August 16. Mr. Sanford of Balliol signified to me on Aug. 13, 1733, Mond., that 'twould be a good piece of service to the world, if the whole body of our university statutes, as also if all college statutes, were printed, considering what vile practices are used now-a-days; tho' if the statutes were studiously observed, it would not be at all proper to print them. Many others (among which my self) are of the same mind.

August 18. I have at length read over both Dr. Cockman' and Dr. Secker's Act sermon, and I find what hath been reported by all to be very true, that Secker's is by much the better discourse. Indeed Secker's is rather an essay than a sermon, but 'tis very handsome and neat, and proper enough for the auditory, notwithstanding his speaking in commenda-

tion of K. George and Q. Caroline, which is no wonder, since he writes himself in the title LL.D. prebendary of Durham, rector of St. James's Westminster, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. But Cockman's, as it is rather a lecture than a sermon, so 'tis very flat, dull and heavye.

August 20. This day, at 12 o'clock at noon, St. Marie's great bell rung out for Dr. Matthew Tindall, fellow of All Souls college, who died this last week out of the college, where he seldom appeared. He was matriculated in Lent term 1672, aged 15 or thereabouts, being comm. of Linc. college (where Dr. George Hickes, as I have often heard, was his tutor). Thence he removed to Exeter coll., took the degree of Bach. of Arts, and was chosen fellow of All Souls, as a member of which he took the degree of Bach. of Civ. Law Dec. 17, 1679, and that of Dr. of Civ. L. July 7, 1685. He was a man of most vile principles, and of no religion, as may appear from many books he wrote and published, in which he had the assistance of the late Mr. Collins, yet without his name to them, amongst which are the "Rights of the Christian Church," and "Christianity as old as the Creation."

August 22. On Saturday, Aug. 18, 1733, was the annual meeting, called the High Borlace, at the King's head tavern in Oxford, when miss Molly Wickham, of Garsington, was chosen lady patroness,

in room of miss Stonhouse, that was lady patroness last year.

August 23. On Monday, Aug. 20, 1733, they began to dig for the foundations of the new building on the north side of Magd. coll.

Dr. Leigh, master of Balliol coll., was of the High Borlace this year. This is the first time of a clergyman's being there.

August 25. One Williams, a Welshman, hath been several years about the colleges &c. of Oxford. He is a sorry fellow. He hath just done them at 6 guineas the better, and 3 guineas the worse paper. They are miserably done, he being neither an expert drawer nor engraver. Loggan's were done admirably well, and will always deserve great praise.

Sept. 1. On Thursday the 16th instant, died, according to the prints, Matthew Tindal, LL.D., and fellow of All Souls' college in Oxford. In the reign of king James II. he was reconciled to the church of Rome, made a formal abjuration, and went publicly to mass in Oxford; but the times changing, as to outward appearance he chang'd, tho' he never made any solemn recantation, as, being much in favour, it was not insisted on. He wrote several pieces, as *The Rights of the Christian Church; An Answer to Bishop Gibson's Pastoral Letter; Christianity as old as the Creation;* which have

been all answered to the satisfaction of reasonable men, and to the conviction, tho' not conversion, of the freethinkers of this age. He made himself known to the court, after the Revolution, by his determination against those who acted at sea under king James's commission, then absent, whom he declared pirates; tho' different were the opinions of the civilians consulted on that nice point. In G. Parker's Ephemeris of 1711 is erected a scheme of his nativity.

It is reprinted in the said Parker's Ephemeris for 1734.

Sept. 3. On Thursday, Aug. 30, Mr. Weeks was with me again. He spends fifteen shillings a day. He is very much in the stocks, being, as I find, a great dealer in money. He is acquainted with many Jews. The Jews do not take usury of one another, but of others they take as much as possibly they can.

Sept. 16. Mr. Sacheverel, who died a few years since, of Denman's Farm (in Berks) near Oxford, was look'd upon as the best judge of bells in England. He used to say, that Horsepath bells near Oxford, tho' but five in number, and very small, were the prettiest, tunablest bells in England, and that there was not a fault in one, excepting the 3d, and that so small a fault, as it was not to be discerned but by a very good judge.

Horsepath tower is 46 feet high. Garsington tower is 38 feet high.

Oct. 2. Dr. Middleton Massey told me on Saturday Sept. 29, 1733, that the university is like to lose twenty thousand libs. from sir Hans Sloane, upon account of what hath been transacted at the Ashmolean museum, by making a head of a house, Mr. Huddesford, president of Trinity coll., keeper of that place, and fixing upon him 50 libs. a year, whether he do anything there or not.

The Dr. then told me, he hath published nothing but a catalogue (a small thing which I have) of the library of Wisbich, and that there were but an hundred and fifty printed.

Oct. 3. I hear of iron bedsteads in London. Dr. Massey told me of them on Sat. Sept. 29, 1733. He said they were used on account of the buggs, which have, since the great fire, been very troublesome in London.

Oct. 21. On Friday, Oct. 19, 1733, they began to pull down the houses at Queen's college, on the eastern part of the south side of that college, in order to erect a new part of that college, queen Caroline having given them a thousand libs. The mason is Mr. Townsend, and the carpenter Mr. Franklin, who are the same that were employed in the former new buildings of that college.

Oct. 25. The prints tell us that on Tuesday morning, Oct. 16, 1733, a fire broke out in the stately

house of the duke of Devonshire, in Piccadilly Westminster, by the carelessness of the workmen, who had been employ'd all the summer to repair and beautify it at the expense of £40,000L., and entirely destroyed it, but his grace's library, cabinet of rarities, pictures, plate, and jewels, valued at 100,000L., were saved; however the damage is computed at 10 or 15,000L. I was told also of the same dismal fire in a letter from Mr. West of the 17th, from the Inner Temple; who added, that most of the pictures and medals he heard were saved, and a pretty many of the books, and that it was occasioned by a joyner's prentice leaving a pot of glue on the fire.

Nov. 10. Sir Justinian Isham hath a little 4to MS. on paper, which I read over yesterday, being delivered to me by his brother Dr. Euseby Isham, rector of Lincoln college, being Dr. John Cotta's opinion about the death of sir Euseby Andrew. The Dr. [Cotta] thus intitles it, *My Opinion at the assizes in Northampton demanded in court, touching the poysoning of Sr Euseby Andrew, more fully satisfied. Signed John Cotta,* and then he adds, *My evidence in open court delivered at the assizes at Northampton 3 severall times upon commande.* At the beginning of this MS. sir Justinian hath written,

f "I suppose it should be 4000l." So says T. H.; had he lived in 1856 he would not have indulged so simple a supposition.

Ant. a Wood makes mention of Dr. Cotta, vol. I. p. 438 of Ath. Ox.

Sr Euseby Andrew descended of a very ancient family, for several generations seated at Charwelton in Northamptonshire, was son to Thomas Andrew esq. by Mary his wife daughter of Gregory Isham, and sister to sir Euseby Isham of Pichely and Braunston in Co. North. Knt. which Thomas being sheriff of Northamptonshire, attended (according to Cambden) upon Mary queen of Scots to her execution at Fotheringhay castle. Sr. Eusebie Andrew married Anne daughter of sr. Richard Knightley of Fauesley by his second lady, Elizabeth daughter of Edward Seymour duke of Somerset L. Protector, and as appears by the inquisition post mortem died on the last day of July, 17. Jacob. leaving Edward his son and heir eleven years of age.

Nov. 13. The wind being very high on Sunday night last Nov. 2, there had like to have been a very dismal fire, the wind being south west, at Crabtree corner by Smith gate in Oxford. It flamed out, and did some damage. The engine was sent for, and good assistance coming, it was happily stopp'd.

Nov. 14. On Monday last, in the afternoon, the foundation stone (a small one) was laid at the new building, just begun, at the south east end of Queen's

college Oxon. with this inscription, as I hear, for I did not see it, CAROLINA REGINA Nov. 12, 1733.

Nov. 18. The new body of statutes for University college, drawn up by the master Dr. Cockman, have not been yet confirmed, tho' many journies have been made for it, but at last a reason was given, that by virtue of a late act of parliament, they must be in English. Upon which the master was put to a fresh trouble. However, he compiled them in English, and yet cannot get them confirmed; nor do I know when 'twill be done.

Nov. 24. Hardouin his epitaph. From the Hague.

In English.

Here lies the most paradoxical of men,
 By Birth a Frenchman, by Religion a Jesuit,
 The Prodigy of the learned World;
 The Cultivator, and at the same time the Plunderer of Antiquity.
 He play'd the Sceptic piously;
 Was credulous as a child;
 Bold as a youth; and
 Delirious as an old man;
 In a word, Here lies Father HARDOUIN.

Nov. 27. 1555. 16^o Octobris Doctor Ridley et Latimer erant combusti, at the beginning of a little MS. penes Thomam Ward de Warwick armigerum.

Dec. 1. About a fortnight since died the duchess of Ormond; a lady much lamented on account of her great liberality, generosity, and charity. As she had been a very beautiful woman, so she excelled in all other accomplishments. It must have been a great trouble to her not to have seen the duke of Ormond, her husband, after his being banished, for no other reason but his honesty, so many years, near twenty.

Dec. 19. I understand there is not a single article of the duke of Devonshire's collection missing by the late fire, when his fine house at London was burnt.

I am also told, that Dr. David Wilkins is publishing in folio all the British, Saxon and English councils and synodical decrees, wherein will be included both sir Henry Spelman's volumes. I find archbp. Wake intended this work, and made collections for it, near thirty years agoe. I am sure Wilkins was upon it himself in q. Anne's time, perhaps by the countenance of Wake, but was then hindered, being not thought to be a proper person.

Dec. 25. Colonel Valentine Walton, one of the judges of k. Charles the Ist, who fled from justice a little before the restauration, married one of the sisters of Oliver Cromwell, and wrote (as Mr. Jo. Brookland, one of the Theater printers told me yesterday) an History of the Civil Wars, which is in

MS. in the hands of some one related to his family at this time, and that many original letters of Oliver Cromwell are in it. Money (five hundred libs.) hath been offered (it seems) for the copy, but 'twill not be parted with, Valentine Walton having (it seems) ordered it to be kept as a secret, and not to be published, fearing (it may be) lest abundance of his and other's roguery and villany may be from thence discovered. His second wife (it seems) died in a mean sorry condition in Oxford, a^o. 1662, in Cat street, according to Mr. Wood, but for my part I never heard her mentioned by any Oxford person whatever, and yet she was buried in St. Marie's church. Mr. Brookland abovesaid told me, his brother John Brookland is the person that gave him an account of this MS.

Dec. 30. On Thursday, Dec. 20 last, sir William Bowyer, of Denham Court, near Uxbridge in Bucks, bart., was married at Radley (by Dr. Thompson, rector of Sunningwell) to Mrs. Anne Stonehouse, a very fine woman, daughter of the late sir John Stonehouse, bart., knight of the shire for Berks.

We have an account from Southampton, that the fine steeple of St. Michael's church, which was rebuilt this summer, was on Sunday morning, Dec. 16, last broke in pieces by a violent clap of thunder and lightning, and some of the stones thrown fifty yards from the church. We don't hear of much more damage being done; but it was the most violent

clap of thunder, accompanied with hailstones of the largest size, known in these parts.

Jan. 2. Christ Church ten bells being now in very good order, yesterday some select Oxford ringers rung them all for a wager. They were every man of them townsmen, but had received some considerable instructions from Mr. Stone, M.A., a man in orders, and a good ringer himself, fellow of Wadham college. The wager was, that they could not ring the five thousand and forty changes, quater or cater changes upon them. They were to have six tryals, and if upon the sixth tryal they did not do it, they were to loose. Yesterday they began (being the first tryal) just at twelve o'clock, and finished the whole 27 minutes after 3 o'clock. This is the first time that this number of changes was ever rung in Oxford, the biggest bell at Christ Church falling down, and the ropes breaking at New college, when the Londoners rang at both places lately, otherwise the said Londoners (who rung at each place above two hours, and never made the least fault) would have done it with the greatest ease imaginable. The Oxford ringers yesterday made many mistakes, so that 'twas expected they must have given over several times. I did not hear them till they had been at it about 3 quarters of an hour, but afterwards I heard them quite out till they had done, and I observed fifty-two faults in the ringing, nine of which were very considerable ones. However, take it all

together, 'twas excellent ringing, and they may glory of it. The most considerable fault was occasioned by Dr. Gregory, Regius professor of modern history and student of Christ Church, who yesterday broke in upon the ringers, to their great disturbance.

Jan. 7. The castle of Edinburgh was formerly call'd *castrum puellarum*, i. e. the Maiden castle, because, as some say, the kings of the Picts kept their daughters in it while unmarried. But those who understand the ancient Scots or Highland language say the words *ma-eden* signify only a castle built upon a hill or rock. This account of the name is just enough.

Jan. 9. Mr. Baker hath sent me an account I received this morning of a Latin Phalaris's Epistles printed at Oxford in the 297th Olympiad after Christ. Mr. Baker's friend supposes it to be 1484. I take it rather to have been 1485, and even after Hen. VIIth came to the crown. I do not remember to have met with any account of this book before. Theodorick Rood of Cologn is mentioned as the printer, as also Thomas Hunte an Englishman as his partner. Yet Rood a°. 1481 printed at Oxford alone. Mr. Wood does not seem to have seen this book §.

§ See Herbert's Ames, iii., 1395, for an account of this most valuable typographical curiosity. I may state, that the copy of the book mentioned by Herbert as in the possession of Mr. Randolph, is now in the library of Corpus Christi college, given by that gentleman.

Jan. 11. Mr. Baker observes to me, that Maunsell's Catalogue is a very scarce, and yet a very useful book. This observation is very just. I do not remember to have seen more than one copy, which is that in Bodley, where I used formerly often to consult it. Few of our writers of the affairs of queen Elizabeth have let it pass, provided they have been able to meet with it. It used to be much set by, by Mr. Thomas Rawlinson, as it did likewise by the late bp. Atterbury, and by Mr. John Bagford, as it does now by Mr. John Murray, as well as by the earl of Oxford, to say nothing of others. I must remember to ask Dr. Richard Rawlinson, whether he hath a copy thereof with any improvements?

Jan. 17. Mr. Baker of Cambridge (who is a very good, as well as a very learned man, and is my great friend, though I am unknown in person to him) tells me in his letter of the 16th of last December, that he hath always thought it a happiness to dye in time, and says of himself, that he is really affraid of living too long. He is above seventy, as he told me some time since. What occasioned him to speak of the happiness of dying in time was, my telling him that bp. Tanner was pretty well recovered of his late illness, upon which he said he was glad to hear of the bp.'s tolerable degree of health, and yet the bp. having so gross a body, Mr. Baker doubts (and so do I) that the rest of his life will be uncomfortable.

Jan. 20. "Maunsell's Catalogue I have, much improved from archbp. Harsnet's copy at Colchester, and more by my own and a friend's hand. It is a book I am often using, but I have left it you by will, and I hope you will not stay for it over long." *So Mr. Baker, in his letter to me from Cambridge, dated Jan. 5th.*^h

^h I regret that I cannot refer the reader to this very desirable copy of one of the most valuable bibliographical works of the period. The book will however be found in the Selden library, as well as in Mr. Douce's collection in the Bodleian. It is now of such rare occurrence, that I may be doing a service by pointing it out to collectors, as well deserving their particular attention. *The first part of the Catalogue of English printed Bookes: which concerneth such matters of diuinitie, as haue bin either written in our owne Tongue, or translated out of anie other language: and haue bin published to the glory of God, and edification of the Church of Christ in England. Gathered into alphabet, and such method as it is, by Andrew Maunsell, bookeseller. Unumquodque propter quid [Windet's device, the pelican, surrounded with two mottoes, "pro lege, rege, et grege," paraphrased on the outer rim, "Love kepeth the lawe, obeyeth the kyng, and is good to the commen welthe"]. London, printed by John VVindet for Andrew Maunsell, dwelling in Lothburie, 1595. A thin folio of 124 pages, (the last a blank,) besides the title and six pages containing dedications "to the queenes most sacred maiestie; to the reverend diuines and louers of diuine bookes; to the worshipfull the master, wardens and assistants of the companie of stationers, and to all other printers and booksellers in generall."*

The seconde parte, which concerneth the sciences Mathematicall, as Arithmetick, Geometrie, Astronomie, Astrologie, Musick, the arte of VVarre and Nauigation: and also of Phisick and Surgerie was printed the same year in folio, by James Roberts, for Andrew Maunsell, containing pp. 28, (last page blank,) and, in addition, an address "to the right worshipfull the Professors of the Sciences Mathematicall, and to the learned Professors of Phisicke and Surgery," another also to the master, wardens &c. of the company of the stationers &c. (as in the first part,) and a dedication "to the right honourable Robert, Earle of Essex and Ewe, Viscount Hereford, Lorde Ferrers of Chartley, Bourghchier and Louaine, maister of the Queenes maiesties horse, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and one of her Highnes most honorable priuie counsell," in all, with title, pp. 6. In the dedication to lord Essex, Maunsell says that "seeing still many excellent bookes written and printed in our owne tongue, and that many of them after twenty or fortie yeares printing, are so dispersed out of booke-sellers hands, that they are

Jan. 23. No book sold better formerly than Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, in which there is great variety of learning, so that it hath been a common-place for filchers. It hath a great many impressions, and the bookseller got an estate by it; but now 'tis disregarded, and a good fair perfect copy (altho' of the 7th impression) may be purchased for one shilling, well bound, which occasion'd a gentleman yesterday (who observ'd how many books, that were topping books formerly, and were greedily bought at great prices, were turn'd to wast paper) to say, that sir Isaac Newton (he believ'd) would also in time be turned to wast paper; an observation which is very likely to prove true.

Roti, the celebrated graver to king Charles II.,

“ not onely scarce to be found, but almost quite forgotten; I haue thought it
 “ worth my poore labour to take some paynes heerein—to gather a Catho-
 “ logue in such sort as I can, of the bookes printed in our owne tongue;
 “ which I doe hope will be delightsome to all English men that be learned,
 “ or desirous of learning: for hereby they may know, euen in their studies,
 “ what bookes are eyther by our own countrymen written or translated out
 “ of any other language, that those which desire to set forth more bookes
 “ for the benefit of their contrey, may see what is already extant vpon any
 “ argument.” At the back of the title is an excellent woodcut of his noble
 patron's armorial bearings. All readers must allow the motives of our com-
 piler to have been most sensible and legitimate, and no one, who in these
 days has occasion to refer to this catalogue, but will confess its merit and
 great utility, particularly in enabling us very frequently to attribute ap-
 parently anonymous works to their actual authors. All will regret the non-
 appearance of the third and last part, which was to have accompanied the first
 and second, but was delayed, “ finding it so troublesome to get sight of books,
 “ and so tedious to digest into any good methode.” The loss of this third
 part is the more to be regretted, because it was “ to shew what wee haue in
 “ our owne tongue of Gramer, Logick, Rethoricke, Lawe, Historie, Poetrie,
 “ Policie &c. vvchich will for the most part concerne matters of delight and
 “ pleasure.”

was so passionate an admirer of the beautiful Mrs. Stuart, (afterwards duchess of Richmond,) that on the reverse of the best of our coin he delineated the face of *Britannia* from her picture. And in some medals, where he had more room to display both his art and affection, the similitude of features is said to have been so exact, that every one who knew her grace, at the first view could discover who sat for *Britannia*. Mr. Fenton, in p. CLV of his Notes upon Waller's Poems. In p. CLXIII he hath had one of these medals engrav'd. It hath on the obverse CAROLVS; A. CAROLO, with k. Charles II's head, and under it 1665. And on the reverse, QVATVOR. MARIA. VINDICO round *Britannia* (*viz.* the said countess) sitting on a shield, with a laurel in her right hand, and a shield in her left, her left leg naked, and underneath BRITANNIA.

Jan. 28. Mr. Robert Burton, who wrote the Anatomy of Melancholy, was greatly acquainted with Mr. John Rowse, keeper of the Bodleian library, and Mr. Rowse used him very kindly, in furnishing him with such books as he wanted.

Mr. Burton was librarian (when he was student) at Christ Church.

Mr. Burton look'd upon Christ Church library as a very good one.

He complains much in his preface of the sixth ed. of his Anat. of Melancholy of the dull sale of Latin books, but observes that any thing whatsoever would sell in English.

Mr. Burton was one of the most facetious and pleasant companions of that age, but his conversation was very innocent. It was the way then to mix a great deal of Latin in discoursing, at which he was wonderfull ready, (in the manner his book is wrote,) which is now looked upon as pedantry.

Ant. a Wood was a great admirer of Mr. Burton, and of the books he bequeathed to the Bodleian library, a great many of which were little historicall diverting pamphlets, now grown wonderfull scarce, which Mr. Burton used to divert himself with, as he did with other little merry books, of which there are many in his benefaction, one of which is *The History of Tom Thumb*.

Feb. 10. King Charles the First's vow concerning the retaining Church-lands. Dated at Oxford, 13. Ap. 1646.

I *A. B.* do here promise, and solemnly vow, in the presence, and for the service, of Almighty God, that if it shall please His Divine Majesty of His infinite goodness to restore me to my just kingly rights, and to reestablish me in my throne, I will wholly give back to His church all those impropriations which are now held by the crown; and what lands soever I now do, or should enjoy, which have been taken away, either from any episcopal see, or any cathedral, or collegiate church, from any abbey, or other religious house. I likewise promise for hereafter to hold them from the church, under such reasonable fines and rents as shall be set down by some conscientious persons, whom I promise to choose with all uprightness of heart, to direct me in this particular. And I most humbly beseech

God to accept of this my vow, and to bless me in the designs I have now in hand, through *Jesus Christ* our Lord. *Amen.*

CHARLES R.
Oxford 13 Ap. 1646.

Andrew Borde was born at Boord's hill in Holmes Dayle in Sussex, and not (as seemed to Mr. Wood, Ath. Oxon. Vol. I. col. 73. ed. 2d) at Pevensey or Pensey. So we learn from his Peregrination, p. 14, MS. penes me.

Feb. 11. Mr. Edward Wells corresponded with Robert Nelson, esq. The last letter the Dr. said he had the happiness to receive from him was dated Oct. 12, 1714; Mr. Nelson falling ill presently after. Mr. Nelson was a pious good man, and a non-juror till the death of Dr. Lloyd bp. of Norwich, when with Mr. Dodwell and several others he struck in with the compliers, and acknowledged those to be the orthodox true bps. that they had looked upon as schismatical before. But Dr. Hickes and others continued unshaken, maintaining that case was still the same, the succession being continued by the care the orthodox bps. had taken of consecrations, and k. James II's son being the true king, and insisting upon the same rights his father and ancestors had. Mr. Nelson was not much wondered at by Dr. Hickes and his friends for acting thus, since Mr. Nelson had all along spoke generally more honourably of the compliers than of the suf-

ferers, and had written the life of bp. Bull, that was one of those that always did comply, notwithstanding he were undoubtedly a very great man.

Feb. 14. The compiler of the Antiquities of Norfolk, that bp. Tanner told me of, I understand by Mr. Baker (in his letter of Febr. 5, 1733) is one Mr. Francis Blomfield, Art. Bac. of Caius college, and rector or vicar of a small living in that county, a young man, but has a genius for antiquities, and Mr. Baker believes he will perform well: but printing in parts, tho' he sent Mr. Baker his proposals, he could not encourage his design, as he otherwise inclined to do.

Feb. 15. Before the building of Magd. coll. Oxon. there used to be a great multitude of fullers and weavers in Holywell parish.

The rudera or ruines of south St. Michael's church Oxford were to be seen in Mr. Miles Wyndesore's time.

It appears, according to Miles Windsore, that the following churches were formerly in Oxford, of which there is nothing now.

1. South St. Miles: there were ruines there in Miles Windsore's time: 2. St. Edwards: 3. St. Mildred's: 4. St. George's: 5. St. Marie Osney: 6. The Augustin Friers church: 7. The White Friers church: it had a very high spire, built of pix and *bitumen* very strongly, which when it was

demolished, the noise of the fall was so great, that it terrified the whole city: 8. The Grey Friars church: 9. The Black Friars church: 10. Rewley church: 11. Gloucester church: 12. Stockwell church: 13. North St. John's church, where New coll. and Hart hall is, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist: 14. St. Botolph's: 15. St. Olave's.

Feb. 19. The late Lawrence Echard, M.A. archdeacon of Stowe, and chaplain to William [Wake] lord archbishop of Canterbury, among other things wrote and published *The History of the Revolution and the establishment of England in the year 1688.* 8vo. Tho' it be vile enough, shewing that Mr. Echard did it to get preferment, and to ingratiate himself, yet it withall is a sufficient proof of the villanies used to king James II. and his queen and son, in which villanies the late Dr. Gilbert Burnet was one of the chief. After they had drove the king out of his dominions, yea even before he was gone, they voted that he had abdicated his crown, whereas all he did was by force, as appear'd throughout. Abdication is a voluntary act, but the king was so far from resigning, that he insisted upon his rights to the last, and even in Ireland appear'd against his rebellious subjects with sword in hand, when his son-in-law William prince of Orange, *Angliæ Usufructuarius*, (as Camden stiles a former usurper king Stephen, p. 186 ed. 8vo.) fought against him, and drove him out of Ireland, and would have

shot him if he could. From this very piece of Echard, notwithstanding the author was a thorough paced republican, the monstrous ambition of the prince of Orange is highly evident, as well as his crafty knavery, and even such as countenanc'd him were plainly rebels; and whatever fair pretences may be alleged on their behalf, yet 'twill never be accounted for cleerly any otherwise than by acknowledging that it was a rebellion, (at least in those who violated their oaths to king James,) what however few are willing to own, tho' they think, without doubt, that 'twas so, in their hearts.

The first of Nov. 1688 was a Thursday, yet Echard, p. 158, makes the next day, which was Friday, to be Nov. 3d, and yet, p. 159, calls Sunday, (as it certainly was) the 4th. The said Sunday was the prince of Orange's birthday, he being born Nov. 4, 1650, and 'twas that day he really landed, (notwithstanding what Echard and others say to the contrary,) tho' it was ordered not to be observed till (as it hath been observed ever since on) the 5th of Nov., which was then a Monday, for fear it should be forgot unless joyned with the day of observing the Gunpowder Treason, an artifice that many honest men now frequently talk of and abhor.

Feb. 20. Notwithstanding what is said above, since, without doubt, many good men were drawn into the revolution, and took oaths to the prince and princess of Orange, notwithstanding those they

had taken before to k. James, I would not be so hard upon them as to brand them for rogues and villains, but would think rather very favourably of them, especially since they gave very good reasons for their proceedings. Much less would I brand those that took oaths that could not be said to thwart what they had done before, since they were not bound by former oaths, having never taken any; and there is the greater reason to think very well of many of these for this very reason, because, tho' they took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, yet they refused to take the oath of abjuration, which was afterwards imposed, and they used to say that they took the oath of allegiance in that sense only, (a sense indeed, which divers of Wm.'s chief friends said 'twas to be taken in, and Wm. himself did not gainsay,) that they would live peaceably and quietly. There is one thing here must not be passed over, (what even Mr. Echard also observes,) that tho' the prince of Orange promised, when things were a little settled, to have the legitimacy of the birth of the prince of Wales examined into, and set in a clear light in the parliament, yet when once he and his princess were declared king and queen, and k. James turned out, the matter was quite dropt, he being quite afraid to have it canvass'd, well knowing, as his princess likewise did, that he was undoubtedly k. James's son, and born of the body of the queen. Nor is there any body that since that time hardly doubts of itⁱ.

ⁱ March 13. Mr. Echard (who wrote the History of England) died at Lin-

Feb. 21. Last week the organist's house (commonly called *the Musick School House*) on the north side of Magd. coll. at a little distance from the college, just by the water side, being on the west side of the water, was pulled down, on account of the new additional part that is now erecting of the college.

Feb. 22. There were formerly 7 spires in Oxford, *viz.* St. Marie's, All Hallows, St. Frideswydes, St. Mary Osney, Ruly, The White Fryers, and the Black Fryers.

There are now in Oxford 4 spires, *viz.* St. Marie's, All Hallows, St. Frideswydes, and St. Aldate's.

Osney spire might be seen 15 or 16 miles off, and in it was a most charming tuneable peal of bells, for the sake of which abundance of strangers used to come to Oxford.

Feb. 26. Mr. Ballard in his rambles lately met with an original picture of Edwin Sandys, archbp. of York, which discovers him to have been a man of a very reverend and venerable aspect, his hair of a light brown, grey ey'd, ruddy of complexion, &c.

March 10. What we commonly say as merry as a grig, perhaps should be as merry as a Greek. *Levium Græcorum mentio apud antiquos scriptores. Et quidem ipse Tullius in oratione pro L. Flacco levitatem Græcorum propriam esse monuit.*

coln in August or Sepr. 1729, (at his visitation as archdeacon of Stow,) and I presume was bury'd there. So Mr. Baker from Cambridge, March 5, 1733. [Chalmers gives the date as 1730, and states that he was buried at Lincoln without any memorial.]

On the 7th inst. ld. Oxford sent me the Chronicle of *John Bever*^k. He lends it me at my request, and says he will lend me any book he hath, and wonders I will not go to London and see my friends, and see what MSS. and papers are there, and in other libraries, that are worth printing.

I could give several reasons for my not going either to London or other places, which however I did not trouble his lordship with. Among others, 'tis probable I might receive a much better welcome than I deserve, or is suitable to one that so much desires and seeks a private humble life, without the least pomp or grandeur.

I received the said MS. yesterday, being the 9th. There are other things in the MS. (which is in folio) besides Bever that are worth taking notice of, *viz.* (1) Dares Phrygius. (2) Martinus Polonus's Chronicle. (3) John Merelynych monk of Glastonbury's Additions to Martinus Polonus. In the Martinus is the ridiculous, fabulous story (for such it is certainly) about a woman pope, tho' other very good MSS. (in that respect preferable to this) want it, as Dr. Cave hath observed.

March 15. The prints tell us, that on Ash-Wednesday, as his highness the prince of Orange was going from Newbury to Abbingdon, (in order to

^k This was the last MS. that Hearne transcribed with a view to publication, and he was busily engaged on the work at the time of his decease. See Appendix No. I. The MS. as fitted for the press, will be found in the Bodleian MS. Rawl. B. 185.

see Oxford) and the road lying through a lane, almost impassable for a coach, and very dangerous, a wealthy farmer, whose estate lay contiguous, threw down the hedges, and opened a way for his highness to pass through his grounds; which the prince being acquainted with, was pleased to stop; whereupon the farmer came up to the coach side, and acquainted his highness, "That he had now received the most desired honour of his life, in being able to contribute to the safety of a prince of the House of Orange; that his father had the like honour, when the immortal king William, the glorious deliverer of these kingdoms, passed that way; and that the sole thing he had now to desire of Providence was, that his son and descendants to the latest ages might have opportunities to testify their gratitude, by the like zeal to future princes of that illustrious family."

The circumstance of the farmer's pulling up the hedges I am assured is very true, and I hear 'twas one Colton, a sorry puritan of Milton, and that the lane is Milton lane, the public road, and might have been passed well enough, as it commonly is, only this fellow had a mind to shew his zeal, as multitudes else shew their zeal every day to the prince.

Last night were great illuminations all over Oxford, and ringing of bells for the marriage of the prince of Orange with the princess Anne, stiled the Princess Royal of England, which was celebrated at London with the greatest pomp and splendour last

night. He was born Sept. 1, 1711, O. S., and she was born Oct. 22, 1709.

Mar. 16. Mr. El. Fenton, who put out the late edition of Waller's Poems, was of Jesus college in the university of Cambridge, where he took his degree of Bach. of Arts, proceeded Mr. at Trin. Hall, where he had Mr. Trumbull, (son of the late sir Wm. Trumbull) under his private care, with whom he liv'd and dy'd, and whom he left executor, who gave him the following monument and inscription :

To the Memory of
Elijah Fenton
of Shelton in Staffordshire, who
dyed at Easthampstead, Anno 1730, aged
Forty-seaven years; In Honour of his great
Integrity and learning, William Trumbull, Esq.
erected this Monument.

This modest stone, what few vain marbles can,
May truly say—Here lies an honest man;
A Poet, blest beyond the Poet's fate,
Whom Heaven kept sacred from the proud and great;
Foe to loud praise, and Friend to learned ease,
Content with science, in the Vale of Peace.
Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear:
From Nature's temp'rate feast rose satisfy'd,
Thank'd Heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd.—

A. POPE.

This epitaph (saith Mr. Baker, who sent it me in his letter from Cambridge of Feb. 19, 1733) con-

tains Mr. Fenton's true character: it was compos'd by Mr. Pope, his entire friend; and yet they were two men of very different tempers, such as will want no further explaining to you.

Mar. 19. Learning is sunk so very low, that I am most certainly inform'd, that nothing is now hardly read but Burnett's romance or libel, call'd by him *The History of his Own Times*. Tis read by men, women, and children. Indeed it is the common table-book for ladies as well as gentlemen, especially such as are friends to the revolution scheme.

Mar. 22. King George the II^d. (as he is styled) and his wife q. Carolina (as she is call'd) and other courtiers are very much displeas'd that the prince of Orange met with such a fine handsome reception at Oxford.

Mar. 23. "I take it, that Dr. Nathaniel Johnston, who wrote the booke [of the King's Visitatorial Power] you mention, dyed long since, and that his son (Dr. also) has his MSS. which he valued at £500. They were some time in an old bookseller's hand of York (now dead), in order to try if he could get sufficient subscriptions to raise that summe from the gentlemen of York; but it did not succeed, and they were sent back to him in the south somewhere, but I have forgot the place, but will certainly satisfy you from a nephew of the old man, who has a living

at Beverley, within ten miles of this place: he's a hearty facetious companion. The old Dr. was certainly a non-juror, and his son, now living (as I believe), is also a non-juror; I knew and have often seen the old Dr.'s brother, who was prior of the English Benedictins at Paris when I was there. He fled out of England at the assassination plot, and a reward was offered by k. Wm. to apprehend him, but he kept out of the way, and dyed at Paris. The parson in my neighbourhood has had several letters from him, mildly exhorting him to be of the old religion, telling him that there were but few things that kept them separate. This good little monk was no writer, tho' long a superiour: he was a pleasant good natured man." *Mr. Constable.*

April 1. As for great and humble Mr. Woodhead's Life, it is entirely at a stand, and it will be hard to write his life, partly because few or none now can give any particulars of it, nor could any know his private exemplar, and penitential life, which he purposely hid from the world, to be more united to his God and Saviour. Mr. Constable (from whom I had this) hath met with some letters, writ in his own hand to a friend of his, a Dr. of Physick, who became catholic much at the same time as Mr. Woodhead. There are only three or four letters of the Dr.'s but they sufficiently shew he was a learned man. The dates to both their letters was only for the month, and not the year, but there was

one letter of dean Cressy's, which was in the bundle, dated as to the year, which was 1651. So Mr. Constable supposes the rest were writ in the same year, especially since the matter seems to confirm this conjecture. Mr. Constable would give an hundred libs. he had all his letters, writ as these are. They would conduce much to the making out his life, and shew the honest heart of that humble learned man. Mr. Constable will go, if he can, this summer, to learn what he can in the country where he was born.

