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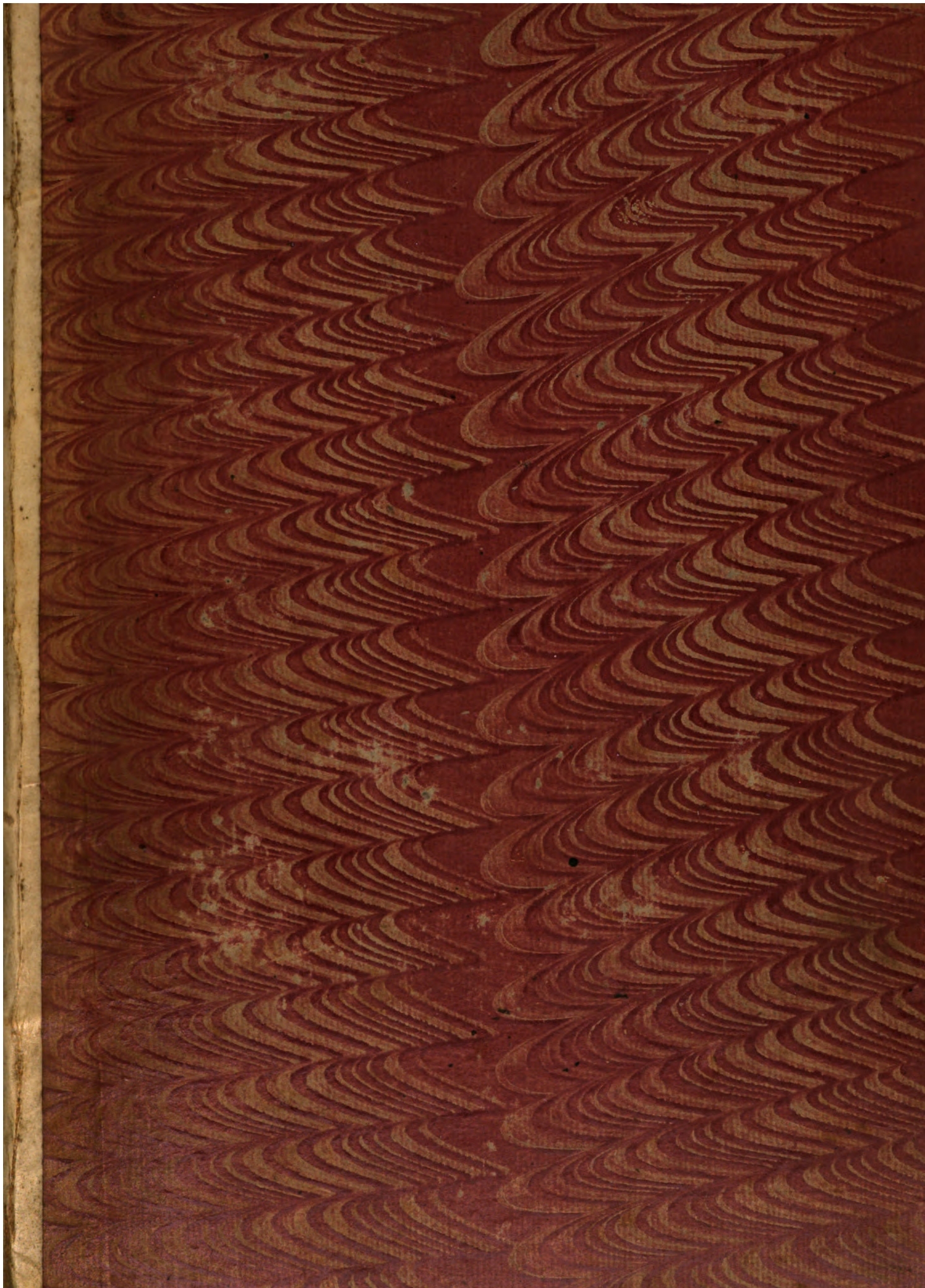
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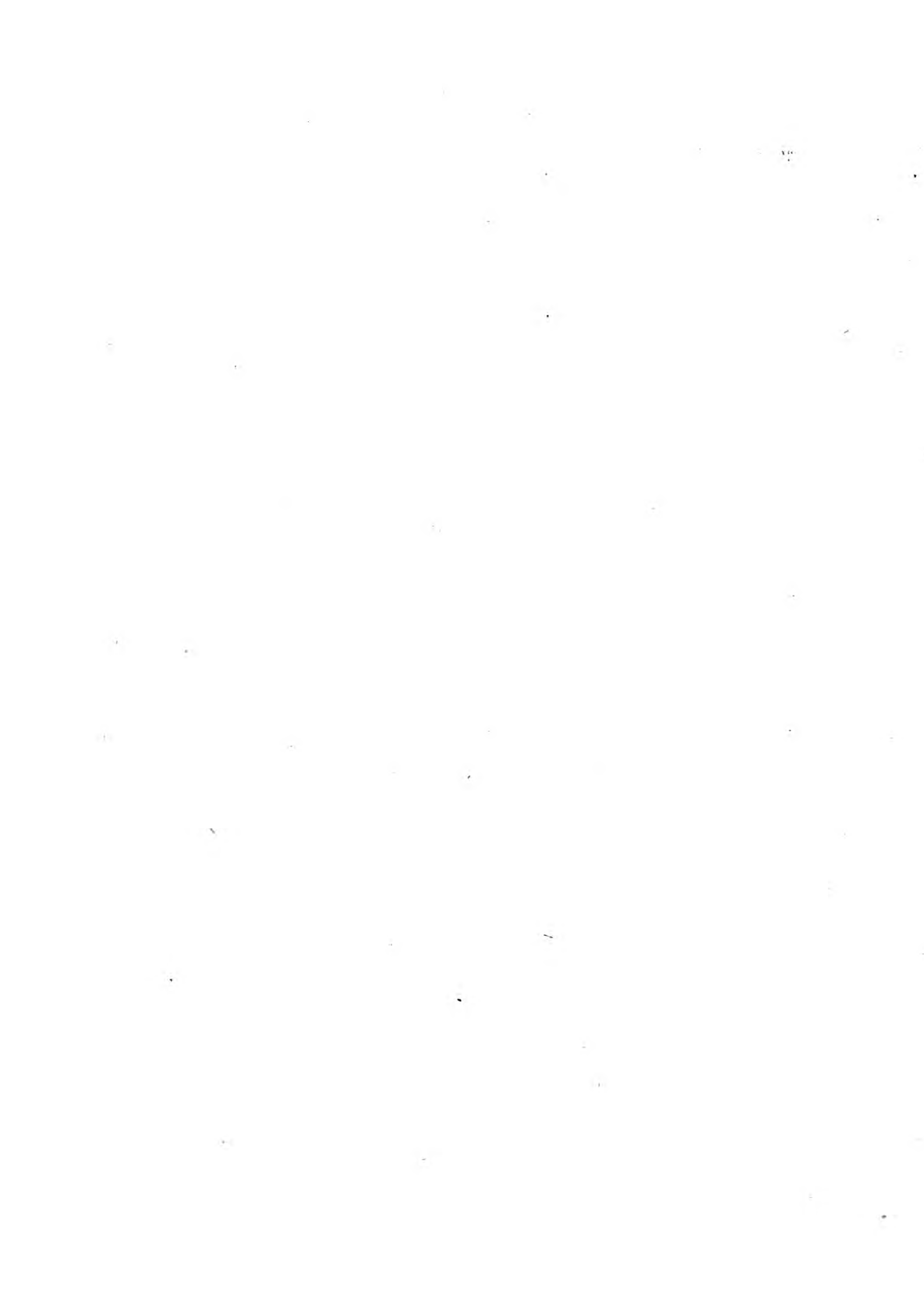
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Gough
Alford.
139.







B. J. 11. 107

Ryough

T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F T H E
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,
FROM THE
DEATH OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR,
TO THE
DEMISE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.



ANTIQUAM EXQUIRITE MATREM. VIRG.

O X F O R D :

PRINTED BY W. JACKSON and J. LISTER,
FOR J. AND F. RIVINGTON, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, LONDON;
AND SOLD BY THE BOOKSELLERS IN OXFORD.

M DCC LXXIII.



P R E F A C E.

THE Editor, having lately emitted to the learned world, “ An History of the “ Univerfity of Oxford to the Death of William the Conqueror,” hopes the fame credit* will be given to this continuation of the work : He flatters himfelf that in both he has faid no more than his authorities will juftify : Thefe have ferved him to elucidate and corroborate many truths relative to, and in honour of our Athens, and to correct the numerous errors arifing from want of better evidence in *Hift. & Ant. Univ. Oxon.*

How far this attempt deferves notice, the opinions of the learned will decide.

* Monthly Review, Jan. 1773.



T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F T H E
UNIVERSITY of OXFORD,
From the DEATH of WILLIAM the CONQUEROR.

KING William dying September 9, 1087, was succeeded by ^{William} his second son, William Rufus. Nothing particular is mentioned of him relative to this place, his general character and life promising no favourable things on the side of religion or learning.

Whence we pass on to Henry I. who being educated at this University, retained a special affection for it. He erected a palace in Beaumont, (^{1100.} vide ^{Henry I.} History of the City in Beaumont) partly for the love of its learned company; and granted it many privileges, which afforded no little inducement to learned men of all sorts to settle here. By the favour of his living chiefly at this seat, the University, after suffering a languor for some time, recovered strength. Mr. Theobald Stamp, a celebrated tutor in his time, had for his share sixty, some say, an hundred scholars.^{1133. Stamp, Theobald.}

Arrived here Robert Pullein, A. M.^b from Exeter, and for five years read and expounded to the scholars the holy scriptures; a custom much out of use at this time in England, and with the scholastic sort here no better regarded. He preached every sabbath-day to the people with great success. Leland, tom. 4. p. 140. highly extolls him for the restoration and advancement of religion and learning; says, “ he left no stone unturned in order

^a Twyne Apol. l. 2. § 276. Wood Hist. Univ. f. 49.

^b Magister Robertus cognomento Pullus. MSS. in Bib. Bodl. f. 275.

THE HISTORY OF THE

“ to instruct the youth in the learned languages, by reading to them constantly in the publick schools.” The fame of his goodness and learning reaching the Roman court, Pope Innocent II. preferred him to the dignity of a cardinal, and Pope Lucius to a chancellorship under him. Thus high in favour with the King and Pope, he procured of them bulls and charters of privileges, as well for the government and administration of the University, as for its defence. But these are said to have been lost, partly at the times of the Barons wars, and partly at the reformation. Some have doubted whether such privileges or immunities ever did exist.^c—He wrote fourteen books in divinity.^d

Calene,
Walter.
The learning of this time.

In this reign flourished, 1120, Walter Calene, born in Wales; of whom Bale^e says, *ob eruditionem eximiam a sui temporis scriptoribus candidè celebratur, &c.* “ for his very great scholarship he was well spoken of by the writers of “ his time.” He wrote an history of his country, intituled, *Auſtvarium Annalium Britanniae*, which has since been abridged and translated into latin; likewise *Gesta Temporis sui*,—*Ep. familiares, &c.* He is by some said to have been bishop of Exeter^f.

Malmf-
bury, Will.

William of Malmfbury, a Benedictine monk, *Vir erat*, says Bale, *suo in seculo in omni genere bonarum literarum planè eruditissimus, & in eruendis antiquitatibus ingenio, diligentia, & industria, singularis.*^g “ He was, in his time, in “ every kind of literature evidently the most learned; and, in investigating “ antiquities, not to be equalled for wit, diligence and industry.” He published near sixty books; amongst which, an History of England, from the coming of the Saxons to his own time; and dyed 1142.^h

Armachan
Celfus.

Celfus Armachanus is mentioned honourably by Mr. Wood, under this general character, that he was a thorough scholar, *Vir nulla non cognitione penitissimè imbutus.*ⁱ

Bertune,
Robert.

Robert Bertune, stiled by Gervas of Dover the Oxford Clerk, by way of eminence, was preferred to the bishopric of Hereford 3 Cal. July; and was in so high an esteem with the Roman Pontiff, that he was very near canonizing him for a faint.^j

Wymund.