Camden hath several conjectures about the reason of the name of London. I take it to be nothing but Longdon or Longtown.

Apr. 2. Mr. Constable, in the postscript to his letter of Febr. 17, 1733-4, tells me some of Mr. Woodhead's letters were writ in characters or shorthand, and that he had a great and long trouble in making them entirely out. He seems (saith he) very cautious and timorous, least he should be discovered to alter his sentiments as to religion, and charges Dr. Welby, his friend, to whom all the letters are, to burn his letters, and tell nobody his sentiments. Dr. Welby is stoute, and tells him he thinks it's necessary they should declare themselves, but poor Mr. Woodhead is quite against it; one reason is, that he and the Dr. (he says) might doe more good undiscovered: he says also that he should be ruin'd for ever if he declared himself openly.

April 5. Mr. Richd. Clements of Oxon., bookseller, told me yesterday, that Dr. Holmes, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, had desired him not to sell nor disperse any of the copies that should be offered to him of Mr. Gole of Witney's case, with relation to Dr. Hudson's daughter, and the like request he hath made to other booksellers in Oxford. This the Vice-Chancellor hath done at the desire of sir John Boys, whose son is married to the said daughter of Dr. Hudson. This makes people believe that Mr. Gole hath more right on his side than some have suggested, and that sir John hath not acted so justly as he ought in the case, especially too since he gave 200 libs. to Mr. Gole not to stir in the matter, which however Gole did, tho' it was (contrary to what was expected at London) given against him.

April 6. Mr. George Ballard hath lately read over the 1st vol. of Wood's Athenæ, with much pleasure and satisfaction. He wishes Nicholson had used the same diligence in his "English Historical Library," and that he had given us catalogues of every author's works. But in this I cannot agree with Mr. Ballard; the bp.'s design being only to point out what relates to our English history, in which what he hath done is very usefull, tho' far from being a perfect work, there being strange blunders in it, and abundance of defects or omissions.

April 8. Mr. West has got possession of the cop-

per-plate of Hans Holbein's Dance of Death, etch'd by Hollar.

April 9. Burnet's second romance (so his History of his Own Time is justly stiled) was published about 7 weeks since.* It comes down to the treaty of Utrecht, and by what I hear from several, (for I have not read it myself,) is much of a piece with the former, tho' others say, there is less scandal in it. It is said, the political characters were given him by the author of a book, which I have formerly mention'd, now in the catalogue that is printed of Tho. Rawlinson's MSS. But it seems the MS. of that book was imperfect, and there is a perfect one in Rawlinson's collection. But whether Burnett hath these characters from that book, I leave to such as will think it worth while to compare both. Burnett must have been the greatest of villains, in writing such libells or romances, in order to poison present and future ages. For tho' honest wise men will rightly judge of such performances, and be by no means byass'd by them, yet they bear no proportion to others, who will be sway'd by such books, and will greedily imbibe the principles in them, and instill them in their children and dependents.

April 11. They write from Bristol, of the 30th past, [being Sat.,] that the Tuesday before [being March 26] died the reverend Mr. [Edward] Biss, minister of St. George, who in the late reign [of

George I.] fell under displeasure of the government, for preaching a seditious and treasonable sermon, for which he stood in the pillory, had a long imprisonment, and was silenced from preaching.—*Northampton Mercury for Mond. Apr. 8. 1734.*

NB. The said Mr. Bisse was a battler of Edmund hall in Oxford, being about a year my junior, where he took the degree of Bach. of Arts and left the hall, but after some years he came with his wife to Oxford again, and as a member of that hall took the degree of M.A. on May 10, 1710, at what time his wife lay in in Oxford. Soon after he had taken his Master of Arts degree, he left Oxford quite, and the next news I heard of him was the sermon he preach'd, for which he suffered. When he was of Edm. hall he was called crazed or mad Bisse, and oftentimes proud Bisse, by which names he was very properly called, being indeed a very haughty, crazed, poor wretch, deserving pity rather than the pillory, only those that did it, did it purely out of spight to the clergy. Had they ordered his friends to confine him, they had done well, for indeed he was not fit to preach.

Apr. 12. Being yesterday walking between Ferry Hinksey and Botley in Berks, farmer Kirby of Ferry Hinksey told me, that at Oddington near Islip in Oxfordshire, what in other places is called a *yard land*, they call a *noble of land*, saying such a parcel of ground consists of so many nobles of land instead of so many yards-land. This farmer Kirby lived

three or four years since at Oddington. He married his wife from Hinksey, and 'tis that that makes him live there.

Apr. 16. Mr. Pope had the main of his information about Mr. Kirle, commonly call'd *the man of Ross*, (whom he characterizeth in his poem of the Use of Riches) from Jacob Tonson the bookseller, who hath purchased an estate of about a thousand a year, and lives in Herefordshire, a man that is a great snivelling, poor-spirited whigg, and good for nothing that I know of. Mr. Brome tells me in his letter from Ewithington on Nov. 23d, 1733, that he does not think the truth is strained in any particulars of the character, except it be in his being founder of the church and spire of Ross, for had he lived backward the years of *Johannes de temporibus*, he could have been born early enough to have been so, but he was a great benefactor: and at the recasting of the bells gave a tenor, a large bell. Neither does Mr. Brome find he was founder of any hospital, and he thinks his knowledge in medicine extended no farther than kitchen physick, of which he was very liberal, and might thereby preserve many lives. To enable him to perform these extraordinary benefactions, he had a wood, which perhaps once in about fifteen years might bring him in between a 1000 and 1500lbs. I will say of him with Petrarch—

O fortunato, che si chiara tromba
Trovasti, et chi di te si alto scrisse.

April 18. Yesterday Mr. Matthew Gibson, minister of Abbey Dore in Herefordshire, just called upon me. I ask'd him whether he knew Mr. Kirle, commonly call'd *the man of Ross*. He said he did very well, and that his (Mr. Matthew Gibson's) wife is his near relation; I think he said he was her uncle.

I told him, the said *man of Ross* was an extraordinary charitable generous man, and did much good. He said he did do a great deal of good, but that 'twas all out of vanity and ostentation, being the vainest man living, and that he always hated his relations, and would never look upon, or do any thing for them, tho' many of them were very poor.

I know not what credit to give to Mr. Gibson in that account, especially since this same Gibson hath more than once, in my presence, spoke inveterately against that good honest man Dr. Adam Ottley, late bp. of St. David's. Besides, this Gibson is a crazed man, and withall stingy, tho' he be rich, and hath no child by his wife.

April 30. Just printed and published, *A practical Grammar of the Greek Tongue*. 'Tis in English, the author anonymous. He had before printed and published "A Practical Latin Grammar:" both are in 8vo; the Latin one I have not run over, but have just perused the Greek one, which is dedicated to the hon^{ble}. John Scrope, esq. This Scrope is a great whig, and was member of parliament for Bristol (when this Greek grammar came out) in the

parliament that is just dissolved. He was a zealous man, and voted for the excise bill. Whoever the author be, he is a forward conceited fellow, and endeavours to bring new fangled ways of teaching into vogue. He would have Greek learned before Latin, and that children and youth should learn grammatical rules in English, not in Latin. Yet his rules are so hard, as that it is impossible for children and youth to understand them without understanding Latin. I was soon weary of him, he is so whiggish, as even to put and recommend Dr. Clarke (who put out a piece of Homer) both in his index (for there is an index to this grammar) and in the book. For my part, I think that should youth follow Clarke, they would be heterodox both in divinity and grammar. Clarke, 'tis well known, (and it hath been often proved,) was heterodox in divinity, and I have no better opinion (at least since he is recommended by this anonymous) for his grammatical skill, especially since his Homer is stolen from Barnes's edition. Mr. Barnes hath grammatical notes all along, such as Dr. Rob. Friend used to make his boys read at Westminster school, which have been stolen by Dr. Clarke, and used as his own, and 'tis these that anonymous recommends as curious, without taking notice of Mr. Barnes, the best skill'd in poetical Greek of any man in the world, stiling Dr. Clarke "the accurate and most learned " Dr. Clarke." He transcribes whole Latin passages from his beloved Clarke. He writes asperate instead

of aspirate, purely because of a *lenis* and *asper*, but though *asper* the adjective be proper, yet *aspero* is not so, but *aspiro*. But since he is for English, he should have express'd every thing, even *lenis*, *asper*, &c. in English. I never knew such English performances as this grammar do good, and I am therefore far from expecting it from this, no more than ever I found or heard of any good service that English logicks have done.

May 2. Yesterday an attempt was made upon New college bells of 6876 changes. They began a quarter before ten in the morning, and rang very well till four minutes after twelve, when Mr. Brickland, a schoolmaster of St. Michael's parish, who rang the fifth bell, missing a stroke, it put a stop to the whole, so that they presently set them, and so sunk the peal, which is pity, for 'twas really very true ringing, excepting five faults, which I observ'd (for I heard all the time, tho' 'twas very wet all the while) in that part of the Parks which is on the east side of Wadham college, where I was very private; one of which five faults was the treble, that was rung by Mr. Richard Hearne, and the other four were faults committed by the abovesaid Mr. Brickland, who 'twas feared by several beforehand would not fully perform his part, but they took him now, because Mr. Broughton (who otherwise should have rang) was out of town, attending as barber in a progress of Magd. coll. Excepting this Broughton

and Mr. George, the ringers were all the same with those mentioned under Jan. 24 last. Mr. George's hands (he is above fifty years old) being not quite recovered of some blisters he received the last ringing on April 15 last, Mr. Nash, a cabinetmaker, (who came from London, but now lives in Oxford,) who is an excellent ringer, supply'd his place, and rang the 3d bell, so they were as follows :

Mr. Hearne the 1st. or treble.	Mr. Yate the 6th ¹ .
Mr. Vicars the 2d.	Mr. Smith the 7th.
Mr. Nash the 3d.	Mr. Barnes the 8th.
Mr. Terry the 4th.	Mr. Lloyd the 9th.
Mr. Brickland the 5th.	Mr. Benwell the 10th or tenor.

When I mention'd afterwards my observations to ye said Mr. Smith, he told me, that tho' he rung himself, yet he minded the faults also himself. Upon which I asked him how many there were? He said three before that which stopp'd them. I told him there were just five before that, at which he admired my niceness.

They rang in the said two hours and nineteen minutes 3475 changes, which wanted 3401 of the number proposed.

May 6. Bp. Burnet has (as Mr. Baker observes to me by letter of Apr. 28 last from Cambr.) somewhere accounted for that Treatise of Polygamy &c., (i. e. his two cases of polygamy and divorce,) and (as far as he remembers) disowns it, in the dress and

¹ Mr. Yate before rang the 5th, and then the sixth was rung by Mr. Broughton, in whose room Mr. Brickland was now taken.

manner it now goes abroad. "No man" (saith Mr. Baker) "ever had more enemies, or has been more despitely treated: I wish you could find time to read his life, wrote by his son, which has given me more entertainment than his History has done."

Notwithstanding this, I am pretty sure of the genuineness of the two cases. I have them in MSS., and they are sad wretched vile stuff. I am also pretty well assured they were in the MS. of his History (that libell) of his Own Times, however left out by his son Thomas, author of his Life, who when young at Oxford bore the same character for modesty, probity and veracity with his father.

May 8. In the *Most excellent Way of hearing Mass*, printed a°. 1687, 12°. are many curious things fit for protestants to observe, without regard to the superstitious errors.

May 12. On Thursday last, being the 9th of May, St. Mary's (Oxford) weather-cock fell down, as the great bell was ringing at 9 o'clock in the morning for a congregation. It had been loose for some time. The cock fell upon the church, the tail into the churchyard. Upon the tail was fastened a piece of lead, on which this inscription:

THOMAS BOWMAN

CHURCH WARDENS

THOMAS ADAMS

GEORGE WEST

ELECT CHURCH WARDEN

THIS STEEPLE WAS REPAIRED

AN. DOM. 1669.

3 G 2

Upon the cock was also an inscription, but, excepting here and there a letter, defac'd, yet so as, perhaps, with pains the traces might be explained.

I was told the repair of the steeple cost about 53 libs.

Between 20 and 30 years since, I think nearer 30 years agoe, the said steeple was new pointed by a man, who was in many parts of England on the same account. He at that time took down the weather-cock, and 'twas mended, and afterwards he fixed it again.

I afterwards heard, that that man was killed from some steeple he was pointing, the rope breaking which drew him up in the bucket or frame prepared for him.

The oldest church rate for St. Marie's is of the year 1509.

Richard Fitz James, bp. of London, repaired the said church of St. Marie's. He became bp. of London anno 1506. He bestowed much money in the said repair. He died a°. 1521. He was 1st bp. of Rochester, being consecrated a°. 1496, translated thence to Chichester a°. 1504, and thence to London Aug. 2, 1506. Godwin Ed. Engl. p. 203. It is commonly said that he repaired St. Marie's in Hen. 7th's time.

May 17. Mr. Theobalds (Mr. Baker tells me) is a very genteel man, and has show'd himself a scholar in his Shakespeare, which I just run over, and might (were it not quite out of my way) have made ob-

servations. I noted, however, that he had taken too great liberty. I wish rather he had follow'd the first editions very exactly, be they faulty or not. Shakespeare wanted learning. He was guilty of pseudography, sometimes perhaps designedly. He (Mr. Theobalds) is too bold in bringing his own conjectures into the text, which (it may be) will lay him too open to his adversaries, and make them say Shakespeare wants as much to be restored as ever, and that his edition is not of much greater authority than that of Mr. Pope, who is much inferior to Mr. Theobalds in learning. Mr. Theobalds hath all along, very often justly enough, discovered and reflected upon Mr. Pope's defects, which will, without doubt, nettle Mr. Pope, who, however, may thank himself, he having in his *Dunciad* (a scurrilous piece against many of the greatest men of the age) treated Mr. Theobalds in a very barbarous manner, for which Mr. Pope is much blamed. Mr. Theobalds was not of the university of Cambridge, nor, I presume, of any. He wrote a play before he was nineteen years of age, and has since translated several from the Greek^m. He had a very able schoolmaster, Mr.

^m These translations were highly esteemed by the late eminent scholar and judicious critic, Richard Porson, as I well remember hearing from his friend and admirer, my old schoolmaster, the rev. Thomas Kidd, then one of the ushers at Merchant Taylors' school. They were published at intervals, and copies are peculiarly scarce. I do not believe any one of them will be found on the shelves of the Bodleian, rich as it is in every species of dramatic poetry. I subjoin a list that may be useful: they are all in 12^o, and should each have a plate.

1. *Electra: a tragedy, from Sophocles, with notes.* London, for Bernard Lintott—1714. Dedicated to Addison.

Ellis of our university, and some while of the university of Cambridge, under whom he was well grounded.

May 21. I begin to think that Bordeⁿ was author of the *History of Tom Thumb*. It relates to some dwarf, and he is reported to have been king Edgar's dwarf, but we want history for it, and I fear the author Borde (or whoever he was) had only tradition, the original being perhaps lost before Hen. VIIIth's time.

May 22. What makes me think *Tom Thumb* is founded upon history, is the method of those times of turning true history into little pretty stories, of which we have many instances, one of which is Guy of Warwick, which, however corrupted and blended with fabulous accounts, is however in the main very true, as may appear from Girardus Cornubiensis that I printed at the end of *The Chronicle of Dunstaple*.

May 23. Yesterday in the forenoon I accidentally

2. *The Clouds : a comedy, from Aristophanes.* London, for Jonas Brown—1715. Dedicated to John Glanville, esq.

3. *Plutus ; or the World's Idol : a comedy, from Aristophanes.* London, for Jonas Browne—1715. Dedicated to John duke of Argyle.

4. *Oedipus, King of Thebes : a tragedy from Sophocles, with notes.* London, for Bernard Lintott—1715. Dedicated to the earl of Rockingham.

Similar in size and appearance, with a plate, and London, printed for Bernard Lintott, is *Ajax of Sophocles : from the Greek, with notes.* This was however translated by a Mr. Jackson, and revised by Rowe.

ⁿ Of Borde, in addition to the usual sources of information, see a good account in the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. 6, (1853) p. 204.

saw, and exchanged a very few words with, an old schoolfellow, Mr. Samuel Cherry, whom I had not seen for many years, never since queen Anne's time, when I saw him in the Bodleian Gallery, at which time he was an ensign. He told me he was still a souldier, being now a lieutenant, and came yesterday from Bister to see somebody at Oxford. He is the elder brother of my late friend Mr. Thomas Cherry, who died in 1706, whom I have mentioned in Leland's Itinerary. But he is nothing near so personable a man as his said brother. I went to school with both of them at Bray in Berks. Their uncle was Wm. Cherry, esq., father of my best friend Mr. Francis Cherry. I should have been glad to have had a pretty deal of conversation with this Mr. Sam. Cherry, had a convenient opportunity offered, that we might have been private, and had not he been of the Georgian strain, as without doubt he is, being an officer in George's army.

May 26. Dr. Thomas Parnell was archdeacon of Clogher in Ireland. He was a very ingenious man. His poems were published by Mr. Pope. He took at last to immoderate drinking of mild ale, which kill'd him when he was hardly 40. 'Tis said he translated Homer's Iliad into English in excellent prose, and that Mr. Pope afterwards put it into verse, and that this is what goes for Mr. Pope's translation of the Iliad, that he (Mr. Pope) understands little or nothing of the original.

May 27. "A Critical Review of the Public Buildings, Statues and Ornaments in and about London and Westminster. To which is prefix'd the dimensions of St. Peter's Church at Rome, and St. Paul's Cathedral at London." Lond. 1734, 8vo. Price one shilling and sixpence.

The author, whoever he is, is an ill-natured, conceited, censorious, prophane pedant. 'Tis dedicated to the earl of Burlington, whom he makes to be the only true judge of building. He undertook this book, to be sure, out of spleen, and with a design that buildings should be pulled down, that others may be put up in their stead by such as he, who aim at wealth. I like what he says of king James II's statue in brass at Whitehall (pag. 46); *viz.* the attitude is fine, the manner free and easy, the execution finish'd and perfect, and y^e expression in y^e face inimitable: it explains y^e very soul of that unhappy monarch, and it is therefore as valuable as if it commemorated the features and form of a hero.

May 28. P. 64 of the abovementioned "Critical Review" he makes sir Godfrey Kneller's tomb in Westm. Abbey wretched, tho' the monument was designed by sir Godfrey himself, and executed by Rysbrack, and is so far from answering the idea we might conceive of it from two such great names, that it hardly excites common attention or curiosity, unless to read the epitaph, which is exactly of a piece with the tomb, and as unworthy of Mr.

Pope's genius, as the design of that is of Kneller's pencil.

Ib. p. 74. The plainness and simplicity of Dr. [John Friend's] bust [in Westm. Abbey] pleases me much; and if his epitaph had been in the same gout, it would have been at least as high a compliment both to the scholar and physician.

Ib. p. 75. By the way, I cannot overlook the droll figure, lately set up [in Westm. Abbey] at the charge of a noble peer [lord Oxford] to the memory of [Dr.] Grabe the commentator: he is elevated on a high sort of a funeral chest, with a lamp by his side and a pen in his hand, to represent, I suppose, his unwearied application to study in his life-time; but then the ridiculous height of the statue, the clumsiness of the attitude, and the odness of the employ, never fail to excite laughter in all who behold them: in short, he looks like a boy on a high joint-stool, kicking his heels about, and afraid of tumbling every moment.

Ib. p. 77. I am always much surpris'd to see [in Westm. Abbey] so wretched a thing as that erected to the memory of Mr. [John] Phillips, inscrib'd with the name of Harcourt. One would have naturally imagined that whoever aim'd at publick ornament would endeavour at something like elegance too; one would have expected it in a more eminent degree from such a name as this: but on the contrary, nothing is more opposite, nothing can be more contemptible: it is even a burlesque upon monuments,

and instead of doing honour to the founder, or the person 'tis consecrated to, indicates very strongly that either one had not merit enough to deserve a better, or the other had not spirit and taste enough to do it justice.

May 29. Mr. Alexander Pope, who is look'd upon as one of the most cursed ill-natured proud fellows in the world, was however very kind and dutifull to his mother, who hath not been dead long.

June 1. Mr. Wood reflects (by the advice of some of his popish correspondents) too severely upon bp. *Ponet* and *Bale*, for what they say of Dr. Andrew Boorde's lewdness. One that was no bishop, Will. Harrison, in his Description of England before Hollinshead, p. 172, calls this Dr. Boorde "a lewde popish hypocrite, and an ungratious priest." He was a priest, being reckoned among the Charterhouse monks, who were such when they made their submission, as may be seen in *Rymer*, vol. xiv. p. 492. So bp. Tanner; *viz.* in epta ad me dat. ex Æde X^{ti} Maii 29, 1734.

But I must needs say, that I think Boorde was a virtuous man, and did not deserve the character of being lewd, notwithstanding that two or three have said to the contrary: Bale's ill-nature and rancour are well enough known, and I think Mr. Wood's remark is just enough.

June 3. Having sent some very cursory notes, re-

lating to Mr. Theobald's Shakespeare, to Mr. Baker of Cambridge, in his letter of May 26th 1734, from Cambridge to me he writes thus :

“ You have show'd yourself a true critic upon
“ Mr. Th., and a very candid censurer of his adver-
“ sary, [Mr. Alexander Pope,] for which I cannot
“ blame you, for it is very Christian to be forgiving.
“ I must confess, that I, tho' less concern'd, had some
“ indignation, and, for that reason partly, became a
“ subscriber. I wish Mr. Th. had been known to
“ you ; I know of none that could have done him
“ better service, if you had had leisure from more
“ serious studies. I had gone no further than his
“ preface, which bears pretty hard upon his adver-
“ sary.”

June 13. Mr. Pope is extremely nettled with Mr. Theobald for publishing Shakespeare, and animadverting upon him, the said Pope, and Mr. Pope, as I find, in defence of himself uses nothing but scurrilities, and the most indecent unbecoming language, agreeable to his pride, being said by impartial men to be one of the proudest creatures living.

June 16. When Mr. West was in Oxford on May 29 last, he gave me Mr. Goole's book about his case with Dr. Hudson's daughter.

It appears plainly from thence that there was a most solemn contract between them, and that Mr. Goole acted very honourably with respect to that contract.

There is some little controversy at the beginning about her age, in which Mr. Goole is mistaken, occasion'd by an alteration of the date written by Dr. Hudson's own hand in a Bible.

I never saw that Bible, in which Mr. Goole observes 'tis corrected 1712, whereas he thinks it should be 1710, and confirms it by Dr. Hall's preface to Josephus, in which Dr. Hall says, Dr. Hudson's daughter was *novem annorum* when Dr. Hudson died a^o. 1719.

But Mr. Goole is out in his correction; I have the time of her birth put down at the time. By my account,

Dr. Hudson was married Apr. 2, 1710.

His daughter Margaret, about whom the dispute is, was born Tuesday, July 24th 1711, and baptiz'd Thursday, Aug. 2, 1711. So she was in her 9th year when her father Dr. Hudson died.

At the end of Mr. Goole's book is Dr. Hudson's will, dated Sept. 27, 1719. But in it is no mention of his books, all which, *viz.* as many as were not there before, he gave by will to University college Library, and accordingly by virtue thereof they had them, and the rest were sold by auction.

June 18. Dr. Coxhead, warden of New College, hath this year made a door out of his lodgings into the street, a thing much taken notice of as against the statutes, by persons that are not for innovations.

June 19. We have an account from the prints, that on the 12th inst. new style, James Fitz-James, (eldest natural son of k. James II.) duke of Berwick, was killed before Philipsburgh by a cannon ball, upon which his sister the duchess of Buckinghamshire, the lady viscountess Falmouth, and the hon. Mrs. Arabella Dunch of Whitehall, are going into deep mourning for his death. He was natural son of the said k. James II. by Mrs. Arabella Churchill, sister of the late duke of Marlborough, and had the title of duke of Berwick, as likewise the garter, conferr'd upon him by that prince. He serv'd in the French army from his infancy, and distinguished himself in several actions during the late war. He rose to be marshal of France, the highest honour the Christian king can bestow, not more by favour than by his services to that prince; and as he was one of the oldest, so he was the best general the French had. He has left three sons, the eldest duke of Fitz-James, the second duke of Liria in Spain, having received that honour from his catholick majesty, whose ambassador he was some time to the court of Vienna, and the third is in the service of the church. The duke was slain as he was bravely acting against the emperor, in behalf of the French, in the present war between both.

June 28. Sir Clement Cottrell, knt., the present master of the ceremonies, though in the court interest, is nevertheless a man of honour, and descended

from very worthy ancestors. He is a scholar and an antiquary, and well skill'd in matters of proceeding and ceremony.

July 9. Anno 1733 came out at London a little book in 12^o, being the third edition of Campanalogia, or the Art of Ringing.

One Annables is now putting out a new edition of the same book, which 'tis said will be the best book of its kind that ever yet was printed on that subject.

The said Annables is one of the London ringers, that rung at Oxford at Whitsuntide in 1733. He rang the 9th bell, and is judged to understand ringing as well as, if not better than, any man in the world ⁿ.

July 12. Joseph Scaliger's *Elenchus Trihæresii*, tho' a small book, yet excellent, and can never be commended too much, as is observ'd by Isaac Casaubon in his Exercitt. upon Baronius, p. 65.

ⁿ Hearne was passionately fond of bell-ringing, (although I do not find that he practised it himself,) and records many of the exploits in that science in Oxford, which are omitted as not of general interest now, although the custom of gownsmen exercising themselves in this amusement was not uncommon in the last century. I had an uncle, then fellow, afterwards an incumbent, of New college, who frequently indulged in a peal on the college bells, and Dr. Gauntlett the late warden had been no mean performer in his younger days.

Under Dec. 2, Hearne gives a very long account of a peal rung at Ch. Ch. on the 5th of Nov. preceding. The peal, he says, was spoiled, and he insinuates that there was a sufficient cause for it, concluding with this remark, "Indeed there can never be any true ringing, but by persons that come to it perfectly sober."

July 14. The prints of the 6th of this month tell us (and 'tis what I had heard by other hands), that a few days before died at his seat at Ford-Abbey in Devonshire, aged 91, Francis Gwyn, esq., descended from the ancient family of the Herberts, earls of Pembroke, one of this gentleman's ancestors having changed his name by act of Parliament. He was clerk of the privy council in the reign of Charles II., which post he enjoyed under his successor k. James. When the said king James was abdicated, he was appointed to act as secretary to those noble lords, who took care of the publick peace, till William, prince of Orange, was proclaimed, and had an unlimited power given him to sign all dispatches and orders in that critical time. He continued in the service of the crown from thence till the death of queen Anne, when, being secretary at war, he was removed from that and all other employments. He married Amy, daughter and sole surviving heiress of — Prideaux, esq., in whose right he became possessed of that ancient, noble, and spacious seat called Ford-Abbey, with a fair estate round it, which now descends to his eldest son, Edward Prideaux Gwyn, esq.

I have seen at my room, as well as at Christ Church, some years ago, and conversed at both places with the said Francis Gwyn, esq. He was a man of great honour, probity and honesty, of singular good nature and great affability. He was extraordinary well versed in the history and antiquities

of this kingdom, as well as of other parts of Great Britain. He enjoyed a vigorous course of health, being a temperate man, and using much exercise. He was my friend, as is also his son the foresaid Edward Prideaux Gwyn, esq., who was, when he was of Oxford, one of my intimate acquaintance, being one of those many young gentlemen (noblemen and others) that used to walk so much with me, and to meet me so often at divers places, where we enjoyed abundance of innocent mirth, and discoursed of antiquities and other useful matters. They have often said this was the most happy part of their life.

July 17. The prints also tell us, that on Thursday the 11th inst. the duke of Portland was marry'd to the only daughter and heiress of the earl of Oxford. He was born in 1712-13. She is in the 18th year of her age.

July 19. The duke of Portland, to whom lord Oxford's daughter is just married, is reported to be the handsomest man in England. The young lady his wife is also very handsome. The princess Amelia, daughter of the present k. George II., is said to have been wonderfully in love with him, and would fain have had him if she could. His father was Henry Bentinck, earl of Portland, and his grandfather William Bentinck, earl of Portland, a Dutch man, who was first of all page to the late prince of Orange, k. Wm. IIIId, by whom he was preferred to great

posts of honour, the said prince being strangely in love with him.

Aug. 3. The prints of Thursd. July 25 last tell us, that they wrote from Bristol, that one day the week before, a carpenter sitting down in a field near Bedminster to rest himself, a viper rushed out of a hedge, and bit him by the hand: the venom mortify'd all down the side he was bit on, before any relief could be applied by the surgeons, and he died after 4 days languishing, in a very miserable condition. His body was obliged to be burnt without ceremony, the stench was so offensive. It may be here noted, that in such accidents as this, sallad oil applied warm to the wound is an effectual cure. There are Bristol men in Oxford who confirm the truth of the preceding story.

Aug. 5. Yesterday call'd upon me, and staid a little while, a young gent. who said his name was Fontane. I understood by him that he was a Dutchman. He wanted to talk with me about MSS. of Theophrastus, he being about a new ed. I told him editions were very common. He said, the best were very scarce. He said, the best ed. was Dr. Pet. Needham's. I told him, I had sent Needham what we had at Bodley. He said, he had found some MSS. notes of Is. Casaubon in Bodley. But 'tis well known that Casaubon published Theophrastus, and printed from his own adversaria what he thought

droper: Dutchmen are for multiplying editions to no purpose, with burthens of notes to perplex and amuse the reader.

August 12. I must remember to write to Dr. Rawlinson, to know who is made a rt. revd. in the room of Mr. Gandy deceased?

Also to congratulate him for his benefactions (at least designed ones) with respect to his giving duplicate books to the univ. of Oxford, tho' I fear he met with opposition, not only in that point, but likewise in his endeavour to obtain some materials from the Oxford registers, in order to the better carrying on his book about the non-juring sufferers, particularly those of the clergy.

August 16. To write to Dr. Archer, to know of him, whether he hath in his registers or other books met with John Merelynych, a monk of Glastonbury, who wrote an account in Latin of some of our English and Irish affairs.

[N.B. I wrote to him Tuesd. Aug. 27.]

August 17. The said account of some of our English and Irish affairs is at the end of *Martinus Polonus, in bibliotheca Harleina*. I am now copying it, to be printed by me with John Bever, which I have also from the same library. Merelynych is of affairs the 9 first years of pope John, 22 *temp. Edv. IIdi regis Angliæ*.

August 19. Dr. Thomas Hyde is now very much wanted, upon account of his great skill in the Oriental languages, particularly in the Persian. He design'd to have published the works of Zoroastres in Persian and Latin, had he met with any encouragement; but this he did not, but the quite contrary, for which 'tis great pity, since to have had them printed would have been of wonderfull service to the learned world. He had a prodigious genius for languages, but was wonderfull slow of speech, and his delivery so very low, that 'twas impossible to hear what he said, insomuch that when he preached one Sunday morning at Christ Church, at my first coming to Oxford, after he had been in the pulpit an hour and half, or thereabouts, most of y^e congregation went out of y^e church, and the Vice-Chancellor sent to him to come down, which with much ado he did, nobody being able to hear a word he said. He was a corpulent man, and when he walk'd, would hardly ever look on one side or the other, tho' touch'd by any one, in passing by him. Yet he would be merry and facetious in discourse.

August 20. Sunday (being the 18th) was the annual meeting of the High Borlase, but being the sabbath, the meeting was not held till yesterday, at the King's head tavern, as usual in Oxford, when the company was less than last year. They chose for their lady patroness miss Anne Cope, daughter of sir Jonathan Cope of Bruern.

August 26. Sir Thomas Sebright proposed this last High Borlace, that Mr. Moseley of Merton college might be admitted a member of the said Borlace, but he was rejected.

August 27. Dr. Wm. Baker, late fellow of St. John's coll. Cambridge, was chaplain formerly to sir Philip Sydenham, (at my friend Mr. Thomas Baker of that college's recommendation,) and was pre-ferr'd by him to the little rectory of Brimpton. They liv'd together some time in perfect friendship; what provocation was after given I cannot surely say, but sir Philip drew upon him, and the Dr. closing with him disarm'd him, and broke his sword, which was never after forgiven. From that time my friend aforesaid lost sir Ph., and yet he did not please the doctor, which is commonly the fate of neuters. The Dr.'s brother (with whom I thought this quarrel had been, till I was very lately better inform'd) was of Christ Church, who being left his executor was lately at St. John's, to adjust accounts with the college, which are very considerable, the Dr. dying their bursar. The said Mr. Baker (who was of Christ Church) is named Thomas. I knew him. He was famed for singing.

August 28. Wrote to day to Dr. Rawlinson, at London House, signifying, that as he designed many special books for the university, so I suppos'd he met with a grateful return, as I likewise hoped that

he received full satisfaction with respect to the inquiries he had to make, the better to enable him to carry on the worthy work, that was begun about the non-jurors, particularly the clergy, by Mr. Gandy, whose successor I desired the Dr. to send me. I also desired the Dr. to let me know whether Mr. Wm. Oldisworth (who was of Hart hall) be dead or no, as I am told he is. He hath liv'd in London of late. He hath written several things, and professing honest principles, the Dr. could not be ignorant of him.

August 30. I was told yesterday, by a gentleman of Brazen nose college, that Mr. Aynsworth hath finished and printed his Dictionary, but that 'tis not yet published.

Mr. Aynsworth formerly kept a boarding school, and had a very flourishing school. His wife is dead, but he had no children. He is not in orders. He was born in Lancashire, in which county he is about making a settlement, being down there at present, for the poor for ever, having no relations but at a great distance. He hath been said to be a non-juror. I think he is rather a Calvinist. Enquire whether he were ever of any university^p? He hath a very great collection of coins. A maid servant

^p Mr. Baker hath seen the Monumenta Kempiana, but knows nothing more of Mr. Aynsworth than that he is the publisher of that book; so that I suppose Mr. Aynsworth was of no university, at least of no English one. Oct. 15, 1734.

robb'd him of many gold and silver ones. Dr. Middleton Massey is much acquainted with him. He is well spoken of in Westminster school.