Wymund, alias Guymund, the king's chaplain, *apprimè doctus*,^k a most excellent scholar, was the first prior of St. Frideswide, where he introduced the exercises the University then used. vide Hist. City in St. Frid.

^c Wood f. 49. MSS. T. Wyke chron. Ofn. Twyne Apol. l. 2. § 278.

^d Bale Script. C. 2. f. 191.

^e C. 1. Twyne l. 2. § 279.—Mr. Bale seems to mistake him for Walter Mape, vid. post.

^f Id. & Twyne f. 226.

^g Id.

^h Wood f. 47.

ⁱ MSS. in Bib. quondam ecclesiae Hereford.—Wood f. 48.

^k Wood f. 48.—St. Frideswide's register tells this story of him. He had long observed with concern, that the king had ever preferred such of his clergy as were bad readers and illiterate to the highest preferments in the church; but to himself, who was his chaplain, and had learning, nothing

was vouchsafed further than board and clothes: wherefore, in 1122, his office being to perform masses at the king's chapel, when he came to the prophesy “ it shall not rain upon the earth for 111 “ years and vi months,” he so read it, it shall not rain 1, 1, 1 years and v, 1 months, which caused no little astonishment to the king, then present, bishops and clergy, and other auditors.—After the service, being reprehended by his majesty, and asked why he did so, he answered, “ because to “ such ignorant readers you confer bishopricks, “ deaneries, and the best of your preferments.— “ Know then, that for the future I will serve “ Christ only, the great king of kings; who, to “ them that serve him, knows how to bestow not “ only temporal but eternal benefits.”—The king, struck

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

3

John of Salisbury, a scholar of Pullen's, in Mr. Bale's opinion, was for polite literature equal with the best; and as a writer, *ætatis suæ longè eloquentissimus*, "far the best of his age." He is said to be the first, after Theodorus the second's time, who laboured to restore the Greek and Latin tongues to their purity and dignity. He was by Henry II. preferred to the bishoprick of Cartonensis in France; and dyed 1182, having published near seventy books in his time.^l

Salisbury,
John.

Leland avers, that learning at this time neither flourished here nor at Cambridge; but if he had examined the nomenclators of doctors and masters, now living here on the score of arts and sciences, he might have soon found his error.^m

King Henry was succeeded by king Stephen, whose contention with the empress Maud, chiefly agitated here, did not so well comport with study; and the scholars siding with the latter, neither was the place safe for them on this account. But a few years after, such as were driven hence, by the help of several Mæcenas's, resume their lectures; of whom was Simon of Durham, a benedictine monk and prime philosopher, who read lectures herein, to the general admiration of the scholars.ⁿ

1135.
1 King
Stephen.

1144.

Master Roger Vicarius, by birth a Lombard, and abbot of Bec in Normandy, arrived here to read lectures in the Roman or civil law; for till this king's reign the civil and canon laws were unknown at Oxford; nor were the pandects or digests restored till 1129, 29 Henry I. The novelty of the thing drew many to hear him; and the study of it was so great, that he composed or collected out of the code and digests nine books, enough for the decision of all causes.^o

1149.
Vicarius.
The Study
of Law
began,

The reason of his coming to England, was to accommodate a difference in opinion between Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, and H. de Blois, bishop of Winton; the first claiming from the Pope, by virtue of his primary office, the legatine power to him and his successors; the other, because it had been once occasionally granted to that see, on account of its being ill administered under the impotency of an archbishop.^p

and how.

The study of civil law advanced so fast, as well with the clergy as laity, that the artists, or masters of arts in theology, lodged their complaints to the king; alledging, among other reasons, that it was an innovation, greatly impeding the better study of divinity,—that it was very unfit for the English constitution or genius. Among the speakers against it, was the famous Roger Bacon, in a set and elegant speech. See it in Wood, f. 52.

1151.

From the king they received for answer, that he would shortly publickly silence Vicarius, and provide, that no one should have the said books in pos-

struck with this censure, gave him the church of St. Frideswide, in Oxford, with the chapel, and all things belonging to it; who, at the ejection soon after of the Secular Canons, procured himself to be head of the Regulars, substituted in their place; which society he ruled or presided

happily over for nineteen years. — Twyne Apol. l. 2. f. 224.

l Bale C. 3. f. 211.

m Ayloff Hist. Oxf. f. 29.

n Wood f. 51.

o Id. 52.

p Id.

B 2

session,

THE HISTORY OF THE

cession, or read them to others. The which, after, he did ratify by a publick edict.^p

Henry 2.
1154. Yet some eminent lawyers are recorded about this time;^q among whom, stood Alberic de Vere, earl of Guyenne and Anjou, attorney general to king Stephen, and Henry II. whom Matt. Paris, calls, *Causarum varietatibus exercitatum.*^r

Durham,
Laurence. And Laurence Durham, so called, because præcentor of Durham, juris-peritus,^s who coming from Rome to his own country, died in France 1154. Bale, says of him, *magnum sui seculi decus, sive quis religionem sive eruditionem spectat.* "He was a great honour to the age he lived in, whether one looks at his religion or learning." He wrote above thirty books.

Pleas of
Debts, &c. In the council of Clarendon the clergy being brought to acknowledge, that pleas of debts and chattels betwixt clerks and laymen, did belong to the kings courts of common laws, prohibitions began to be granted to restrain courts christian to hold pleas of such matters; and the like being endeavoured to be procured to restrain the University court, the kings taking notice thereof by degrees, gave orders for the contrary.^t

1180.
Waldenses This year came above thirty Waldenses, consisting of men and women, by some called publicans. Their leader one Geraud Teuto,^u who had some appearance of learning, but his followers or adherents little or none. He in the name of, or for the rest declared, that the Romish high priest was signified by the whore of Babylon, that they owed no obedience to him nor the bishops, opposed the use of baptism and the lord's supper, stood up firmly for a monastic life, masses, purgatories, adoration of saints, prayers for the dead, &c. yet great pains were used by some of the most potent, to obtain for them a footing in the University.^v

Soon after their coming, a synod was here held by the appointment of, and under archbishop Becket, when they were cited to appear, were examined and found guilty of heresy. The bishops consigned them into the hands of the secular magistrate; upon this the "king ordered the leader to have his "forehead and chin^x marked with an hot iron, and the others should have "their backs whipt^y with scourges, the mark of infamy impressed on their "foreheads and so be drove out of the city; particularly, that no one should "presume to entertain or give them any sustenance." The sentence passed, they were led to the punishment rejoicing; their master running before and singing, "blessed are ye when men shall hate you." Being expelled the

p Rog. Bacon de Lestion.

q Wood f. 53.

r In Hist. sub. an. 1139.

s Bale C. 2. f. 196.

t Lib. MSS. Chart. ex Coll. H. Brook, LLD.

Reg. Prof. in Oxon. Penes Rev. J. Cox, Oxon.

u Spelmans Counc. V. 2. an. 1160.—Chron.

pa. 68. Col. a no. 60. W. Newbury, l. 2 ch.

13.—Mr. Wood mistakes the year of their coming

and sentence, &c. Vid. in Hist. Univ. an. 1164

and 6.—Stow puts this in 1162; Matt. Paris in 1166.

w Wood f. 54.—But for this he gives no authority; only one woman was converted to them, who left them at their trial.—Id. Council.

x In fronte & circa mentum.

y Scissisq. cingulo tenus vestib. publicè cæsi & flagris resonantib. urbe ejecti.—Princeps qui præcepit hæreticæ infamæ characterem frontib. eorum inuri, &c.—Id. Council.

city, they perished with hunger and cold, (for it was then winter) and no one was suffered or offered to assist them. But the feverity of this punishment did not hinder another heresy advancing the next year, no more than one pestilence drives off another, for the Gerardines from Germany and Gascony to the number of thirty appeared in England, sowing their pernicious principles concerning the sacrament and other important duties, which gradually got ground, reached this place, which was not a little defiled or hurt with their errors.^e

1161.
Gerardines

An honour to the University in this king's reign, was Rog. Infans, as before, of Hereford, a most renowned astronomer and mathematician. Selden, celebrates him for his great skill and diligence in explaining the civil and canon laws. He was also chancellor of the University, and rector of the schools.^f Among his writings is a MS. now extant in the Bodleian library, *Inter codices Digbeyanos*, intitled, *Computus Magistri Rogeri Infantis in quinque libras divisa*.^f

Infans,
Rog.
The learn-
ing of this
Time.

Tho. a Becker, L. L. D. of this University, lived in the reigns of king Stephen and Henry II. to the latter he was lord chancellor, and archbishop of Canterbury. His unparalleled adherence to the pretended rights or prerogative of the Papal See, raised him to a place in the calendar of saints; and the miracles said to be performed by his dead body, so enriched his shrine from all parts of christendom, that Henry VIII. had two great chests full of the spoils in gold and precious stones, each requiring eight stout men to carry them out of the church.^g

Becket, T.

Herbert de Bossenham, born at Bosham or Bossenham, in Suffex; who, Bale says, had obtained a mastership in Oxford, was first archbishop of Be-nevant in Italy, afterwards by Pope Lucius III. promoted to a cardinalship. He was, as Bale says further of him, *ingenio callidus, sermone compositus, rbetor & philosophus argutulus*. He wrote five books, and flourished in 1180.^h

Bossenham
Herbert.

Rog. Hoveden, of an ancient family in Yorkshire, retainer in king Henry the seconds household; by some, called the only lay historian of his age. He wrote the chronical of England, beginning where Bede left off, and continued it to the fourth of king John. When king Edward I. with the advice of his barons laid claim to the kingdom of Scotland, he caused this chronicle, among others, to be diligently searched, and carefully kept many passages tending to his advantage. He wrote four books.ⁱ

Hoveden,
Rog.

Athelard, of Bath, uncommonly skilled in philosophy, astronomy, rhetorick and poetry. He wrote sixteen books, chiefly in astronomy.^k

Athelard.

Rob. Canute, of Crecklade, Wilts, *In Isidis vado seu Oxonii strenue literis incumbibat*, "kept close to his studies whilst at Oxford," nor without success, for *literati viri titulos omnes ibidem merito oblatos facile adeptus est*, "all the titles of a learned man there deservedly offered him, he obtained easily."

Canute,
Rob.

^e Pit's, æt. 12. nu. 213. Wood f. 54.
^f Wood 53.
^g Collier's Dict.

^h C. 3.
ⁱ Id.—Collier's Dict.
^k Bale C. 2. f. 183.

He was afterwards præfect or first prior of St. Frideswide, and lived after 1170, having wrote above sixty books.¹

Constantiis, Walt.

Walter de Constantiis, born a Briton, was arch-deacon of Oxford 1181, of Lincoln 1183, and the following year arch-bishop of Rothomang, in Normandy, and was living in 1199.

Foliot, Rob.

Robert Foliot, was another prime scholar here at this time, arch-deacon of Oxford, and bishop of Hereford 1164,^m lived after 1170.^m

And Hoveden continued living in this reign.

In general about this time, the study of the politer arts, and the use of declamatory orations, are said to go down apace, in proportion as the law studies advanced.ⁿ

A great reason of this decay of learning, was the continual contests between the king and his clergy, who under their champion Thomas a Becket, arch-bishop of Canterbury, backed with the pope's authority, endeavoured to maintain the exemption of the clergy, guilty of any crimes, from the king's or secular courts of justice. The king would not admit of so unfair a request, nor would the arch-bishop recede from his demand. The continual feuds and contentions about this affair filled the nation with troubles, sufficient to have hindered the progress of learning, had it been more than it was.^o

Bale,^p advances to a great degree of abuse of the theology of these times; *Stultior est, inquit, hæc sententiariorum theologia, hoc centaurorum biformi conflata genere, quam sunt scripta fabulosa Hesiodi & Orphei theologorum gentilium, &c.* This he calls in another place,^q *Theologiam ineptiorem quam erat antiqua illa gentilium sapientia, poetica & fabulosa*; but he is supposed by Mr. Wood, to be too severe; nor does he seem to be true, if we view the learned divines of this reign and the next.^r This account is very different from the opinion the senate^s of Bravon, or monks of Worcester had of this University about the same time; "*Urbs illa (Oxon.) erat frequens in scholis, magistra in disciplinis, in qua abundant prudentes eloquii mystici, ponderantes verba legis, proferentes omni poscenti de thesauro suo nova & vetera.*" "Oxford was well stored with schools, a mistress in discipline; wherein a bound men skilled in the mystic eloquence, pondering the words of the law, and to every one that desires it, bringing out of their treasure new and old." Again, in another letter to W. Tunebrugge, A. M. of this University, speaking of Oxford, he calls it, "*Hortum deliciarum pretiosum, ubi sacra scriptura virgultum, ubi rosa quæ redolet, crescit, &c.*" "A precious garden of delights, where the tender sprigs of the holy scripture, and the sweet rose grow."

The king mindful of the place of his birth, and the University where

¹ Bale C. 3.

^m Id. f. 226.

ⁿ Wood f. 54.

^o Mag. Brit.

^p Bale C. 4. nu. 82.

^q Id. nu. 11. Wood f. 54.

^r Vid Bale, Pitts, Tauner, &c.

^s Senatus Bravonius in Epistolis suis MSS. Ep. 4. The character Mr. Bale gives of this is, Senatus iste in primis eruditus, bonarum artium cognitione clarius multo reddidit,—Bale in Senatus Vig. C. 3. f. 217. an. 1172.—T. Wyke in Chron. Osney.

he had received his education, bore such a gracious affection to learning, that he maintained very many scholars, some foreigners out of his royal exchequer.^t He gave besides, many privileges and immunities to this place by charters, since lost, and now only appearing by letters of inspeximus, as the lawyers stile them.^u

This appears the more evident by the commission directed to G. bishop of Worcester, and Rog. Mortimer, the 56th of Henry III. authorizing them to hear and redress injuries done by the mayor and burgeses, to the chancellor and scholars, *contra libertates eis per chartas predecessorum nrorum regum angl. & nras concessas, &c.* which predecessors of the king, must at least extend to the kings John and Richard.^u

The state of literature during this king's reign, is said to have been chequered with the subtleties of sophistry; for though the school divinity flourished so, as to be even envied of the Parisian academy, and the knowledge of the civil law was no less celebrated through the world, yet philosophy was much in disrepute, and the study of the languages almost exhausted by barbarism.^w 1198.

To an agreement this year made between the University and S. Frideswide, this seal in behalf of the University was affixed:—An elder sitting in a great chair, gowned, and having a book in his hand; on each side, and below him, gownsmen seated; and round it was inscribed, *Sigillum Cancellarii et Universitatis Oxoniensis.*—^x vid. Hist. Univ. Oxf. 8vo. edit. Oxon. 1772. p. 6. 1199. 1 K. John. 1201.

During this king's reign, the University preferred their plea for their claim of privilege in the king's courts; *Ex Rot. Pat. de an. R. H. 3. Mem. 17 in dors. in turr. Lond. Placita coram dno rege apud Westm. de termino. S. Hillarii, 12mo. Ed. 3. Oxon 33. Cognitio placiti transgressionis, ubi scholaris est unus, sive altera pars allocatur Cancellario Univ. ibidem juxta chartam regis Joannis & breve regis mittitur his justitiariis quod dicto Cancellario allocetur dicta libertas, non obstante, quod non clamavit dictam libertatem superjessorum placiti sed permisit placitum hic placitari.* Cognizance of Pleas Temp. R. Joh. 1204.

A new way of preaching, devised by some of our divines, first shewed itself here openly; which was to name a thesis or text from the scripture, and make divisions upon it. This method was found very serviceable to the minds of the youth, as they could better retain in memory things thus digested or set in order; and was adopted by Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, who therefore divided the scriptures into chapters. The people at their religious assemblies much approved of this way, in preference to the raw discourses of young and ignorant preachers,—Yet others, rejecting new customs and innovations, preferred to follow their old way; which was that of the Saints Austin, Jerom, Barnard, &c. and Robert Grosset, A new way of Preaching. 1204.

^t Rot. pip. in scac. an. 7. & 10. R. 1. Wood f. 98.

^u Clauf. 28 Apr. 56. H. 3. in tur.

^w Id. Wood f. 98.

^x Wood f. 18.

^y Ex Coll. H. Brook ut prius.

D. D. (whose word was a law with the University) was among the opposers. This was *Pestillando*, *i. e.* by expounding the words of scripture as they stood in order, by inferences drawn from them; they took no text, but began in this manner: "I intend, by the grace of God, in my following discourse, to treat of certain matters; and in these matters I intend to draw certain and true conclusions, for I intend now to speak of the Fear of God. First, concerning fear, &c.^z" and so far down as the fifteenth century this kind of preaching continued, — for so Vascanius, doctor and chancellor of the University, relates of himself. "Anno MCCCCL, in the octaves of St. John the Evangelist, on the Lord's-day, I shewed in my sermon, preached at Oxford, in St. Martin's church at Carfax, that Dr. Augustin preached four hundred sermons to the clergy and people without any thesis, and without taking a text at the beginning of his discourse.—And so I, says he, preached the day and year above-mentioned in Oxford, by taking no theme or text; but I administered to the people profitable matters, and declared in that sermon of mine at Oxford, without repeating of any text, but only words pertinent to matters proposed to be expounded and declared^a."

1209.

Three innocent scholars hanged.

The rest leave the University.

An accident happened, which brought on heavy misfortunes^b:—A student, exercising himself with some activity of body, for recreation sake, unluckily, and without design, struck a woman a blow, on which she died. At the report of it, big with horror, the mayor and burgeses hasten to the hall of which the author of the murder was an unfortunate member, and not finding him, who had fled for fear, but seeing three clerks at the same hall, who, when asked of the Murderer, assured them they knew nothing of him, nor of what had happened, laid hands on and haled them to prison. This being told to the king, who was then at Woodstock, he ordered them to be hanged without the city, where the University's jurisdiction did not then extend.—The masters and scholars hereupon leave the University, to the number of three thousand and nine, except a few who remained, perhaps to secure their stipends, or just to keep the University on its legs.—Some fled to Cambridge, others to Reading, others to Maidstone in Kent.

1210.

For those that were left behind, the Pope commands they should perform no academic exercises; which orders, some masters not regarding, paid dear for: for, by the pope's ambassador, soon after, they were suspended from the office or power of reading lectures for three years.^c

1213.
The City under an Interdict.

The citizens fared worse.—They were forbade all commerce, not only denied their annual stipends from the hotels or halls, but excommunicated or excluded from the benefit of all sacred offices or matters. When, this year, Nicholas, bishop of Tusculan, the Pope's ambassador, came to

^z Gascoine in 2d part lex. f. 282.

^a Id. part 1. 409. But continually were read in the churches homilies, such as St. Austin wrote on the gospel of St. John; which had been used from

the primitive or earliest times of the christian church. Wood f. 59.

^b Rog. Wendover sub. an. 1209. MSS. Id. Matt. Parys sub. an. eod.

^c Wood f. 60.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

London, they hasten to him,^c fall on their knees, deprecate their crime, and earnestly beg absolution. With repeated vows, and under these considerations, are they absolved; that they go to each church of the city of Oxford barefoot, with their heads uncovered, naked to the waist, carrying rods in their hands, and repeating the 50th psalm, supplicate pardon or absolution of the parochial priests: but neither was it permitted them to do or perform this, but at every church as before, and on every day, that they, as well as others, should fear ever thus to offend.

Nor was this all,—For by a bull, dated at Ramsey, vii Cal. July,^d “ they shall, after the feast of St. Michael ensuing, for ten years to come, lett their hotels or halls to the scholars for half the rent as was formerly paid; and after that time, for the next ten years following, lett them according to a rent taxed by scholars.—This is to be understood of hotels built and taxed before this sad catastrophe; but those after built and not taxed, to be taxed by four masters and as many burgessees, and to be hired for twice ten years.—That their community shall pay 52*s.* for the use of the poor scholars, 26 at the feast of All Saints, and 26 in Capite Jejunii; payable by the hands of the abbot of Osney, and the prior of St. Frideswede, at the pleasure of Hugh bishop of Lincoln, &c. or chancellor, whom he shall cause to preside over the scholars. Besides these, they shall give every year for ever, on the day of St. Nicholas, to 100 poor scholars, bread, beer, pottage, and one dish of fish or flesh, such as the bishop, or who is his deputy shall appoint. They shall also swear to sell their commodities at reasonable rates, and not to exact on the scholars. If any scholar shall be taken by them, on his being re-demanded by the bishop of Lincoln, his deputy, or the chancellor, they shall immediately return him: nor shall they plot any way to evade the jurisdiction or right of the said bishop or the church. That fifty of the best men of the burgessees or city, for themselves, their community, and heirs, shall swear faithfully to observe all these things, and renew this oath every year, at the said bishop’s will; and a chart of these articles shall be fortified with the common seal, and deposited in the hands of the venerable father Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, to be delivered into the hands or custody of whom he pleases. And this, both ye and your heirs shall swear to observe, that the clerks may have the more honour, the more they are by you dishonoured. The masters, who, after the scholars retiring from Oxford, continued irreverently reading lectures at Oxford, shall be suspended three years from their Office. But all who have confessed and are convicted of the suspension of the clerks, shall repair, at the command of the bishop, when the interdict shall be re-

1214.

^c Matt. Paris sub. an.
^d In Turr. Schol. in Pix. PP. Fasc. 12. nu. 2 & 3, &c. A. fol. 47. a. B f. 4. a. CC. in Bib.

Cotton. D. fol. 19. a. & b. lib. Osney in Bib. Cotton f. 33. b. 34, &c. Coll. Nic. Byshop, f. 41, &c.

C

“ taxed

THE HISTORY OF THE

“laxed, to the graves of the clerks, bare-footed and bare-headed, *discalceati* & *discincti sine capis* & *palliis*. Thus after the oath, and the chart under the common seal as before sealed, the masters and scholars shall have liberty to return to Oxford, and there read, &c. as before, except the suspended for three years. But if ye shall appear without this oath, contrary to our order, know assuredly, that this bond of excommunication shall not be unloosed; and the venerable brother Hugh bishop of Lincoln, shall reduce you and your city to your former sentence, to be fulfilled.”

This pontifical bull, entire and sealed, is now in the University's possession.

Which form was no sooner delivered to the burgeses, than they tied themselves by a covenant to perform all its commands, *omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes, &c.* — “To all, &c. Philip (Molendarius, or Miller) and the commonalty of Oxford, send greeting: Know all men, that by reason of the suspension of the clerks, we have sworn to obey in all things the church, according to the statute of the venerable father, Nicholas Tusculan, bishop.” Here follow all the articles which they profess to have sworn to; but briefly at the end they say, “fifty of the best of us, in the name of and for us all, and our heirs, shall observe all the above things faithfully:—also, when any of the fifty die, his heir shall do the same, and so for ever. That the mayor, for the time, shall swear for himself and the commonalty of Oxford every year, at the feast of St. Michael, before the archdeacon of Oxford, and chancellor; whom the bishop shall appoint, or the church of Lincoln, in the vacancy of the bishoprick, that the orders of the lord Tusculan, legate of the holy see, be observed faithfully by the community, &c. and this we, our chief men, will do yearly at Michaelmas.—In like manner, the bailiffs for the time, shall swear to keep the assize of bread, and the assize of victuals, as contained in the authenticat of the lord legate, will they faithfully observe.”

It was signed and sealed by the prime of the citizens; of whom was Peter son of Geffry, Ralph Holgod, Walter Ynge, and Adam the vintner. At the bottom of this writing was, “let Thorald the tanner be excepted, who has sent to Rome, if he may be exempted with easy impunity; if not, his seal shall be put to the others.” After follows another subscription: “Let the chart be sealed, and the letters patent directed by the lord the cardinal, and the lord archbishop and his suffragans.—Be they sealed with the common seal, and sent by us with the chart.”

Thus, the differences composed, the scholars fly back with pleasure to their mother University and studies, to the great joy of the citizens^f.

The chancellor to have cognizance of causes, and not to be compelled to foreign courts.

When it was told his majesty, that the University was not sufficiently provided with immunities, he indulged them with many; among others, that they should not be compelled to foreign courts, but the chan-

^e Pix. fac. 12. nu. 4.