Sept. 3. K. John died A°. 1216 at Newark. His physician was the abbot of Croxtun, who was (as John Beaver in his chronicle MS. *penes comitem Oxon.* tells us) *in arte medicinæ eruditus*. The said abbot's name was Thomas de Wodestoke, who was elected first abbot on Pentecost day 1178. He died the 2d non. of Dec. 1229. Willis, vol. II, p. 216.

Sept. 6. A conge-de-elire hath been ordered to be sent to the dean and chapter of Winchester, for electing Dr. Benj. Hoadley, bp. of Sarum, to be bp. of Winch.: also to Sarum, for Dr. Sherlock, bp. of Bangor, to be bp. of Sarum; and to Gloucester, for Dr. Rundall, prebendary of Durham, to be bp. of Gloucester. N.B. Rundall being violently objected against by Edm. Gibson, bp. of London &c., he was set aside, and Martin Benson made bp. of Glouc. instead of him.

Hoadley kiss'd k. George's hand for the said see of Winchester on Friday Aug. 30 last.

Sept. 10. Mr. West, in going through part of South Wales, at Uske met lately with the following inscription in the churchyard: *Here lies the body of Edward Lewis, who was condemned for a priest*

and a Jesuit, and executed the 27th of August 1679. Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur.

Sept. 15. One Charles Davis (a bookseller of Paternoster Row) wrote to me, that he should shortly put to the press and reprint bp. Nicholson's *English, Scotch and Irish Historical Librarys*, in one volume folio. He said an intimate friend of his assured him that I had corrected and made large additions to the whole; if I cared to communicate them in order to be made publick, he said he should be glad to make me any reasonable acknowledgment. He desired an answer per post.

Accordingly I returned him answer on the 5th, *viz.*

SIR,

You tell me an intimate friend of your's hath assured you that I have corrected and made large additions to bp. Nicholson's *English, Scotch and Irish Librarys*. You will excuse me from saying more, 'till you tell me the name of your intimate friend. I am, Sir,

your most humble servant,

Edmund Hall, Oxford,

THO. HEARNE.

Sept. 5, 1734.

Since which I have heard no more from Davis. Nor is it likely that he will discover the name. For if any one told him so, he told him a great lye; and if no one told him so, then Davis himself must have forged a great lye.

As for the said Davis, he is the same that a few years since was prosecuted for reprinting a very vile

book on purpose to get money. So that I should not care to do any thing for him. Indeed I do not care to have any thing more to do with any book-sellers, I mean, to write any thing for them, or to let them have any thing of mine to print, whatever friendly service I may do for them in other particulars.

When Mr. Burton called upon me on Tuesday last, he spoke also of reprinting *Nicholson's 3 Hist. Libraries* in one folio, and said Mr. Woodward, a London bookseller, designed it, but he said not one word of Davis. Nor did I take any notice of Davis to him^o.

^o Oct. 30. On the 28th of Sept. last Charles Davis wrote me an answer to mine of the 5th of that month, as follows :

SIR,

Sept. 28th 1734.

Having been out of town I was prevented answering your letter sooner. The gentleman's name is Mr. Burton. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant, to command,

To Mr. Tho. Hearne, at
Edmund Hall, Oxon. These
Post Paid.

CHA. DAVIS.

So Davis's letter. Upon which I thought fit to stay, till I had (as I expected) an opportunity of seeing Mr. Burton (*viz.* Edward Burton, esq.), who calling upon me last Sunday (Oct. 27) told me, he was so far from being Mr. Davis's intimate friend, that he did not know him. Upon which I wrote to-day the following letter to Mr. Davis.

To Mr. Charles Davis, Bookseller, in Paternoster Row, London.

SIR,

I received yours of Sept. 28th last, and on the 27th of this instant October I saw Mr. Burton, who, it seems, is so far from being your intimate friend, that he does not know you. Be that as it will, I decline your proposal, and am

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Oxford, Oct. 30th,

THO. HEARNE.

1734.

Nov. 18. Wrote to-day to Edw. Burton, esq. at the Lottery Office in

Sept. 28. Yesterday being the obit of William of Wickham (founder of New College) and the festival of St. Cosmas and Damianus, some of the Oxford ringers agreed to ring at New college, proposing to ring 6876 cator changes upon the 10 bells there. They designed to have begun at eleven in the morning, but 'twas near twelve before they began, for they had rang only two hundred changes when the clock struck twelve. They had so many gross faults, that 'tis not worth while to particularize them all, only thus much may be noted, that a bob was miss'd being called before they had got to two hundred, and that they strangely blundered a little after they had rang 600, and so again a little after they had rang 1100, and so after 1400, and 1900, and at length when they had rang 2714 (which wants 4162 of the whole) they were quite out, it being then 3 quarters after one. Then they set the bells, and soon after began again, and rang 650, and made an

White Hall, to know, whether Mr. Wharton's *Benedictus Abbas*, said to be prepared for the press, be in Lambeth Library, or what is become of it. Also to tell him, that Mr. Davis now tells me, that he is intirely a stranger to him, [Mr. Burton] and that his [Mr. Davis's] intimate friend is Mr. Woodward.

Mr. Davis's letter, in which he tells me this, is as follows :

To Mr. Tho. Hearne at Edmund Hall in Oxon. These Post Paid.

SIR,

Nov. 1st, 1734.

Yesterday I received yours : as to Mr. Burton I am entirely a stranger to him, but my intimate friend is Mr. Woodward, a bookseller, who is concern'd in the undertaking ; it was he that told me Mr. Burton should say that you had got some corrections and additions to bp. Nicholson. When I received your first letter I shew'd it to Mr. Woodward, upon which he gave me liberty to make use of Mr. Burton's name : when I wrote, I should have been more particular ; please to rectify this mistake, and you'l much oblige,

Sir, Your most humble servant to command,

CHA. DAVIS.

end at very near half after two, so that the whole both times were 3364 changes in two hours and a half, whereas they rang on the first of May last 3475 changes in two hours and nineteen minutes. I was very apprehensive yesterday when they first began, that they would not perform their task, the compass being too wide, and the person that rang the ninth bell making a bad step even at first. Tho' 'twas so wet, I heard them all the time, walking for that purpose up and down in the Parks on the east side of Wadham college. Had they finished the peal, and done it well, I should have taken care to transmit in print (in one of my books that I print at the Theater) the names of the several ringers to posterity, 6876 changes having never as yet at one time been rung at Oxford. But as the performance was bad, (considering the character each ringer bore for his skill in the art of ringing,) as it will not be for their credit to have their names mention'd, so neither will it be for the honour of William of Wickham to discover who the persons were that perform'd so lamely on the day he died, which day ought to be observ'd with all possible decorum, and the ringing should be then as clean and true as can be, for which reason I shall pass over (what might be further observ'd) in silence.

Oct. 2. In the eastern countries at Constantinople, &c. they call'd formerly the quire of a church *Solea*, because it was the farthest part of the church next

the sun. This may appear from the old ceremonial of crowning kings preserv'd in Cantacuzenus, as well as in Codinus, though 'tis not so full in Codinus as in Cantacuzenus. Mr. Selden hath given it in his *Titles of Honour*, where he likewise gives us the form of crowning elected kings made use of in the Western empire, and this latter he does from the *Pontificale*, which, tho' a printed book, is yet very scarce. This *Pontificale* is look'd upon as a book of great authority, even by Protestants as well as Romanists.

Oct. 14. Benj. Hoadly Aulæ Cath. Art. Bac. an. 1695. Ben. Hoadly Aul. Cath. Art. Mr. an. 1699. [Reg^r. Acad.] Mr. Baker in his letter from Cambr. Sept. 14, 1734, who said, he had not yet met with his degree of Doctor, if he had it there. Dr. Sherlock, now bp. of Salisbury, was likewise of that little house (Cath. Hall), and they look upon it as very much for the honour of that little house, that it has produced two of our principal prelates (Dr. Sherlock and Hoadly, at Salisbury and Winchester.) The last has usually (and regularly) gone to an Oxford man, as Ely to Cambridge.

Hoadly is a man of parts, but superficial learning, and of vile republican principles; yet his schemes are struck in with by abundance of people, even by many of those that some years since abhorr'd them, and deny'd upon all occasions Hoadly and his doctrines; as indeed he was sometime ago the common

topick or theme of discourse, and he was preach'd and wrote against all over the nation, occasion'd chiefly by a penny sermon of his, which, had they let it alone, would have died in a fortnight's time: to such little beginnings do some men owe their rise.

Oct. 15. The late Dr. Henry Aldrich, dean of Christ Church, had but a mean opinion, and used to speak slightly, of Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, dean of Norwich, as an unaccurate muddy headed man. Prideaux's chief skill was in Orientals, and yet even there he was far from being perfect in either, unless in Hebrew, which he was well versed in. In 1677 he was preparing for the press an edition of Dionysius Halicarnasseus, to be printed at the Theatre, but it came to nothing, I know not for what reason, unless because it was found that 'twould be as uncorrect as his *Marmora Oxoniensia*, and that he would do little or nothing to it, besides heaping up notes; and yet from a letter in his own hand I gather, that he intended to be short in them, and to make them consist only of references to other authors, where the several stories were also told. As for MSS., I perceive from that letter that he would not trouble himself about any, but rest wholly upon what had been done to his hands by former editors.

Nov. 2. Dr. Richd. Newton hath just published in folio in six sheets, *A Letter to the rev. Dr. Holmes,*

Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Visitor of Hart Hall, within the said University, By R. Newton, D. D., Principal of Hart Hall. London: Printed in the year M.DCC.XXXIV.

The title tells not what 'tis about. But 'tis about his project for getting a charter for Hart hall to be a college, what he hath made a noise about many years, but hath not gain'd his point, Exeter college opposing him, for which he falls upon Dr. Conybeare, now dean of Christ Church, but formerly fellow of Exeter college. Dr. Newton is commonly said to be *founder-mad*.

P. 1. As the several colleges of the university have their respective visitors, so the Vice-Chancellor for the time being is the proper visitor of halls^q. His settlement only 60 libs. per an. The incorporated society to consist only of five persons, a principal and four fellows, who are always to have the care of 32 undergraduate students, and four ser-vitours, and of no greater a number. 60 libs. per ann. to be equally divided between the 4 fellows, with the benefit equally of the pupills, and offices, and with convenient apartments. The rent of the rest of the chambers of the hall (with the additional revenue of a public lecture) to be the endowment of the principal.

It seems Exeter college have two little messuages, said to have been left them by their founder, within the precincts of Hart hall, of 1 *lib.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per an.,

^q [N.B. Sure he is not visitor of Edm. Hall. T. H.]

or, as Newton says, of one lib. only really a year, the other 13s. 4d. a year, which [p. 7] the successive principals of Hart hall anciently paid, as undertenants, to Exeter college for Black hall and Cat hall (two other messuages appertaining to Hart hall) for so long a time as the college held the same by lease from the university, being now, from and after the expiration of the said lease in the year 1663, due and payable to the succeeding lessees of the university.

'Tis pity charities and benefactions should be discountenanced and obstructed. But it sometimes so happens, when the persons that make them are supposed to be *mente capti*, and aim at things in the settlement that are ridiculous, which seems to be the case at Hart hall, as it is represented to me. However, after all, 'tis better not to publish the failings of persons, especially of clergymen, on such occasions, least mischief follow, the enemy being always ready to take advantage.

Nov. 9. The MSS in Dr. Rawlinson's last auction of his brother Thomas's books went extraordinary cheap, and those that bought had great penny worth's. The Dr. purchas'd many himself, at which here and there one were disgusted, tho' all the company supported the Dr. in it, that as a creditor he had a right equal to any other. My friend Mr. Tom Brome, that honest gentleman of Ewithington in Herefordshire, in a letter to the Dr., says that he

cannot but wonder at the low rates of most of the MSS., and adds, "had I been in place I should have been tempted to have laid out a pretty deal of money, without thinking myself at all touched with bibliomania."

I have heard it said, that the superiors of the non-jurors countenance the non-jurors going to the sermons at the publick churches, but not to the prayers. Enquire. [N.B. Dr. R tells me they do not so, that he knows of^r.]

Yesterday the Bodleian speech was spoke by Dr. Pierce Manaton, a physician, student of Christ Church.

Nov. 10. Dr. Rawlinson's estate in Warwickshire little more than an 100 libs. a year clear of taxes, repairs &c., which, however, will now, it seems, bring, as I gather from a letter of the Dr.'s, 3300 libs.

Dr. Rawlinson by the sale of his brother's books hath not rais'd near the money expected. For, it seems, they have ill answer'd, however good books; the MSS. worse, and what the prints will do is as yet undetermin'd.

Dr. Rawlinson sent several books to the university,

^r I am assured, by my friend Dr. Bandinel, that there is undoubted authority, which will admit of no question, that Dr. Rawlinson himself was not only one of those admitted to holy orders, but also a member of the non-juring episcopate, having been regularly consecrated in 1728. See also Perceval's *Apology for the Doctrine of Apostolical Succession*, small 8vo, Lond. 1839, p. 225; Lathbury's *Hist. of the Non-jurors*, 8vo, Lond. 1845, p. 368.

but in what manner they are disposed of, I know no farther than that they are placed somewhere. He gave the option to St. John's.

Dr. Rawlinson, in pursuing the work about the non-juring sufferers (more particularly the clergy), hath more helps from Cambridge than our parts. A Mr. Baker is to be met with but in few places. The Dr. without vanity may say, that he don't give trouble without endeavouring a recompense, and this is what Mr. Baker owns, nor has (as the Dr. assures me) Mr. Crynes any reason to complain. I mention Mr. Crynes, because the Dr. apply'd to him, as to a person that is always traversing the streets, and hath opportunities of consulting registers, as well as persons, and yet is upon the grumble when requests are made this way. The Dr. desired Mr. Crynes to send him (what he might easily do, and what indeed he ought to do) the Cantabrigian Incorporations, (which should have been taken into the Oxford Catalogue of Graduates,) but he seem'd to decline a trouble he had taken some former years.

Nov. 11. When Dr. Rawlinson wrote last to me (which was on the 31st of August last^s) he told me there was then no successor appointed to Mr. Gandy, who died some time before.

At the same time he told me the old duchess of Albemarle dyed a few days before, by which fell 700 libs per annum to Christopher Rawlinson's rela-

^s N.B. I answered his letter, Nov. 12, Tuesd. 1734.

tions, which the Dr. doubts not belongs to himself, Christopher Rawlinson's will confirming such an opinion.

Mr. William Oldsworth (who was formerly of Hart hall, Oxon, being contemporary there with Mr. John Leake) dyed above four months since.

Nov. 12. On Sund. last (Nov. 10) Dr. Edw. Butler, president of Magd. coll., receiv'd the sacrament in St. Peter's in the East church, to qualify himself to be register to Benj. Hoadley, bp. of Winchester, which place he held also in the late bp.'s time. His witnesses Mr. John Leake and the two church-wardens, as I hear, and no one of the college.

Nov. 20. Mr. Baker told me some time since of a discovery made by Mr. Palmer, of a book printed by Guttenburgh. Mr. Baker hath since receiv'd the half sheet, showing it to be a mistake, or rather a cheat. They have long made a trade of counterfeiting medals, and now are beginning with prints, at least with the colophons.

Nov. 21. Mr. John Wynne (now a Doctor of Div. and bp. of Bath and Wells) was a great tutor in Jesus college, when he abridg'd Locke's *Essay of Human Understanding*, and being a great Lockist, he read the same to his pupils, and got many other tutors in the university to read it to their pupils likewise; and I remember one of those tutors was

Mr. Milles, vice-principal of Edmund hall, who is now bp. of Waterford, at which time I was of Edmund hall; but tho' I got the book, I never went to lecture so much as once in it to Mr. Milles, but always declined it. For indeed I neither then nor ever since have had any good opinion of Locke, who, tho' a man of parts, was, however, a man of very bad principles. Mr. Locke indeed hath been cry'd up and magnify'd by a set of men of republican principles, but orthodox and truly honest men have detected his errors and fallacies, and endeavoured what they could to obstruct his infection, and yet notwithstanding that, I understand his essay aforesaid is much read and studied at Cambridge and Dublin, and that young men that are candidates for degrees at Dublin are examin'd in it.

Nov. 22. The said Mr. Wynne's Abridgment, as soon as it came out, was sent over to Dublin by Mr. Locke to Mr. Wm. Molyneux, who was Mr. Locke's great admirer and correspondent. Mr. Locke himself was mightily glad of the Abridgment, which is dedicated to him, and of which there are two editions, but Mr. Molyneux look'd upon it as a dry, sapless thing, tho' done in Mr. Locke's own words for the most part, and he wished it had been undone.

The late earl of Pembroke was an admirer of Locke, and a great friend of Wynne's, and he did what service he could for both.

Bp. Stillingfleet wrote against Locke's *Essay of Humane Understanding*. But Locke defended himself, and it hath been allow'd by all that Locke had by much the advantage of the bishop.

Mr. Molyneux aforesaid was an ingenious man, and a good mathematician, but a downright republican. Locke as well as himself lov'd complements. They therefore complemented one another in a very fulsome extravagant manner.

Mr. Molyneux's Dioptricks hath been much cry'd up. It is now very scarce.

Mr. Molyneux was a pretender to poetry, and sometimes exercis'd himself that way. He was a great admirer of sir Richd. Blackmore's *Prince Arthur and King Arthur*, and they used to complement Blackmore highly for his skill in poetry, as sir Richd. used likewise to complement them very much. But this is no wonder, since sir Richd. was a republican, and a man that was for making his way, as well as he could, in the government. 'Tis true, sir Richd. was a poet, but he is not placed by the best judges at the top head, notwithstanding Molyneux says in his Letters in Locke's works, p. 568, that "all our English poets (except Milton) have been ballad makers, in comparison to him" [sir Richd.].

Nov. 23. Mr. John Toland was an Irishman born. He was a very ingenious man, but of most vile principles, which he took all opportunities of instilling

into young gentlemen and others. He did some mischief in Oxford, but more elsewhere. After he had been beyond sea in Holland, and had continued some time in England, he returned to Ireland, but was for his wicked books and principles quite drove from thence, so as no one would entertain him, and then he came into England again, where he continued his old course of poisoning young men, &c. After some years he died. He was a man of learning, but for the most part superficial.

Dec. 18. On Saturd. morn. the 7th inst. died at London, where he liv'd, the celebrated Mr. James Figg, the prize-fighter, from Thame in Oxfordshire, who was reckon'd to fight with the most judgment of any of the profession^s.

Dec. 22. Yesterday I was with Dr. Holmes our vice-chancellor, who is president of St. John's college. I went to thank him for the trouble he had given himself in sending to me seven small parcels from Dr. Rawlinson, containing books, some of which the Dr. gives me, the rest (*viz.* the MSS.) he lends me.

The vice-chanc. took an occasion to mention, that the university would claim their right to that part of Leland's Itin. and Coll. that is in Bodley, and that they would print all that, but did not say who would be the editor. This, it seems, is in opposition to me. He was wonderfully civil, and said such an ed. would

^s See Noble's Continuation of Grainger, vol. iii. p. 479.

do my ed. no hurt, but rather enhance the price. I told him there were abundance of things in the univ. library, as well as in college libraries, never yet printed, which would be more credit to publish than what had been done already. He owned this, and said methods would be taken to have such things printed.

Dec. 25. Mr. Wood, col. 1160, vol. ii. of ed. iid. tells us, Mr. Richard Pearson, younger brother of Dr. John Pearson, went out Doct. of the Civ. and Canon Law, upon the coming of the prince of Tuscany to Cambridge in 1669. Quære, whether he was formerly mentioned as a Proceeder in Civil and Canon Law, or whether as being presented only to the Civil Law, what we only do now a-days at Oxford? (the Canon Law is supposed to be included in it, tho' I think 'twould be proper enough, if distinct degrees in Canon Law were still practised.) I knew a gentleman of Balliol college, a Master of Arts, who was resolute to proceed first Bach. and afterwards Doctor of Canon Law, but he died before he did any thing that way, unless it be that he went to the v. chanc. Dr. Gardiner about it, who told him they could not hinder it, if he were resolved upon it, but said, it would give them a great deal of trouble. The name of this gentleman was Mr. Charles Browne of Ball. coll. as a member of which college he took the degree of Master of Arts (being a grand-com-pounder) on Feb. xi. 1716.

Dec. 27. When I talk'd tother day with Dr. Holmes our vice-chanc. I mention'd how much 'twould be for the honour of our univ. and the advancement of learning, to have a number of our learned men in the univ. set about publishing our MSS. It would be far more for the honour of a univ. to do so, than to publish books already well published, especially since we have such a great variety in all faculties, and such too as ought to be printed, and every college and hall should join in the work. He approv'd of what I said, and said he would do what he could that it should be executed. The like may be observ'd of Cambridge.

Dec. 31. Mr. Thomas Bedford, one of the sons of my friend the late Mr. Hilkiah Bedford, is now very inquisitive about the liturgies of St. Basil, St. Mark, S. James, S. Chrysostom, and other Greek liturgies, and hath wrote to me about them, to get intelligence about MSS. thereof in Bodley, well knowing, he saith, that there is nobody better acquainted with the MSS. there than myself. He wants the age of them, and other particulars, and a person to be recommended to collate such MSS. But having been debarr'd the library a great number of years, I am now a stranger there, and cannot in the least assist him, tho' I once design'd to have been very nice in examining all those liturgical MSS., and to have given notes of their age, and particularly of Leofric's Latin Missal, which I had a design of printing, being

countenanc'd thereto by Dr. Hickes, Mr. Dodwell &c. It is call'd *Leofric's Missal*, because given by bp. Leofric to his church at Exeter. See Wanley's catalogue in Dr. Hickes's Thesaurus, p. 82, 83. Some part of this MS. is of later date than Leofric's time, and Mr. Bedford therefore desires to have my opinion of the antiquity of the canon of the mass, which is one part of it. I wish I could gratify Mr. Bedford.

Jan. 12. I have heard, that the present bp. of Worcester, Dr. John Hough, often talks of the affair of Magd. coll. Oxon. at the time of the revolution, (more properly rebellion,) particularly with respect to k. James's mandamus for a president. He (Hough) was then chaplain to the chanc. of Oxon., the duke of Ormond. He and others, even all excepting three, were resolv'd to oppose the mandamus, and they pitch'd upon Dr. Baptista Levinz, bp. of Man, for president, who accepted of their offer, and said he would stand, and if elected would zēalously maintain the statutes in opposition to the mandamus. But Hough says, a little after came a letter from a very near relation (a brother) of Levinz's, perswading him by all that was sacred to desist, which accordingly he did; which being look'd upon as very dishonourable, they were put to their shifts, but at last resolv'd to elect Hough, who told them he would not only accept of it, tho' so ticklish a time, but would strenuously act against the mandamus. And it was then resolv'd to chose Mr., afterwards

Dr., Edward Maynard with him, (for there must be two,) which being effected accordingly, Hough was brought in president, to the great disappointment of all that were for the mandamus.

Jan. 13. Just printed and publish'd, *An Epistle from Mr. Pope to Dr. Arbuthnot.* Lond. 1734, fol. a Poem.

Mr. Pope takes notice in it, more than once, of Mr. Theobalds, but 'tis only by way of contempt, and seems obstinate in persisting in errors. Let him despise as much as he will, 'tis certain Theobalds shew'd himself much his superior in learning, and what he undertook to do with respect to Shakespeare.

In p. 18 of this poem Mr. Pope hath this note,

Let the *two Curls* of town and court abuse
His father, mother, body, soul and muse.

In some of *Curls* and other pamphlets, Mr. Pope's father was said to be a mechanic, a hatter, a farmer, nay a bankrupt. But, what is stranger, a *nobleman* (if such a reflection can be thought to come from a nobleman) has dropt an allusion to this pitiful untruth, in his *Epistle to a Doctor of Divinity*. And the following line,

Hard as thy heart, and as thy birth obscure,

had fallen from a like courtly pen, in the *Verses to the Imitator of Horace*. Mr. Pope's father was of a gentleman's family in *Oxfordshire*, the head of which was the earl of *Downe*, whose sole heiress

married the earl of *Lindsey*. His mother was the daughter of *William Turner*, esq. of *York*: she had three brothers, one of whom was kill'd, another died in the service of king *Charles*, the eldest following his fortunes, and becoming a general officer in *Spain*, left her what estate remain'd after the sequestrations and forfeitures of her family. Mr. *Pope* died in 1717, aged 75; she in 1733, aged 93, a very few weeks after this poem was finished.

Feb. 8. "Holy David and his Old English Translators clear'd^t." Lond. 1706, 8vo. The author Mr. Johnson, as I am told, (tho' his name be not to it,) that wrote the *Vade Mecum*.

The old English translation of the Psalter is certainly preferable to the new, and that was the reason of it's being retain'd by the convocation after the restauration. The said Psalter is part of that Bible which is called Henry VIIIth's Bible, in translating and publishing of which three men were chiefly concern'd, William Tindale, John Rogers, and Miles Coverdale.

This old English Psalter 1st published with the

^t See under March 6. Of this book there were two editions, one 1706, here mentioned as published anonymously, the second in the following year, 1707. I may here mention that there will be found in the Bodleian a very curious copy of Johnson's *Unbloody Sacrifice*, both parts 8vo, London, 1714 and 1718, abounding in MS. notes by Daniel Waterland, to whom the book formerly belonged, and who calls it "Johnson's Romance." Another copy, of the first part only, is in the same collection, with some remarks by Mr. Lewis of Margate. Both were given by Dr. Rawlinson. Let me add, that there is also in the Bodleian a very important copy of Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle by Hearne, filled with notes by Waterland, that have never been published, but are well worthy of the attention of any future editor.

rest of the Bible ann. 1535, and dedicated to Henry VIII by Dr. Coverdale, and was called "Tindale and Coverdale's Bible," because it was well known that the former had a share in the performance, as well as the latter.

Ann. 1539 there was another edition of it, with considerable alterations, begun at Paris, and afterwards finished at London. Dr. Coverdale had the care and inspection of this edition committed to him: this is that which was called the Great Bible, and the Psalter now used in our liturgy is according to this edition, without any observable variations, except in the spelling. Mr. Rogers in the year 1537 put out an edition of this Bible, under the borrow'd name of Thomas Matthews, with an index and notes; and another in 1551, which (saith Mr. Johnson in his Præf.) I have seen. These several editions do so agree in the main, that one cannot justly call them distinct translations, and yet in many particulars they differ from one another.

Feb. 19. Mr. Rawlins of Pophills, in his letter of Dec. 7th, 1734, says he shall be obliged to me, if I will give him a succinct history of Saml. Chapell alias Grater, who formerly liv'd in Oxford. He holds a grater in his hand, according to the representation of him, but for what reason Mr. Rawlins says he knows not^u.

I knew this S. Chapell very well. I have heard

^u There is a very rare portrait of this Chapell, a mezz. by Faber, of which I never saw more than one impression.

it said that he was once of Lincoln college in Oxford^x, and afterwards for some time at Cambridge, but took a degree at neither place. I have likewise heard that when he was young he held forth as a Presbyterian preacher, and that he receiv'd injuries from one Hugh Hutchins which made him craz'd, and so he continued craz'd ever after, but he was for the most part a very sensible man, and would talk admirably well upon any topic in logic or philosophy. He liv'd many years in Oxford after he became craz'd, and died above twenty years since in Magdalen parish, (as I remember,) and was buried there very decently by contributions. He was an innocent, harmless, honest, poor man, and much respected. He was very temperate both in eating and drinking. He would not exceed (at least he would very rarely exceed) a farthing bread and a farthing beer, and if any one offered him above an half-penny in money, he would return the rest very gratefully, and declare against their giving him more than a farthing or an half-penny. He always grated his bread, carrying with him a grater for that purpose. Thence he was commonly known by the name of S. Grater. He was upwards of seventy when he died. He was a west country man; if I mistake not, of Somersetshire. He used to carry his books about him upon his back in a sack, and would often sit down upon old timber that lay in the way, and would there read and write. I have often seen him

^x He entered as a servitor at Lincoln, July 19, 1659.

sitting and reading so. He had abundance of books by him when he died, of his own handwriting, but most of the writing being short hand, (which he used himself to,) they could not be of much use, however as they were, they were greedily catch'd at by several, who admired his philosophical, innocent, unostentatious course of life.

Feb. 25. Such as are inclined to gravel must use themselves to such white wine and oily medicines, which tho' they will not effect an absolute cure, will render the distemper less painfull. Syrrup of marsh mallow and parsley water, when the fit is upon you, with warm broth, will give you the greatest ease.

Mr. West, in his letter of the 17th inst. from the Inner Temple, tells me he had a little before been fetch'd to Sacomb in Hartfordshire, by a messenger, to our honest friend John Murray. He is in a very declining way, occasion'd by a slow fever, acquired by overheating his blood in his last walk from London thither, which is look'd upon as 20 miles.

March 3. Mr. John Hickes, executed in the west for taking part in Monmouth's rebellion, was brother of the religious, learned and loyal Dr. George Hickes. See a book called "A new Martyrology: or, the Bloody Assizes," Lond. 1689, ed. 3, p. 57, 60. He was a nonconformist. He was executed Oct. 6, 1685.

Dr. Conyers Middleton, of Cambridge, hath just written and put out a twelve penny pamphlett in English, to prove Caxton the first printer in Eng-

land; and makes the *Ruffinus* or *Hieronimus de Fide*, printed in Oxford *anno* 1468, to be a cheat, as if there were no such book then printed there, or at least if there were such a book printed there, he says, the date should be 1478. He runs down Atkins' book about printing, as he does also the register at Canterbury, making the record to be a forgery, because the register is now wanting. But his whole performance is poor and mean, and tho' he endeavours to rob Oxford of an honour that no one pretended to take from her, yet Middleton, *detrahere ausus hærentem capiti, multa cum laude, coronam*, hath plainly shew'd, that he envys us this glory, which no one need wonder at, that considers a much bolder stroke of his lately, which made a great noise, and very deservedly blasted his reputation, which was his book (for he is known to be the author, tho' his name be not to it) to prove that Moses was not an inspired writer. 'Tis certain, that Middleton is an ingenious man, but he soars at all, and considerable, very uncommon, must be that genius that succeeds.

March 4. Certain Queries, proposed by Roman Catholics, and answered by Dr. Walter Raleigh, dean of Wells, and chaplain in ordinary to the royal martyr King Charles I. With a Prefatory account of the Author. By Lawrence Howell, A. M. Lond. 1719, 8vo, price 1s.

Mr. Howell, (who was a worthy learned non-juror,) in pag. xiv of his preface, tells us, that to do justice

to the world, he can assure that the MSS. of these *Queries* and the *Answers* were handed faithfully to him by a gentleman then [1719] living, who had them from a gentlewoman on her death-bed, whose name by marriage was Farthing, her husband being grandson to Dr. Walter Raleigh.

Mr. Wood, in the iid vol. of his *Athenæ*, gives an account of this Dr. Walter Raleigh, who was a very worthy, learned and loyal divine, and was barbarously murdered for his fidelity to k. Ch. I. But he knew nothing of these *Queries*, and therefore says nothing of them.

March 6. Mr. John Johnson was a very learned and worthy man. He presented Mr. Baker with two of his books, *viz. The Unbloody Sacrifice &c.*, and *The Abridgment of Mr. Huntley's Case*, which two books engag'd him in a controversy with his superior, which cost him much trouble, and possibly his life. Mr. Baker knows of nothing he has published, besides what I mention'd to him, except an epitaph Lat.^u for his son, who was fellow of St.

^u In Standish Church Lancashire.

H. S. E.

Jañes Johnson S. T. B.

Cantianus Coll. D. Joañis Cantab.

Soc. cui senatus istius

Acad: hanc ecclesiam

Unanimi suffragio dederunt.

Vix firmatum est ei hoc

Beneficium, cum ex fracto

Crure periit. V. Id. Jan.

Año { Dom. MDCCXXIII.
Ætatis xxxiii.

John's college Cambr., and was presented by the university of Cambridge to the rectory of Standish, Lancashire, a living of good value, which he enjoy'd a very short time.

The father J. J. was of Magd. college Cambr., where he took the degree of Bach. of Arts an. 1681. Remov'd to Corp. Chr. college, where he proceeded M.A. an. 1685. The precise time of his death Mr. Baker does not well remember. He marry'd Dr. Jenkin's sister, and that brought his son to St. John's college, Dr. Jenkin being fellow, and then master of that college.

The first time I took any particular notice of the foresaid Mr. John Johnson's writings, was at the lodgings of Dr. Arthur Charlett, late master of University college, who shew'd me Mr. Johnson's account of occasional prayers in MS. which I remember I took particular notice of, and that leading me to a further scrutiny about him, after I had perused some other of his writings, I began to have a great opinion of him, which continually encreased, and I am the more confirm'd in it from what Mr. Baker hath told me of him.

March 9. I was told yesterday morn. that Dr.

Maternis lacrymis atque sororis
 Tam chari Capitis. Fata dolentibus
 Naturæ arbitrio suus est Decor.
 At tu Gnate viris flebilis occidis,
 Virtutem, et sacra jura colentibus,
 Nulli flebilior, quam mihi Bis Patri.

[Jo. Johnson pater, deflevit.]

Martin Benson wrote a letter to his couzin Brown Willis, esq. signifying that the king [k. George II.] had offered him the bishoprick of Gloucester, but that he refused it, and that thereupon it was offered to Dr. Mawson, who declined it, upon which the king sent for Dr. Benson, and offered it him again, telling him, that he must accept it, which at length he did. I can hardly credit this^x.

'Tis certain however, that tho' the bp. of London (Gibson) obtained his aim in hindering Dr. Rundle from being bp. of Gloucester, yet Rundle is since prefer'd to a far better bpk. which is one in Ireland.

March 15. Dr. Rawlinson takes the author of the *Character of a primitive Bp.* to be one Pitt, formerly of St. John's college in Cambridge, and for many years a non-juror, ordain'd by bp. Loyd some years after the revolution, but apostatised, true renegado like, abused his old friends, particularly Dr. Hickes, in his book. It was remarkable, that he was instituted into a benefice in Norwich diocese by *secundus* Patrick, tho' ordain'd after lay deprivation by the *primus* bp. Lloyd, and no objection made to his orders, so sanguine in gaining a convert.