^f Wood. f. 61.

cellor should have cognizance in causes, where one of the parties was a scholar, or a servant of the University.^f

The Oxonians, who made the best figure in this king's time and his predecessor's, were, Maurice Morgan, born in Wales, M. A. of Oxford, and a famous school-master in his own country, *totius provincie adolescentiam probe instituit*; was an excellent poet and orator, lived after 1210, and published *Epigrammata quedam, &c.* Sylvius Girald has spoken much in his praise.^g

The learned men or authors of this reign.

Adam Barching, a monk of Shireburn, flourished circa 1216, and wrote eight books or more.^h

Barching, Adam.

Daniel Morley, *Oxonienfis juvenis scholas studiosissime excoluit*. When young, he chiefly studied mathematicks, and wrote *De Mundo* { *Superiori* } *Principia Mathematices, &c.* and flourished 1190ⁱ.

Morley, Daniel.

Walter Mape, a Welchman, was *vir literatissimus*, as Bale says, Gerald of Cambray styles him, *in spec. eccl. vir celebri fama conspicuus*. was archdeacon of Oxford 1197. He composed twenty-seven books or more, chiefly in divinity*.—See him in Hist. Univ. edit. Oxon. 8vo. 1772.

Mape, Walter.

John of Oxford, so called by Boethius, pref. to hist. He was bishop of Chester, and published the English history, with several other books, and died 1200^l.

John of Oxford.

Benedict Petrobergensis, abbot of Peterborough, flourished in 1200.—Wrote the miracles and life of Thomas a Becket.—Bale says of him, *clauditur impostor maledictus*^m.

Benedict, Petrob.

John Hanvil, surnamed Architrenius, a master here. He wrote many treatises, among the rest, Architrenium. He is said by authors to have been far the best scholar of his age, *vir omni scientia instructus*, "furnished with "learning of every sort".

Hanvil, John.

The slender or reduced fortune of the muses here in his time, he feelingly and not unskillfully laments:

*Parva domus, res ipsa minor, contraxit utrumque
Immensus tractusque diu sub pallade fervor,
Et Logices jucundus amor, tenuisque laboris
Emeriti merces, & quæ de more Sophistas,
Miror qua invidia fati, comitatur egestas.
Pauperies est tota domus, desuevit ad illos
Ubertas venisse lares, nec visitat ægrum
Copia Parnassum, sublimior advolat aulas
His ignota castis, &c.*

Maurice Somerset, of Chester, *Oxonii literas sub præceptorib. eximie doctis excoluit*. "He was trained up at Oxford, under the most excellent masters." He wrote of Ford Abbey, of which he was Monk, and other things.

Somerset, Maurice.

^g Wood f. 61. ^h Bale, c. 2. ⁱ Id. ^k Id. ^l Id. ^m Id. n MSS. l. 1 o Wood f. 19. Gualo

1216.
1 H. III.
Gualo the
Pope's le-
gate came.

Gualo, another legate of the Pope, came to Oxford. A complaint of the University was soon lodged against him, that his Holiness's orders to the burgesſes by the Cardinal Tuſculan were unperformed. In defence, the citizens ſaid, that the halls, which they lett to the ſcholars, and were primarily the property of religious houſes, ſuch as Oſney, were, under pretence of the aforeſaid Nicholas Legantine's conſtitution, taxed as high as if they were the appurtenances of the burgesſes, or their own.—Theſe the legate ordered to be eaſed of their burden; and, among other particulars, the citizens agree for a perpetual ſum of money payable to them by the hands of the abbots of Eynſham, Oſney, or St. Fridiſweth.^o

With this the minds of the academicks and citizens were reconciled and pleaſed; the one went to their ſtudies, the other to their buſineſs.

1216.
The king
here.

But another trouble enſued, for the King coming here, where he had decreed to convene his barons, received a letter from them at Brackley, in Northamptonſhire, where they fled, that they would not obey his orders, till it ſhould be determined in favour of their liberties, as in the times of Edward the Confefſor. This civil war, or, as it was called, the barons war, produced great detriment and hindrance to this literary ſociety, as will appear^p.

1220.

“ It is granted and provided, that all houſes which ſcholars dw in
“ or hereafter ſhall dwell in, within the town and ſuburbs of Oxford,
“ ſhall be taxed before the chancellor, from five years to five years, by
“ two of the University, and two of the town, ſworn to examine and pre-
“ ſent the taxation indifferent between the parties^q.”

1221.

The King to his bailiffs, &c. “ commands that they maintain, protect,
“ and defend the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars of the University, not
“ doing, or ſuffering to be done, any injury unto them againſt their liberties,
“ privileges, &c. that if any damage be done unto them, they, as much
“ as is in their power, cauſe them to be righted^r.”

1228.
A quarrel,
whence the
burgeſſes
were ex-
communi-
cated, and
the city de-
volved to
the king.

A quarrel broke out again between the ſcholars and citizens, that the latter broke into their ſchools, and frequent wounds paſſed on both ſides; whence the burgeſſes were by the biſhop excommunicated, and the city devolved to the King; but it was agreed at laſt, that the aggreſſors on part of the city ſhould be tranſmitted to Rome, and the complaint determined in the pontifical court. That the things they had taken from the ſtudents ſhould be reſtored, beſides paying 50 marks, which the maſters ſhould divide among the poorer ſcholars. It was moreover ordered, that if ſuch

^o This annual ſum I find ſoon after paid by Eynſham abbey, which with 16s. 8d. for the maintenance of 100 ſcholars, was continued to be paid by them till the ruin of their houſe, when it was ordered by the lord chancellor of England, and the king's council, 38 H. VIII. that the University ſhould receive the ſame ſums from the hands

of the general receiver of the king's augmentation office. In Turr. Schol. in Pix. P.P. fac. 12, nu. 5, 6, 7.

^p Matt. Paris. ſub. an.

^q 4 H. III. fol. 18 ed. I. ad Parl. ex coll. H. Brook ut prius.

^r Id. f. 9. ad Parl.

hostility should thereafter break out, the citizens should refer the whole matter or complaint to the determination of the upper masters, and without further ado, should willingly undergo the punishments thus canonically inflicted on them^q.

The king, by letters patent, dated 14th of July this year, on account of the citizens and students of Paris in France, concerning the price of wine, who were therefore determined to quit their situation; invites and promises a welcome to the masters and scholars who should come to this University, who therefore came, to the number of a thousand, some say many thousands passed over here. — It is memorable, when the king went to Paris twenty years after, the students there received him the most cordially, and with the utmost solemnity^r.

A fresh controversy arises between the Oxford academics, and the dominican friars: Thirteen of these came now to Oxford, having places assigned them by the king, and under the patronage of Stephen, arch-bishop of Canterbury; who also built them a church at his own expence.—Vid. Hist. City.

They had a great shew of piety; and, whilst many were pleased with them, they were very offensive and troublesome to the University, by setting up a different interest, aiming at a distinct jurisdiction, and fomenting feuds between the scholars and their superiors, and in many other respects, so that the University was obliged to restrain them by severe statutes. By this means, the foundation of an endless quarrel was laid between them; the friars appealed to the pope, and the scholars to the civil power; and sometimes one party prevailed, and sometimes the other; so that the cause became so general, that an opposition to the friars was considered as a test of students attachment to the University.^s

The University was so full of scholars, that the king at the request of the chancellor, commanded the mayor and bailiffs by letters patent this year^t, to fit up the publick prison for the chancellor, into which he should put his rebellious students:—Again, 12th of May following, that the chancellor should have a free use or liberty of the king's goal in the castle, and should be molested by none from imprisoning therein his rebellious scholars on any occasion^u.

The number of students encreasing continually from all parts, to the amazing number of thirty thousand^v; the king, by his breve, dated at Oxford May 3d. commanded the mayor and burgeses not to exact on them in any thing. “ It sufficiently appears, says he, that at our city of

^q Chron. Prior. Dunstaphiæ MSS. f. 25. Wood 83.

^r Matt. Paris sub. an. 1254. It is uncertain how long the Parisians stayed here, but a future and strong connexion subsisted between the Oxonians and these, according to Mic. Blacpain MSS.

Et procul & propius jam Francus & Anglicus
Æquè norunt Parisiis quid feceris Oxoniæq.

^s Wood f. 83.

^t Dat. at Woodstock, 12 Jan. 15 reg. Rob. Hare, fol. MSS. in Bodl. in quo Bull. Pontiff. cart. Reg. act. parl. lit. pat. & brevium, &c. continentur.

^u R. Armagh & alii.

“ Oxford,

THE HISTORY OF THE

“ Oxford, for the sake of study, a great multitude” as well beyond sea
 “ as from our own country, is gathered together, the which is most accep-
 “ table to me, seeing not a little profit and honour arises to our whole
 “ kingdom thereby; and you especially, among whom they reside, ought
 “ greatly to rejoice and be glad. We have heard, that in hiring your
 “ hotels you are very exacting to the scholars sojourning among you: But
 “ unless you carry yourselves more even and moderate towards them, than
 “ by exacting, they must quit our city, leave their studies and our king-
 “ dom, which we would by no means have done.”

But of this number many ruffians had crept in, who under pretence of study, practised rapine, gaming, and all things that wicked men do; and the immensity of scholars, hindered any bringing them to justice. Whence, on various complaints made to the king of this matter, the sheriff received orders, that using the assistance of some honest men, and lawyers, he should proclaim in the city of Oxford, that no scholar should continue in the city beyond fifteen days, who should not be under the care of some master of the schools as his tutor; who should do otherwise, should be imprisoned.*

1232. A sad dissension burst out again between the scholars and citizens; very many, especially of the former, were wounded; which being told the king, he ordered that the citizens, the authors of the mischief, J. Culet, Adam Cruste, Adam Feteplace, and Walter Chablere, should be imprisoned: They were,—and released by the bailiffs; but being caught, were again, with Peter de Elmlegh, thrust into prison.

1234. Many of the academians, said to be Parisians or French, too much devoted to levity and venery, drew the following memorable brief from the king.

R. MAIOR. & BALLIV. suis Oxon salut. sciatis quod pietatis intuitu concessimus, quod omnes publicæ meretrices & concubinæ clericorum quas cepistis & prisona nra. detinetis eo quod contra provisionem nram inventæ fuerunt in villâ nrâ Oxon deliberentur sub tali formâ. Quod publicæ meretrices statim post deliberationem suam, villam nram exeant. concubinæ vero clericor. tenementa habentes in ead. villâ, si juramentum vobis præstiterint, & securitatem vobis fecerint, quod de cætero honestè se gerent, non habito accessu ad clericos, cum quibus sic captæ sunt & detentæ; post deliberationem suam libere & sine impedimento stent in ead. villa & ibm morentur. aliæ vero domas aut possessiones in ead. Villa non habentes, villam exeant, ibm ulterius non moraturæ. et ideo vobis præcipimus, quod tam publicas meretrices quam concubinas clericorum in formâ præd. deliberetis Test. meipso apud Westm. Juli 10. an. Regn. nri. xviii. y

On the publication of this writ, many loose women were expelled from hence.

w Hare f. 2. We shall less wonder at this huge quantity of scholars at one time, if we consider they were in those times of ignorance, chiefly readers and writers; these were reckoned scholars, and parchment-makers, and all who were enlisted, or matriculated in the University, were in the number of scholars. There had arrived hither also, as to the most famous University in the world, from all parts of Europe, French, Italians, Spaniards, Bohemians, Polonians, &c. And because the

chancellor was unable to superintend the government of them, besides a commissary, he used to depute for his assistance, in hearing the causes arising from such a concourse of men, a person called the Hebdomadal Judge or Arbiter, much like to the present Assessor in power.—Ayloff Hist. 97.

x Id. Hare, f. 1. Wood f. 84. — Ex clauf. 15 H. III. in Tur.

y Clauf. H. III. M. 16. in Turr.

To pass by another quarrel last year between the scholars and citizens, which by the timely care of the King was appeased, and the authors punished, it did not hinder them from falling to it again this year, when many of both sides were wounded, of whom was J. Curry, or Curoy, a Scotchman. The action, whilst it lasted, was hot, and could hardly be quenched by the King or Bishops. — Curry, by the chancellor, was imprisoned for this offence, but by the King's breve released, on finding 24 sureties.

1236.

Other scholars confined in the castle, less offending, were excused not only from their imprisonment, but paying the dues, as usual, to the keeper of the prison^z.

Came Cardinal Otho, *St. Nicolai in carcere Tulliano*, on St. George's day, to Osney abbey, commissioned by his Holiness to inspect and reform the studies and manners of the clergy of the University. These sent him, before dinner, an honorary xenium or present, consisting of *paculentis & esculentis*, (i. e.) eatables and drinkables. — After dinner they went in person to address or wait upon his eminency^a, when a very great number, assembled in the court before the abbey, were by the porter, an impudent Italian servant of the legate's, refused admittance. He added also many jeers, and pretending to be witty upon them, holding the door on a jar, and elevating his voice, demanded what business they had there? and the like. They answered, their design was only to pay their dutiful respect to his eminence the Cardinal, the pleasure of which they little thought would have been denied them, considering the presents they had sent as tokens of their devotion and reverence. The Italian still continuing repugnant and saucy, they burst open the door: the Cardinal's servants, who would have run them through with their swords, the scholars beat with their fists, and clubs, which they had procured. Whilst these things were doing, a poor Irish clergyman stood begging at the kitchen door. The master of the cooks (brother to the legate, who had this office for fear his highness should be poisoned here) contemning his poverty, flung in his face the boiling water out of a pot which the flesh had been boiled in; this was too much for a Welch clerk standing by to bear; and immediately drawing his bow (for it had been long a custom with the academicks to go armed) he shot dead this master cook, whom the clerks called deridingly, Nabuzar Dan (i. e.) the prince of the cooks. — The various cries soon filled the place; and the legate, on the death of his brother, thought it high time to take care of himself, and ran to the tower of the church, locking every door as he passed it: while the scholars, incensed with fury, were active to seek for him in every private place, crying out, "Where is this usurer, this Simoniac plunderer of revenues, ever thirsty after money, who perverting the King, enriches

1237.
Cardinal
Otho sent
by the Pope
to reform
the Uni-
versity, &
the sad
consequen-
ces of his
coming.

1238.

^z Matt. Paris, sub an. Wood, f. 88.

^a Wood 83, Matt. Paris, sub an. chron. Abendon, chron. T. Wyke, sub an. annal. Trivet & Florilegus.

“ him-

THE HISTORY OF THE

“himself by our spoils?”—The legate hearing this, said within himself, “*Cum furor in cursu est, currenti cede furori;*” and was arming himself with patience to suffer the worst. — But night favouring his retreat, a horse is prepared for him, and guides to conduct him safe through the river.—He came, yet not without the most imminent danger, to Abingdon, where the King then was; and quite out of breath, tears also, and sobs interrupting his discourse, told him the whole affair, and the base treatment he met with from the Oxonians.—Of his domesticks or followers a very few accompanied him through the difficulty of the passage, but most of them had hid themselves in the abbey.

The King, not a little grieved at this treatment, sent letters^e by Almeric de St. Amand, and Robert de Ros, in charge to the mayor and burgessees, to find out the perpetrators of this horrid sedition.

The earl of Warren’s powerful hand was to assist them in this office, attended with 24 jurats. They put 30, other accounts say 18 scholars, in prison. Such as had fled to Wallingford were carried to the Tower in London, of whom were some of noble families, and many principal clerks, some of the household of the archbishops of York and Dublin^d.

A few days after arrive at Oxford, by the King’s order^d, Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, Ralph Nevil, bishop of Chester and lord chancellor of England^e, who the day after the feast of St. Philip and James, in conjunction with the abbots of Eynsham, Abingdon, and St. Fridiswith, suspended the students of Oxford before the clergy and all the people, from the church exercises, and their accustomed lectures^e.

The University under an interdiction.

At the same time Otho, the legate, at Abingdon, convoking the bishops that were near, read a solemn excommunication of the University, binding them all under one curse who had favoured the late sedition, meaning by this to take in not only the juniors, but regent masters and doctors, and the chancellor himself.^f

The severity of this to many that had not stirred, or had a hand in, it drove them to other cities and places; but a precept in form from the King soon fetched them back, ordering, that no academick of Oxford shall leave it, under the strictest penalties, unless with the King’s leave.—Of those whom he excepted, and pardoned, see in Wood’s Hist. f. 90.

Our prisons now full of scholars, the sheriff noticed to the regent masters, and beneficed clergy, to give sureties, or prepare for a trial.—Many of the incarcerated were cleared by ransom.

Roger Niger, bishop of London, and Robert Grosstest, bishop of Lincoln, offered ransom for delivering those that were imprisoned in the Tower.

But for those that had left Oxford, the King, by letters, commands the sheriffs of Lincoln, Bucks, Northumberland, Gloucester, Leicester, Hereford, Durham, and Oxford, that if in any of these counties should be found scholars, Irish, Welch, Scotch, English, or of any other county, they

^e Pat 22, H. III. m. 7.

^d Ibid.

^e Florilegus, sub hoc anno. Wood, f. 89.

^f Ibid.

should

should apprehend them, and send their names to the King^e. Of which fort were many;—see in Wood.

A great number permitted to give sureties were dismissed, or let out of the Oxford prison; but the absconding party was much the major part of the University.—The king sent letters to the chancellor and archdeacon of Oxford, which he ordered to be published, to invite as many as were concerned in the Osney sedition to return to Oxford with impunity, and there wait for an absolution for their faults^f, and the goods forfeited to the King should be returned.

Soon after, at Durham-house, in London, the legate calls together the archbishop of York, and all the bishops of England, by an authority delegated to him by the Pope, concerning the punishments due for the affront offered to the church, and the injuries he had received at Osney. The bishops defended the University with their utmost vigour; particularly Robert Grosset, bishop of Lincoln, exerted himself on the occasion. “He cursed all in the presence of the King and the legate, whoever should offer violence to the church.”—The bishops unanimously urged, “that Oxon was the 2d church (Paris the 1st) the maintainer of piety and learning, most famous all over the world. But if after imprisoning the clergy, and spoiling them of their goods, a greater punishment should be determined, there was danger, lest being frightened from Oxford, they should be for ever dispersed. But if the legate would vouchsafe to hear the truth, they bid him remember the fault was rather in his own servants, who provoked the scholars by the most gross affronts; that it did not seem so strange to them that they offered such grievous disturbances to his eminence^g.”

After several letters sent and received between the Pope and the Cardinal, the latter acquaints the chancellor by letter^h, of his final resolution. He exhorts the academicks to repentance. Those that now a year, or more, had been interdicted from lectures and exercises, and of whom very many had gone to study at Northampton and Salisbury, he gives full leave to return to Oxford, on condition that they would wash away their crimes by the punishments now appointed, which were these;—“that the clergy should go on foot from the church of St. Paul’s to Durham-house, where the Cardinal lodged (being about a mile) the bishops attending them as far as Carlisle-house; but the academicks should after walk the same rout with their feet bare, and naked down to the waist (*sine capis & mantellis discinēti & discalceati*) and most humbly beg the legate’s pardon for their wickednesses.”

This done, and the curse taken off, the scholars return to Oxford, but not in number as before, the minds of most of them being too much fretted or galled with such tyrannyⁱ.

^e Claus. 22 H. III. m. 13.

^f Pat. 22. H. III. m. 3.

^g In Chron. vel Annalib. Monast. Burton.

^h A. Fol. 48, b. &c. Wood, f. 90.

ⁱ A. fol. 48, Wood, f. 91.

Of the scholars fitting their lodgings to Northampton and Salisbury, it should seem there were then academies or schools of this sort in these towns. —Of the former, see Wood in 1260 and 64. The latter some Oxonians fled to, after the murder, as before, in 1209. Id. Wood, f. 91.

1242. The King designing his journey to Gascony¹, committed the guardianship and protection of the University to the care of Walter de Grey^m, archbishop of York (who had received his education here, and was a special benefactor to us) conjointly with W. de Cantelupe, and William of York, by letters directed to them, and empowering them to receive the scholars complaints and redress them.

1243. Alan Basset gave by will 200 marks to the University, for the maintenance of two chaplains, which the trust committed to the prior and convent of Burcester, to buy three carucates of arable land in Arnecote, with the grove of the said village; whence by two annual pensions they bound themselves to pay eight marks to two chaplains or scholars who should be at Oxford, or any other University in Englandⁿ, and pray for the soul of the said Alan and his wife^o.

The King and bishop dispute about the election to Winton see. A warm dispute arose between the King and W. de Raleigh, bishop of Norwich, about his election to the see of Winchester. The King refers the matter to the Universities of Oxford and Paris, desiring to follow the opinions of their jurists or lawyers. But the bishop obtaining his election from the Pope by fraud, was not a little displeas'd at the determination of the Oxford canonists (though he himself was an Oxford man) in the King's favour, and being much rallied by the young students wit; for a fuller confutation of the bishop's right, the King procur'd a decision from the legists of Paris^p.

1244. Two clerks delivered from prison by the King's order. Certain clerks in prison, the King sends his mandate to the sheriff to deliver them, at the petition of the chancellor. — *Mandatum est Vic. Oxon. quod si Walt. de Scotia & Rob. de Bampton, clerici (quor. unus detinetur in prisona Oxon, & alter fugit ad ecclm.) non sint incarcerati causa homicidii vel furti vel aliqua causa consimili (pro qua si laici essent, immineret eis vitæ periculum) vel membri alicuj. detruncatio, vel etiam pro qua attachiati debent usque ad advent. justic. itinerant. tum ipsos clericos cancellario Univ. Oxon. eos petenti deliberet.* — *Test. R. apud Windesore, 11 Apr. xxxii regn. nostri^q.*

Not to mention about this time a very violent dissention between the scholars and Jews; on Lady-day was a robbery in the Judaism of Oxford,

¹ Hare, f. 2, Memb. 5, in Turr.

^m He was ascribed in the number of the University benefactors, and had an anniversary commemoration, as in the beadles book appears, "ut missa pro anime Walt. de Grey, & pro aibus. benefactorum Univ. &c. die præcedente fest. St. Martini cum placebo & dirige in die S. Martini cum diacono, & subdiacono, quib. exequiis & missis tenentur omnes regentes interesse integraliter hoc est a principio ad finem & hoc per fidem, &

" ad istam missam tenentur regentes offerre de pecunia Univ. & sacerdos celebrans missam percipiat pro labore suo 111 den. & quilibet Bedellus unum denarium, & quilibet, magr. Bedell. pro suo famulo, 1. den. & clericus pro pulsatione ignitegii vi. den. MSS. in Turr. schol. f. 23."

ⁿ This was for fear of the translation of the University of Oxford. Wood 92, n. e.
^o Reg. Hug. Wells, ep. Linc. f. 71.
^p Wood, f. 92. ^q Hare, f. 3.

for which 45 scholars were sent to prison, but at the request of Robert Grosstest, bishop of Lincoln, at the King's command, they were released, no man appearing against them.

That prohibitions should not be brought out of the King's courts at Westminster, to stop proceedings in the chancellor's court at Oxford, the King grants an express charter that such prohibitions should not be of force.—See before, p. 7 and 4.

H. D. Gr. R. Angl. &c. noveritis nos pro quiete studentium Univ. Oxon. de speciali gratia nostra concessisse cancellario & Univ. præd. quod quamdiu nobis placuerit in causis clericor. ex mutuis datis aut receptis aut taxationib. seu locationib. domorum. aut equis conductis, venditis seu commodatis, seu pannis & victualib. ortum habentib. seu aliis quibuslib. rerum mobilium contractib. in municipio aut suburbio Oxon factis. nostra prohibitio non currat. Sed hujusmodi coram cancellar. Univ. non obstante prohibitione nostra decidentur lites. in cuj. rei test. has lit. nostras fieri fecimus pat.

Cognizance of pleas in loans, taxations of houses, victuals, and all personal actions.

Test. me ipso apud Rading, x Maii, xxviii regn. nostri.

Bishop Grosstest, besides the many pensions he conferred on students, and many more procured from his friends, contributed not a little to raise the academic discipline, especially recommending to them the Parisian manner of lectures, which many deserted, undergoing no examination for a master's degree in any faculty.