March 16. At the beginning of the last part of *Bibliotheca Biblica*, is an account of the author Mr. Sam. Parker. I hear Dr. Heywood laid the plan, but it seems it has passed several hands, none of which have noticed the time of his death.

^x Yet it hath been confirm'd to me since. T. H.

The booksellers and authors have in the House of Commons a bill for securing their property, but their scandalous, loose, and extravagant way of running every thing out in print will bring them under some difficulties. I am told lord Ila, a man of learning, and one who has, and still reads, will be one of their obstacles.

This reforming Parliament is entring upon a regulation of playhouses and operas, but many think their reformation is too late thought of to take a due effect.

Dr. Hanbury (who died on the 27th past, Thursd. and was buried near Mr. Nelson in new burying-ground of St. George's parish on Tuesd. the 4th current) has left an hundred pounds to the non-juring clergy, at the disposal of Mr. Blackbourne and Mr. Creyk. This Hanbury was a Glostershire man, bred at Baliol college, well acquainted with Mr. Brome, the Phillips's &c., and leaving Oxford, took his degree of M.D. at Utrecht in 1705, where he published a very few copies of his Thesis, called them in again as well as he could, and except his own and one Dr. Rawlinson hath, Dr. Rawlinson believes another can't be found, at least in England. It was *De sterilitate mulierum*.

March 18. The late Mr. Sam^l. Parker, after the rudiments of learning at school, was removed to the university of Oxford, and placed in Trinity College under the eye of Dr. Bathurst, the then president.

Besides the printed pieces, the MSS. collections he has left are,

1. A collection of observations on the New Testament.

2. An Index to the most ancient Fathers, consisting of references to and passages extracted from them, upon the most important points in divinity, drawn out in an alphabetical form.

3. An answer to Le Grand's Defence of Cartesius: written in Latin.

4. An Exercise upon Principles and Church Communion; being a specimen of a collection of essays upon religious subjects, entitled, "Religious Exercises upon several subjects; with a prayer at the end of each meditation."

5. A large collection of controversial letters.

"His acquaintance as he grew up was usually pretty large, especially among learned foreigners, who were generally recommended to him.

"His particular friends were not only those among the non-jurors of the first note and distinction, Dr. Hickes, Mr. Collier, Mr. Dodwel, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Nelson, Dr. Grabe, &c., with all whom he maintained an intimate correspondence; but several persons very considerable for birth and fortune.

The motto over Mr. Parker's picture engraved by Vertue is ΚΤΡΙΟΣ ΠΟΙΜΑΙΝΕΙ ΜΕ.

"He [Mr. Parker] had from the beginning embraced the principles of the non-jurors, and as he constantly observed a strict uniformity in his princi-

ples and practice, he thought himself obliged to refuse those advantages of preferment, which not only his parts and education seem'd to entitle him to, but which were actually offered to him. By this means, his own fortune being very small, the cares of a large family fell heavy upon him. But however, as he has acknowledged, that he wrote under the distresses of very narrow circumstances, so likewise has he frequently and thankfully remarked, that, as his old friends dropt off, God had been pleased to raise him up several new ones far beyond his expectation." Mr. Parker lived and died a faithful son of the church of England in which he had been carefully educated ^v.

March 19. Mrs. Parker (the widow of the fore-said Mr. Samuel Parker) is 53 years of age; as her brother Mr. Richard Clements of Oxford, bookseller, told me on Sunday last.

Some years ago came out a folio account of the colleges and other publick buildings of the university of Oxford. Mr. Parker was said to be the author, and I took him really to be so, because he several times told me he was about such a thing, and this account came out some time after he had told me so, and 'twas design'd to go along with the prints of the university habits. [N.B. Mr. Richd. Clements (brother-in-law to Mr. Parker) assured me on Good Friday, April 4, 1734, that Mr. Parker was the author.]

^v Transcribed by Hearne, chiefly from the Bibliotheca Biblica.

March 21. Mr. Parker's *Essay on the duty of physicians and patients* was dedicated to Dr. Mead, without the Dr.'s leave, at which the Dr. was very angry. Mr. Parker wrote that essay purely to get a little money.

Mr. Parker became acquainted with learned foreigners purely upon account of his keeping a boarding-house. There they used to dine and sup in common, Mr. Parker's wife being a clever, neat woman in such affairs. One foreigner used to recommend another, and Mr. Parker (as I have often heard him say) found great advantage by their dieting at his house.

Dr. Grabe was an acquaintance, 'tis true, of Mr. Parker's, but he was no non-juror, contrary to what is insinuated in the account of Mr. Parker. Dr. Grabe was a subject of the king of Prussia's, and he had no occasion to be a non-juror, nor did he therefore abstain from the publick churches in England, but frequented them, and prayed for the present possessors of the throne, tho' with respect to the holy sacrament, he always kept from it in the manner 'tis administered at present, and would at such times receive in Dr. Hicke's way, which divers non-jurors follow.

'Tis said in that account that Mr. Parker constantly observed a strict uniformity in his principles and practice. Which is false. He was warp'd for some years of the latter part of his life, and swerv'd from the true old non-juring principles, which as it

gave offence to the true non-jurors, so they could not but much blame Mr. Parker for it, who, however, at the same time was caress'd by the compliers, and these compliers were the friends meant by what is said above, that he found in the room of old friends as they dropt off. This I have several times heard Mr. Parker mention, who at the same time would reflect upon Dr. Hickes, and several very considerable non-jurors, for their deserting him, whereas 'twas so far from being true, that they did not desert or leave Mr. Parker, but, on the contrary, Mr. Parker, by his being warp'd, and by his striking in with the compliers, forsook his old friends, who thereupon became shy and jealous of him.

March 24. At the end of the last number of the vth vol. of Mr. Parker's *Bibliotheca Biblica* is printed, "The sacred Chronology of the *Pentateuch*: wherein the historical facts are reduced to their proper years, both in the *Æra* of the World, and that before the vulgar Christian Epochs. To which are added critical observations concerning the grounds and difficulties of that Chronology."

The author whereof was not Mr. Parker himself, but Mr. John Mason (tho' his name be not to it) a French refuge clergyman, and author of several books.

April 1. Mr. John Murray, who was very dangerously ill lately at Sacombe in Hartfordshire, is

since gone to London (as Mr. West in his letter of March 17, 173 $\frac{1}{2}$) much recovered, so that 'twas hoped he got strength daily.

April 11. John Bale was a very great enemy to bells, as may appear from his Apocalypse. And I believe he did what he could to have all the old brave bells destroy'd, and there were too many others of his mind.

St. Anthony, in an old edition of Martial, is done in wood, having a bell in one of his hands.

April 18. John Lyne, son of one Mr. Lyne town clerk of Oxford, was of Balliol college, as a member of which he took the degree of M.A. on Mar 1, 1693. After which he became vicar of Brixworth in Northamptonshire, and was a man of that singular good reputation, that no one in all that county was said to be of greater honesty, probity and integrity. He was just and punctual in all his dealings, and managed the affairs of some persons of distinction on that account, to their exceeding great satisfaction, particularly the affairs of a sister (a widow woman) of the present sir Justinian Isham. He was withall a good scholar; but 'twas his misfortune that he lately was seiz'd with nervous disorders, and great melancholly, about six weeks after which calamity fell upon him, he drowned himself in a pond (a small, but deep one) pretty near the said lady's house, whose affairs he managed. This was on March 27th last, being a Thursday. He has left a disconsolate

widow, and five children, 3 of which are sons, the eldest of which is fellow of Emanuel college in Cambridge, a man of an excellent character for his virtue and learning, which hath lately made him a great tutor; a second is scholar of King's college in that univ., and look'd upon to be as good a scholar for his standing as any in the university. The 3d, who I think is the middlemost, is drawer at the King's head tavern in Oxford. I cannot find that Mr. Lyne's circumstances were bad, or that he was pinch'd. For tho' his preferment was small, yet he managed so, as to be above the world.

April 20. Copies of all editions of the *Etymologicon magnum* are now very scarce. There are a great many curious and learned observations in this work, not to be met with elsewhere. A very good edition might be put out at Oxford, by the help of MSS. there, and I wish some qualify'd person or persons would undertake it. The Baroccian MSS. should, in such case, be all carefully looked over, and such glossaries that are either there, or among other Greek MSS., should be collated with the *Etymologicon*, and if anything of moment occurs in them not already in the *Etymologicon*, it should be taken in, yet so as to be distinguished from the *Etymolog.* Indeed such additions might make a new alphabet.

April 22. An. 1707 it was advertis'd, at the end

of a Welsh almanack by John Jones, that there would be shortly printed in a large sheet a curious prospect of the north side of the famous church and steeple of Wrexham in Denbighshire in North Wales; justly esteemed one of the wonders of Wales; and would be sold in most market towns in North and South Wales. Drawn by Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, junior, of Wrexham.

April 23. Febr. 21, 1702, king Will. a hunting near Hampton Court, fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone.

April 27. Mr. Selden was a great admirer of Dr. Robert Lloyd, commonly called Robertus de Fluctibus, the physician. In the dedication of the 1st edition of his *Titles of Honour* to Mr. Edward Heyward (which edition came out at London in 4^o in 1614) he observes, that some years before that time it was finish'd, wanting only in some parts his last hand; which was prevented by his dangerous and tedious sicknesse; being thence freed (as he says Mr. Heyward knew too, that was a continual, most friendly, and carefull witness) by the bounteous humanitie and advise of that learned physician Dr. *Robert Lloyd*, (*whom my memorie* (says Mr. Selden) *alwaies honors*,) he was at length made able to perfect it.

April 28. *Ridicule, so far as it affects Religion,*

considered and censur'd. A Sermon preach'd before the university of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Sunday, Dec. 8, 1734. By John Tottie, M.A. fellow of Worcester College in Oxford. Publish'd at the request of Mr. Vice-chancellor (Dr. Wm. Holmes) and the Heads of Houses. Oxon. at the Th. Pr. 6d.

The V.-chancellor's *Imprimatur* bears date, *April 2, 1735.*

The author inscribes it thus,

To the Reverend Dr. Holmes, Vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, and to the rest of the Heads of Houses, this discourse (preached and published with a view to contribute in some degree to the security of the youth under their care in those principles they are so happily educated in,)

Is, with all duty and submission,

Inscribed by the Author.

The text, 2 Pet. iii. 3.

Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scoffers.

'Tis a good sermon; but the misfortune now-a-days is, that the sermons are more like essays than really sermons, as having little of Scripture or divinity in them, a thing Dr. Grabe used very much to lament and complain of.

April 29. Coster's name was Laurence Johnson. Coster is ædituus, 1440.

An ancient book at Bennet coll. Cant. printed on

one side. See Naudeus's Story of printing in his story of Lewis XIth. Draudius's Devices of Printers, 12°.

First printing was religious pictures: then cards: then ballads, 1463.

Peter Sheffer, inventor of single types, the father of John.

May 12. Yesterday morning (Sunday) died of the small pox Mr. Sayman, M.A. and fellow of Oriel college. He died in the college, about three weeks or a month after his return from the country, Wiltshire I think, whither he had retired, they say, near a twelve month since on purpose to avoid the small pox, which hath been very rife in Oxford, and it was a distemper he was always very much afraid of.

This is the gentleman, it seems, that occasioned Dr. Newton, principal of Hart hall, to write his 8° book call'd University Education. For Sayman being of Hart hall had a prospect of coming in fellow of Oriel. But Newton would not give him a dicessit, upon which he went to that college without a dicessit, and the provost of Oriel College, Dr. Carter, paid the 40s. forfeited by statute on that account, there being no higher statutable mulct to a head of a house for entering any one without a dicessit. Dr. Newton highly resented this, and so wrote and printed his book, and thereby much exposed himself, no one commending him (as I can learn) for his conduct.

May 22. Doctor Mocket translated the Liturgy into Latin. 'Twas done before in q. Elizabeth's time. But that edition being worn out, and the book grown scarce, the Doctor gave it a review and caused it to be reprinted, together with bp. Jewell's Apologie, the Articles of the Church of England, the Doctrinal points delivered in the book of Homilies, with some other pieces, which being so reviewed and published, gave much contentment to many sober minded men of the Romish party. Heylin's Preface to the Reader.

May 30. One Aaron, a Portuguese Jew, hath resided with a wife and children a great while, before which he had lived a good while and taught Hebrew at Dublin, having the character of being well skill'd, but with respect to principles he is but indifferently qualify'd, and 'tis feared he does much mischief.

May 31. I hear the Oxford ringers rang this Whitsuntide above 30,000 changes excellently well at Warwick.

June 1. Mr. James West call'd upon me this afternoon in his return out of Worcestershire to London. He told me Mr. Thomas Ward of Warwick has a fine collection of books, which I can easily believe, especially in our English histories and antiquities^z.

^z [This is the last entry made by Hearne in his Diary. He noted down, it is true, the mere dates of the three next days, but was too unwell to make any observations.]



APPENDIX.

No. I.

THESE Remains of the Oxford antiquary Thomas Hearne, are derived from one hundred and forty five small octavo manuscript volumes, one of which the writer was accustomed to carry constantly in his pocket, and in it to note down, at the moment, or immediately after, what he thought, what he read, what he saw himself, what he was told by others; in short, every thing he deemed worthy of preservation, or that he fancied might hereafter be useful: and these observations he accompanies with his own remarks, which are in many respects the more valuable, as being the result of his immediate observation and opinion; although doubtless in others they would often have been softened, if not entirely changed, had they undergone more of subsequent reflection, and been chastened, as it were, by the more matured judgment and the after-experience of the author. However, such as they stand, the reader now has them, genuine and unaltered, except by the omission of some few words, here and there, which were objectionable on account of their grossness of expression, or their severity in personal reflection. The volumes date from July 4, 1705, and extend to June 4^a, 1735. Hearne continually quotes them in his printed works as “*Collectanea nostra*,” and regarded them with peculiar affection; he tells Browne Willis, that on no consideration would he suffer any of these his note-books out of his own hands; and on more than one occasion was apprehensive, lest the university authorities would break open his rooms to obtain possession of them. Had they done so, the con-

^a He died the 10th.

sequences doubtless must have been most serious ; for the reader will soon perceive that our author was very unguarded in his expressions towards the reigning family, and at no pains to conceal his predilections for that in exile, which he regarded as having a legitimate claim to the crown.

Nor must we blame the Oxford antiquary for these principles. They were the principles of the university. All the predilections of Oxford were in favour of the Stuarts. The pedantry of king James the First was in accordance with the literary taste of his times ; and Oxford of course delighted in scholastic exercises, religious conferences, and quaint disputations. Charles was a peculiar favourite : Oxford had welcomed him in his prosperity, nobly supported him in his struggles, and adhered to him in the time of trouble and defeat. The king's love of literature, his fondness for the arts, his generous patronage of the university, his courteous affability towards her members, and, above all, his maintaining what he considered to be the right course, had endeared him to all the old members of Oxford, where he was both respected and beloved ; and these feelings had descended from father to son even to the days of Hearne. The restoration was hailed with delight through the whole of England ; but no where more heartily than in Oxford. Her members had suffered more than most during the rule of tyranny and fanaticism. They had been despoiled of their property, ejected from their livings, and subjected to every injury and insult at the hands of a rabble who thought themselves reformers, but had no other aim than their own advancement, and the plunder of those who had any thing to lose. Can we wonder then at the popularity with which Charles the Second ascended his father's throne ; or be surprised that Hearne, and those who thought with him, still adhered, in the following reign, to the race of the Stuarts ? And they continued to do so, even after James had sought

to intrude upon their liberty of conscience, and to bring back popery within the walls of old Oxford. Hearne lived and died a true protestant, but the Roman catholics were all Jacobites, and as he continually received much kindness from them as individuals, so he always treats the persons themselves and their religion with respect. He remembers only that James was the rightful heir to the throne, he implicitly believes in the legitimacy of the Pretender, and he continues a true Jacobite to the last, in common with vast numbers of others in Oxford who entertained similar principles. All this will, I think, sufficiently appear in the foregoing pages.

And here let me, by way of postscript, lament the evil that has befallen Oxford in these her latter days. Since the commencement of these volumes, I have lived to see the constitution of the university, so wisely devised by all the most learned and experienced men of former times, and, as it was imagined, so firmly established by archbishop Laud, overthrown by a revolutionary faction; the board of Heads of Houses deposed from the government of the body by means of vulgar clamour and the most bare-faced misrepresentation, *without a single fault or fact proved against them*, except that they did not proceed to fancied reforms so fast as the impatience of the would-be reformers required. I have seen a prime minister (himself ignorant of an university education) dictated to by an individual of the house of commons, and at his bidding, for the sake of parliamentary support, granting a one-sided commission embracing the fiercest of the reformers themselves. I have seen, alas! Oxford deserted by the house of peers, her interests neglected by the bench of bishops, and not as manfully supported as she should have been, nay, in some instances betrayed, by her own sons; I have seen her members compelled to violate oaths, to disregard the injunctions of founders, and set at nought the expressed intention of benefactors. I have seen old statutes swept

away, and new ones enacted, with a wilful pertinacity and an ill-advised haste that forbad prudence and due consideration ; and, lastly, I have lived to see a system of plunder and confiscation practised upon several of the foundations, those supposed to be the most wealthy, under the sanction of a second commission, comprising, strange to say, men educated within the walls of Oxford, some of whom even profess the practice of the law, others the administration of JUSTICE !

Let me put on record, that I had no part or parcel in these movements ; and, though feeble in resisting them, from the first I denounced them as unnecessary, injudicious, and prejudicial—witness the subjoined letter to Mr. Gladstone^b, who had, with his accustomed politeness, forwarded to me the many various copies of the University Reform bill, as it was altered by its promoters, from time to time, I might almost have said, from day to day, at the dictation of every academical quack, or self-seeking university reformer, before it was submitted to the house of commons ; a house peculiarly ill calculated to legislate on a question relative to an ancient university, and from which almost every man of birth, and country gentleman, has been excluded, to make way for linnen drapers and dissenting ministers, rail-road contractors and rail-road speculators,

ST. MARY HALL, OXFORD,
March 20, 1854.

^b DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the parliamentary papers relative to the proposed changes in the university of Oxford, and to thank you for this kind attention on your part. It would give me pleasure if I could coincide with your views on the subject ; but I confess I contemplate with dismay the wild and revolutionary scheme proposed by Her Majesty's ministers, which I cannot but fear, if carried into effect, will result in the total ruin of the university.

I am, dear sir,
your faithful servant,

PHILIP BLISS.

The Right Honble W. E. Gladstone.

gamblers on the stock-exchange, and the founders of fictitious banks; nay, the time does not seem far distant, when this august assembly may be enlarged by the admission of a Jew stock-jobber, a quack vendor of razor-strops, and an advertising tailor; and all of them, to a man, in name a liberal, by profession a reformer!

It was at one time meditated to reprint Hearne's Life, as given by the late Mr. Huddesford; but as this would have extended the book, already beyond its proper limits, and the "Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood," 8vo, Oxford, 1772, are either in the hands of most of the collectors of Hearne's works, or easily attainable, that intention has been abandoned. It may however not be out of place to say a few words touching our author.

Thomas Hearne was the son of George Hearne, parish clerk of White Waltham, Berkshire; he was born in July 1678, put to school^c by the benevolence of Francis Cherry esq. of Shottesbrook, and by him sent to Edmund hall, where he matriculated in 1695, then in his 17th year. Being of very studious habits, very moral in his conduct,

^c *Sept. 1, 1718.* Yesterday morning called upon me Peter Alexander esq., brother to the rt. hon^{ble} the earl of Sterling. One captain Bartlett who lives at Bracknel near Windsor was with him.

I went to school with the said Mr. Alexander, and I have not seen him before a great many years.

He and I were in the same form together, he being immediately next below me. I was the lowest boy in the schoole when I went first, Mr. Alexander being in his grammar when I began my accidence; but in a little time (for I was not at the grammar school above 3 or 4 years in all) I got to be the head boy of the schoole.

Mr. Alexander could not but observe yesterday how I could very rarely be drawn to play, spending my time at my book while other boys were at play.

Nov. 12, 1729. Peter Alexander esq., one of the clerks of his majesty's signet office in Scotland is dead. From Fog's Journal, Nov. 8. NB. I went to school with this gentleman at Bray. He would have been earl of Stirling had he survived the present earl. This Peter was the youngest of four brothers, that I knew, was very good natured, and died a single man, having never been married.

humble and obliging in his disposition, he soon made friends in Oxford; and although he was offered preferment in the colonies, so soon as he had been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, (in 1699,) he declined to quit the university. Becoming a constant frequenter of the Bodleian, he soon made himself acquainted with the treasures of that noble library, and his diligence and knowledge being remarked by the principal librarian, Mr. Hudson, he was appointed, in 1701, assistant keeper, much to his own satisfaction, and greatly to the benefit of the library. It may well be imagined, that this period was the happiest of his life, and continued so for several years. In 1712 he was promoted to be second keeper of the Bodleian, which place he continued to hold till the latter end of 1715, when, as he says (vol. 37, 191), "he was debarr'd the library upon account of the oaths, and new keys were made, and the lock of the library door altered, tho' he hath got the old keys by him, having not made any resignation, or consented to the putting any one into his place." Hearne then retired to Edmund hall, and as he had early commenced to be a publisher, his various works being highly esteemed and earnestly sought after by the curious, he now continued his literary labours, printing from time to time such manuscripts as his own collection, or the libraries of his friends, supplied him with^d.

The life of a retired literary man like Hearne cannot be supposed to supply much of incident or of interest. His political principles received support from one party, and provoked a violent opposition from the other. Conceiving

^d See his own catalogue of them carefully drawn up, and which will be found very interesting, at pp. 37-116 of Huddesford's *Life*. It may be here mentioned, which I do not remember to have seen elsewhere recorded, that Hearne, shortly before his death, actually received subscriptions for the edition of the *Chronicle of John Bever*, amounting to 30*l.* 9*s.*, which, after his decease, his executors repaid to the different subscribers. The price was to have been two guineas the large, and one guinea and a half the small paper.

himself deeply injured, and a continual object of persecution, he speaks with bitter asperity of some of the ruling powers of the university, who on their parts viewed him as a dangerous character, hostile alike to the throne and the then dominant party, and a fomentor of dissatisfaction throughout the place. But in reality Hearne was a quiet, peaceable man in his own natural character: he bore his numerous disappointments with resignation, and the many hard speeches and constant rebuffs received from those in authority with forbearance, contenting himself with recording their failings, and condemning their compliance with the times, in his Diary, where he equally lauds, in glowing terms, the virtues and learning and divers good and amiable qualities of every *honest* man of his acquaintance; meaning, of course, every Jacobite and non-juror.

In the midst of all his difficulties, his love of Oxford was predominant. Considering him as a sort of political victim, his friends thought, that if removed from the university, he would be at peace and happy, and accordingly several prospects were held out to him. It was proposed to him, to become librarian to the Royal Society; that he should receive a considerable pension as the publisher of Petyt's papers in the library of the Inner Temple; that he should be appointed librarian to lord Oxford, and so have the superintendance of the celebrated Harleian library; whilst his friend Browne Willis, had he taken orders, would have given him the living of Bletchley, and Mr. Thomas Rawlinson held out prospects of preferment in some other quarter, and of some other kind, the exact nature of which does not appear^e. Nor were his friends in Oxford less

^e To Mr. Thomas Rawlinson.

SIR,

Your question is, *whether I am fix'd to Oxon. immoveable?* To which I must beg leave to decline giving an answer till I am satisfied

1. Whether any place, *worthy my acceptance*, be really designed for me?
2. What place it is, and upon what terms and conditions it is to be received?

3 l. 2

3. How

solicitous to serve him. He was importuned to offer himself for several offices of reputation and emolument, and with a certainty of success; but Hearne was uncompro-

3. How I shall expose either my self or my friends by not answering your question?

* * * * I am, sir,
your most obliged
humble servt.

THO. HEARNE.

To Mr. Richard Rawlinson.

DEAR SIR,

** I am glad your brother is returned safe from Holland** my humble service to him, and thanks for all his favours, particularly his last. I cannot learn either from his or your letter what the place in view is. I do not know how to give any answer till I understand what it is, what are the duties of it, what the salary, and what previous conditions are required; tho' after all I must acquaint you that I am so much engaged in business here (which cannot be done elsewhere) that I cannot, at present, quit this place, I having made a publick promise to finish what I have begun, and it will be some years before that can be accomplished. So that this being the state of my affairs, I must be forced, for a while, to acquiesce, and to be content with a little in this place, (for more I do not expect,) rather than settle in any other place with a much greater income, where I cannot perform what I have undertaken for the publick, at least not with the same advantage as here.

I am, sir,
your obliged humble servant,

THO. HEARNE.

(MS. Collect. xlviij.)

To Mr. Rich. Rawlinson.

SIR,

I thank you for your information. But you still keep me in the dark as to the business and duty of the place y^t was designed for me. Nor do you express either the salary or conditions. I mention conditions; because, I suppose, there are certain ceremonies to be performed before one can be said to be possessed of the place. I am obliged to all my friends for their favours on this account, and in a particular manner to your brother, to whom I desire you would present my service and thanks. * * *

THO. HEARNE.

(lxij. 20.)

Dec. 21, 1713. Dr. Halley is made secretary to the Royal Society, in room of Dr. Sloan, who hath resigned. An offer at this time was made to me of being librarian to the society, and keeper of their museum, which however I declined, my circumstances not permitting me to leave Oxford. (lxij. 49.)

missing as to his principles, and believing that the acceptance of any post or office must involve the necessity of taking the oaths, steadfastly refused to stand. He lived therefore and died in Oxford without any preferment, having, by his industry and economy, amassed a considerable sum; no less than upwards of a thousand pounds were found in his room after his decease, which occurred, after a short illness, June 10, 1735^f, at the no great age of fifty-seven. He was buried in the church-yard of St. Peter's in the East, where his tomb is still to be seen. It has been more than once restored, the last time about 1820, by a subscription set on foot by Mr. Joseph Skelton, the engraver. Hearne's will, proved in the court of the university, is to be found in the Appendix to Mr. Huddesford's Life. His MSS., including his diaries, which had been left to Mr. Bedford, were sold by that gentleman to Dr. Rawlinson for £100: and by him bequeathed to the Bodleian library, with an injunction that the diaries should not be open to the public till seven years after his decease. This happened in 1755^g.

^f In the Bodleian is a copy, by himself, of the last letter Hearne ever wrote. Acknowledging the receipt of a sum of money from Mr. William Bedford, he concludes,

“DEAR SIR,

You will pardon my not writing sooner, which hath been occasion'd by the indisposition of, Sir,

your most obliged humble servant,

“Edm. Hall, Oxford,
June 22, 1735.”

THO. HEARNE.”

This discrepancy in the date can only be accounted for by Hearne's forgetfulness, occasioned by the severity of his illness at the last.

^g Hearne's printed books were purchased by Tho. Osborne, who in Feb. 1735-6 sent out “A catalogue of the valuable library of that great antiquarian Mr. Tho. Hearne of Oxford, and of another gentleman of note, consisting of a great variety of uncommon books, and scarce ever to be met withal.” 8vo, pp. 196, with a small head of Hearne, and the well-known epigram of Time and our antiquary's memory. A copy will be found among Mr. Crynes' books in the Bodleian.

PORTRAITS OF HEARNE.

I am indebted to one of the best judges of every thing connected with art, and the most liberal collector of all relating to Oxford and its antiquities, for this notice of Hearne's portraits, by far the most perfect, and the only really accurate, list yet given to the public.

1 Full length, sitting in his study, or chamber in Edmund hall, reading a book which he holds in his right hand, leaning his head on his left hand and resting his left elbow on a table, with books and inkstand, a drawer, and carved legs, oval top, with one leaf let down. He is in the cap and gown of a servitor, a large glove lying in his lap. On the left hand, within the bottom line, are the words; "Drawn Engraven and Sold by M. Burghers, in St. Peters the East at Oxford." On a slip of paper attached to Mr. Bindley's impression is the following MS. note: "Designed for Mr. Thomas Hearne when he was a servitor at Edmund Hall." Mr. Bindley has subjoined: "N.B. The above is of the hand writing of Mr. West, to whom this print belong'd originally—very rare." Mr. Bindley however is mistaken, the handwriting being evidently that of lord Oxford, as appears upon comparing it with original letters to Hearne, both from West and lord Oxford, preserved in the Bodleian library. The engraving is equal to Faithorne, and the attitude and expression of the head extremely beautiful.

Height 6 inches 3 eighths, width 4 inches 4 eighths.

2 Half length, in a gown and band, his right hand holding an open book, his left resting on his hip, the face three quarters looking to the left. Below, "Thomas Hearne, M.A. of Edmund Hall Oxon. Tillemans d. G. Vertue S. 1723."

Vertue engraved two plates dated 1723, both after Tillemans. Of the one which has "Rob. of Gloucester" on the open book, there are impressions before the inscription "Pet Langt" on the back of the third volume from his right shoulder. The other plate, which is likewise dated 1723, has a different and milder

* In the Bodleian is an impression, given, I believe, by Burghers, wanting this address, and inscribed only *M. Burghers sculp.*

countenance, especially in the expression of the eye-brow. There are no words on the open book, nor is Pet. Langt. on the back of the volume, as above. It is also an eighth narrower than the other plate, being 4 inches six eighths wide, instead of 4 inches seven eighths. This plate generally occurs with the date altered to 1729, the words "Dyed X June MDCCXXXV." added, and "suum cuique" on the open book.

4 Vertue engraved a smaller plate, 4 inches one eighth wide, without the name of Tillemans, but after the same design as the others, with no date after the words "G. Vertue Scul." It is generally prefixed to copies of the "Vindication of the Oath of Allegiance," 8vo, printed in 1731. It may readily be distinguished from Vertue's prior plates, by the buttons to the waistcoat being 8, (whereas there are only 6 in the 4to plates,) and the words "Oath of Alleg." on the open book. In the later impressions, as used for the Lives of Leland, Hearne and Wood in 1772, these words are erased, leaving the open page blank; and the words "Obiit 10 Junii, 1735, Ætat. 57" are added under Hearne's name.

5 The same likeness, about an inch high, is introduced in the left hand lower corner of the frontispiece to "Ectypa varia" 1737, engraved by Vertue, but without his name.

6 The same design, a mezzotinto, inscribed "Thomas Hearne M. A. of Edmund Hall Oxon" with "Oath of Alleg." on the open book; 5 inches 4 eighths high, 4 inches 3 eighths wide.

7 The same design, 2 inches 5 eighths high by 2 inches 1 eighth wide; "Parr scul." and "Oath of Alleg." on the open book. In letterpress around it are the words: *Hearnus* behold! in Closet close y-pent, Of sober Face, with learned Dust besprent: To *future* Ages will his *Dulness* last, Who hath preserv'd the *Dulness* of the *past*." This is a vignette, on the title-page of the "Impartial Memorials of the Life and Writings of Thomas Hearne M. A., by several hands." London, printed in the year MDCCXXXVI.

8 The same design, inscribed "Tho^s. Hearne M. A. E. Cook Sculp^t." 5 in. 2 eighths high, 3 in. 7 eighths wide.

There are other modern copies after Tillemans and Vertue, done for magazines &c., of inferior execution.

- 9 Half length, 3 quarters, looking to the right, in an oval, under which are two lines:

*Pox on't, quoth Time to Thomas Hearne,
Whatever I forget You learn.*

This is upon the title-page to the catalogue of his library "to be sold very cheap, the lowest price mark'd in each book, at T. Osborne's shop in Gray's-Inn, on Monday the 16th day of February, 1735-6," 8vo.

- 10 Full length, in a gown, pointing with his right hand to a ruined tower, below which is a scroll inscribed "Ectypa varia," introduced with other figures in the lower compartment of the Oxford Almanack for 1747, the upper part of which contains a view of the court of St. Edmund hall from the south. Vertue engraved two plates for the Almanack of this year, apparently the same, but easily distinguished by one having "New Years d.," and the other "New Years day," in the calendar^h.

It may save fruitless inquiry to mention, that two foreign portraits have been sold as those of Hearne, probably from their corresponding with verbal descriptions of Vertue's print: "half length, own hair" and "holding a book." One is the portrait of "Petrus Van Staveren Amstel. Eccles. Leyd. Pastor," engraved by Joh. van Munnikuysen, after Will. van Mieris, an impression of which had the lower margin and inscription cut off; the other is an etching of an old man, half length, in a cloak and band, a cocked hat under his right arm, holding a book with both hands, the face in profile, looking to the right. There is a cartouche below without any inscription. The aquiline nose, long chin, and age apparently beyond 60, render it quite impossible to have been a portrait of Hearne. 7 inches 3 eighths high, 5 inches 2 eighths wide.

No. II. See p. 50.

"The Genuine Remains of that learned Prelate Dr. Thomas Barlow, late Lord Bishop of Lincoln, containing divers Dis-

^h In the university accounts for 1746-7 are the following items,
Vertue 2 Alm. plates for 1747 55. 7. 6.
Cole engraving Calendars 12. 0. 0.
Green [for the design] 8. 8. 0.

courses &c. Published from his Lordship's original Papers. London, Printed for John Dunton at the Raven in the Poultry, 1693."

Such is the title of the book referred to by Hearne. It contains nearly one hundred original treatises, many in the form of letters, by bishop Barlow, and was published by sir Peter Pett, *knt.*^h, the lineal descendant of the great ship-builder to the royal navy. It was grown so scarce that Dunton, in 1705, declares it impossible to procure a copy in London; and he would have reprinted it, but for the expense, and his own poverty. Bishop Barlow's printed books, and a few of his MSS., almost every volume containing some valuable MS. remark in his own hand, will be found in the Bodleian, and Queen's college library. The original building at the latter was indeed erected for the purpose of receiving them, in 1694.

To the reverend Mr. John Goodwin, minister of God's word in Coleman-street.

SIR,

I always find in the prosecution of your arguments that perspicuity and acuteness, which I often seek and seldom find in the writings of others. You assert the universal redemption of all mankind, without exception, by Jesus Christ. Possibly there wants not clear rays of truth in your discourse, but I want eyes to see them. Therefore I lay the blame on my self, well knowing that you are not bound to find me arguments, and find me understanding too.

But without more prefatory words; referring to ch. 18, §. 6. and p. 464 of your treatise call'd *Redemption Redeem'd*, where your argument is this,

If Christ died not for all men, then all men are not bound to believe on him.

But all men are bound to believe on him.

Therefore he died for all.

I shall acquaint you that it is this argument of yours I shall

^h Of whom see Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. iv. p. 576.

pitch on, and the rather because it hath been cry'd up by men of your judgment as the great Goliath of Gath, which no David could conquer, a kind of *argumentum Achilleum*. And so Arminius calls it himself.

Many of our divines do mistake in untying the Gordian knot : and tho' several of them deny the major, yet I deny the minor, and affirm that *all men are not bound to believe on Jesus Christ*.

And here I shall first give my reasons why I deny it. Secondly, answer yours.

By *all men*, it is to be supposed that you mean all men in general, and indeed you say so *in terminis*. You say that Christ hath obtained this favour of God for all men without exception, that they should receive sufficient means to enable them to repent and believe.

Your conclusion to prove is that Christ died for all, and therefore your medium which you prove it by must be as large. For the principles of logic and natural reason tell us, that there must be a just proportion and adequation between the medium by which we prove, and the conclusion to be proved. Else the argument must of necessity be weak and inconsequent.

Now I say that all men have not a legal tie and obligation on them to believe on Christ. And here, first it will easily be granted that no human obligation can tie men to this.

For the internal acts of belief and dependence on Jesus Christ for salvation, as they are not within the compass of human cognizance, so no man was ever invested with such a power and *dominium* (which is the foundation of all laws) over all mankind, as to be able to lay an obligation on all men universally, which in this case is required.

Secondly, Neither is there any divine law which binds all men to believe in Jesus Christ, natural or positive.

First, not natural. The *νόμος ἀγραφος*, or (in St. Paul's phrase) *νόμος τῆ καρδία ἔγγραφος*, those *κοινὰ ἔννοια* in Aristotle's language, or those *πρῶτα τῆς φύσεως* and *προλήψεις φυσικαὶ* (in the dialect of the Stoicks) those dictates of natural reason, cannot possibly bind a man to the belief of that which the light of nature cannot discover. But the light of nature never could, nor can discover that there was or ever would be such a man and mediator as

Jesus Christ, seeing the being of such a man and mediator did not depend on any principles of nature, but solely and wholly on the *liberum Dei decretum et beneplacitum*, which was not possible to be known by any created understanding whatsoever, further than he was graciously pleas'd to reveal and discover it.

For by natural reason we may know first, that God is merciful, and may if he please pardon; but that actually he will, is beyond the power of any natural understanding to conclude. For it will no more follow, he is merciful, and therefore he will pardon, than it doth, he is just, therefore he will punish.

But secondly, admit that we might by the light of nature know that he will pardon penitent sinners, yet whether he would do it *ex potestate absoluta et jure dominii*, or *propter meritum Christi*, (seeing he might do either if he pleas'd,) this was above the finite capacity of any man or angel to know further than God reveal'd it to them.

'Tis true indeed that on supposition that God had reveal'd to all the world that Christ should or had died for them, and that it was his will that all should rely on him for salvation, then the law of nature would oblige all men (to whom the revelation was made) to believe accordingly, because nature itself binds us, *omni verbo divino credere*, when it is discovered to us: but then the obligation is not originally and immediately from the law of nature, but *mediante revelatione Divina*; of which in the next place.

Secondly, Therefore, as no natural law binds all men to believe in Jesus Christ, so no positive law doth: and therefore all men are not bound to believe on him.

That this may appear, I say, that to bring a positive obligation on all mankind, two things are necessarily required:

First, *Latio legis*.

Secondly, *Publicatio*.

First, 'Tis necessary such a law should be made. For every legal obligation pre-supposeth a law made, which may oblige all those to and for whom it is made. And to the making of such a law, there are two things required:

First, *potestas*, that the lawgiver be *persona publicè auctoritate prædita*, and have a just power and authority to command, see *Franc. Suarez De Legibus, l. 1. c. 8.*

Secondly, *voluntas obligandi*, that he be willing to give such a command as may induce a legal obligation to obedience: *Suarez ibidem*, c. 5. *Occham* in 3. *Quæst.* 22. *A Castro*, lib. 2. *De lege pœnali*, cap. 1. For if either of these be wanting, it is impossible to make a law to bind any, much less all.

Secondly, Nor is *latio legis* sufficient to induce an obligation; but there must be a sufficient promulgation of it too. *L. Leges Sacratissimæ. C. De Leg. Suarez ubi supra*, l. 1. c. 11. § 3. p. 35.

For suppose a monarch who hath a supreme nomothetical power to make a law, and when it is made and written, should lay it up in *archivis imperii*, so that it be not known nor publish'd to his subjects, it is manifest that such a law neither is nor can be obliging till he takes care for the publishing of it: so that a legal and sufficient publication must of necessity precede the obligation of any law. *Cum lex per modum regulæ constituatur* (saith *Aquinas*. 1. 2. *quæst.* 90. *art.* 4. in *Corp. Vasquez ibidem*) *eam ut obligandi vim habeat promulgari et ad eorum qui legi subjiciuntur notitiam deduci oportet.*

Thus much in thesi I conceive evident: and now in hypothesi that I may apply it to our present purpose. Admit that there were such a law made in the gospel as did intend to oblige all mankind to believe in Jesus Christ for salvation, yet I deny that *de facto* it doth oblige all men to that belief, for want of sufficient promulgation and publication; since 'tis clear that many millions of men never heard of it.

During the legal economy and dispensations of the Old Testament, God did discover somewhat of Christ to the Jews, yet not so to the Gentiles, which were infinitely the major part of the world. And of the Gentiles none knew of it but such as were proselytes, and brought to an union with the Jews, who were few in comparison of the rest who *sat in darkness and in the shadow of death*. Hence it is that when the gospel was published among the Gentiles, and the apostles preached every where that men should believe on Christ for salvation, (*Act.* xvii. 18.) they called our Saviour *ξένον δαίμόνιον*, a *strange deity* or *dæmon*, not heard of before. *The times of ignorance God winked at; that is, the men of those times*, as *Grotius* on the place. See *Deut.* xxii. 1, 2, 3, 4. You cannot say that God did promulgate such a law to the Gentiles before Christ, as obliged them to believe on Christ

for salvation. By the later discoveries of the world, it is apparent that many nations never heard of Christ. And some say there are whole nations that worship no God.

Episcopus the Arminian was of this opinion of mine, and quotes that place, *How shall they believe on him that they have not heard of? And how shall they hear without a preacher, χωρὶς κηρύσσοντος*, without a *promulgator* or *publisher*: for so in Suidas the word is taken, and *prædicare* is to *publish* in the civil law.

A third reason why I deny this assertion is because infants are not bound to believe in Jesus Christ; and they are a considerable part of the world. And therefore all men are not bound to believe on Christ. The great and good lawgiver binds none to impossibilities. And if you can make it appear upon just and carrying grounds that infants, naturals to whom God hath not given the use of reason, and those many millions in all ages who never heard the gospel, are bound to believe in Christ for salvation, then I shall grant your minor, and admit your argument to be good, namely, that Christ died for all without exception, because all without exception are bound to believe in him.

I shall now weigh your reasons which make you think your notion to be as clear as the noon-day.

The first objection of yours is, *Now God's commanding all men to repent*, as it is in the Acts.

But *Quid hoc ad Iphicli boves?* It doth not follow, because to repent, therefore to believe. For the light of nature commands all men who have sinned, to repent of that sin, and would have done so if Jesus Christ had never been revealed to the world. If Sempronius hath sinned, he is bound by the law of nature to repent. For the law of nature obligeth men to love God with all their hearts, and therefore to repent and turn to him, and be sorry for their sins. And so the law of nature bound Adam to repent because he had sinned, and that before the new covenant was made. Adam had a command to repent from the law of nature, but not to believe.

Your other objection is, *He that believes not shall be damned*.

I answer, infidelity is twofold. First, privative, when we do not believe the things which we are bound to believe. And this is a vice and moral obliquity opposed to the virtue of faith.

That principle in the schools is a clear truth, *Omne malum morale est carentia boni debiti inesse pro eo tempore pro quo est debitum.*

Secondly, infidelity is negative: and this is taken to be *Carentia fidei in iis qui non tenentur credere.*

Those reprobates to whom Christ was never revealed shall not be tried by the law of the gospel, nor the positive law given to the Jews, nor any part of it, moral, ceremonial, and judicial, as far as it was positive. For in this sense the Gentiles are said to *have no law*, Rom. ii. 14. and therefore not to be judged by it, Rom. ii. 12. But they shall be tried by the law of nature. For so St. Augustine hath long since stated the question (*Aug. in Johannem*), *Eos* (speaking of the Gentiles) *ad quos evangelii prædicatione non pervenerit, excusari a peccato infidelitatis, damnari propter alia peccata, quorum excusationem non habent, utpote in legem naturæ commissa.*

Thus, sir, have I in the way of a *libera theologia* communicated my thoughts to you. If you can convince me that I have therein erred, we shall both of us be gainers by your so doing: you will gain the victory, and I the truth. And this is all at present from,

Sir,

Your very humble servant ^h.

Sept. 1651.

March 8, 1725-6. Dr. Thomas Barlowe, bp. of Lincoln, tho' a good divine, yet was a very poor preacher, as I a few days since heard old Mrs. Beisley, a widow woman of St. Peter's in the East, Oxon., now seventy-three years old, say, she remembring him very well. K. Charles II. made him bp. by the endeavours of sir Joseph Williamson, &c., which sir Joseph was an ungratefull man, and neglected those that were equally as good scholars, and men of much better judgment, and far more honesty. For as for Barlowe, he was a Calvinistical, trimming divine, and tho' a man of great reading, yet of but little judgment.

^h For Goodwin's answer see his *Pagan's Debt and Dowry*. Lond. 1651.

Mr. West of Balliol had a Letter against Transubstantiation of Dr. Barlow's in MS.

No. III. See p. 54.

The copie of a leter vvyten by a master of arte of Cambridge, to his friend in London; concerning some talke past of late betveen two vvorshipful and graue men, about the present state, and some procédinges of the Erle of Leycester and his friendes in England. Conceyved, spoken and publyshed, vvyth most earnest protestation of al duetyful good vvyll and affection, tovvardes her most excellent Ma. and the Realm, for vvwhose good onely it is made common to many.

Job. Cap. 20, Vers. 27.

Reuelabunt coeli iniquitatem eius, terra consurget aduersus eum.

The heauen shal reueile the vvicked mans iniquitie, and the earth shal stand vp to beare vvitnes agaynst hym. Anno M.D.LXXXIIII.

The running title throughout the book is, "A Letter of State of a Scholar of Cambridge."

I give the entire title of this most curious volume, one of the scarcest of the period in which it appeared. It is in 8vo, containing the title a 1. The epistle directorie to to M. C. in Gratiou's Street in London a 2. The Preface of the conference a 3. The entravnce to the matter a 4. The whole work, including the title, extending from p. 1. to p. 199. Then three coneluding pages, not numbered, containing "pia et vtilis meditatio, desumpta ex libro Jobi. cap. 20. A godlie and profitable meditation taken out of the 20 Chapter of the Booke of Job."

That this volume was printed abroad there can be no doubt, nor is there any reason to question Wood's statement, that on its first importation, coming in a green cover, it obtained the name of Father Parsons's green coat. Certain it is, that bishop Barlow, who obtained his copy of

the second edition long before Wood wrote, namely in 1642, the year following its publication, writes in the blank leaf, "This booke was made by Father Parsons the Jesuite; and att firste was call'd *Greencoat* alias *Leycester's Comon-wealth*. Vide Dr. James his life of Father Parsons, p. 59." I call this of 1641 the second edition, because, after a somewhat extended search, I have never been satisfactorily convinced that there was any intervening copy. I have, it is true, seen several manuscripts; but they all seem to be exact transcripts from the original printed book of 1584. The curious reader may refer to Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. III. col. 74. ed. 4to, for a curious supplement to this account of lord Leicester, of which I have since ascertained that the MS. is in Christ Church library, and that I originally committed an error in ascribing the story to Mr. Haynes. The name ought to be Poynes, probably one of the ancient family of Poyntz. The edition of 1641 appeared both in quarto and octavoⁱ. To both are appended copies of *Leicester's Ghost*, a metrical history of his life, written much after the manner of the *Mirror for Magistrates*. The author has not hitherto been discovered; he thus asserts his impartiality:

I am not partiall, but give him his due,
 And to his soule I wish eternall health;
 Ne do I thinke all written tales are true,
 That are inserted in his Common-wealth.
 What others wrot before, I doe survive,
 But am not like to them incenst with hate,
 And as I plainely write, so doe I strive
 To write the truth, not wronging his estate.
 Of whom it may bee said and censur'd well,
 Hee both in vice and vertue did excell.

ⁱ To the 8vo there should be a head of lord Leicester by Will. Marshall. And to the early copies of the 4to a head is generally prefixed sometimes by Marshall, in others by Passe, or Elstracke, and I have one "sould by Iohn Hinde."

Nov. 14, 1733. Mr. Baker observes, that what I said to him of Leicester's Commonwealth being a very common MS. is very true. He hath seen several copies, and hath one of his own, which he saith should have been at my service, if I had not had it already. He is fully satisfy'd Parsons was the author; no one, saith he, could write such a spitefull book besides himself. What Mr. Wood says, that he is not cited for it by Ribadeneira, is next to nothing: when the Jesuits write libels, they conceal the authors.

Mr. Collins told me the MS. he gave me had a preface once in it, not in any copy he had ever seen, but that lending the MS. to some one that died, it came back again to him without the preface^h. Ask Mr. Baker whether his MS. hath any such preface?

Parsons seems, from some of his books, to have been, in many respects, a very good man. Such things are in them as are not agreeable to the rancour shew'd in Leicester's Commonwealth. I say rancorous, because tho' many things may be too true therein, yet there is venom appearing in divers places.

Dec. 10, 1733. Mr. Baker hath lately seen Dr. Gray and Dr. A.'s long letter to Dr. M., which is most taken up with shewing that time when father Parsons's book call'd Leicester's Commonwealth was wrote, not till towards the year 1584, and that he has done effectually, for it appears sufficiently from internal characters; and that it was wrote and printed that year, 1584, appears best from the original

^h Mr. Collins's copy is now among Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian. There is certainly one leaf cut out, but the MS. contains the preface usually found before the Commonwealth. I may here remark, that all the MSS. I have yet seen (and they are many) seem to be transcripts from the first edition, 1584, and not, in a single case, original. There can be no question, that when the book originally came over, it created a great sensation, and was eagerly sought after. Probably very few found their way into England, and the rarity of the printed copies occasioned the vast number of MS. transcripts which are still found in all our collections of any magnitude.

edition printed 1584 according to Mr. Rawlinson's catalogue.

Jan. 4, 1733-4. I have entertained in divers respects a good opinion of father Parsons, with respect to some of his books, which I judg'd to be good and pious in many particulars, tho' his book *Of the Succession*, and some others, (the *Three Conversions* ought to be excepted, which indeed I value,) are of very mischievous consequence, and by no means to be approved of. Mr. Baker cannot (he tells me in his letter of Nov. 23d, 1733) come into my opinion, that Parsons "was in many respects a very good man;" (I spoke it chiefly with respect to his *Christian Directory* and his pious writings.) He takes him to have been a cunning knave. He allows indeed that he wrote one very good book, but then he observes, that that is said to have been stole, in part, from Grenada. He notes that most of the rest are wrote to serve bad ends, and are not consistent with one another, and one or more of 'em knavishly father'd upon the seculars. Dr. Tho. James hath said much of and against him, to which may be join'd what is said farther of him by Mr. H. Foulis, lib. x, cap. 1, &c., and more in the introduction to the *Jesuits Memorial*, published from k. James's own copy in 1690, and yet more by the secular priests, all which may make one have but a bad opinion of him according to Mr. Baker, which in the main is a just observation enough.

April 6, 1735. On Febr. 24, 17 $\frac{1}{9}$, Charles Eyston, of East Hendred in Berks, esq., wrote me a letter from thence, in which he was pleased to write a note about father Parsons, occasioned by what I had wrote to him about Dr. Gregory Martin and the said father Parsons :

"If you please to look in the *Ath. Oxon.* I, col. 170, you will find Mr. Wood of opinion that Dr. Gregory Martine wrote the book you mention in your letter ; that the true title, as well as the running title over every leafe, is ; *A Treatise of Schisme.* That it was

printed at Doway A.D. 1578. And that it is quite a different book from the *Nine Reasons* etc. said by Possevinus and Wood to be written by father Parsons. And now Parsons falls so pat in my way, I must tell you I had last week here a gentleman, of as much reading, and of as much judgment, as most of my acquaintance : with whom I had at least halfe an hour's discourse about Parsons, upon the occasion of what you told me Dr. James reports of him ; and wee both concluded, that had he been guilty of robbing the library of Baliol college, (as James reports he was,) it would certainly have been taken notice of by his contemporary Cambden."

Mr. Eyston added in the same letter,

" You and I have formerly talkt of Leicester's Common-wealth: perhaps you can informe me who was the real author of it. Mr. Wood I. 309, tells us, tho' "'tis commonly reported, that Parsons writt it, yet he tells you, that Parsons himself disownes it, in his preface to his *Warneword* to sir Francis Hastingses's *Wastword*, which I find to bee true, by the *Warneword* itselife ; which I have by me. If you have a copy of the *Warneword*, edit. 1602, you will find it fol. 2nd, on the 2nd side of the leafe. The gentleman abovementioned, who is the honourable Rowland Belasyse, esq., (and is brother and uncle to the late and present viscount Fauconberg,) is your subscriber to *Neubrigensis* in the better paper. The gentleman who gave me his subscription money takes *Serjeant Plowden* to have been the author of it, viz. *Leycester's Common Wealth*."

No. IV. See p. 138.

Mr. Cherry's manuscripts, which are only forty-two in number, came to the Bodleian library in 1729, and according to the Catalogue of Benefactions were actually bequeathed to the university by the will of the possessor himself, his daughter sending, at the same time with the books, her father's portrait ; still hanging in the Bodleian gallery. The MSS. however, I believe, were *given* at the

suggestion of Samuel Parkerⁱ, eldest son of the bishop by Mr. Cherry's widow, and at her decease forwarded by her daughter, who had an insuperable antipathy to Hearne. It was in this collection, No. 7, that Hearne's *Vindication of the Oath of Allegiance* was discovered; and in order to disgrace and make him obnoxious in the eyes of his own party, published by John Bilston, a chaplain of All Souls, who wrote the preface, Dr. Shippen and George (nick-named *Jolly*) Ward being parties to the publication. I well remember Thorpe the bookseller, having a copy that had formerly belonged to Mr. Baker of St. John's, Cambridge, the "socius ejectus" and Hearne's friend, who had enriched it with several pages in his own hand, relative to the work and its author. If the present owner of the volume (one containing several tracts) sees this note, he will estimate his purchase. Dr. Rawlinson's copy, collated with the original MS. by himself and Mr. Ball in 1736, and "some errors corrected, notwithstanding the pretended accuracy of the Rev. Mr. Bilston, the editor," is in the Bodleian. The reader, in the mean while, shall have the following illustrations from Hearne's Diaries¹:

ⁱ He printed, besides many other works, see pp. 737, 865, a now scarce volume of letters on several subjects entitled *Sylva*, 8vo, Lond. 1701.

¹ Whilst on the subject of Mr. Cherry's MSS., let me state that among them (No. 3) is contained a very valuable document alluded to by Burnet, who had, it seems, seen the original under the king's own hand, but probably wanting some leaves, whereas Cherry's is perfect, and therefore much more voluminous. This was an account of the sees which king Henry VIII. designed, with the abbies out of which they were to be erected. Burnet, book 3, (1539.) p. 263, wonders that Chester should have been omitted. It is in Mr. Cherry's MSS., not as a bishoprick, it is true, but for a provost, four prebendaries, a reader of divinity, a schoolmaster to teach grammar and logick in the Greek and Latin, an usher, 24 boys, 4 petite-canons to sing in the quire, 4 laymen to sing and serve also in the quire, 6 choristers, a master of the children, a gospeller, a pistoller, a sum of xx li. "to be distributed yerely in almes amonge pore housholders," another sum of lii li. to 12 pore men "decayed by warres or in the kinges service," xiii li. vis. viijd. "to be employed in mending yerely highe wayes," a steward, an auditor, a porter "to kepe the gates," a butler, a master cook, an under cook, "one cator to bye their

Dec. 26. To the Rev. Mr. Henry Frinsham, vicar of
White-Waltham, near Maidenhead, in Berks.

REV. SIR,

A gentleman told me yesterday, that he had heard accidentally, that a parcel of MSS. which had belonged to a friend of mine, together with his picture, was either given, or about to be given, to the Bodleian library, (from which I have been debarred many years,) and that a MS. of mine is among them. I desired to know who this friend was, upon which he told me, his name was one Cherry, a person he had never heard of before. I was much surprised at this, and soon resolved to write to you about it. As no one hath a greater regard for the posthumous fame and reputation of my best friend Mr. Cherry, so I shall be very sorry, if any thing should be done contrary to what he intended; particularly I shall be much concerned, if any MS. of mine should be so disposed of, as any way to be to my disadvantage. If you can, pray be so kind and just to me, as to let me know the truth of this affair, and what that MS. is of mine. In doing which you will oblige, Sir,

your most humble servant,

THO. HEARNE.

Edmund Hall, Oxford,
Dec. 26, 1729.

Dec. 27. The gentleman, that told me what is said in the letter above inserted, was Mr. Owen of All Souls' coll. Memorand. that there was no good picture of Mr. Cherry.

Mr. Cherry gave me what MSS. he designed to dispose

dietts," and two sextons. The total receipts from Chester were 1003. 5. 3., the portions to be paid to the provost, officers, and other expenses, 471. 6. 8. To remain for his majesty's use 531. 0. 0. The whole MS. well deserves to be printed. No. 36 is queen Elizabeth's own MS. of "The Glasse of the synnefull soule" dated 1544, dedicated to queen Catharine, and bound in a cover of her (Elizabeth's) own workmanship.

of, before he died, and I wrote down a note of them, and left it with Mr. Cherry, but I kept no copy of the note, never went over for the MSS., (but desired Mr. Cherry to send them, which however he did not, being hindered,) and so I never had them, Mr. Cherry dying pretty suddenly.

Among those MSS. I remember was sir John Fortescue's Declaration, many Greek transcripts from MSS. in the Bodleian library, but these transcripts were taken (chiefly by my self) from Mr. Dodwell's transcripts, a MS. of Brute of England, a 4to MS. containing copies of letters between Mr. Dodwell and others about the schisms, with some other MSS., the subject of which I quite forget; only one I well remember was a 4to MS. in French, adorned with pictures, being an account of the deposition of Rich. II., transcribed by Mr. Cherry himself, from an old MS. (which I saw, when I was a boy, several times) that Dr. Hickes had communicated to Mr. Cherry. This is the same MS. I have mentioned in my preface to *Vita Ricardi II.*

Jan. 7. Yesterday I had a letter from Mr. Henry Frinsham, vicar of White Waltham, dated Jan. 4, 1729, in which Mr. F. writes thus :

SIR,

I received yours of the 26th last past, and would have giv'n you an answer to't before now, had it not come at so busy a season; tho I am apprehensive what I now send you will be but little satisfactory to you. Some years ago I took a catalogue of the MSS. you mention, but do not remember any thing particularly of them, whether there was any one amongst them that belonged to you or any other person, but those that had the possession of them, and in whose custody they were. The best account I can give you of them at present is, that my mother [Cherry] gave them by will to the Bodleian library, and that my sister [Mrs. Anne Cherry] hath sent them to Oxon some

time ago, where I suppose, they are now lodged in the archives. Mr. Samuel Parker, whom I imagine you are acquainted with, can give you a better account what is become of them than I can, and no doubt will, if you apply your self to him; for my sister consulted him about the sending of them thither, and he indeed, as I have been informed, first put it into my mother's head to send them thither. I was no more concerned in it than you were, and perhaps dislike the disposal of them, in that manner, as much as you do; for had not that notion been infused into her, 'tis not very improbable, they might have fallen into my hands, but no more of that."

Jan. 11. Yesterday between 3 and 4 o'clock, I was with the Vice-Chancellour (Dr. Butler) about restoring me my MS. that is (what I had heard) come to the Bodleian library, and was lent by me to Mr. Cherry, but never given by me either to him or to any one else, and I design it for no other place than the flames. It is the original, and is dated, as I very lately learned, (for I had quite forgot,) June xi, 1700, thirty years ago. I have not the copy of so much as a single word of it. It is written by way of letter about the oath of allegiance, which I took when I was made batchelor of arts, as afterwards I did when I was made master of arts, and when I was made beadle; and I paid those to whom I took it all the allegiance (that is just none) that was due to them. All this I readily acknowledge. But when the abjuration oath was imposed, I utterly refused it, resigned my place of architypography and superior beadle, was debarr'd (for I never resigned) my place of hypobibliothecarius of the Bodleian library, and I am now so much dissatisfyed with both oaths, (notwithstanding the oath of allegiance can only include all the allegiance that is due to the prince to whom 'tis taken, which can in reality be just none, to a de facto king of England,) that I decline and will decline taking either of them to the present possessors of the throne, or their suc-

cessors, in opposition to the rightful heir. Some say that this letter was wrote by me to induce and persuade Mr. Cherry to take the oath, whereas the contrary is true; it was upon occasion of my taking the oath when I was made bachelor of arts. I put down in writing the arguments that persuaded me to take the oath, and this I did by way of letter, and afterwards I lent it Mr. Cherry, who wanted to be satisfied about my reasons, as it was fit he should, he having educated me at the university. The arguments that then satisfied me are far from doing so now. I look upon them as weak and frivolous, and I am so much dissatisfied with this MS. of mine, that if they will keep it from me, I nevertheless revoke every paragraph, line, word, letter and tittle in it, and consign it over to the fire. *When I was a childe, I spake [or reasoned] as a childe, I understood as a childe, I thought as a childe; but when I became a man I put away childish things.* The Vice-Chancellor seemed to be against restoring it me, and said every one of the curators' leaves must be had, and that a majority would not do, tho' he could not but allow that the thing was really mine. Upon which I presently left him, concluding that he was an enemy.

Feb. 5. My best friend Mr. Francis Cherry was a very handsome man, particularly when young.

His hands were delicately white.

He was a man of great parts, and one of the finest gentlemen in England. K. James II. seeing him on horseback in Windsor forest, when his majesty was hunting, asked who it was, and being told, the king said he never saw any one sit a horse better in his life.

Mr. Cherry was educated in the free-school at Bray under Mr. (now Dr.) King.

He was gentleman commoner of Edm. hall anno 1682, Mr. Penton the principal having the chief care of him.

The hall was then very full, particularly there were then a great many gentlemen commoners there.

Mr. Cherry chummed with two more. They call chamberfellows by the name of *chums*.

He behaved himself very genteely in the hall, and very innocently.

He used to allow himself for battelling just nine shillings a week.

He used to complain, that he was not so studious in the hall as he afterwards wished he had been.

March 9. To Dr. Richard Rawlinson, at London House in Aldersgate street, London :

DEAR SIR,

I know no hurt in changing any opinion for the better, especially when secular interest is not the motive to it. As for the juvenile or puerile exercise you speak of, Mr. Samuel Parker, who (with great weakness) advised the putting of those MSS. (contrary to Mr. Cherry's design, for he intended them for me) in the Bodleian library, can tell you more of it than I can. I lent it to Mr. Cherry, with a desire y^t it might be return'd or else destroy'd. Neither was done, tho' I afterwards made the same request also to his widow. Whatever it be, for I have no copy either of the whole or any part of it, (nor indeed ever had any, I revoke every thing in it, as a boyish performance not fit to be preserved. The right of this thing belonged, and does still belong, to no one but myself, and consequently, notwithstanding it be unjustly detained from me) no one either had or hath a right of disposing of it but my self. As far as I can learn, 'tis 30 years ago since 'twas wrote. What the particulars of it are I cannot tell at such a distance. Let them be what they will, they must not be looked upon as my present sentiments, or as the result of what I would write now. Tho' I took the oath of allegiance, as you and many others did, but went no farther, yet I much question whether it will appear from this MS. (to which they say my name is subjoyn'd) that I did so. But be the thing what it will, I consign it to the flames,

and protest against it's being kept in the library. I repeat my thanks to you for your hint about Potiphar; 'tis not material as to what I alledged it for, whether it be Pharaoh or Potiphar. However, I may have a proper opportunity perhaps (for I am always willing to own any mistake) of signifying, that it should be rather Potiphar. In the mean time, I am sincerely, dear sir,

your obliged and most humble servant

THO. HEARNE.

Dr. Rawlinson informs me that the title of my letter about the oath of allegiance is handed about in London, and that the first news of that MS. came from Mr. West, who was pleased to tell the Dr. he had ordered a copy, which he doubted not soon to receive with much satisfaction. If this be so, perhaps he employs Mr. Burton. Yet Mr. Fysher told me more than once, no such thing should be done, the MS. being not really the library's. The Dr.'s letter dated March xi, 1729-30.

July 20. Mr. West did tell me Wise of Trin. college was the first that sent up to London about the juvenile letter they have of mine about the oath of allegiance. He sent, it seems, to his former pupil, Lethullier, who made thereupon a noise, but it hath not had their desired ends, but the contrary, and good men (and such as act and speak sedately) say, that they now have a better opinion of me than they had before, declaring that 'tis an argument that I acted with deliberation, and not rashly, when I formerly took the oath of allegiance, and not as those do who take oaths without considering at all.

July 22. On Saturday last Mr. Browne of Univ. coll. told me, that the evening before Dr. Shippen, George Ward, and Mr. Bilston of All Souls', had been all together for three hours about printing the letter 'of mine. I told Mr. Br. that they might be ashamed of keeping it from me. "Ay," replied Mr. B., "all people ought to be "ashamed of such doings."

No. V. See p. 213.

GRACES ^a.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

*After Meat.**Schol.* Benedictus sit Deus in donis suis,*Resp.* Et sanctus in omnibus operibus suis.*Schol.* Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini,*Resp.* Qui fecit cælum et terras.*Schol.* Sit nomen Domini benedictum,*Resp.* Ab hoc tempore usque in sæcula.

Schol. Domine Deus, resurrectio et vita credentium, qui semper es laudandus, tum in viventibus tum in defunctis, gratias Tibi agimus pro omnibus Fundatoribus, cæterisque Benefactoribus nostris, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem, et ad studia literarum alimur; Te rogantes ut nos, hisce Tuis donis ad Tuam gloriam recte utentes, una cum iis ad vitam immortalem perducamur, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

Deus det vivis gratiam; Ecclesiæ, Reginae, Regnoque nostro, pacem et concordiam; et nobis peccatoribus vitam æternam.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.

After Meat.

Benedictus est Deus in donis suis.

Resp. Et sanctus in omnibus operibus suis.

Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini est.

Resp. Qui fecit cælum ac terras.

Sit nomen Dei benedictum.

Resp. Ab hoc tempore usque ad sæcula.

Tribuere digneris, Domine Deus, nobis omnibus bona facientibus ob Tuum Sanctum nomen Vitam æternam. Amen.

In memoria æterna erit justus.

Resp. Et ab auditione mala nunquam timebit.

^a I am indebted, in every case, to the best authority in the society, for the correctness of this No.

Justorum animæ in manibus Dei sunt.

Resp. Ne tangant eos instrumenta nequitiae.

Funde quæsumus, Domine Deus, in mentes nostras gratiam Tuam, ut Tuis hisce donis datis a Johanne Balliolo et Dervorguilla uxore, cæterisque omnibus Benefactoribus nostris, rite in Tuam gloriam utentes in vitam una cum fidelibus omnibus resurgamus : per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Deus pro infinita sua clementia Ecclesiae unitatem et concordiam concedat, Reginam conservet, pacemque huic Regno Populoque Christiano largiatur : per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

MERTON COLLEGE.

Before Meat.

Oculi omnium in Te respiciunt, Domine.

Tu das escam illis tempore opportuno.

Aperis manum Tuam, et imples omne animal benedictione Tua.

Benedicas nobis, Domine, omnibus Bonis quæ de Tua beneficentia accepturi sumus.

Per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

After Meat.

Quod corpora nostra, Deus, cibo potuque abunde refecisti, agimus Tibi gratias, et Benignitati Tuæ quantum possumus maximas, simulque precamur ut animas nostras Verbo Spirituque Tuo deinceps pascas, ut mala omnia fugientes, ea quæ placitura sunt Majestati Tuæ perfecte intelligamus, diligenterque meditemur, et ad ea præstanda toto impetu feramur. Per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

EXETER COLLEGE.

Before Meat.

Benedictus benedicat.

After Meat.

Gratias Tibi agimus, omnipotens et Æterne Deus, pro his atque omnibus beneficiis Tuis. Conserves quæsumus Ecclesiam Catholicam, Regnum Britannicum, Reginam Victoriam, totamque progeniem Regiam, desque nobis pacem in Christo æternam.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

Before Meat.

Benedicte Deus, qui pascis nos a juventute nostra et præbes

cibum omni carni, reple gaudio et lætitia corda nostra ut nos affatim quod satis est habentes abundemus ad omne opus bonum, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum, Cui, Tecum et Spiritu Sancto, sit omnis honos, laus, et imperium, in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.

After Meat.

Domine Deus, resurrectio et vita credentium, qui semper es laudandus cum in viventibus tum in defunctis, agimus Tibi gratias pro Edvardo secundo, Fundatore nostro, pro Adamo de Brome, præcipuo Benefactore, cæterisque Benefactoribus nostris, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et ad studia bonarum literarum alimur; rogantes ut nos, his donis Tuis recte utentes, ad Resurrectionis gloriam immortalem perducamur; per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

QUEENS COLLEGE.

Before Meat.

Benedic nobis, Domine Deus, et his donis, quæ ex liberalitate Tua sumpturi sumus; per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

After Meat.

Benedictus sit Deus in donis suis.

Resp. Sicut et in operibus suis.

Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini.

Resp. Qui fecit cælum et terras.

Sit nomen Domini benedictum.

Resp. Nunc, usque et in sæcula.

Dignere, Domine Deus, largiri nobis omnibus Te invocantibus propter nomen Tuum sanctum vitam æternam. Amen.

Domine Deus, resurrectio et vita credentium, qui semper es laudandus, tum in viventibus, tum in defunctis, agimus Tibi gratias pro fundatore nostro Roberto Eglesfield, cæterisque nostris benefactoribus, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et literarum studia alimur: rogantes ut nos, his donis recte utentes in nominis Tui gloriam, ad resurrectionis gloriam perpetuam perducamur; per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Deus det vivis gratiam, ecclesiæ, reginæ, regnoque nostro pacem et concordiam, et nobis peccatoribus vitam æternam. Amen.

[ST. EDMUND HALL.—Grace before dinner same as at Queens College.