1246. Favours of bishop Grosstest.

The bishop, after a complaint hereof from the Pope, drew from his Holiness the Sequel:

INNOCENTIUS Ep. fervorum Dei venerabili fratri Ep. Linc salut. & apostol. benediction. cum sicut te accepimus intimante, apud Oxon tuæ Dioces. ubi studium vigere dignoscitur, nonnulli passim absq. examinatione cathedram præsumunt ascendere magistralem, ex quo periculum imminet, & scandalum etiam generatur. Nos tuis supplicationib. inclinati, præsentium tibi auctoritate concedimus, ut nullum ibi docere in aliqua facultate permittas, nisi qui secundum morem Parisiensem, a te, vel his quibus in hac parte tuas vices commiseris, examinatus fuerit, & etiam approbatus; contradictores per censuram eccl. appellatione postposita compescendo.

The Pope's letter, accusing that no examination is made for degrees, &c. commends the Parisian method.

Dat. Lugduni XIII. Cal. Jun. Pontif. nostri, an. 1117.

But this manner continued not long, for Joachim, a mendicant here, with his brethren, often contending with the Parisians on several articles, brought them in great disesteem, and at length, disuse.

The horrid murder of a young nobleman here, on the feast of St. Phil. and Jac. made a great disturbance. The particulars of which appear in a letter of the bishop of Lincoln to his officary.

1248.

“ RICHARD, by the grace of God bishop of Lincoln.—To our beloved
 “ in Christ, Mr. Richard de Marshall, canon of Lincoln, Health, &c.
 “ On the day of the apostles Philip and James, some of the burgeses of
 “ Oxon meeting a young nobleman, a scholar, of good deportment, passing
 “ St. Martin's church, without any provocation wounded and besmeared
 “ him with the offal of butcher's meat from the stalls, pelted him with the

p Clause 28 H. III. Memb. 6. in Turr.— Hare, f. 2.

q Reg. Hug. Wells, ep. Linc. Bulla 15.
 r Wood, f. 92.

THE HISTORY OF THE

“ dirt of the street, whilst others stoned him, that he fell down, half dead,
 “ before All-hallows church door; and being carried to his house, three
 “ days after died, early in the morning, in a miserable manner. — The
 “ bailiffs of the city suffered the murderers publickly to walk the streets,
 “ conversed with them familiarly, as usual, &c. till he died. After his
 “ decease, they conducted them to St. Mary’s church, with arms, there to
 “ reside with safety, as in a sanctuary.—Nor did they suffer his body to be
 “ buried, but reserved it above ground, till an order from the King, or
 “ diocesan, obliged them to bury it. And because we can procure no legal
 “ cognizance of the fact, so as to pronounce any certain sentence of con-
 “ demnation on particular persons, or against the county at large: we com-
 “ mand you immediately to repair to Oxford, and there in person, forth-
 “ with cause a publick excommunication in general to be solemnly denoun-
 “ ced against all persons disturbing the peace of the church, and the Uni-
 “ versity, by the violence offered the scholar, and his murder. And against
 “ all abettors or aiders thereof, commanding the same to be pronounced in
 “ every church of the city, with candles lighted, and bells tolling. After
 “ take a jury of honest men to your assistance, make a diligent and most
 “ exact enquiry into the premises, and reason of the murder, &c.”

The sheriff of the county, by virtue of a royal writ, seized on all the goods of a vintner, an accomplice in this murder, who was also mulcted in the greatest part of his wine, three hogsheads being distributed between the *fratres minores*, the master of the hospital of St. John, and Matilda wife of Geoffry de Langele^t.

The scholars pursued their resentment of the injuries offered them by the citizens, with a firm resolution, of which they gave a specimen by their suit against Robert Wells, bailiff of Northgate Hundred, a very busy and active person against them, declaring, upon oath, that they would immediately shut up the schools, and supersede all exercises, if justice was not exercised on this implacable enemy, according to his demerits, which they obtained in part, but not fully to their minds^t.

The same month, 29th of May, the King, at Woodstock, granted to the University several privileges and immunities by charter, in the presence of the proctor and burgeses, as willing to fortify the rights of the former against any future attacks of the latter, as in the following.

Ao. Regn. R. H. fil. R. Joh. 32^{do}. 29^o. Maii, præsentib. apud Wodestoc. tam procuratorib. scholarium Univ. quam burgenfib. Oxon. Id. D. R. concessit eis. scholarib. libertates subscriptas, viz. quod si inferatur injuria prædictis scholarib. fiat inde inquisitio tam per villas vicinas, quam per burgeneses prædictos. Et quod si ipsi burgeneses interficiant aliquem de scholarib. Oxon, vel in aliquem ipsorum insultum faciant, vel alicui ipsorum gravem injuriam inferant, communitas ejusd. villæ per se puniatur & amerietur; et ballivi per se & non cum communitate ead. puniantur & ameriamentur, si negligentes fuerint, vel dolum fecerint, in exequendo officium suum contra illos qui hujusmodi injurias præd. scholarib.

If the burgeses kill, or grievously wound a scholar.

The town to be amerced and punished; and the bailiffs if found negligent herein.

^s Clause, 32 H. III. m. 9. whence it appears that felons goods till now appertained to the King.

^t Wood, f. 95.

inferunt. Et quod Judæi Oxon. non recipient a scholarib. præd. pro libra in septimana nisi duos denarios. Et similiter fiat in minori summa secundum suam quantitatem, alioquin præd. Judæi puniantur juxta constitutionem regni. Et qd. quotiescunq. & quodocunq. maior & ballivi Oxon. sacramentum fidelitatis præstabant in loco suo communi, communitas ejusd. villæ denunciaret cancellario, ut per se vel per aliquas personas ecclesias præstationi juramenti præd. si voluerit, interfit; quod quidem juramentum tale erit quod scholares præd. viz. quod ipsi maior & ballivi conservabunt libertates & consuetudines Univ. præd. alioquin non valeat juramentum in forum, sed iterum præstetur secundum formam præscript. si vero cancellar. nec per se nec per procurator, interesse valuerit, ad juramentum nihilominus procedatur. Et quod duo aldermanni sint electi & deputati de illis qui pro tempore fuerint, secundum quod ordinati erant a domino W. de Ebor. ad exhibendam justitiam cum præpositi abfuerint, sub eâd. pœna qua præpositi tenentur, si negligentes vel malitiosi inveniantur. Et quod quilibet burgenfis Oxon. pro familia sua respondeat, ita quod si aliquis de fam. sua mortem vel gravem injuriam alicui clerico, vel suis inferat, malefactorem exhibeat id. burgenfis, ut fiat de eo justitia, alioquin infligatur pœna secundum consuetud. regni. Et quod quotiescunq. debeat fieri tentatio panis & cervisiæ ab eis, burgenfis. præcedente die denunciatur cancellar. & procuratorib. Univ. præd. ut per se vel aliquos ad hoc deputatos per ipsos, si voluerint, intersint tentationi præd. alioquin non valeat ipsa tentatio. si vero dict. canc. & proctor. Univ. per se vel per suos interesse noluerint, ad præd. tentation. nihilominus procedatur.—In quor. test. D. Ranulph. fil. Nic. senescalli D. Reg. ad præcept. D. Reg. huic scripto sigill. suum apposuit. — Eod. D. Rege per lit. suas mandante vicecomiti, maiori, & ballivis, Oxon. ut præd. libertat. inviolabiter observent & faciant observari. — Quas etiam id. D. Rex fecit irrotulari an. regn. sui XXXIII^o.

The Jews to take of the scholars but 2d. interest, per week, in the pound.

When the mayor and bailiffs swear fealty to observe all the liberties, &c. of the University, the chancellor, or his vice, to be present.

Two aldermen to be elected to do them justice.

Every burges to answer for his family if any scholar be killed or hurt.

At the assay of bread and beer the chancellor and proctors to be present.

Pope Innocent IV. seeing the University running too fast into legists, and fearing it might greatly affect the study of divinity, provided by a bull, that no one in France, England, Scotland, Spain, or Hungary, a professor or proctor of the Cæsarean laws, should be admitted to ecclesiastical preferments; and that no one should teach the said laws in any of the aforesaid kingdoms, unless the King himself should think it to conduce to the commonwealth.—But the students continued the more eager to follow those studies^w.

1250. No foreigner to be admitted to ecclesiastical preferments.

The University was now sufficiently taken up with the Mendicant Friars, who gave them trouble enough, (vid. anno 1230) particularly, they complained of the rigour of some statutes lately made to their prejudice; for it was ordained, in order to advance the study of divinity^x, “no one shall be an inceptor in theology who is not in this, or some other University, a regent in arts; and that no insufficient person shall, by any solicitations or interest, be promoted to this degree.”

1251. The Mendicants troublesome.

The friars, by appeals and other complaints, solicited the abrogation of this statute. Thus did they endeavour to adulterate the theology of the

t Anno 1248. In Turr. schol. E. E. n. 2. sub. sigil. claus. 32, H. III. M. 9. & Hare, f. 9.

w Pitts in app. c. 3. Wood f. 96.

x Ut viros perfectiores & undiq. vallatos, tanquam fructiferos in domo domini palmites produceret, & ne per proces & præcepta potentum, sicut olim fieri

solebat, minus sufficientes & indigni ad doctoratus gradum in theologia ascenderent. — Attendens etiam quod absque perfecta philosophiæ scientiâ, ad tanti doctoratus statum nullus sufficiens reputatur.

Matt. Paris sub an. 1253, Wood. 96.

University,

THE HISTORY OF THE

University, like the Parilian, with new opinions, and withdraw themselves from the government of the University.—Of their complaints see further, an. 1311.

The King commands the mayor and bailiffs to remember and observe well all the articles contained in the charter given the University by him, the 32d of his reign. — Dated xxii July, at Merewell, anno regni nostri xxxv.

The King
and Queen
here, &c.

The King and Queen arrived here the 2d feast after purification-day, when from an occasion of two clerks confined in prison, for certain offences against the King, the scholars addressed their Majesties, praying, that scholars arrested for any crime, and claimed by the chancellor, might be discharged from the King's prison and delivered to the chancellor. The King, in return, assented to their petition, in such crimes wherein the chancellor, as the bishop's vicegerent, in the administration of justice, might inflict condign punishments on them; but in crimes of a more heinous nature, requiring degradation or deposition, he would have all scholars hereon imprisoned to be delivered to the bishop, or his official for this end appointed. Hereupon a contest ensued between the senior and junior students, the one in no wise accepting, the other approving this grant in the highest manner. At the scholars petition, the King released the aforesaid prisoners (the masters having desisted from reading lectures for several days^z) and promised the scholars to confer with the bishops and nobility, and on their petition, and by their advice, would provide for them, either according to the form of their request, or in some other competent manner, agreeably to the laws of the realm and holy church.

The scholars obtained their wish; for W. and H. de Stamford, two clerks, being imprisoned by the sheriff^a for wounding a clerk's servant, were by the King's precept, dated the 25th of April following, delivered to the chancellor to clear themselves according to the laws and customs of the University, unless the person should happen to die of his wounds.

Payment
of murage
by scholars

This same year, a little before the King's coming, a dispute happened between the scholars and burgeses, concerning the payment of murage. The former refusing, for that it issued out of certain tenements of theirs. But the King, by his writ, transmitted to the chancellor, in whose province was the taxing of privileged persons, commanded him forthwith to collect this tax, according to the custom of the city, and see it delivered to the mayor and bailiffs, and that the collecting hereof be not by any means hindered, for repairing the wall^b.

1252.

Quarrels had often happened between the Irish and North English, and continued more or less to this juncture of time: when, at a full meeting had

^y Hare, f. 9.

^z About these times were various cessations from lectures, Wood, f. 97. D. f. 34. b.

^a Dat. at Windefore xxv die Apr. anno regni nostri 36. Hare, f. 4.

^b Clause 35 H. III. m. 7.

hereupon,

at St. Mary's church, both parties were reconciled, and articles of agreement mutually drawn up, and sworn to. Twelve of each country were delegated for this purpose; and a statute also made to be taken by the delegates; all inceptors in each faculty, and all scholars coming here, and taking degrees, on refusal of this by either party, tendered by the proctors, should be deprived of all academical exercises and advantages.

The fighting scholars reconciled and agree.

Of the form of this covenant, and the names of the parties, see Mr. Wood, f. 97.

The rise of these dissensions is said to have been from the celebration or commemoration of national festivals, by a too free indulgence in eating and drinking, generally productive of quarrels.

Occasion of their quarrels.

The chancellor and masters regent, to avoid all such disturbances for the future, provided a statute, corroborated with the sanction of the greater excommunication and long imprisonment, utterly forbidding all such feasts. The nature of which broils is thus briefly expressed. — *Ne quis choreas cum larvis seu strepitu aliquo in ecclesiis vel plateis ducat, vel sertatus vel coronatus corona et foliis arborum vel florum vel aliunde composita alicubi incedat sub pœna excom. &c.*

The Carmelite Friars first exhibited themselves here publickly (vid. Hist. City) who proved a great nuisance to the University, as will appear.

The University lost their best friend, patron, and defender, Robert Grosstest, bishop of Lincoln, whom H. Lexington succeeded in the see, who had scarce received his mitre before he began to extend his jurisdiction over them. But the University procured in good time various diplomas from Pope Innocent, wherein he protects their liberties and immunities from the King, bishops, peers, and others^d.

1254. Bishop Grosstest dies. The King and University write to the Pope to have him faint-ed.

The King and the University wrote to the Pope to have him canonized, or ascribed among the number of saints

The King's letter dated at Carlisle, May 6, 35 regn. the curious may see in Wood, f. 105.

That of the University appears in part: *Quod nunquam percepit aliquis quod ipse dimisit aliquem ætium bonum officio suo vel curæ pertinentem metu alicujus viri, sed quod martyrio paratus fuit, si gladius percussoris occurrisset. — Item testatur prædicta Universitas. — Et postea — quomodo claruit multis miraculis post mortem, quæ fuerunt manifesto, contra cursum naturæ, et supra vires naturæ, et quod e sacra tumba ejus emanuit frequenter oleum quod in eccâ. Linc. servabatur tunc in testimonium, &c.*

The University increasing in numbers, and the businesses consequent hereupon almost innumerable, they beg the King to grant them more

1255.

^c In A. 58. a. D. 15 a. &c. W. 98.

^d The first bull of this Pope intitled, *de Protectione Personarum bonorumque, &c.* was dated 5 cal. Oct. 7 Pontif. Hare, f. 4.

The same time was another directed to the bishops for the same. Id. f. 5.

Another, to confirm the University in her immunities, liberties, &c.

This was dated 2d non. Oct. 12. Pontif. Id. f. 5.

^e In Gascoine fragm. MSS. in fine lib. Rob. Grosstest de potestate & cura pastoralis MSS. f. 184. Wood, f. 105.

magistrates

THE HISTORY OF THE

magistrates both of the University and city. Particularly, that four aldermen and eight burgeses should be assistants to the mayor and bailiffs for preserving the peace of the University, which drew from the King a chart fully to their purpose.—(Vid. in Hist. City, 39, H. III. f. p. 341.)

By this it is evident this chart of donation to the city was chiefly or solely designed for the utility of the University.

Soon after the King confirms the power of the chancellor and scholars to convene or cite the burgeses, and other laymen, before them, in all actions personal, notwithstanding any prohibition to the contrary.—*Test. Meipso apud Westm. 30 Oct. anno regni nostri 39^e.*

Four days after he strictly charges the mayor, and his bailiffs faithfully to preserve and defend all the privileges and grants of him and his predecessors to the University.—*Test. Meipso apud Westm. 4^o Nov. anno regni 39^h.*

The city shewed themselves very averse to obey the King's orders, not liking subjection, or the oath of the University. The University deputed the masters Ralph de Brisely, Ormund de Idemiston, Ralph de Wapham, with Reginald de la Lee, to report their denial to the King, who, in a letter to the mayor and bailiffs, dated Westminster, 23d July, 43 regn. angrily charges them thus: “ *Ideo vobis de consilio magnatum qui sunt de consilio nostro, mandamus firmiter injungentes quod sicut vos ipsos & omnia quæ in regno nostro habetis & diligitis præd. libertates & alias quas ad utilitatem & tranquillitatem Univ. scholarium præd. providimus & per chartas nostras concessimus eis. sine dilatione inviolabiter observetis, &c. ne pro defectuⁱ, &c.*”

Taxation
of scholars
houses.

The Clerks aggrieved at the taxation of their halls, waited on the King at Woodstock, the 10th of February, and complaining to him of the treatment they had met with, brought back letters, dated the 10th of February^k, wherein it was ordered, that all citizens living in the scholars houses be rated every 5th year for the future, according to the judgement of certain clerks and burgeses delegated and sworn to do justice herein, which though redounding much to the scholars advantage, was much opposed by the convents, especially Osney, who lost several marks yearly by this change^k.

1256.
The bishop
of Lincoln
contends
for jurisdic-
tion
over the
scholars.

The bishop of Lincoln persisted in asserting his right and jurisdiction over the scholars; thus endeavouring to subvert the liberties and statutes of the University, received and used for many ages. The University commissioned artists to wait on the King, then at St. Alban's, to complain of the bishop's behaviour, and to beg timely relief against his attempts, which they did in St. Oswin's chapel, according to M. Paris, in these words: “ *Domine, pro domino curam habe de ecclesia jam vacillante, Univ. Parisiensis tot alrix & magistra sanctorum prælatorum non mediocriter perturbatur. si similiter uno temp. perterbetur Univ. Oxon. cum sit schola 2da ecclesiæ, imo ecclesiæ. fundamentum, timendum est vehementer, ne ecclesia tota ruinam patiatur, et Rex,*

^f Hare, f. 5, dat. 18 June.

^g Hare, f. 13. ex Rot. Pat. Memb. 6. in Turr.

^h Id. Hare.

ⁱ In Pix. F. E. ut supra nu. 12.

^k 40 H. III. nu. 29. A. f. 52. b. Wood, f. 107. Hare, f. 5.

“ *absit*

“*abfit quod hoc contingat, meo maxime tempore.*”—Hence it appears, that our University stood in high degree of dignity when it had the appellation of the second school, and even the foundation of the church^l.

But to pursue this controversy to its end, which was adjusted this year, at a meeting held between the bishop and University; when the artists as before, were by the King's command, to appear there; where also the bishops official, lest any thing should be enacted in fraud of the bishop's power, was constantly present to protest; which he did, when the University made certain statutes about the ordinary lectures of masters, and other matters.—See a statute fully in Wood, f. 109. 1257.

But a worse misfortune befel the University when it fought against itself. —The Scotch, Welch, and North English scholars, against the South English, set up their standards, and, both forces meeting in the fields of Beaumont, fought. The battle was for a while doubtful, till, many killed, and very many wounded on both sides, victory declared for the former; but the fervour of the youths minds growing cool, and ashamed of their hasty doings, they applied to the King for forgiveness. They offered him 4000 marks, Prince Edward 300, and his Queen 200. The King answered, he esteemed the price of every one of his subjects more than any money, much less for that which was offered; but punishment did not attend them; the King totally engaged in wars, on the one side with Leo-line prince of Wales; on the other, with his nobles. This war in the University gave a lifting hand to the disturbances of the kingdom if we may believe the poet^m. 1258.
A battle of
the scho-
lars.

*Chronica si penses, cum pugnant Oxonienses,
Post paucos menses volat ira per Angligenenses.*

For the year after these dissensions began at Oxford, the English barons under Simon Mountford, their leader, took up arms against the King; when the matter came to be decided by battle, they fell into a parley with the King, and made some statutes concerning provisions at Oxford, to be observed by foreignersⁿ. 1259.

In Lent, a scholar, a prisoner for murder, escaping out of prison, the scholars carried him by force into the church of St. Giles, to be an asylum, and to save him from punishment^o.

About the same time was a dispute between the governor of the castle and the chancellor; the latter denying the former all jurisdiction or concern as to the contracts of scholars with the Jews, except in pleas only appertaining to the crown^p. 1260.

Whilst this was in agitation, the King was pleased to delegate Nicholas de Tour, with certain other assessors, to settle this matter.

l Matt. Paris, sub. ann. Wood, f. 108.
m In. lib. MSS. cui tit. est Aurum ex Stercore
per Rob. Talbot. Wood, 109.

n Matt. Paris, sub. ann.
o Id. Wood, f. 109.
p 44 H. III. m. 2.

Ex parte cancellarii & Univ. Oxon. Regi est ostensum, quod cancellar. ejusd. Univ. qui pro temp. existerit, habere consueverit cognitionem de omnib. querelis contractib. & loquelis inter scholares dictæ Univ. & Judæos Oxon. subortis (exceptis his quæ ad coronam regis pertinent) constabularius castri nostri Oxon. ipsum cancellar. non permittit de hujusm. querelis contractib. & loquelis cognoscere, nec eos terminare, sicut fieri consuevit. Rex igitur constituit Nichum de Turri, &c. ad inq. inde faciend. per sacrament. proborum de villa & com. Oxon. per quos rei veritas melius sciri possit in premissis.

Et R. mandat. præd. Nic. quod ad totum diem quem ad hoc providerit usque ad Oxon. personalit. accedat ad inq. illam capiend. & inq. illam factam sub sigillo suo regi mittat & hoc breve.

Et mandatum est vic. com. Oxon. quod ad certum diem quem scire faciat, tot & tales, &c. coram eo apud Oxon. venire faciat, &c. ita quod inq. illa per defectum juratorum non remaneat capienda.

Teste apud Westm. 28 die Oct. anno regni nostri 44^p.

The Uni-
versity's
jurisdic-
tion over
Jews.

The occasion of this debate seems to be this: By the laws of Edward the Confessor, confirmed by the Conqueror, the King was intitled to the Jews, and all that they had. — *Sciendum quod omnes Judæi ubicunque in regno sunt sub tutela & defensione Regis ligea debent esse, nec quilibet eorum alicui diviti se potest subdere sine Reg. licentia. Judæi enim & omnia sua regis sunt. Quod si quis detinuerit eos, vel pecuniam eorum; perquirat Rex si vult tanquam suum proprium. Lambert's Archaionom. f. 1336.* Whence in old charts the King frequently calls them, *Judæos nostros, & Judæos Regis*^a.

1261.

After this, the next year, was another inquisition to the same purpose, referred to Gilb. de Preston, and resolved, in like manner^r; hereupon a writ was issued out for allowing the University's cognizance, and forbidding the constable of the castle to disturb him. *Quia R. accepit p. inq. &c. Test. R. apud. Turr. Lond. vi die Mar. regn. nostri. 45^o. anno.* By which process concerning the Jews it appears the University's privilege holds even in the King's case, and those under the King's immediate protection^s. And after this, John de Wyvil and Laur. Brok, were invested with a delagatory power^t to enquire into all causes relative or appertaining to the scholars and Jews, and certify the same to the King, and assure him what power would accrue to the University, and what the King would lose thereby. The result of this enquiry, by the jury, is, “ that the chancellor of the University of Oxford, for the “ time being, and for ages past, had been accustomed to take cognizance “ of all manner of contracts, quarrels, and complaints arising between the “ above parties, except in matters relating to the King's crown and dignity, “ and pleas of land. And the jury say, moreover, that the King loses no “ yearly profit, nor does the University reap any, by cognizance of this “ kind, because the said chancellor neither shews any compassion herein to “ scholars, nor does he receive any gain from the Jews, but only keeps “ and maintains the peace of the University among the scholars and Jews.”

^p Rot. Pat. 44 H. III. m. 2. in Dors.

^q Ex coll. H. Brook, ut prius ch. 9.

^r Hare, f. 6.

^s Ex Bundello, inq. de ann. 45 H. III. nu. 39 in Turr. Lond.

^t In Pat. 45 H. III. m. 19, & in A. fol. 53^b. Hare, f. 6.

This

This year I find it was signified to the King in council, that on the account of the multitude of inhabitants in Oxford, no little inconveniences and troubles arose to the scholars, and frequent seditions were wont to arise from the citizens, it was permitted to the masters and scholars to repair to Northampton, and there erect a study or schools, and profess the liberal arts, the which the King signifies in form to the mayor, &c. at Northampton, as by breve^u.—See in Twyne, ap. l. 3. § 73.