After Dinner.—Agimus Tibi gratias, Deus et Pater, pro tot beneficiis, quæ nobis assidue et pro infinita Tua liberalitate largiris, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.]

NEW COLLEGE.

1. *Ante Prandium.*

Vers. Benedicite ;

Resp. Domino.

Vers. Oculi omnium spectant in Te, Domine !

Resp. Tu das iis escam in tempore opportuno,

Tu aperis manum et imples omne animal benedictione Tua.

Gloria Patri, &c.

Oratio. Benedic nobis, Domine Deus, et iis donis Tuis quæ de Tua largitate sumus sumpturi, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

Resp. Amen.

Vers. Mensæ caelestis participes nos facias, Rex æternæ gloriæ.

Resp. Amen.

2. *Post Prandium.*

Vers. Deus pacis et dilectionis maneat nobiscum semper : Tu autem, Domine, miserere nostri.

Resp. Deo gratias : laudate eum omnes gentes, laudate eum omnes populi ejus, quoniam confirmata est supra nos misericordia ejus, et veritas Domini manet in æternum.

Gloria Patri, &c.

Vers. Dispersit, et dedit pauperibus ;

Resp. Et justitia Ejus manet in sæculum sæculi.

Vers. Benedicam Domino in omni tempore ;

Resp. Et semper laus Ejus erit in ore meo.

Vers. In Domino gloriabitur anima mea ;

Resp. Audiant mansueti, et lætentur.

Vers. Magnificate Dominum mecum ;

Resp. Exaltemus Nomen Ejus, et Ipsum.

Vers. Sit Nomen Domini benedictum ;

Resp. Ex hoc nunc usque in sæculum.

Oratio. Agimus Tibi gratias, Omnipotens Deus, pro his et universis beneficiis Tuis, quæ de Tua largitate accepimus, qui vivis et regnas Deus in sæcula sæculorum.

Resp. Amen.

Vers. In memoria æterna erit justus ;

Resp. Ab auditione mala non timebit.

Vers. Justorum animæ in manu Dei sunt ;

Resp. Neque tanget eos cruciatus.

Vers. Domine, salvum fac Regem nostrum ;

Resp. Et exaudi nos in die quocunque invocamus Te.

Vers. Domine, exaudi orationem meam ;

Resp. Et clamor meus ad Te veniat.

Oratio. Omnipotens et æterne Deus, qui semper tam es laudandus pro defunctis quam orandus pro viventibus, agimus Tibi gratias pro Fundatore nostro Gulielmo de Wykeham, reliquisque quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et ad studia literarum alimur ; rogantes ut nos, his donis Tuis ad nominis Tui honorem recte utentes, ad resurrectionis Tuæ gloriam perducamur immortalem, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

3. *Ante Cœnam.*

Vers. Benedicite ;

Resp. Domino.

Vers. Cœnam sanctificet qui nobis omnia præbet
In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.

Resp. Amen.

4. *Post Cœnam.*

Vers. Benedictus sit Deus in donis suis ;

Resp. Et sanctus in omnibus operibus suis.

Vers. Adjutorium nostrum est in nomine Domini

Resp. Qui fecit cœlum et terram.

Vers. Sit nomen Domini benedictum ;

Resp. Ex hoc nunc usque in sæculum.

Oratio. Agimus Tibi gratias, &c. (ut post prandium.)

5. *Ante Prandium.*

Benedic nobis Domine Deus ! atque iis donis Tuis quæ de Tua largitate sumus sumpturi per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

6. *Post Prandium.*

Vers. Benedictus sit Deus in donis suis ;

Resp. Et sanctus in omnibus operibus Ejus.

Vers. Adjutorium nostrum est in nomine Domini

Resp. Qui fecit cælum et terram.

Vers. Sit nomen Domini benedictum ;

Resp. Ex hoc nunc usque in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.

Oratio. Agimus Tibi gratias, omnipotens Deus, pro Fundatore nostro Gulielmo de Wykeham, reliquisque quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et ad studia literarum alimur, rogantes ut nos, his donis Tuis ad Nominis Tui honorem recte utentes, ad resurrectionis Tuæ gloriam perducamur immortalem, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Fac Reginam salvam Domine ;

Da pacem in diebus nostris.

Et exaudi nos in die quocunque invocamus Te. Amen.

7. *Ante Prandium.*

Benedictus benedicat.

8. *Post Prandium.*

Benedicto benedicatur.

[WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

Ante Prandium.

Benedic nobis, Domine Deus, atque iis donis Tuis quæ de Tua largitate sumus sumpturi, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Post Prandium.

Agimus Tibi gratias, Omnipotens Deus! pro his et universis donis Tuis quæ de Tua largitate accepimus, qui vivis et regnas ; et es Deus in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.

Te de profundis, summe Rex,

Jehovah, supplex invoco !

Intende voci supplicis,

Ad Te precantem suspice.

Delicta si peccantium

Severus observaveris,

Quis sustinebit impius ?
 Piusve quis non deficit ?
 At lenitas paterna Tibi ;
 Hinc Te veremur filii ;
 Te sustinemur unico
 A lucis orto sidere.
 Fiduciam *tantamque*^a spem
 In Te reponit Israel !
 Tuo, Deus, qui sanguine
 Peccata mundi diluis.
 Deo Patri sit gloria ;
 Ejusque soli Filio ;
 Sanctissimo cum Spiritu^b
 In sæculorum sæcula.

Oratio. Omnipotens et sempiternus Deus, qui tam es laudandus
 pro defunctis &c. ut in Grat. Act. post prandium in Coll.
 Nov.]

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

Before Meat.

Benedicas nobis, quæsumus Te, et hisce creaturis in usum nostrum, ut illæ sanctificatæ sint et nobis salutare, ut nos inde corroborati magis apti reddamur ad omnia opera bona in laudem Tui Nominis æternam. Amen.

After Meat.

Æterne Deus, bonorum omnium largitor, agimus Tibi gratias pro electione, redemptione, conservatione, præsentique hac refocillatione ; atque etiam pro Ricardo Fleming et Thoma Rotheram Fundatoribus nostris, cæterisque benefactoribus quos excitare dignatus es ad eximia bona nobis præparanda ; supplices Te orantes ut eorum beneficia, quæ ad sempiternam donatorum memoriam vigent, complures alios ad eandem pietatem æmulandam excitare possint, et eorum quotidie memores non indigni reperiamur hac tanta benedictione, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Ecclesiam universam, Regem, totum hoc regnum Deus pro immensa sua bonitate conservet protegat et defendat, fidem nostram adaugeat, peccata remittat, afflictis solatium afferat, et pacem in Christo nobis sempiternam reddat. Amen.

^a Qu. totamque.

^b Cum Spiritu Paraclito.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

Appositis et apponendis benedicat Deus, Pater Filius et Spiritus Sanctus.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

Deus pacis et charitatis digneris quæsumus habitare nobiscum, et Tu Domine miserere nostrum. Amen.

Laudant Te omnia opera Tua, Domine. Laudant Te omnes Sancti Tui.

Laudate Dominum omnes gentes. Laudate Eum omnes populi Ejus.

Quoniam confirmata est supra nos misericordia Ejus et veritas Domini manet in æternum.

Gloria sit Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto.

Sicut erat in principio sic nunc est et erit in sæcula sæculorum.

Dispersit et dedit pauperibus.

Et justitia Ejus manet in sæculum sæculi et cornu Ejus exaltabitur in gloria.

Semper benedicam Domino.

Semper in ore meo laus Ejus.

Cantate Domino et benedicite Nomini Ejus.

Enunciate inter gentes gloriam Ejus et omnibus populis admirabilia Ejus.

Largire nobis, misericors Pater, miserrimis peccatoribus æternam vitam propter Nomen sanctum Tuum per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

Hymnus Eucharisticus.

Te Deum Patrem colimus,

Te laudibus prosequimur,

Qui corpus cibo reficis,

Cælesti mentem gratia.

Te adoramus, O Jesu,

Te, Fili unigenite,

Te, qui non dedignatus es

Subire claustra Virginis.

Actus in crucem factus es

Irato Deo victima :

Per Te, Salvator unice,
 Vitæ spes nobis rediit.
 Tibi, æterne Spiritus,
 Cujus afflatu peperit
 Infantem Deum Maria
 Æternum benedicimus.
 Triune Deus, hominum
 Salutis Auctor optime,
 Immensum hoc mysterium
 Ovante lingua canimus.

In memoria æterna erunt justi.
 Ab auditione mala non timebunt.

Corpora eorum in pace sepulta sunt, et nomina eorum vivunt a
 generatione in generationem.

Sapientiam eorum narrabunt populi et laudes eorum enun-
 ciabit Ecclesia.

Domine Deus, Resurrectio et Vita eorum omnium qui in Te
 confidunt, Qui semper benedictus es in donis Tuis et sanctis in
 operibus, immortales gratias agimus Majestati Tuæ pro Gulielmo
 de Waynfleet, Fundatore nostro, et pro omnibus Benefactoribus
 nostris, amplissimisque beneficiis Tuis, quæ nobis per manus
 eorum tradidisti; Teque suppliciter obsecramus ut nos hisce
 donis Tuis recte utamur ad Nominis Tui honorem, ut una cum
 sanctis Tuis æternæ gloriæ in cælis participes fiamus, per Jesum
 Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen. Amen.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE.

Ante Prandium.

Oculi omnium spectant in Te, Deus! Tu das illis escas tem-
 pore opportuno. Aperis manum Tuam et imple omne animal
 Tua benedictione. Mensæ cœlestis nos participes facias, Deus,
 Rex æternæ gloriæ.

Post Prandium.

Qui nos creavit, redemit et pavit, sit benedictus in æternum.
 Deus, exaudi orationem nostram. Agimus Tibi gratias, Pater
 cœlestis, pro Gulielmo Smith episcopo, et Ricardo Sutton milite,

Fundatoribus nostris ; pro Alexandro Nowel et Jocosa Frankland, aliisque Benefactoribus nostris ; humiliter Te precantes ut eorum numerum benignissime adaugeas. Ecclesiam Catholicam, et populum Christianum custodi. Hæreses et errores omnes extirpa. Victoriam Reginam nostram et subditos ejus defende. Pacem da et conserva per Christum Dominum nostrum.

Ante Cœnam.

Omnipotens et sempiterna Deus, sine quo nihil est dulce, nihil odoriferum, misericordiam Tuam humiliter imploramus, ut nos cœnamque nostram benedicas ; ut corda nostra exhilares ; ut quæ suscepturi sumus alimenta, Tuo honori, Tuæque beneficentiæ accepta referamus ; per Christum Dominum nostrum.

Post Cœnam.

Quod corpora nostra, Deus optime maxime, cibo potuque abunde refecisti, agimus Tibi gratias, quantas possumus maximas ; simulque precamur, ut animas nostras verbo et Spiritu deinde pascas ; ut omnia mala fugiamus ; ut quæ sint Tibi placitura perfecte intelligamus, diligenter meditemur, et ad ea præstanda toto impetu feramur ; per Christum Dominum nostrum.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

Before Dinner.

Nos miseri et egentes homines, pro hoc cibo quem ad corporis nostri alimonium sanctificatum es largitus ut eo recte utamur, Tibi, Deus omnipotens, Pater cœlestis, reverenter gratias agimus, simul obsecrantes ut cibum angelorum, panem verum cœlestem, Dei Verbum æternum Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum nobis impertiare, ut Eo mens nostra pascatur, et per carnem et sanguinem Ejus aliamur, foveamur, et corroboremur.

After Dinner.

Infunde, quæsumus, Domine Deus, gratiam Tuam in mentes nostras ; ut hisce donis Tuis, datis a Ricardo Fox Fundatore nostro, cæterisque Benefactoribus nostris, recte in Tuam gloriam utentes, una cum fidelibus defunctis in vitam cœlestem resurgamus, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

Deus pro infinita Sua clementia, ecclesiæ Suæ concordiam et

unitatem concedat, Regem nostrum conservet, pacem regno universo populoque Christiano largiatur, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Ante Cibum.

Nos miseri homines et egeni, pro cibis quos nobis ad corporis subsidium benigne es largitus, Tibi Deus omnipotens, Pater cœlestis, gratias reverenter agimus; simul obsecrantes, ut iis sobrie, modeste atque grate utamur. Insuper petimus, ut cibum angelorum, verum panem cœlestem, Verbum Dei æternum, Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum, nobis impertiaris; utque Illo mens nostra pascatur, et per carnem et sanguinem Ejus foveamur, alamur, et corroboremur. Amen.

Post Cibum.

[*The Bible Clerk reads from the Greek Test.*]

Omnipotens et misericors Deus, qui donis Tuis nos exsatiasti, effice ut quicquid per nos fieri aut prætermitti velis, diligenter observemus, mandata Tua universa prompto atque fideli obsequio obeuntes, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Antiph. Domine, salvam fac Reginam.

Resp. Et exaudi nos, quando invocamus Te.

Deus in Cujus manu sunt corda regum; Qui es humilium consolator, fidelium fortitudo, protector omnium in Te sperantium, da Reginæ nostræ Victoriæ populoque Christiano ut Te Regem regum, et dominantium Dominum, agnoscant semper et venerationem, et post hanc vitam regni Tui æterni fiant participes; per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Deus, a quo derivatur omnis munificentia et bonitas, debitas Tibi gratias agimus, quod felicitis memoriæ Regem Henricum ejus nominis octavum, ad Ecclesiam hanc fundandam animaveris; et rogamus pro sancta^u Tua misericordia, ut cum nos hoc tanto beneficio adjuti, ad laudem Tui nominis profecerimus, una cum omnibus qui jam in Domino dormierunt, beatam resurrectionem, et æternæ felicitatis præmia consequamur, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

^u Al. summa.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Benedictus sit Deus in donis suis :
Qui sanctus est in omnibus operibus suis.

Adjutorium nostrum est in nomine Domini :
Qui fecit cælum et terram.

Sit nomen Domini benedictum :
Ut nunc est, sic in secula seculorum.

Oremus.

Domine, salvam fac Victoriam reginam nostram :
Et exaudi nos, cum invocamus Te.

Domine Deus, resurrectio et vita credentium, qui semper es laudandus cum in viventibus tum etiam in defunctis, agimus Tibi gratias pro THOMA POPE, Militi, Fundatore nostro, et ELIZABETHA, consorte ejus, defunctis, ceterisque Benefactoribus nostris, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et ad studia Literarum alimur—rogantes ut nos, his donis ad Tuam gloriam recte utentes, una cum illis ad resurrectionis gloriam immortalem perducamur, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Before Meat.

Benedic, Domine, nos, et hæc Tua dona quæ de Tua largitate sumpturi sumus.

Pater noster qui es in cælis, sanctificetur nomen Tuum ; adveniat regnum Tuum, fiat voluntas Tua, sicut in cælo, sic etiam in terra ; panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie, et remitte nobis debita nostra, sicut et nos remittimus debitoribus nostris ; et ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo ; quia Tuum est regnum, potentia, et gloria, in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.

After Meat.

Agimus Tibi grâtiâs, omnipotens et sempiternæ Deus, pro his et universis beneficiis : dignare, Domine, misereri nostrum, et manere

semper nobiscum, ut auxilio Spiritus Sancti, mandatis Tuis sedulo obsequamur, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Agimus tibi gratias, omnipotens et sempiternus Deus, pro THOMA WHITE, milite, et Fundatore nostro defuncto, ac AVICIA et JOANNA uxoribus ejus, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et ad studia literarum alimur, rogantes, ut nos, his donis ad Tuam gloriam rectè utentes, una cum illis ad resurrectionis gloriam immortalem perducamur, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Benedicamus Domino.

Deo gratias.

JESUS COLLEGE.

Precatio ante cibum sumendum.

Nos miseri et egentes homines pro cibo, quem ad alimoniam corporis sanctificatum nobis es largitus, ut eo utamur grati Tibi Deus omnipotens, Pater cælestis, gratias reverenter agimus; simul obsecrantes ut cibum angelorum, verum panem cælestem, Verbum Dei æternum, Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum nobis impertiaris; ut Illo mens nostra pascatur et per carnem et sanguinem Ejus foveamur, alimur et corroboremur. Amen.

Post cibum Precatio.

Quandoquidem nos, Domine, donis Tuis, omnipotens et misericors Deus, exsatiasti, effice ut posthac quid per nos fieri aut secus velis diligenter observemus, atque illud animo sincero effectum præstemus, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Vers. Domine salvum fac Regem.

Resp. Et exaudi nos in die quâ invocaverimus Te.

Deus, in cujus manu sunt corda regum, qui es humilium consolator et fidelium fortitudo et protector omnium in Te sperantium, da Regi nostro Jacobo populoque Christiano triumphum virtutis Tuæ scienter excolere ut per Te semper reparentur ad gloriam, per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

* Colere as printed by the University Commissioners from a very incorrect transcript (Addit. MSS. 6044) in the British Museum.

WADHAM COLLEGE.

Cler. Benedictus sit Deus in donis suis :

Resp. Sanctus in omnibus operibus suis.

Cler. Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini :

Resp. Qui fecit cœlum et terras.

Cler. Sit nomen Dei benedictum :

Resp. Ex hoc usque in secula seculorum.

Cler. Domine, fac salvam Victoriam Reginam.

Resp. Exaudi nos cum invocemus Te.

Cler. Domine Deus, vita et resurrectio credentium, qui semper es laudandus, tum in viventibus tum in defunctis, agimus Tibi gratias pro NICOLAO WADHAMO armigero et pro DOROTHEA uxore ejus, Fundatoribus nostris defunctis, aliisque Benefactoribus nostris, quorum beneficiis hic ad pietatem et studium literarum alimur; rogantes ut nos, his Tuis donis recte utentes, una cum illis ad resurrectionem gloriæ perducamur; per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

Agimus Tibi gratias, Deus misericors, pro acceptis a bonitate Tua beneficiis; enixe comprecantes ut serenissimam nostram Reginam Victoriam, totam regiam familiam, populumque tuum universum, tuta in pace semper custodias.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

Ante Cibum.

Nos miseri homines et egeni, pro cibis quos nobis ad corporis subsidium benigne es largitus, Tibi Deus omnipotens, Pater cœlestis, gratias reverenter agimus; simul obsecrantes, ut iis sobrie, modeste, atque grate utamur. Insuper petimus, ut cibum angelorum, verum panem cœlestem, Verbum Dei æternum, Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum, nobis impertiaris: utque Illo mens nostra pascatur, et per carnem et sanguinem Ejus foveamur, alamur, et corroboremur. Amen.

Post Cibum.

Omnipotens et misericors Deus, qui donis Tuis nos exsatiasti, effice ut quicquid per nos fieri aut prætermitti velis, diligenter observemus, mandata Tua universa prompto atque fideli obsequio obeuntes, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Antiph. Domine, salvam fac Reginam.

Resp. Et exaudi nos quando invocamus Te.

Agimus Tibi gratias, omnipotens et sempiternus Deus, pro THOMA COOKESIO, baronetto, Fundatore nostro, cujus beneficio hic ad pietatem, studiumque literarum alimur: simul rogantes ut, his donis ad Tuam gloriam recte utentes, una cum eo ad resurrectionis gloriam immortalem perducamur, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

No. VI. See p. 263.

[From the original in the author's own hand, Cowley's Poems, folio, Lond. 1656. Bodl. C. 2. 21. Art.]

Liber Bibliothecæ Bodleianæ, ex dono Viri et Poætæ optimi, D. Abrahami Cowley, authoris; qui pro singulari sua in Bodleium, Musasque benevolentia, Oden MS. insequentem, Pindari feliciter imitatricem composuit, et manu propria exaratam apposuit VI. Calend. Jul. CIO IOC LVI x.

PINDARIQUE ODE.

THE BOOK

Humbly presenting it selfe to the Vniversitie Librarie at Oxford.

1.

Hail, Learnings Pantheon! Hail, the sacred Ark,
 Where all y^e World of Science does embark!
 W^{ch} ever shalt wthstand, and hast soe long withstood
 Insatiate Times devowring Flood!
 Hail, Tree of Knowledge! thy Leaves Fruit! w^{ch} well
 Dost in y^e midst of Paradise arise,
 Oxford y^e Muses Paradise!
 From w^{ch} may never Sword the Blest expell.
 Hail, Bank of all past Ages, where they lie
 T^e enrich wth Interest Posteritie!
 Hail, Wits illustrious Galaxie,
 Where thowsand Lights into one Brightnes spread,
 Hail, Living Vniversitie of the Dead!

x This inscription written by bishop Barlow.

2.

Vnconfuséd Babel of all Toungs, w^{ch} ere
 The mighty Linguist Fame, or Time, the mighty Traveller,
 That could Speak, or this could Hear!
 Maiestique Monument, and Pyramide,
 Where still the Shapes of parted Soules abide
 Embalmed in Verse! exalted Soules, w^{ch} now,
 Enjoy those Arts they woo'd soe well below!
 W^{ch} now all wonders printed plainly see
 That have bin, are, or are to bee,
 In the mysterious Librarie,
 The Beatifique Bodley of the Deitie!

3.

Will yee into your sacred throng admit
 The meanest British Wit?
 Yee Generall Councell of the Priests of Fame,
 Will yee not murmur, and disdain
 That I a place amoungst yee claime
 The humblest Deacon of her train?
 Will yee allow mee th' honourable Chain?
 The Chain of Ornament, w^{ch} here
 Your noble Prisoners proudly wear?
 A Chain w^{ch} will more pleasant seem to mee,
 'Then all my own Pindarique Libertie.
 Will yee to bind mee with these mighty names submit
 Like an Apocrypha wth Holy Writ?
 What ever happy Book is chained here,
 Noe other place or people needs to fear,
 His Chaine's a Pasport to goe everywhere.

4.

As when a seat in Heaven
 Is to an vnmalitious Sinner given,
 Who casting round his wondring Eye
 Does none but Patriarchs and Apostles there espie,
 Martyrs who did their Lives bestow,
 And Saints who Martyrs lived below,
 Wth trembling and amazement hee begins
 To recollect his frailties past and sins,

Hee doubts almost his Station there,
 His Soule says to it selfe, How came I here ?
 It fares noe otherwise wth mee
 When I myselfe wth conscios wonder see
 Amidst this Purified Elected Companie,
 Wth hardship they and pain,
 Did to this happines attain.
 Noe labours I or merits can pretend ;
 I think, Prædestination onely was my Freind.

5.

Ah y^t my Author had bin tyed, like Mee,
 To such a Place and such a Companie,
 Instead of severall Countries, severall Men,
 And Busines, w^{ch} y^e Muses hate !
 Hee might have then improuéd y^t small Estate
 W^{ch} Nature sparingly did to him give ;
 Hee might perhaps have thriven then,
 And settled vpon mee, his Child, somewhat to Live,
 T^had happier bin for Him, as well as Mee
 For when all, alas, is donne,
 Wee Books, I mean, you Books will prove to bee
 The best and noblest Conversation.
 For though some Errors will get in,
 Like Tinctures of Original Sin,
 Yet sure wee from our Father's Wit
 Draw all y^e Strength and Spirits of it,
 Leaving y^e grosser parts for Conversation,
 As the best Blood of Man's employ'd on Generation.

No. VII. See p. 267.

Letter to Mrs. Barnes on the death of her husband.

MADAM,

I am very sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Barnes, who was an extraordinary person. As no body had a greater value for him while living than myself, so no one shall retain a greater veneration for his memory. And this not only for his own sake, but, in good measure, for your's, madam, who was pleased to joyn yourself with this excellent man, and to assist him in what-

ever was necessary for the carrying on his most learned and useful labours. Had it not been for this unexpected assistance, he must have been reduced to great extremity, and the world would have been deprived of the benefit of many of his writings, particularly of his admirable edition of Homer. I take opportunity, madam, of returning you my thanks for whatever you did for him; and, at the same time, I make you my sincere acknowledgments for those expressions of kindness which you shew to me.

Dr. Hudson never told me one word of Mr. Barnes's design of making me a present of ten guineas, otherwise I should have returned my thanks to my good friend immediately. But, upon my consulting him since the receipt of your letter, he produced a letter of Mr. Barnes's, written in March last, in which mention is made of this present. I am very sorry my friend should die without receiving my acknowledgments for it; but you see upon whom the blame is to rest, and I hope you will excuse me. I have not deserved any such present, yet I very humbly accept it, and shall always esteem it as a true token both of Mr. Barnes's and of your friendship to me, and I shall be glad of any opportunity of doing either yourself, or any of your friends, some real service. I have talked with Dr. Hudson about the Homers: he said he would write to you himself about that matter: I hope all things will be adjusted fairly; but for my part, I neither knew at first what number Mr. Barnes sent to the Dr., nor do I know what number are left, or how any have been disposed of. I was always of opinion that none ought to be sold under subscription price; and 'tis my opinion at present. The price should be rather enhanced than lessened. Justice to the subscribers commands this, as well as the excellency of the book. I should be very glad to look over any of Mr. Barnes's papers; and if any should fall into my hands, I would take care to preserve them faithfully and honestly. I writ several letters to him, most about matters of learning. If he did not burn them, I shall desire that they may be either restored to me, or at least, that they may not be exposed, but either destroyed, (as they deserve,) or else (when you have done with them) lodged in the hands of some person who may be trusted with the greatest secret. I do not doubt but you will act cautiously in this affair, which I leave intirely

to your own prudence and discretion. Great care ought also to be observed in not letting Mr. Barnes's other papers fall into any hands but where they will certainly be employed most to his honour and credit. I again return my thanks for all your favours, and if ever I come to Cambridge, or into any parts of that country, you may be sure I will pay my acknowledgments in person. In the mean time I am,

with the utmost esteem,
honour'd madam,
your ever oblig'd humble servt.

Oxon. Aug. 14, 1712.

THO. HEARNE.

As for the present, I suppose Dr. Hudson (who it may be had forgot to tell me of it in Mr. Barnes's lifetime) will pay it when he receives your orders. I desire very much to know Mr. Barnes's age, and when, and where he was buried.

No. VIII. See p. 298.

List of Books by R. B.

The following catalogue will afford some notion of the sort of cheap literature sought by, and given to, the English public at the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century. When I originally proposed to give this list, Lowndes's very useful "Bibliographical Dictionary" had not appeared, or I should have hesitated at making such an attempt. Still it is hoped that it will be found correct. Most of those volumes recorded with dates have been personally inspected; all rest upon authority which, at the time, I had no reason to call in question.

Although I have originally termed them "twelve-penny" compilations, I find by the advertisements that some were in the first instance published as high as 3s. 6d.

1. England's Monarchs. 1685, 1691, 1694, 1702.
2. History of the House of Orange. 1693.
3. History of the two late kings, Charles 2 and James 2. 1693.
4. History of Oliver Cromwell. 1692, 1698, 1706, 1715, 1728.
5. Wars in England, Scotland and Ireland. 1681, 1683, 1684
5th edit. very much enlarged. 1706, 1737.

6. Historical Remarks and Observations of London and Westminster. 1681, 1684, 1691, 1703, 1705, 1730.
7. Admirable Curiosities, Rarities and Wonders in England, Scotland and Ireland, &c. 1681, 1682, 1684, 1685, 1697, 1718, 1728.
8. History of Scotland. } 1685. Dublin, 1746.
9. History of Ireland. } 1685, 1692, 1693, Dublin, 1746.
10. History of Wales. 1695, 1730.
11. Unfortunate Court Favourites. 1695, 1706, 1729.
12. English empire in America. 1685, 1698, 1711, 1728, 1735, 1739.
13. English Acquisitions in Guinea and the East Indies. 1686, 1719, 1726, 1728.
14. English Hero; or sir Francis Drake revived. 1687, 1695, 1719, 1729, 1739, 1756.
15. Two Journeys to Jerusalem. 1683, 1685, 1692, 1695, 1699, 1730, 1738, 1759.
16. Extraordinary Adventures, Revolutions and Events. 1683, 1704, 1728.
17. History of the nine Worthies of the World. 1687, 1695, 1703, 1713, 1727, 1738.
18. Female Excellency, or the Ladies Glory. 1688, 1701, 1728.
19. Wonderful Prodigies of Judgment and Mercy. 1681, 1682, 1685, 1699, 1707, Edinb. 1762.
20. Unparalleled Varieties. 1683, 1693, 1697, 1699.
21. The Kingdom of Darkness. 1688.
22. Surprizing Miracles of Nature and Art^y, 1683, 1685, 1699.
23. General History of Earthquakes. 1694, 1734, 1736.
24. Memorable Accidents and unheard of Transactions. 1693, 1733.
25. Martyrs in Flames; or Hist. of Popery. 1695, 1700, 1713, 1729.

∇ I suspect that Crouch derived his adopted Initials and his design from a rare little volume printed in 1678, and entitled *Miracles of Art and Nature, or a Brief Description of the several varieties of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Plants and Fruits of other Countreys. Together with several other remarkable things in the world.* By R. B. gent. London, Printed for William Bowtel at the sign of the Golden Key near Mitre Court in Fleet-street, 1678. 12mo. pp. 20, title and preface, pp. (6.)

26. Delights for the Ingenious. 1684, 1732.
27. Winter Evening Entertainments. 1687, 1737.
28. Esop's Fables in Prose and Verse. 2 parts, 1712.
29. The Vanity of the Life of Man. 1688, 1708.
30. Strange and Prodigious Religious Customs. 1683.
31. Delightful Fables, 1691.
32. Choice Emblems Divine and Moral ^z. 1684, 1732.
33. History of the Lives of those famous Divines who promoted the Reformation. 1709, 1746.
34. Unhappy Princesses, containing the Secret History of Queens Ann Bullen and Lady Jane Grey. 1710, 1733.
35. Apprentices Companion. 1681.
36. Adagia Scotica; or a Collection of Scotch Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases. Collected by R. B. 1668 ^a.
37. The Young Man's Calling; or the whole Duty of Youth ^b. 1685, 1695, 1725.
38. Monthly Preparations for the Holy Communion, by R. B. To which is added suitable Meditations before, in, and after Receiving. With divine Hymns, in common Tunes; Fitted for Publick Congregations, or private Families. The second Edition corrected. London: Printed by Tho. Bunce for Tho. Parkhurst, &c. 1706. The preface dated Feb. 3, 169^z, and signed Matthew Sylvester.
39. Youth's divine Pastime. Two parts. 1737.
40. Lives of the Kings of France. 1693.
41. Divine Banquet. 1707.
42. History of Virginia. 1722.
43. Triumphs of Love, containing fifteen histories. 1730.
44. Ingenious Riddles.
45. English Heroine.

^z The same I think with No. 26.

^a I cannot fancy this one of Crouch's compilations.

^b Adv. in-1683 and 1686 with 12 curious pictures. NOT BY R. B. I have seen an edit. Lond. for Nat. Crouch, 1685. The address to the reader is signed S. C. It is much on a par with Burton's books, but in some respects more curious, for there are portraits of prince Henry and lord Harrington, and a very fair abridged account of their lives, and those of Elizabeth, Edward the VIth, and lady Jane Grey.

46. History of the Holy Lives and Deaths of several young persons.

47. Kingdom of Darkness.

48. History of Flowers, Plants, &c. of the Holy Land.

H. Rhodes, next door to the Swan Tavern near Bride Lane in Fleet-street, was a rival of Crouch's. I have seen some of his little books greatly resembling R. B., particularly the History of Monasticall Conventions and Military Institutions. 1686.

No. IX. See p. 300.

The Surfeit. To A. B. C. London, printed for Edw. Dod at the Gun in Ivy-lane. 1656.

There are two copies of this extraordinary little volume in the Bodleian, one among bishop Barlow's books: one in Mr. Malone's collection, which that gentleman bought, with two other tracts, at Mr. Brand's sale in 1807 ("at the high price of 4. 7. 0."), Mr. Brand having procured it at Dr. Farmer's in 1797, paying for it at that time 2. 2. 0. Speaking of *The Surfeit*, Malone says, "This piece, as Dr. Farmer (to whom this book formerly belonged) justly observed in a manuscript note, which by the carelessness of the binder was lost when the book was bound, contains some curious particulars concerning old English literature. It was written, I believe, by Dr. Philip King, a younger son of Dr. John King, bp. of London, and brother of Dr. Henry King, bp. of Chichester. He was buried March 4, 1666-7, at Langley in Bucks. A. Wood, Ath. Oxon. 2, 432, says that "they were thought, when the poems of Dr. Henry King were first published, to be written by Philip, and were entered as such, under his name in the Bodleian catalogue."

§. 1.

Apollo was a gentleman rather than a physician, and yet both: I apply to you for counsell in my malady, as a classical compeere with Hermes and Asclepius. A whole autumn of hypocon-

draical passions and symptomes are fallen upon me, which is a melancholy disease, and must be handled gently with preparatives; for the humour is sturdy, and violence will rent and destroy all the fabrick. The cause proceeds from a surfeit: of reading men and books.

I have read over your *Ovid's Metamorphosis*; at first view I took it to be a heape of sand without cement, all independent; but upon the review, I take it to be the best piece of a school boy that hath well laboured and beaten out only two theams. The first, *Ante obitum nemo*—which takes up the whole first half part of the infelicity of *Agenors Progenie*. The latter part,—*Nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe*. Where the mutations and vicissitude of things are summarily enumerate.

I have lately read *Balzac*, where I have been set upon the rack and torture, expecting some high conceit, and never more delighted, then when I most failed, admiring with others what I least understood. His letters to the cardinall and bishop seems to be a piece of Davids Psalmes conferd upon man for the most excellent piece; to be a courtier, is to be something prophane. His love letters to Clorinda sound as if they were translated out of some old ballads, only leaving out the counterpit play, the ging of rime. I do passionately disaffect that trite obsolete valedure; your most humble, your tres humble and affectionate servant, it seems like the overworne statute lace of your groome or footman, and best befits them. In all his letters like Lipsius, or sir Henry Wotton, ever grumbling and complaining of his invaliditude.

I have read over *Heywoods Commentaries* upon *Merlins*, or rather his own prophesies, until Hen. 2. dayes, speaking of Rosamond; so far good and true out of the copies of Jeffery of Monmouth and Alanus de Insulis expositions; all the following is false and faigned, yet a good poet, but no prophet. And whatsoever is cited by our late prognosticks as pretended from Merlin, is forged and supposititious, making newprophesies to fancie their desires, or sound to the present times and histories.

I, wearied with reading books, began to study men. I made a survey of all the gentlemens houses, and without a pack of cards last Christmas plaid alone. I see one a general good house-

keeper for a very age, he keeps hospitality, payes his servants wages quarterly : But what's the catastrophe ? He dies, his servants have spent their wages for their masters honour, and their own reputation ; when they be dissolved, an habitual idleness brings povertie, miserie. An other runns in debt unto his servants ; but at the close weakens, almost ruines his own estate ; here are objects of piety ; pitie I can not, I am not yet so weak. An other out of an ample soul, and unbounded liberal disposition, flies into high exorbitances, vast expenses, but fore-seeing the future inconvenience breaks off suddenly ; and this is least to be lamented, for you shall only find some pantomines and parasites dishevel'd, and in short time all redintegrated.

And who gets the advantage ? the country farmer will tell you, these great house-keepers bring all the beggars in a region to his parts, and never a one of these beggars, but expect from us some almes, with continual clamours at our doores. Your private gentleman finds the price of provision raised to a third part, and therein suffers. And for my part, I am as afraid to lie in a great gentlemans house as in an inn, besides the abatement of my content, for I had rather be observed, then observe the will of an other.

If I look upon the countrie man, he's no other to me then one that's borne some thousand leagues out of Christendome, or rather men moving like trees : and if I breath a gentle gale of a good morrow, they will move and bend with a soft murmur. If I tread upon a doggs taile by chance, he will turne back and bite.

In these lumpish passions I have some pleasing intervals, I can both laugh and sleepe. I take a merry book into my hand, say it be that *Mortuum Caput*, old *Aristotle* his *Organon* in the bare Latine text. Oh ! how I can chink at his pretty conceits ; the burden of all his merry catches is, *Necessarium enim est*. I have an other better remedie to my malady ; I take a piece of that Asiaticke redundance under mine elbow, *Galen de temperamentis* or his *Commentary* upon *Hippocrates*, He undertake he is so tedious, that before you have read one page and perfectly understand it, you shall fall asleep.

For bishop *Andrews* and Dr. *Donne*, I could never conceive

better of them, then as a voluntarie before a lesson to the lute, which is absolutely the best pleasing to the eare; but after finished absolutely forgotten, nothing to be remembred or repeated.

I have lately made an essay to beat out a theme tending to Papisme from the primitive fathers, although I am no Romanist; the same on the contrary for the Protestant. I faithfully searched and copied out with mine own eyes and hands the proofes from the authors themselves. But the terme of mine intencion was this; I'me thoroughly perswaded that none of the first 600 centurists knew either Papist or Protestant, as questions not at all questioned at those times. And therefore I will neither appeal to them as judges or advocates or witnesses: but like unto pigeon feathers of which the opticks write, the causes of the variegations and diversity of lustres proceeds from the contrary lights, or lookings through mediums diversly tinted: diversity of education, and discrepantie of the first principles instilled into each man begets a pertinacy in paradoxes; in these controversies, the disputant and latter writers wrest the fathers to their own appetite, making them like a bell to sound as they please to interpret, or like the indented January tablets which represents two several figures at several stations, like changeable taffeties or marmoles in a decaying fire, every one phansies his own phantasms.

Bless me, and far be it from me to derogate from the sanctity integrity and purity of the ancient fathers, but that reading of them does conduce to knowledge and holiness; only I averr that in our quarrels in religion they were neither sticklers or seconds.

Sir, a little slumber beginneth to seise upon me, and so I take leave until I awake

your most observant.

P. K.

§. 2.

History—the reading of the Jews and Romans is superlative for admiration: and what is to be wondred at in all these except two, one David, and one Augustus? The country of Judea a small canton, some threescore miles over, and sixscore long, an other Yorkeshire. And for their kings they walked all in the sins

of their fathers, and he did evil in the sight of the Lord, walking in the way of his father : and I know not how many times repeated in walking in the way of Jeroboam : for he walked all the waies of Jeroboam. The reading of these kings breeds danger ; for they are for the most part writ historically, not exemplarily for imitation. I writ not this to derogate from the power and glory of our Saviour ; for the first page of St. Matthews gospel is sufficient for me to give belief to his descent from David, and to believe the ten ancestors of Joseph supplied by St. Matthew, rather then if I had them from the Old Testament : or rather upon even terms Saint Luke that hath nothing from the Old Testament untill he come to Nathan the sonne of David, except Salathiel and Zorobabel. From the cratch to the crosse all our Saviours proceedings argued his humility ; and therefore no marvell if he was born in so base degenerous a nation.

For, the Romans ! what people more base, more subdued and enslaved ! The first ten or twelve emperours slain by one another. The other following all strangers ; so that they have been subject, I say subdued, by all the barbarous nations of the world. Trajan a Spaniard, Antonie Pius a Franck, Pertinax of base ignoble progenie, Severus an Affrican, that great enemy and emulous compeer to the Roman empire ; Heliogabalus an Assyrian, Æmilian a Mauritanian, Probus a Dalmatian, Alaricus the Goth sacked Rome. And at present they will rather suffer the German, the Spaniard, the French, then a native Italian prince.

Let us examine the authours ; Livie with Holinshed and Stow I compare : Livie fild up with the names of consuls and officers ; and the other with lord maiors feasts and sheriffs of London. Let Lipsius summe up his syllable, and tel you of his Polybius, Herodotus, Xenophon, his master Tacitus, and others, and give you his encomiums and criticiems : as if all the erudition of the world was confined to that former age : you shall finde as high polities, as gallant elegant polite phrase, as ever Livie, or Sueton, or any of the ancient writ, if you peruse Mariana for the Spanish history, Rosiers for the French, Cambden and Polidore for the English, Buchanan for the Scot ; of all I commend an obscure man, Egnatius, a sweet compendium of the empire, with a right elegant Livian phrase.

The abbot of Uxperge I believe to his age (I mean in his time) writ an elaborate and right elegant stile, though now it seems barbarous. The same I say of Mathew of Westminster, Henry of Huntington, Paris the French herald, Hector Boetius, and Mariana the Scot, with the rest of their age. My reason, being now translated into our modern languages, they make perfect language, which in their daies was dissonant to ours: my conclusion, by how much they differed from the common idiome at those daies, they seemed so much the more polite, terse, and gallant.

Baronius and his contractor Spondanus for ecclesiastical history are plain handsome good Latine: but Functius and our renowned Mountague, the light and honour of our nation and age, upon the same subject writ with more grace, magnificence and elegancy. Where I note unto you that Mountague to my knowledge had been as voluminous as any (whose pieces I believe are extant still in manuscripts) did not the disingenuous parsimony of our English people hinder the glory of our nation in disbursing for the press.

The Elzevirian edition in small manuals of all the kingdomes and commonwealths to the number of about forty; these are choice pieces selected from all the best authors: but I can not tell how the authors will take it, to be thus shuffled, and cut, mutilated, dismembred, and mangled, and thus hashed and made into an olla-podrina, I know not how (if living) they would relish it.

Speeds Chronicle is incomparable for good; a party-coloured cento (Ausonius never writ so good) consarcinated from the only wits of those dayes; for the compiler was taken from a manual trade; amongst the rest the life of Hen. was written by doctor Barkham, in opposition or rather to suppress the same life written by one Mr. Boulton a Roman catholick, who did too much favour the haughty carriage of Thomas of Becket; poor Mr. Draper had a principal hand in composing and collecting all together.

But I have read and run over for use all domesticke and extotick authors; I have composed a piece, a worke I dare call it, and greater then all envy own it, if the adstipulation of sir John

Beaumont the father, Mr. Camden and Mr. Selden will take place.

The contents a genealogy to the protoplast Adam, continued without any intermission, for the most part above twenty lines, at the least with seven or six, digested chronologically by centuries, to decline deceit with the generation and lives of all the emperors, kings and princes of the universal world, inoculated into my greater stemm, provided, if any history have made mention of them. This I have writ in Latine called *Eugenia*. But O miserable catastrophe! all this was written for the honour of the late king Charles: and since he hath lost his life and kingdoms, I must lose my labours. And my deare child (for so I call it) begot in the vigour of my virility, which I ever hoped should have been transanimated into an *amaranthus*, shall now I fear be metamorphosed to the fading flowre cald *filius ante patrem*.

Adieu history.

§. 3.

Languages—English I speak, Latine I write. In the Hebrew and Greek, I can beat out a theme and a root; Spanish and Italian I understand; and what must I doe with these languages? for the former, if I were a publique professor with an annual and life terminal pension, I could chop and change many readings, and perhaps add amongst a thousand some new criticisme. For the latter provincial languages! will you have me a translator? a thing less then my selfe, and an ingenuous English soul to be a sectarie to any forraigne nation; and privately to make use, and assume as mine own invention any of their writings. I scorn to be a Mango or a Plagiarie. The French language I am wilfully ignorant of, my reason reserved. Take this excursion, the Latine within it self is a very empty and hungry language, borrowes all his words both of arts and offices from the Greek. Great Tiberius might have sav'd its complement of asking leave when he named the words Monopoly, and an Embleme: he might needs have long and tedious *circumquaque*s to expresse them, which after so many yeers are not yet invented. I! the Latines are so ignorant, that they knew neither God, father nor mother:

and so uncivilized, that they knew not what a pair of gloves was until they had them from the Greeks. And what beggarly, rude barbarous surnames they have for their gentry; Fabius Piso, Scipio, Caligula, Asinius, Goodman Bean, and Pease, Mr. Cudgell, Gaffer small-breeks, Goodman Ass. And moreover take notice, it seemes the Venetian was bound for the repayment to the Greeke. For the grand-seignior, and the Greeks altogether use in their terms of war and trade the Italian stampe. The Spaniards and we, I find, have no interchange of words either by commerce or conquest. I only find these two words common to both, *mucho* and *dozeno*, much and a dozen.

But, I speak to the whole world, I have a new repertion, the Universal Character. Neither will I rake into the great Scaligers urne; his device required more then a Cæsar to support it. I cast all up with a few counters; the labour is already finished; the learner, let him be but an ordinary abedarian in his own language, may read and write within two hours space any missive letters. This I dare promise for ten languages, if not more: the China's have a way, so goes report, sure time and traffique had by this transported it, if either true or seasonable: my way I could expresse in lesse then a sheet of paper, which if I should expose to the publique view, would seem no bigger then a ballad, which not being annexed to a greater volume, my name (which I have ever studied in an honest way to preserve, and to transmit to posterity) this name would be lost in so small a trifle.

Musick—I do not love that one of the seven liberal sciences, nay one of the four and none of the trivials, should be made a prostitute at every dore with a fidler. Vocal, when I was young, I knew, but drawn from it, because those convents begat good company, but bad husbandry. Instrumental and cathedral, I have ever been wilfully ignorant of, because I have dearly loved them, and if I had learnt them to a perfection, this satiety might have bred a nauseous distast and surfeit, as in other things, and then I had had nothing to delight in. But, alas! this conceit hath failed me, for now all church-musick, my highest terrene content, is abandoned amongst us.

Farewell delights.

§. 4.

Because Aristotle and Cicero were wise in some things, must they be demi-gods in all? perchance I can not be Aristotle if I would, and what if I could? I would not. Thus writes Peter Ramus; and what if I said as much of them, I! and of Peter too?

They talke of catholick doctrines, which every one is bound to believe. I know no universals but these three. Two notional, that there is a God, and number, one, two, three, ten, twenty, &c., which hath the same accompt amongst all men in all nations. *Numeri una est et eadem apud omnes ubique gentium ratio.* You may add to this a practical universe, your *mummarium minutum*, your goldsmiths graine (not a barley corne) which is one and same in all nations of the world inviolate, the same stamp, the same example conferd.

The third universal is appetite; every perfect and imperfect living creature acquires sustenance to eat and drink. For existential or sensual, I grant many, that there is a sun that shineth, that the fire heateth, &c., yet a blind man and the paralytick denies both.

Some talk of the virtue of herbs, others of the influence and effect of stars, botanology and astrology: both vaine, both false, because man is prone to become like God to divine and work miracles, are these toyes or rather pretty conceits thrust upon us. The merchant to vend his druggs deviseth large promises by wonders; and alwayes observe, his last invented carries the greatest name for miracle. Your herbarist to beget a love to the knowledge of plants (which indeed is commendable in it selfe,) but would perish, except upheld by the vain promises of cures. The event indeed, which is only by accident or imagination, hath sometimes confirmed the cure. We might spare an abundance of Mr. Johnsons and Mr. Parkinsons individual and accidental additions which are only *lusus luxuriantis naturæ*.

Astronomy, a noble science of perpetualls, would be neglected. For I could know the day by the rising and setting of the sun, and noon by the barne door or church wall sufficient for use. But hope of divination by astrology does perfect it to every degree and moment. I am not ignorant in the tryall of both,

and therefore speake with more confidence. Passion a me ! see where Mr. doctor comes pelting and chafing like his apothecary ? Good Mr. doctor a word, we know your trade well enough ; all is but fast and loose ; bole and jalap, or plantane and spurge will do all this. Or weele go a little farther and make your whole business addition and subtraction, both which fasting and feasting will performe ; fasting with a little barley-water, and feasting with your aromatical spices, cinnamon, nutmegs and cloves, wasal powder, perhaps a little black ambar, which are your chiefest ingredients for cordials. But now reverend sir, to you that understand without sarcasmes ; if you be master of methode, which requires long study, great judgement, a few things will suffice ; neither need ye that emperical trash of numerous simples.

But above all in all, avoid, nay abhor the judgement of the stars ; it is abominable false, scandalous to infamy ; if you but once erect a figure for experience, you will hear that word conjurer, a fowle staine, that all the earth of Owburne will not scowre out.

Now comes in the foure elements, fire, aire, earth, water, the principles of which man and all bodies are compounded. Malum ! a pox on't there's no such thing. If indeed I were to plant my selfe and build a house, I would take special care of all these, wood and coal for fire, the best earth for corne and meddow : faire rivers or springs to have my water without charge ; and a good air for the health of my body. I would have my house not composed, but fitted with these elements : but to example these into the four complexions, and tell me of *temperamentum ad pondus et ad justitiam, &c.*, chips chips, pigeon feathers, *tricæ apinæ quisquiliæ*. I have seen tall men and low, the bright hair and the black, all constitutions ; wise and foolish, valiant and cowardish, sicke and healthful ; and he that tells me that fish in the sea have fire in their bellies, I had as lieve they told me the sea burnt. But we must supply you with something in lieu of these ; what say you to *virtus stellaris* ? cast off your old obsolete words, occult quality, sympathy and antipathy, betake you to synentebechy and idiosyncresy, these puzzle you, and make you little the wiser ; well, I will give you an accompt of them the next moone at our gossip scepticks house. But if you talk Greek, you will

be discovered; betake you to the Atlantis language for raisons in nature. Say *Iliaster Archæus*, that is the internal star, the *syderian* spirit, *faber occultus*, and that this *sperma primum* or *ens seminis* in a grain or wheat is the 8200 part *proportio anatica*. For minerals, you may rant it over thus; concerning their generation, that they have the seeds of petrification, and *sal* in *gorgon* within themselves, dilating the terrestrial residence by the hands of their own concreate spirit. Then fall upon the rabbies fifty gates of intelligence and light. And if you fall upon the extatique phansie of the *oplocrisme*, the theory of *magnatisme* and doctrine of *effluxions*, that this radical activity streames in semi-immaterial threds of atomes conducted by the mumial efflux, &c., wonder and amazement! Never Abrahamman or Parico spake purer language.

An other talks of reason; I acknowledge none, but that we are governed by sense. One writes that the soul retired unto her selfe, into her selfe, and reflexed by the principles of her own divinity, sees every thing, &c. Toyes, vanities, how many thousand chymæras, strange forms, phantomes, illusions, does the brain retired present, which presently are vanished, when the eyes doe open and fix upon any known object: where is our faith but in our eares? faith comes by hearing: *Ob*. Yet a mad man hath his sense yet no reason! 'Tis denyed, look upon his eyes; they stare, they rowle, they are unfixt: place his eyes firme and you rectifie that which you call reason. Children have feares and bugbears in the dark; a candle does disperse them and rectifie their weak eyes. Mopsa and Philoclea have the same or equal soules, only distinguished by breeding or their organs of sense. I will accompt him a sublime rational, that can discribe his last nights dreame with all the scenes, variations, motions, figures, colours, transactions, transcursions: and him a true rational that can *ex tempore* speak non-sense; no man can do either that is master of his common sense; but it is an other matter if any one will contradict me with his eyes shut, *clausis quod dicitur oculis maledicere*.

But I shall have such a skull of sophisters pelting at me with their *ats* and *ergos*, Aristotle and Keckerman *hòo è aiäl raönale*. Good boyes be a little patient, I will rectifie your masters. *Lo-*

gicon and *logica* are the derivatives of *logos*; *logos* is *sermo* as well as *ratio*, or number, so that you may define a man to be a living creature that can number, whereas no other creature can number except man. But rather *homo est animal orationale*, man is a creature that can speak. We have no other definition of a dog, but that he is a four-footed beast that barks; a cock that he is a feathered fowl that crows; a partridge jeukes &c. The Latines from the Greeks have a more ready expression for the inarticulate voice of every creature, and fitter for definition. *Cervus glocitat, lepus vagit, lupus ululat, vulpecula gannit, mus mintrat, perdix cacabat, accipiter pipat, milvus lipit, passer pipit, regulus zinzilulat, &c.* An other talks of seven planets; amongst these Mercury; I acknowledge none such, nay I deny him. I never saw him, though early and late I have waited for him. Nay, no man ever saw him. Origanus and Argalus our only two ephemerists differ twelvę degrees in their calculation, others seven; when as in others they misse not a second third or tenth. Now my merchant Mercury (*Mercuricus dicitur à mercibus*) is never 27 or 30 degrees from the sun; and if he be within 15 he is combust and invisible; by this consequence, when and where must I go seeke my stilbo? And what a ridiculous thing is it, that Mercury never being above 27 degrees from the sun (called his *maxima distantia*) should ever appeare, when the moon a more glorious body, more diaphanous, and more capable of lustre, never appears untill the prime, which is about three dayes after her departure from the sun, and is neer or about 36 degrees. An. Dom. 1652. Jan. 25, 26, 27, Venus and Mercury conjunct, all clear evenings, Venus most full of lustre; no other star appearing neer her by ten yards in the eyes computation, *Anno predicto* May 18 ☉ ♀ 8, ☿ ♁ 1, no appearance of Mercury, their distance 23 degrees. But then you will have me take one of the days out of the week, and marke Wednesday with a black coal, and brand all antiquity with ignorance. No, we will find a supply, neither assume any thing to our own invention, but revive antiquity; I have found out an other Mercury retired into his far recesses. Your *stella Crinita*, your blazing star, your comet, he bears the same office of secretary or herald to denounce war, never above 60 degrees from the sun, sometimes before, some-

times after his master ; sometimes visible, more oft not appearing, yet always in being. Read with me the part of *Albohazen par. 8. lib. compl. in Judic. stellarum in revolutione annorum mundi, cap. 32. p. 94. Scias etiam quod cum comet. &c.* Know also that when a comet shall appeare in the revolution of the yeer, or in any quarter, or in any sign, the occasion will be according to the place of Mercury in that yeer : if he be oriental, it will be oriental ; if occidental, the comet will be occidental, and it will be removed when Mercury shall be combust : *Ptol. tract. 2. c. 9.* the star with a tayle is assimilate to Mars and Mercury in nature.

An other spetious presumption. Hermins amongst the armorists are derived of *hermæ*, squared stones which did resemble Mercury, or Hermes without a head to adorn sepulchres, so that every spot should stand, for a *Hermæ* containing the images of ancestors : our blasing star or comet represents this Mercury with his flaming haire thus

The Israelites knew this indicial Mercury in their passage through the wilderness (Exod. 13.) when the Lord went before them in the night in a pillar of fire ; and the magi in the New Testament were guided by the same. These in memory or in semblance of the Mercurial statues, were fixt in all high wayes to point the several passages.

Sir, still these are directed to you whose absolute dexterity and judgement is able either to create a new opinion in me or perfect our proceedings. I hope I shall take good rest ; till morning I humbly take leave.

§. 4.

Upon a slumber a rough survey fell upon me, of the fashion of ages, and diversity of church governments : how sacred and superstitious the antients were in the number of their prayers, their *Pater Nosters* ; how idolatrous we are become to the number seven in idolizing a sabbath, with two sermons and long conceived prayers. In q. Elizabeths time when religion was in her purity, even at very court a few lent sermons served the turne : but both these in their extremes may be moderated ; and if we

did well consider the 6 of St. Matthew, we ought not to be Battologists, and Polulogists, like the Gentiles thinking to be heard for their much babbling: but this mine opinion (God reforme me if I thinke amiss) Our Father, or rather the Lords prayer once repeated with a true submission to the ordinance and a mental energy, we shall have all things sufficient granted, for so the text promiseth, for the Father knoweth whereof ye have need before ye aske of him. And the particle *ὁυτος* is derived from the primitive *αυτος quasi ο αυτος*, i. e. *ipse*; the adverb *hoc*, *idem* the same, not varied with a periphrase *hoc modo*, and the Greeks will admit of such adverbs as the Latine do not, you may force one, *ipsissimè*. The Eucharist in the primitive church was celebrated with only repeating the Lords prayer. St. Luke hath *λέγετε* say, and no more.

The numerous volumes of the primitive fathers (in this doubt in reverence I spare to name them) but let it be Plutarch or Plinie, I much amaze at them; all the sheep skins in a region will not make parchment for one fowle copy, 3000 at least. In so much that I believe, that posterity using the criticisms of comparing stiles when the phrase did symphonize, did bestow other mens writings to other authors classesses of most renown.

I could name some in these our very dayes that have written stiles masculine and sinewy; their methode, matter and conceit, rich, pious, reserched: but I find upon every occasion, they are pressing into the press, and so become exhausted, grow enervate, flaccide, have not their pristine vigour and vivacity. I'll pass them by, and only meddle with them whose ashes are covered in the Flaminian fields; such in times past was Barnaby Rich the philologist with his motto *malo me divitem esse*, that boasted, this was the 36 book writ by the author. Or old Mr. Barnard of Odcomb the theologue, that upon every occasion of controversie offered in those dayes (which were many) would ever be sure to be bobbing into print. These were accompted in those days rare men, but now an act of oblivion hath passed upon all their works; and what stile and authors the future age will produce, and whether they will be perpetuate, shall nothing trouble me.

Bellarmino and our countriman Stapleton with some other schoolmen, I have read some part of them (though but little) or

run over. Voluminous men farced up with authorities, and fathers gathered to their hands, of which if they were devested, they would appear but poor naked sceletons. Let them lie aside ; versing with Papists and pitch are alike.

Knox the Scot (an argument drawn from the notation of the name) his discipline hath begot so many knocks that I absolutely renounce them.

The Attick archæologist (full of reading, paines and learning) hath moulded up a piece of antiquity, extracted for the most part from the poets, Lycophron, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Euripides and the scholiasts, and obtrudes upon us these to be the general customes of the Athenians : as if one in future age should make all England in ages past to be a Bartholomew faire, because Ben. Johnson hath writ it. Or that the condition of all our English women may be drawn out of Shackespeers merry wives of Windsor ; or the religion of the low-countrimen from Mr. Aminadab in the Alchymist : or from Massingers Mr. Greedy, a hungry justice of peace in Nottinghamshire : or Will-doe the parson of Gotham the condition of all the county. These may be applied to Rosinus and Goodwins Roman antiquities.

Oh ! my left side ! now I quarrel with mine old shooes antiquities ; for why should I value them better then my new ones ? only they will serve to burn by the fire side, and save my shins, rather then walk abroad *a la mode* according to the times.

For armory and algebra, I leave them to great men ; by the armes in a church window they may know the tenure of lands ; by algebra the value of their leases and monies.

Hold me not vain glorious ; I speak it to my shame ; Ptolomies, Copernicus, Sconerus, q. Elizabeth's the prutenick tables, Tycho I have calculated by them all : vain man that I am, I was not born to that fortune to be a meer contemplative man ; and the period of these sciences is to make a ridiculous almanack, or calculate a nativity, full of paines, full of falshood, *docti errores, mendacia deliciis plena, operosi ludi*, and to the prudent—

And for geometry and trigonometry how ravishing soever in the reading, I was not born to so low a fortune as to lead the divel in a chain.

The art of shadowes I know well, and have added new reper-

tions to find a polaritie by the suns ray, to know the less then a minute by a horizontal ; to take the altitude of the sun or stars exactly by a house end : simple man that I am (quoth Caxton) these are fit for none but a brother squire of the clock-house to attend Bow-bell.

I have read some part of the translation *de ovo*, and the generation of animals ; exquisite bawdery ; the man is horrible obscene and scurrilous, yet with the lawes and rules of nature, hee is mad with reason, and maintaines Aretinisme in the abstract by the highest philosophy. Had they kept it lockt up in the Latine vestery, and none but the arch flamines of Æsculapius his temple to have entred into it, the piece had been incomparable.

Your romances and gazettes are the only harmless useful readings ; there is pleasure in the reading, and nothing to burden the memory after : for to speak the Archadius phrase, is an affectednesse distasted by all, and to relate a story from thence is ridiculous to the prudent ; only you may say such is a pretty piece, and such a pretty passage.

I could save you a great deal of labour in buying and reading your criticks or comments upon any authors, Servius, Beroaldus, Agellius, Varro, Vitruvius, Julius Pollux ; your civilians *de rerum et verborum significatione*, Vlpian, Terentius, Cicilius, Martianus and a 100 more. You may find all these gathered together in a handful in Holyocks Dictionary.

Oh ! how the wind riseth and fumes into my head ? your statute books, your lawes civil and common, you may lay them aside : for every quarter we have a repeal ; and why should I read them, when they will not serve for practice ?

For your physitians and philosophers, I find them all to be but Friday mornings, and Sundayes in the afternoon, nothing but repetitions and elutriations : only sometimes varying the methode ; and sometimes the phrase, and many times like plagiaries stealing whole pages without commemoration of his author. And it will anger a man that within less then an age Bergerdicius should shoulder out my old friend Keckerman, and Sennertus my dear Fernelius, and my illuminate doctor Leonard ; what hopes of eternity shall our best authors have ?

I compare Virgil and Silvester, and write them absolutely the best poets in their respective languages : Silvester had all from Dubartas ; Virgil from Homer ; if my assertion faile, Macrobius will attest it : Homer from an Egyptian poët, and Dubartas from an old Latine copy which I have seen, composed, as thought, by some religious man in a riming hexameter.

I far prefer Homers Vlysses before Don Quixote, as the more exquisite piece of drollery : besides, the phrase in the bare Latine translation runs like a smooth blanck jambick with a mystick concealed number.

There's an old school book lies by there, you may know it to be bound in a sheeps-skin by the mouldinesse, a neglected thing ; but take it up, perhaps it may be the pelt of the golden-fleece ; 'tis Palingenius. If you aim at the height and pitch of humane learning, prefer him before Agrippa, Geber de Fluctibus, Lullius, Libanius or Hermes, to converse with angels, to attain to the philosophers stone, the universal medicine, the elixar ; in his Capricorne and Pisces he excells them all (so by relation given me, and commended to me) but, good faith I confess though I have read them over, I understand none of them.

Sir, a little rest. And I beseech you let your fair white hands be the milken way in this our lower sphere, whereby these may pass to our lesser gods. If you present it to the illustrious and illuminate, if they but cast one ray of their splendor upon it, it may uncloud all mine enveloped melancholy, and produce in me better thoughts.

§. 5.

Oh ! now, now comes the torture, now my allegorical head-piece is rent with Scotoms. A relapse of the Surfeit of men. I have exposed my selfe to all sorts and conversed with them ; the illiterate and proselite in humane letters understands me not ; the learned will have the same liberty to reject me, or aspire to the same kind of tyrannie to usurp over me, or rather a livid passion will possess them ; or at least that they know more and better things themselves : Alas ! the whole island of Anticyra brings not forth medicine sufficient for this mischief, though

applied by Melampus hands; I must apply to mine own remedies. Abstinence in the first place; hereafter farewell men, farewell books, only some elect and singular reserved.

The parergon is past the result followes

Οὐ γὰρ ἔκρωμα τοῦ εἰδέναι τι ἐν ὑμῖν εἰ μὴ Ἰησοῦν Χριστὸν καὶ τοῦτον ἐσταυρωμένον.

Post-script.

Zoili Collyrium Nardinum and *Zoili Collyrium Nicarium* are two of the best washes for dimm sighted decaying eyes, and old ulcers.

P. K.

Written by the author of this sentence,

Philippi Triáconta-Syllabo'n

Neminis sanguinem pro mea religione effundi cupio, prater salvatoris nostri Jesu.

Cognomen aliàs quare

The second reading, an additional survey of men.

Of the decay of learning.

A letter written in an exotick language to seignior Giovanni Junctino, and metaphras'd into our modern times.

My dearest Junctino, living, in a manner, out of the pale of Christendome, where I only see men walking like trees, I wearied my self with close scrutinie into the cause of the decay of learning and contempt of learned men.

In the first place I found this decay to proceed from want of flattery. Mistake me not! adulation is a general terme for complacency, and blandishment (so saies our great master of the summes) to commend a man, if not according to what he is, yet according to that he should be: not so much to praise him, as to provoke him to make himself worthy of such praise. To delight a man disconsolate with a tender collubencie least he faint in tribulation, these are an act of friendship, a laudable virtue which we call *eutrapelia*, *candor*, affability; society and

conversation cannot subsist without delight. If eutrapelia after the Ephesian dialect be taken in the worser sense, let eucharistia take place, a grateful recordation of good turns.

The Romanist hath a superlative way of exalting his party : if the man be dull and cloudy, slow in expression ; oh ! he's a sanctified man, wrapt with enthusiasme, drawn into himself with extasies, ravished with divine afflation, and struck into a transport. If of more loquacity : he's the sword and target, an Achilles of the cause ; he formes all his notions into a syllogistick pyramis, and smites with the point ; he hath an Herculean energy of some chymical panchreston. If his parts be more eminent ; no man speaks more waightly, more concisely ; his prevailing eloquence consists in his own grace, an exalted charact : is this all ? no ! he is the light of his nation and the Christian world ; the exemplar of sanctity, the salt of the people, the doctor of the church. Nay, if you find him in a tavern or a brothel house, saint Mary Mawdlin must be converted : and our Saviour frequented the assemblies of publicanes and sinners. Nay ! their region is so full of deities, that you may finde sooner God then a man amongst them. They ascribe larger horizons than their circumscription requires, and the people receive them with amplification more then a reality will well admit. I have known by experience a renowned knight sometimes waving or palliating his religion ; who when he was a Romanist, was accompted a Vatican of all the faculties, in whom all vigour of invention and judgement had fild up all numbers ; but after his revolt was reputed as a fellow full of fungous and emptie inflations, a *terra damnata*, no salt, no nitre in him : but upon his return again to his mothers lap, he became a competitour with Adam in his state of innocency.

Now review what stigma's they have for the adversary the Protestant. If a temperate man, you shall find his judgement faint, obscure, imperfect, all his expressions want sunshine. If of more language, a fellow made up of puft past and cork ; he hath an affected spruceness of speech, an infatuated salt.

Run over with me now the other extreme, what a blandishment and palliation they have for their rude and horrid absurdities. If he have a confident presuming garrulity, such as play a

Geneva gigg upon the Scotch small-pipes without a muzzle ; Oh ! say they, quench not the Spirit. If he be a saint new dubb of the last edition, whose asteriske is this, one that is drunk with the violence of selfe-action and singularity, of a turbulent spirit, a lunatick conscience and splen, a seminary of seditious motions and reprovings, a bull of Basan bellowing and beating with his fore-hoof, an eager from Humber, an hurrican and whirlwind storming all before him : what say they ? he is a Boanerges, a sonne of thunder.

Now how faint and frigid are we amongst our selves ! we quarrel with an emphasie or letter ; whereas these are many times rather voluntary errors, disdaining pedantick trivials by a generous carelessness. And if he be some eminent man, we discourse his wisdom in dividing, his subtilty in arguing his researched conceits, we wind him up with a periphrase, and transfigure him to some higher region : then comes in this particule of three letters BVT ; worse then Plautus his *trium literarum*, worse then the Hebrew Tau, the Greek Theta, or the Latines black Checker and Cole, worse then our criminal stigmaticks at an English arraignment, T. R. F. and disjoynts all, dismantles all, blurs, blots, dashes all out, and at the highest careere, like a resty jade, makes a full stop, and casts his rider. And in this we see how implacable we are in other mens errors, and insensible in our own detractions. Il'e give you some instances. If the man be of temper mild, and timerous in his message from his Maker, that durst not trust his own extemporancy, but consults with his remembrancer, his book, extracted from the best divines, and digesting his notions into a congenial coalition, from whom you may hear things choice and pertinent, succint, and depending, all apted to the occasion, season, auditor, how disingeniously will his friend come off scattering these words, Hee's a pretty man, but I could read as good a piece out of Dr. Andrews, or Mr. Perkins sermons : an other thus, If his notes were lost, where was all his learning ? If a man have emphasie and elocution, whose conceptions and delivery receive spirit and lustre from each other, whose gesture breathes out living passions, and whose vocal hands reign in mens affections, and inspire his auditory ; in whom you may finde a continued strength without deficiency, without

inequality : how comes he of? his classical friend will cry out he is a drammatist, fitter to personate upon a theatre a Cassius or a Cataline.

Will you have me then summ a perfection in one man, and give you an exemplary idea for all mens imitation? it is impossible, I must borrow an abstract from that Lystrians Mercury that elect vessel, his words : spiritual gifts are diversly bestowed : the eare is not the eye, the foot the hand ; follow after love, *it envieth not, it thinketh no evil* ; in this love (my dearest Junctino) let us concenter : let every one share his part, if not *ad pondus*, yet *at justitiam*. He can not be so bad, if he be my friend, but I have something good to say of him : and if we doe slip in our expressions, let us rather commend his paines then blame his deficiency. To the wise it will seeme a friendly error, to intimate, if not what he is, yet to others it will appear what he ought to be. Ever declining the two shelves of detraction and blandishment ; blandishment that sinister genius of flattery, a vice that humors with intent to gain, to nourish vice, or fraudulently to hurt. FINIS.

No. X. p. 302.

OF FOLLOWING THE FASHION.

From "*The Truth of our Times : Revealed out of one Man's Experience, by way of Essay, written by Henry Peacham. London : Printed by N. O. for Iames Becket, and are to be sold at his shoppe at the middle Temple gate. 1638,*" 12^{mo}.

Ecclesiasticus saith, that by gate, laughter, and apparell, a man is knowne what he is. Truly nothing more discovereth the gravity or levity of the minde then apparell. I never knew a solid or wise man to affect this popular vanity : which caused Henry the 4. of France to say usually of his counsellors, and learned sort of his courtiers, that they had so much within them, that *they never cared to beg regard from feathers and gold lace* : and himselfe would commonly goe as plaine as an ordinary gentleman or citizen, onely in blacke, sometime in a suit no better than buckram. The emperour Charles the 5. seldome or never ware any gold or silver about him, save his order of the Fleece. And the plainnesse of our English kings in former times hath beene

very remarkable. King Henry the 8. was the first that ever ware a band about his neck, and that very plaine, without lace, and about an inch or two in depth. Wee may see how the case is altered, hee is not a gentleman, nor in the fashion, whose band of Italian cut-work now standeth him not at the least in three or foure pounds. Yea a semster in Holborne told mee that there are of threescore pound price a piece; and shoo-tyes, that goe under the name of Roses, from thirty shillings to three, foure, and five pounds the paire. Yea a gallant of the time not long since, payd thirty pound for a paire. I would have had him by himselfe to have eaten that dish of buttered egges prepared with muske and amber greece, which cost thirty and five pounds, and when his belly had beene full, to have laid him to sleep upon my Lady^d N. bed, whose furniture cost her Ladiship five hundred and three score pounds.

I never knew any wholly affected to follow fashions, to have beene any way usefull or profitable to the common wealth, except that way Aristotle affirmeth the prodigall man to be, by scattering his money about to the benefit of many, tailors, semsters, silkmen, &c. Neither ever knew I any man esteemed the better or the wiser for his braverie, but among simple people. Now this thing we call the Fashion, so much hunted and pursued after (like a thiefe with an hue and cry) that our taylors dog it into France even to the very doore. It reignes commonly like an epidemicall disease, first infecting the court, then the city, after the country; from the countesse to the chambriere, who rather than shee will want her curled lockes, will turne them up with a hot paire of tongs, in stead of the irons. The Fashion (like an higher orbe) hath the revolution commonly every hundred yeare, when the same comes into request againe; which I saw once in Antwerpe handsomly described by an hee and shee foole, turning a wheele about, with hats, hose, and doublets in the fashion, fastned round about it, which when they were below, began to mount up againe, as we see them. For example, in the time of King Henry the 7. the slashed doublets now used were in request, only the coats of the kings guard keepe the same form they did, since they were first given them by the said king, who was

^d Lady Northampton. Malone's MS. note.

the first king of England that had a guard about his person, and that by the advice of sir *William Stanley*, who was shortly after beheaded for treason, albeit he set the crowne (found throwne in a hawthorne bush) upon the kings head in the field. After that the Flemish fashion in the time of King Henry the 8. came in request, of strait doublets, huge breeches let out with puffes and codpieces. In Queene Maries time the Spanish was much in use. In Queene Elizabeths time were the great bellied doublets, wide sawcy sleeves, that would be in every dish before their master, and buttons as big as table men, or the lesser sort of Sandwich turnips: with huge ruffes that stood like cart wheels about their neckes, and round breeches, not much unlike Saint Omers onions, whereto the long stocking without garters was joyned, which then was the earle of Leicesters fashion, and theirs who had the handsomest legge. The women wore strait bodyed gowns, with narrow sleeves drawne out with lawne or fine cambricke in puffe, with high bolstered wings, little ruffes edged with gold or blacke silke: and maides wore cawles of gold, now quite out of use. Chaines of gold were then of lords, knights, and gentlemen commonly worne, but a chaine of gold now (to so high a rate gold is raised) is as much as some of them are worth.

The like variety hath beene in hats, which have beene but of late years. Henry the 4. is commonly pourtrayed with a hood on his head, such as the liveries of the city weare on their shoulders. Henry the 6. the 7. and 8, wore onely caps. King Philip in England wore commonly a somewhat high velvet cap, with a white feather. After came in hats of all fashions, some with crowns so high, that beholding them farre off, you would have thought you had discovered the Tenariffe, those close to the head like barbers' basons, with narrow brimmes, wee were at that time beholden to Cadiz in Spaine for. After them came up those with square crownes, and brimmes almost as broad as a brewer's mash-fat, or a reasonable upper stone of a mustard querne, which among my other epigrammes^e gave me occasion of this:

Soranzo's broad brimd hat I oft compare

To the vast compasse of the heavenly sphære:

^e *Thalías Banquet*, Lond. 1620, Epig. 11. Sig. A. 6. b.

His head, the earth's globe, fixed under it,
Whose center is his wondrous little wit.

No lesse variety hath bin in hat-bands, the cipresse being now quite out of use, save among some few of the graver sort.

Wherefore the Spaniard and Dutch are much to bee commended, who for some hundreds of yeares never altered their fashion, but have kept alwayes one and the same.

The Switzers ever since that fatall and finall overthrow which they gave to the duke of Burgundy at Nancy in Lorrain, have worn their party coloured doublets, breeches, and codpieces, drawne out with huge puffes of taffata, or linen, and their stockings (like the knaves of our cards) party coloured, of red and yellow or other colours. I remember at the taking in of the towne of Rees in Cleveland, betweene Wesel and Embrick upon the river of Rhine, (I being there at the same time) when a part of the Swisse quarter, being before the towne, was by accident burned, I demanded of a Swisse captaine the reason of their so much affecting colors above other nations: he told me the occasion was honourable, which was this: At what time the duke of Burgundy received his overthrow, and the Swisses recovering their liberty, he entred the field in all the state and pompe hee could possible devise, hee brought with him all his plate and jewels, all his tents were of silke, of severall colours, which the battaile being ended, being torne all to pieces by the Swisse souldiers, of a part of one colour they made them doublets, of the rest of other colours breeches, stockings, and caps, returning home in that habit; so ever since in remembrance of that famous victory by them atchieved, and their liberty recovered, even to this day they goe still in their party-colours. Let mee not forget to tell you the occasion of this mortall warre; it was onely as Guicciardine tels us, but for the toll of a loade of calves skins comming over a bridge, which toll the duke claimed as his right, and the Swisses theirs. But this by the way.

I have much wondered why our English above other nations should so much doat upon new fashions, but more I wonder at our want of wit, that wee cannot invent them ourselves, but when one is growne stale runne presently over into France, to seeke a new, making that noble and flourishing kingdome the magazin of our fooleries: and for this purpose many of our tailors lye

leger there, and ladies post over their gentlemen vshers, to accoutre them and themselves as you see. Hence came your slashed doublets, (as if the wearers were cut out to be carbonado'd upon the coales) and your halfe shirts, pickadillies (now out of request) your long breeches, narrow towards the knees, like a payre of smiths bellows, the spangled garters pendant to the shooe, your perfumed perrukes or periwigs, to shew us that lost haire may bee had againe for money; with a thousand such fooleries, unknowne to our manly forefathers.

It was a saying of that noble Romane Cato, *Cui corporis summa cura, ei virtutis maxima incuria*; and most true it is, since on the contrary we daily finde by experience, our greatest scholars and statists to offend on the contrary part, being carelesse, and sometime slovenly in their apparell, that many times (their thoughts being taken up with studious and profound meditations) they forget to button or to trusse themselves, they love their old clothes better than new, they care not for curious setting their ruffe, wearing cuffes, &c.

Erasmus in *Epistolis* I remember reporteth of sir Thomas Moore, that *à puero in vestitu semper fuit negligentissimus*; and I beleeve it to bee most true that God hath said by the mouth of his prophet, *That he will visit, or send his plague among such as are clothed with strange apparell.*

No. XI. See p. 385.

OLD BALLADS.

As the marvellous collection known as the Roxburgh Ballads has now, it may be hoped, (although in these days of revolution and perpetual change, nothing can be predicted with certainty,) found its resting place, it may be acceptable to the reader to add a few particulars to those given at page 227. The first notice I find of them is in the Harleian Catalogue, vol. iii. No. 3557. "A very large and curious collection of Old Ballads neatly bound in 3 volumes." These being purchased by Hearne's friend James West, appeared at his sale in 1773, No. 2112, "A curious collection of Old Ballads, in number above 1200. bl. l., with humorous frontispieces, 3 voll." and was bought by major Pearson for 20*l.* In Pearson's catalogue 1788, No.

2710. "Ancient Songs and Ballads written on various subjects, and printed between the years 1560 and 1700, chiefly collected by Robert, earl of Oxford, and purchased at the sale of the library of James West, esq. in 1773, increased by several additions, 2 voll. bound in Russia leather." Major Pearson, with the assistance of Isaac Read, had added largely to the collection, which he rebound with printed titles and indexes in 2 instead of 3 volumes, and in this state they were bought at his sale by the duke of Roxburgh for 36*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The duke, adding greatly to the number and value of the ballads, again rebound them in 3 volumes, when they were sold in 1812 for 477*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* to Joseph Harding, esq. From Mr. Harding's hands they passed into those of Messrs. Longman, the well known booksellers of Paternoster Row, who sold them to Benjamin Heywood Bright, esq. of Ham Green, near Bristol. Upon that gentleman's death and the dispersion of his very curious library, in 1845, they were purchased by Tho. Rodd^b, in

^b The catalogue of Mr. Bright's books as sold by auction by Messrs. S. Leigh Sotheby and Wilkinson, was drawn up by Rodd, of whom see *Notes and Queries*, vol. xii. p. 43, and in whose hands the management of the sale was placed by Mr. Bright's relatives. The result fully proved their just appreciation of Rodd's judgment and their confidence in his advice and integrity.

The Ballads in the Ashmolean Museum formerly Wood's, and Dr. Rawlinson's volume, are well worthy of inspection. To these may be added, a volume in the late Mr. Utterson's library, sold in 1852 for 104*l.* 10*s.* 0. Some very extraordinary ballads, historical, biographical and legendary, belonging to that well known collector Mr. Heber, which at his sale were purchased by the late Mr. Miller; as well as a collection, not so extensive indeed, but so far as it extends, quite as, or I should venture to say, even more interesting than the Roxburghe, in the hands of Mr. George Daniel of Canonbury, and obtained by that gentleman under circumstances not more favourable than romantic. The literary world may indeed consider itself indebted to Mr. Daniel for the preservation of these wonderful curiosities from accidental destruction.

A collection of old ballads, although recently printed, combined with those of more modern date, has been made and admirably arranged by sir Frederic Madden of the British Museum: it is now in his private library, and may close the present list. Let me add that a valuable account of early English poetry, ballads, &c. is now in course of compilation, I hope also for speedy publication, by Mr. Samuel Leigh Sotheby, whose peculiar opportunities as well as fitness for such a task, must be universally acknowledged.

order to be deposited in the British Museum; Mr. Panizzi, the then keeper of the printed books, very properly, giving a liberal commission which enabled Rodd to buy the three volumes for 535*l*. A limited but very judicious selection has since been printed by Mr. T. P. Collyer in a single 4*to* volume.

No. XII. See p. 405.

[From Aubrey's MS. Lives in the Ashmole Museum.]

Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley in com. Oxon. was a gent. of a good estate and a strong and valiant person. He was raunger of Woodstock-parke, and (I have heard my old cosen Whitney say) would many times in his younger yeares, walke at nights in the parke with his keepers. Sir Gerard Fleetwood succeeded him in this place, as his nephew sir Wm. Fleetwood did him, and him the E. of Rochester.

This sir Henry Lee's nephew and heire (whom I remember very well, he often came to sir John Danvers) was called *Whip and away*. The occasion of it was thus. This old hero declining in his strength by age, and so not being able to be a righter of his owne wrongs, as heretofore :

Labitur occidua per iter declive senectæ.
 Subruit hæc ævi demoliturque prioris
 Robora : Fletque Milon senior, quum spectat inanes
 Illos, qui fuerant solidorum mole tororum
 Herculeis similes, fluidos pendere lacertos.

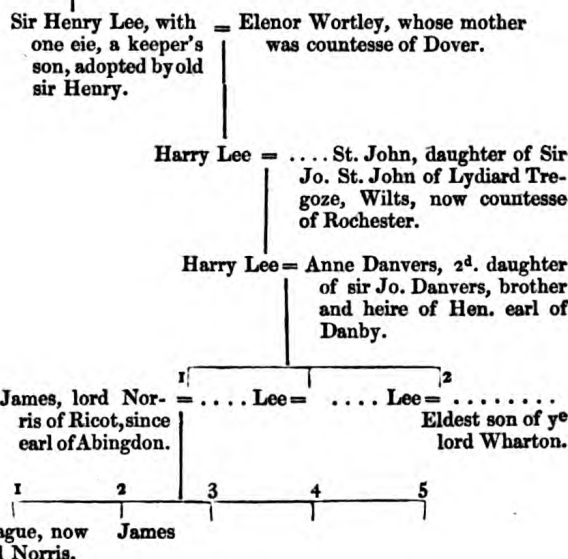
Some person of quality had affronted him, so he spake to sir H. L. his heire to lie in wayte for him about the Bell Inne in the Strand, with halfe a dozen or more lustie fellowes at his back, and as the partie passed along to give him a good blow with his cane, and *whip and away*, the tall fellowes should finish the revenge. Whether 'twere nicety of conscience or cowardice, sir Henry the younger absolutely refused, for which he was disinherited, and settled his whole estate upon a keeper's sonne of Whichwood-forest, of his owne, a one-eied young man, no kinne to him: from whom the earle of Lichfield, (as also the lady Norris and lady Wharton) now is descended. He was never married but kept woemen to reade to him when he was abed. One of his

readers was Parson Jones his wife of Wotton. I have heard her da. (who had no more witt) glory what a brave reader her mother was, and how sir Harry's worship much delighted to heare her. But his dearest deare was M^{rs} Anne Vavasour. He erected a noble altar-monument of marble, whereon his effigies in armour lay; at the feet was the effigies of his mistresse, Anne Vavasour, which occasioned these verses, * * *

* * * *
 * * * *
 * * * *
 * * * *

Mem. Some bishop did threaten to have this monument defaced, at least to remove M^{rs}. A. Vavasour's effigies.

Old sir Henry Lee of =
 Ditchley com. Oxon.



Old sir Hen. Lee, knight of the garter, and was supposed brother of queen Elizabeth. He ordered that all his family should be christened *Harry's*.

This account I tooke from my lady Elizabeth, viscountesse Parbec, ye eldest daughter of sir Jo. Danvers, sister to the lady Anne Lee.

Amongst two volumes of transcripts from the Burleigh Papers in the Bodleian is a copy of the following letter from sir Henry Lee "to lord Cecyll."

SIR,

Your letter came hither to me one Friday about foure of the clock in the afternoon. The duke with his company on Saturday in the forenoon; where he first saw her majesty's house and tooke a note of such writings as he found in her majesty's bed chamber, written in the window by her majty being prisoner there. From thence he came to this more then simple place for the entertainment of such a prince upon such a soddayne sent carefully as it did appeare from her majty, written by your own hand, to signify her pleasure and the estimation she held of him. All things heere (though at the best being far to mean, and the more out of order by my own weakness who was not able to stir, and have not now this many weekes once cum out of my bed, nether am yet able to stand or move as the duke can witness, who after his sport woold needs see me mutch against my will. Such a man, so sent, considering his state, with the care is had of him, ought to have in this place while I am ruler heere not the meanest but the best entertainment my fortune and this barren country in such hast could afford him. Howsoever he tooke every thing in good part, he shewed both kindness and bountie, and above all things a mind never satisfied with speaking honor of her majty, which disposition of his as I now tooke pleasure to observe in him, so have I ever endeavoured to make prooffe of in myself, and truly Mr. secretary, I have bin and am most redy and desirus to see to the ful performed whatsoever her majty shall in this place or elsewhere command me, so long as any means shall continew, other judge then her sacred selfe I will not call to witness for the better time of my former race, spent with a care to serve and please her. To my greefe my coosen now in the end is trodden down, held with disgrace under foote, being as some would have him not worthy of life, happely not deserving better then himself. At my late mooving her majesty for him, I found more displeasure then hope of better opinion in her of him. My time is not long, and the shorter

through this and him with her favour, and so I humbly take my leave.

Yours ever redy to doe you service
to my uttermost power,
HENRY LEE.

Woodstock Lodge, this 22d of Dec. 1600.

To the r^t. hon^{ble} my very good friend sir Rob^t. Cecil, principal secretary to her maj^{ty}, and one of her highness most honorable privie counsell these.

[I will add lines to be found among Rawlinson's Collection in the Bodleian marked Rawl. Poet. 148. fol 19^b.]

In yeeldinge up his Tilt staff, sayd :

1. Tymes eldest sonne, old age the heire of ease,
Strengths foe, loues woe, and foster to deuotion,
Bids gallant youth in martiall prowes please,
As for him selfe he hath no earthly motion.
But thancks, sighes, teares, vowes, prayers, sacrifices :
As good as showes, maskes, justes, or tilt deuises.
2. Then sit thee downe and say y^{ie} *Nunc dimittis*,
With *De profundis*, *Credo*, and *Te Deum* :
Chaunt *Miserere* ; for what now so fitt ys,
That, or this ; *Paratum est cor meum* ?
O that y^{ie} saint would take in worth y^{ie} heart :
Thou canst not please her with a better part.
3. When others singe, *Venite exultemus*,
Stand by and turne to, *Noli emulari* :
Ffor *Quare frementum*, use *oramus*,
Viuat Eliza ♀, for an *Aue Mari*.
And teach those swaynes y^t live about y^{ie} cell
To say *Amen*, when y^u doe'st pray soe well.
4. And when thou sadly sit'st in homely cell,
Then teach thy swaynes this carole for a songe :
Blest be the hearts y^t wish my souerayne well,
Curst be the soules that thinck her any wronge.
Good God alowe this aged man his right :
To be your beadsman now, y^t was your knight.

q^d. SIR HENRY LEIGH

♀ Regina in marg.

In the university accounts 1578 (y 82) is an item
 Solat. pro chirothecis datis Henrico Lee militi
 et fratri suo 12^o Septembris. vij üijd.

See the third vol. of Nichols's Progresses of queen Elizabeth, for more of sir Henry Lee and his family, pp. 42—44, 47, 125.

No. XIII. See p. 439.

Josias Howe was son of Thomas Howe, minister of Grendon in Buckinghamshire; he was born in 1611, (Reg. Matric. PP. fo. 130,) entered as a member of Trinity college, Oxford, in April, and was elected scholar of that house June 12, 1632, took the degree of bachelor of arts June 18, 1634, (Reg. Cong. P. fo. 325,) admitted fellow of Trinity May 26, 1637; M. A. Feb. 21, 1637—8, (Reg. Congr. Q. fo. 197, b,) B. D. July 10, 1646 (Reg. Congr. Q. fol. 206). Howe, it has always been said, was ejected from his fellowship by the parliamentary visitors in 1648, and restored in 1660; but see these volumes, p. 440, for Mr. Collins's opinion on this subject, and he was commonly too well informed to be considered otherwise than good authority.

It is on record that Howe used to fast solemnly and very particularly on one day in the year, namely a day on which, when a boy, he had the misfortune to kill a schoolfellow by accident. MS. Diary, col. 102, 89.

He died in college Aug. 28, 1701, at the age of 90, and was buried in the ante-chapel, where a plain stone, with an inscription merely recording his death and age, (given faithfully in Wood's Colleges and Halls, as edited by Gutch, 4to, 1786,) marks the spot where his remains were deposited.

Mr. Dyer^z told Hearne (MS. Diary 102, 36) that Howe was born at Lower Winchenden in Bucks. He sold his

^z But incorrectly, as appears from the following extract; "1612. Martij 29. Josias Howe y^e sonne of Thomas Howe." Regist. of Bapt. of Grendon Underwood.

books, when old, some time before he died, being apprehensive, that after his death they would go for little, it being usual to give but small prices for scholars' books when they are dead, though the tools of other trades generally bring a good sum.

I am indebted to the unvarying kindness of Dr. Wilson, the president of Trinity, for the following information and memoranda extracted from the college registers.

“ Josias Howe natus in parochia de Grendon Underwood in comitatu Bucks dioces. Lincolne decimum septimum ætatis annum agens admissus est scholaris Junii 12^o anno 1632. Idem admissus est socius Maij 29, an 1637^a.

There appears to have been at the time no book kept for autographs of admissions.

Formal attestation of the election of Howe as a scholar, together with two others, die Martis, viz. duodecimo die Junii anno Domini 1632, Dr. Kettell^b being then president. He is described as “ annos natus, ut asseruit, septendecim, natum in parochia Grendon Buckes et diocesis Lincoln.”

It appears^c that he was nominated a probationary fellow by the mandate of Walter, bishop of Winchester, the Visitor, on the ground (real or pretended) that a Mr. Thomas Jones had by resignation or otherwise made a vacancy before the festival of the holy Trinity preceding, (within five days of which the elections are always to be made,) and the society having neglected to fill up the place, the right of doing so had devolved upon the visitor. He was admitted^d, being then A.B., and 22 years old, May 29, 1637, and actual fellow, being then M.A., May 30, 1638^e.

Howe is recorded to have been vice-president, and to have taken part in the election of Henry Howe as probationary fellow July 2, 1646. ^f His pension, as fellow, pro anno, is charged in the accounts for 1646-7, and in the same year he is paid as one of the chaplains, and for journeys, of course, upon college business, to Luton and Bedford. He is also paid in the next

^a Dr. Kettell's Register of Foundationers, No. 222. See Warton's Sir T. Pope, 2 ed. p. 396, note. ^b Register A, fol. 68, b. ^c Register A, fol. 72. ^d Register A, 72, 72 b. ^e Ibid. fol. 73. ^f Computi Burs. pro anno.

year 1647-8^g, "tempore dissolutionis collegi," as it is expressed, and when the accounts are signed by Robert Harris, the intruding president. The accounts of the years 1648-9, and 1649-50, are either lost or none were kept, in those for 1650-1, 1652-3, 1654-5, 1655-6, 1656-7, 1657-8, his name does not appear; those for 1658-9 are lost; but in 1659-60^h he seems to be paid for part of a year only, together with another fellow, Mr. Meese, their pensions being only 5*s.* 1*od.*, while the full sum paid to others is 3*l.*, which is charged as paid to him in the next and following years. His name, it is to be observed, is not found as having taken part in any college proceedings, where lists of those present are given, in the years 1652-3, 4-5, 7-8, and in June 4, 1660, but it does occur in an election June 13, 1661ⁱ, and so continues till June 8, 1700, the last occasion upon which we find it, and where he is mentioned as being one taking part in a college election^k.

There would appear to be no college record of any proceeding against Howe. With respect to the story of his having retired to a college estate at Oakley, Bucks, carrying the college deeds with him, they certainly possess a small property there, to which he might have been disposed to withdraw, as it is the nearest they have to Grendon; and if he carried the deeds with him, he took good care of them; for there are only two, and those of minor importance, at all injured."

The only copy hitherto known of Howe's celebrated sermon is now in the Bodleian, given by Dr. Rawlinson. At the beginning is this note by Hearne.

Sum cuique.

THO. HEARNE, 1723.

Mr. Wood tells us, in col. 737 of the 2d. vol. of his *Athene Oxon.* that on June 6, 1646, in a convocation then held, the vice-chancellor (Dr. Samuel Fell) signified to the members thereof that several preachers of this and the university of Cambridge had preached several laudable sermons before the king, court, and parliament, at *Oxon.* for which their pains, the delegates

^g *Computi Burss.*

^h *Computi anni*^l

ⁱ Register A, fol. 90 b, 91.

^k Register B, fol. 26.

appointed by the university, could think of no other way to requite them but by conferring on them degrees: which matter being at length decreed by them, and approved by the chancellor's [William, marquess of Hertford's] letters, their names then were publickly read, with liberty given to the said persons to be created when they pleased. After which Mr. *Wood* observes (in the same col.) that (among others that were created that year) Mr. Josias How of Trin. coll. in Oxford, was created Bach. of Div. on July 10, immediately following, upon occasion of which Mr. *Wood* mentions this Sermon in red letters, (which, however, he had never seen) speaking of it and Mr. *How* thus;

“ This person, who was now” [at the time of his creation] “ in good esteem for his ingenuity, hath published *A Sermon before the King at Ch. Ch.* on Psal. 4. 7. Printed as tis said, in red letters, an. 1644, or thereabouts, in qu. but this I have not yet seen. He hath also several copies of verses that are extant in various books, which shew him to have been a good poët. He was put out of his fellowship [of Trinity coll.] by the Parliamentarian visitors an. 1648, was restored in 1660, but was no gainer by his sufferings, as many honest cavaliers were not by theirs. He is now living, and will tell you the reason why, &c.”

“ I bought this sermon on Jan. 14, 1723, out of the study of the late Dr. Arthur Charlett, master of University coll., who had bound it up, in very ordinary binding, amongst several other very common sermons; and nothing being writ, either by the Dr. or any one else, in the volume about it, occasioned the bookseller (who purchased the Dr.'s books, and from whom I had it) to overlook it as an ordinary common thing, and of little or no value. After I had procured the volume, I had this sermon taken out, and bound up (singly) in this manner, as very deserving of it, both for the excellency and honesty of the sermon, and for its wonderfull rarity, there having been only thirty copies printed of it, as I have noted in my glossary to *Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle*, p. 669. Dr. Charlett us'd often to speak of this sermon, but I could never get a sight of it from him. Nor can I find, that he us'd to shew it to any one else of his acquaintance. It may be he knew not well where to find it, amongst

that great variety of Miscellaneous Tracts and Papers (bound up all in a very confus'd manner, without directing to particulars in any catalogue) that was in his study. Otherwise there is no doubt he would have very readily produced it, he seeming to be very proud of having so very great a curiosity."

Another tract, similarly printed, is so rare, that I believe the Bodleian copy to be unique: this was also one of Dr. Rawlinson's treasures, who has written in the blank leaf:

"N.B. This is so great a curiosity that I desire it may be preserved amongst my MSS.

R. × R."

"The Bloody Court; or, The Fatall Tribunal; Being A brief History, and true Narrative of the strange Designs, wicked Plots, and Bloody Conspiracies, carryed on by the most sordid'st, vile, and Usurping Tyrants, in these late Years of Oppressions, Tyranny, Martyrdom, and Persecutions; Discovering,

"I. The Poysonous Asps, King-killing Basilicks, weeping Hypocrites, and devouring Caterpillars, who in their damnable Treasons have far surpassed the Powder-Conspiracy, secretly contriving, but openly acting the Murther of our late Gracious King Charles, the ruine of all the Royal Issue, the overthrow of all our Laws, the blowing up of all Parliaments, the subverting of the whole state of Government; and the setting up of a confused Babel, watered with the blood of the King and His People.

"II. An Exact Description of these hard-hearted Belshazzars, infamous Impostors, Luciferian Brats, wicked Schismaticks, cruel Hypocrites, desperate Usurpers, Damnable Blood-suckers, both of King and Nobles, who with Iron Hands, and Adamantine Hearts, would also have pull'd our present Lord and Sovereign out of the Arms and Embraces of His Loyal and Leige Subjects.

"III. The Bloody Tragedy of all Tragedies, against King, Lords, and Commons; the several Scenes, presenting their most horrid Villanies; and the most barbarous and Tyrannical Massacre that was ever heard of since the World began, consulted amongst the Grandees of the Independent Sword-men, against the chief Royalists and Presbyterians, both Nobles, Gentry, and Citizens; with the manner how it was prevented; and the ex-

posing of these Buff-Grandeas, and insulting proud Officers, to their Needles, Hammers, Lasts, Slings, Carts, and Flails; and all true Subjects to enjoy their Rights.

Printed for C. Horton; and published by a Rural Pen, for general satisfaction."

No. XIV. See p. 457.

I have already given the title, an extract relating to the writer of the Rawlinson Manuscript of the Baskervilles, and an account of St. John's college plate and money given to Charles in his necessities, in a volume containing the life of Anthony Wood, printed in 1848 by the Ecclesiastical History Society, which although long since dissolved, I shall always consider as an undertaking extremely well imagined, although miserably mismanaged; for had it fallen into good hands, and had equal care been bestowed upon its publications, it might have proved eminently successful and of great public utility. To all persons interested in the history of the university, the Baskerville volume is of peculiar value, for although the information is somewhat desultory, there are many unknown or unremembered particulars of the several houses, that well deserve to be preserved. This however may be safely left to younger and more energetic persons. For my own part I have now nearly reached the age of man, and feel it necessary to desist from collecting materials for publication, fully sensible of my own failing powers, and the better ability of others to make public some of the varied and inestimable treasures of the Bodleian, which, they may believe me, will prove an inexhaustible mine of historical, biographical and bibliographical wealth. To this feeling may be ascribed an allusion only to the Baskerville volume, instead of an analysis of its contents.

No. XV. See p. 464.

The Actis and Constitiounis of the Realme of Scotland maid in Parliamentis holdin be the rycht excellent, hie and mychtie Princeis Kingis James the First, Secund, Third,

Feird, Fyft, and in tyme of Marie now Quene of Scottis, viseit, correctit, and extractit furth of the Registers be the Lordis depute be hir Maiesteis speciall commissioun thairto. Anno Do. 1566.

At the back of this title is "The qvenis grace privilege grantit for Imprenting of his Maiesties Lawis and actis of Parliamentis." Then the "commissioun" one leaf, "Preface the Preface to the Redar," signed Ed. Henrison, one leaf, a leaf blank. "The tabill of the actis" from a. j. to c. 3. Then commences the work itself on A. ij. A. iij. being numbered fol. iii., and extending to fol. clxxxi.; fol. xvi. wrongly numbered xiiii., and a false letter used at fols. xxx. and xxxi. On the last leaf, the title of the work, and the following, "Imprintit at Edinburgh be Robert Lekpreuik, the xij. day of October the 3eir of God ane thousand fyue hundreth three scoir sax 3eiris."

Mr. Bridges's copy, mentioned at p. 464, is now among Dr. Rawlinson's books in the Bodleian, bought at lord Wilmington's sale in Feb., 1743-4. It is a peculiarly fine one, and in every respect agrees with the above, but contains, in Mr. Bridges's hand, a collation with a copy in lord Sunderland's library, and a transcript of such acts as are found there, and supply the place of those omitted from the October edition. Lord Sunderland's was dated November 28, 1566.

On the subject of the supposed two editions of this very rare volume, consult the preface to the Roxburghe Catalogue by Mr. William Nicol, a gentleman who for many years enjoyed the duke's confidence, and was highly esteemed by his grace, both for his literary attainments, and the pleasing vivacity of his conversation. Let me here give an anecdote which rests upon the authority of the late venerable Dr. Routh, the president of Magdalen, from whom I had it in the year 1834. "The duke of Roxburghe told Dr. Parr, that before he became duke of Roxburghe, he believed he was one of the proudest men in Christendom, high in family, low in pocket. Since I came to the title,

he added, I hope I have seen my folly, and think more justly of myself and my pretensions, that is, more humbly."

No. XVI. See p. 602.

The Whipping Story. (From *Letters by the late Lord Lyttleton*. 8vo. Lond., 1787, vol. 1, p. 141.)

MY DEAR SIR,

I obey your commands with some reluctance, in relating the story of which you have heard so much, and to which your curiosity appears to be so broad awake. I do it unwillingly, because such histories depend so much upon the manner in which they are related; and this, which I have told with such success, and to the midnight terrors of so many simple souls, will make but a sorry figure in a written narration.—However, you shall have it.

It was in the early part of ———'s life that he attended an hunting club at their sport, when a stranger, of a genteel appearance, and well mounted, joined the chace, and was observed to ride with a degree of courage and address that called forth the utmost astonishment of every one present. The beast he rode was of amazing powers; nothing stopped them; the hounds could never escape them; and the huntsman, who was left far behind, swore that the man and his horse were *devils from hell*. When the sport was over, the company invited this extraordinary person to dinner: he accepted the invitation, and astonished the company as much by the powers of his conversation, and the elegance of his manners, as by his equestrian prowess. He was an orator, a poet, a painter, a musician, a lawyer, a divine; in short, he was every thing, and the magic of his discourse kept the drowsy sportsmen awake long after their usual hour. At length, however, wearied nature could be charmed no more, and the company began to steal away by degrees to their repose. On his observing the society diminish, he discovered manifest signs of uneasiness: he therefore gave new force to his spirits, and new charms to his conversation, in order to detain the remaining few some time longer. This had some little effect; but the period could not be long delayed when he was to be conducted

to his chamber. The remains of the company retired also ; but they had scarce closed their eyes, when the house was alarmed by the most terrible shrieks that were ever heard : several persons were awakened by the noise ; but, its continuance being short, they concluded it to proceed from a dog who might be accidentally confined in some part of the house : they very soon, therefore, composed themselves to sleep, and were very soon awakened by shrieks and cries of still greater terror than the former. Alarmed at what they heard, several of them rung their bells, and, when the servants came, they declared that the horrid sounds proceeded from the stranger's chamber. Some of the gentlemen immediately arose, to inquire into this extraordinary disturbance ; and while they were dressing themselves for that purpose, deeper groans of despair, and shriller shrieks of agony, again astonished and terrified them. After knocking some time at the stranger's chamber door, he answered them as one awakened from sleep, declared he had heard no noise, and, rather in an angry tone, desired he might not be again disturbed. Upon this they returned to one of their chambers, and had scarce begun to communicate their sentiments to each other, when their conversation was interrupted by a renewal of yells, screams, and shrieks, which, from the horror of them, seemed to issue from the throats of damned and tortured spirits. They immediately followed the sounds, and traced them to the stranger's chamber, the door of which they instantly burst open, and found him upon his knees in bed, in the act of scourging himself with the most unrelenting severity, his body streaming with blood. On their seizing his hand to stop the strokes, he begged them, in the most wringing tone of voice, as an act of mercy, that they would retire, assuring them that the cause of their disturbance was over, and that in the morning he would acquaint them with the reasons of the terrible cries they had heard, and the melancholy sight they saw. After a repetition of his entreaties they retired ; and in the morning some of them went to his chamber, but he was not there ; and, on examining the bed, they found it to be one gore of blood. Upon further inquiry, the groom said, that, as soon as it was light, the gentleman came to the stable booted and spurred, desired his horse might be immediately sad-

dled, and appeared to be extremely impatient till it was done, when he vaulted instantly into his saddle, and rode out of the yard on full speed. Servants were immediately dispatched into every part of the surrounding country, but not a single trace of him could be found: such a person had not been seen by any one, nor has he been since heard of.

The circumstances of this strange story were immediately committed to writing, and signed by every one who were witnesses to them, that the future credibility of any one who should think proper to relate them, might be duly supported. Among the subscribers to the truth of this history are some of the first names of this century. It would now, I believe, be impertinent to add any thing more, than that I am,

Yours, &c.

THE END.

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