The scholars permitted to go to Northampton.

We have said before, 1255, that the King appointed four aldermen and eight burgessees to be bound by an oath of fidelity, &c.—Feb. the 5th of this year he conferred the power of receiving in his stead, *Recipiendi vice nostri*, says the King, *juramentum supradictum*, the oath aforementioned; to the governor of the castle; a man at that time very potent, and a great favourite of the King^w.

1262.

The bailiffs of Oxford detaining in prison some clerks on the score of mayhem or murder, were excommunicated by the chancellor. On a complaint to the King, he by a breve commands the proctors then present to see this sentence forthwith revoked, under pain of the University's losing their privileges. But we must not infer from hence that the chancellor had no right to this power, but that the bailiffs, willing to restrain such an enormous crime, were not thought to be deservedly punished^x.

The King ordered that the trial or assay of bread and wine be made twice in the year, viz. a fortnight after Michaelmas, and about our Lady-day; and that the assize of ale or beer be set at the same time, according to the price of corn and malt; and that the chancellor of the University, or some other deputed by him, be present, as in the 22d and 23d years of his reign^y.—Vid. 1238.

And this year is an explanation of the letters patent granted the 39th of his reign^z.

Of prince Edward's advancing here in his expedition to Wales, and the battle of the scholars consequent thereupon,—see Hist. of the City. p. 200.

1263.

This action, wherein were many wounded and killed, being told the King, he by a mandate sent from Rochester, the 28th of February, to the chancellor, mayor, and others, to enquire into, and let him know the particulars of, that he might appease or settle the matter; but when the letters called Certificatory, differed greatly in themselves, the King commissioned J. de Balsam, and Simon de Len, with full power to search out the cause of their dissensions, and reconcile peace between the University and city, in whose determination the King acquiesced, who therefore had it cried publicly in Oxford, that the scholars who had fled hence for fear, might return safely again to their studies, and that the King wished and required nothing more of them than that they would for the future join their endeavours to preserve peace with the citizens.

Prince Edward here, &c.

^u Pat. 45. H. III. m. 17.
^w Pat. 46, H. III. m. 16, & in Pix. E. E.
m. 9, 10.

^x Clause 46 H. III. m. 15. Wood, III.
^y Hare, f. 7.
^z Id.

1264.
The King
comes here
with his
nobles,
&c.

Marches
hence for
North-
ampton.

The 12th of March the King appointed his nobles to attend him here, and when the place would not afford room for the scholars with them conjointly, he, by a letter to the chancellor, bade them retire for a while (who went some to Northampton, some to Salisbury, &c.) at the same time promising their halls should receive no little privileges from him thereafter^a.

The King collecting his forces here, marched with a great army to Northampton, where the barons defended themselves. The scholars sent there, as before, took part with the barons, and being furnished with slings and bows, and under their own banner, acquitted themselves so gallantly that they molested the King's army more than all the rest of the besieged, which made the King swear he would hang every one of them; and victory inclining on his side, they fled from their situation, shaving their heads, disguising and concealing themselves all ways they could. The King having obtained the town, and silenced his opposers, gave charge to hang these scholars. — One that was with him dared to advise him to the contrary: "These scholars, sir, (says he) are the sons of nobles, or others that have been brave champions for you. If you persist in punishing them, it is not impossible, but that many that have stood firm to you, or are returned to their duty, would raise a rebellion much more perilous than the last." — The king was prevailed on, and by a breve, dated at St. Paul's, London, 30th of May, gave orders that it was no longer forbidden the chancellor and scholars to return to Oxford to their studies. Upon this they returned, on the feast of St. John the Baptist, under the guidance of Simon de Montford: the burgeses who had begged for the return of their academy, were desirous of referring the decision of their quarrels to certain men.

Soon after is the King's pardon of the scholars transgressions, committed between them and the burgeses.

The King
pardons
the scho-
lars.

R. omnib. ad quos, &c. cum de pace inter scholares Univ. Oxon. & burgenf. ejusd. vill. reformanda. super omnib. transgressionib. contentionib. & discordiis inter eos dudum habitis in certas personas ut dicitur sit compromissum. salvis nobis his quæ ad coronam & dignitat. ptinent. sicut in compromisso illo plenius continetur. volentes præfatis scholarib. in hac parte gratiam facere specialem, occasione transgressionum, &c. pro nobis & hæredib. nostris (quantum in nob. est.) Eisd. scholarib. penitus remittimus & relaxamus. In cuj. &c.

Test. Meipso. apud S. Paul. London. xxvii Jun. b regn. nostri xlviij. c

Though the King consented to exempt the defection of the scholars at Northampton, yet it evidently appears, when the parliament was held this year at Kenilworth, that the delegates had deliberated of them who had fought against the King at Northampton, and resolved, that they who came there under the command of Simon de Montford, earl of Leicester, and on the King's coming fled to the churches, and wholly abstained from their arms, should be exempted; but those who came without the earl, or by his orders, should be amerced with the loss of half their income for one year,

^a Pat. 48 H. III. prt. 2. m. 15, Hare, f. 8.

^b Hare, f. 9.

^c In origin. sub sigillo. in Arch. F. 7. — viii die Julii.

(except

(except as many as held in fee from Mountford) besides all their goods confiscated, they should be fined of the King for their transgression. This was made a decree^d.

But the academians had no sooner returned to their old lodgings than they fell to fighting again. — The North English quarrelled with the Irish, and the South Welch with the Northern Welch, whom the Scots joined. Particularly the English and Irish were so hot and violent against each other, that they had pitched battles frequently in the middle of the city, in the suburbs, and fields. But at the instance of the bishops, chancellor, and others, a truce was struck, and peace agreed upon and ratified in a set form^d. — See it fully in Wood, f. 114.

1267.
The scholars return to Oxford.

On Ascension-day, this year^e (Nicholas de Ewelme, chancellor) the scholars, attended with the parochial clergy and commonalty of Oxford, proceeded, according to custom, to visit the reliques of St. Frid. and to hear a sermon preached by the chancellor; an audacious Jew meeting them, snatching the cross which was carried aloft, dashed it on the ground, and stamped on it with his foot. When this was by the King's son, then at Oxford, notified to him, he immediately wrote to the sheriff to apprehend and close imprison all the Jews, and confiscate or detain their goods till they should find sureties for the punishments to be inflicted on them; the particulars of which were, that they should make a marble cross, impressed on one side with the image of our Lady, gilt, with her infant, Christ, and there placed where was committed the wickedness; and a silver cross, as much as could be well carried, also gilt, with a staff (such as is carried before the archbishop or primate) and delivered to the proctors to be carried in a procession before the masters and scholars. — These to be done before the feast of St. Edward, the day before the Epiphany. But contriving to make over their goods to their friends before their injection into prison, their design was frustrated; for the King ordering the mayor, with the bankers (in whose hands was their cash) to assist the sheriff in executing his command; their money therefore was secured, and sent to the King: when the cross could not be placed where the wickedness was committed, but to the detriment of burghesses living there, it was thought best to erect it opposite to the Jewish synagogue; but this place not agreeable to the King and his council, a spot near the church of St. John the baptist is pitched upon for its situation. On its top was fixed a tablet, with this inscription:

1268.
The impudence of a Jew.

*Quis meus auctor erat? Judæi: Quomodo? sumptu.
Quis jussit? regnans. Quo procurante? Magistris.
Cur? Cruce pro fracta ligni. Quo tempore? Festo
Ascensus Domini. Quis erat locus? hic ubi sisto.*

It was also ordered of the other cross, soon after to be carried to the University treasure at St. Frid. for the aforesaid uses. The cross, with the verses, con-

^d In magn. lib. statutor. regn. Angl. in H. III. an. reg. 51. W. f. 113.

^e A. fol. 73. a. C. 67, &c. et in Hist. J. Rosi de reg. MSS. p. 249, Wood, f. 114.

tinued till Henry the VIth's reign, for J. Ross mentions them to be totally lost or gone in his time^f.

1269. Houses to be taxed at the chancellor's will.

The King sends to the mayor and bailiffs that they cause the houses and chambers to be taxed at the will, and when the chancellor and masters shall think fit to require them for their use, according to charters hereunto before given. — *Test. Meipso apud Windesore, 24 Apr. an. regn. nostri 53^s.*

1270.

Are letters patent directed to all bailiffs, &c. “Ye shall protect, defend, &c. all the liberties, franchises, &c. of the chancellor and scholars of the University; offer no injury, trouble, or mischief. If any scholar suffer a mulct or fine, ye shall see, as much as in you lays, to remit or alleviate the same. — *Test. Meipso apud Westm. 22 Nov. regn. nostri Liiii^h.*”

The learning of this time, and authors.

As to the literary state of this reign it continued to be much hurt by the subtleties of sophistry; and many here having studied at Paris, imported thence institutions very destructive of sound doctrine; and the daily increase of the religious clergy was not a little prejudicial to it; for these locusts were so far from serving religion, or her sister, learning, that they introduced a greater blindness and superstition into men's minds, and were sent rather to devour the vital parts of learning, than by rays of light to cherish the same. The Pope well knowing; if learning increased here, he should lose the dependency of the British crown. Add to this, the continual tumults and wars between the scholars themselves, studying rather Mars' than Minerva's rules.—The civil wars between the King and his barons,—whence, if Matthew Paris be trueⁱ, a great neglect of studies must be attributed to this age.

Yet this same author calls Oxford the second school of the church; and Pope Alexander IV. in his letter to the nobility, styles it “the pleasant fountain of the Muses.” Pope Innocent, as before, declares “that learning was well known to flourish here.” *Ubi studium vigere dignoscitur.*

If we add the following list of the learned authors that adorned this reign, it will appear learning had not so totally forsaken the University at this time, as some have represented.

Coventry, Walter.

Walter Coventry, born at Coventry. *Operam bonis literis sedulam admodum Oxonii impendebat, ubi gratissimum fuit optimarum disciplinarum emporium^k.* “He applied close to his studies at Oxford, where was the most agreeable emporium or market for the best sorts of discipline.”

He flourished in the reigns of King John and Henry III. wrote *Chron. Brytannorum. Anglosaxonum Chron. Annales Anglorum, &c.*

^f Wood. f. 115.

^g Rot. Pat. memb. 17. in Turr. Hare, f. 9.

^h Id. Memb. 26.—Id. Hare.

ⁱ In Hist. sub. An.—Wood, f. 96.

^k Bale, c. 3.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

31

Robert Curfon, who after some years passed at Oxford, took his doctor's degree at Lyons, and was in such honour with the French king, that he was made cardinal, under the name of St. Stephen in Cœlio Monte, and was afterwards embassador from the Pope to England. — He wrote three or more books. Curfon,
Robert.

R. Medicus, born in England, studied here physick, in which profession he was very successful and famous. — He composed twelve books in this study, and lived after 1230. Medicus,
R.

John Basing, of Basingstoke, of not less virtue than learning¹. Leland says, "he laid the foundation of philosophick discipline." He flourished 1252, wrote among other books the Greek Grammar¹. Basing,
John.

J. Blond, the most learned amongst the learned. *Inter doctos doctissimus*. — Leland. He studied here first, then at Paris, and returning to Oxford was one of the many professors of divinity on the publick stipend. He was A. B. of Canterbury 1232, and died 1248. Matthew Paris says, "no one was like him for all kind of erudition²." Blond, J.

Robert Bacon, a doctor here, read lectures in the schools or halls of St. Edward. He died 1248, having wrote five books in divinity¹. Bacon,
Robert.

R. Fishaker, born at Exeter, a Dominican. He wrote eleven books, or more, in divinity; died and was buried at Oxford, 1248^m. Fishaker,
R.

Simon Stokes of Kent, a B. D. here, a Carmelite. He composed several treatises, and died 16th of May, 1265, *æt.* 100ⁿ. Stokes,
Simon.

W. Shirwood received his first education here at University college, was chancellor of Lincoln; but particularly he attended every day to the scholastick lectures. His piety towards the Oxonians at the reduction of the scholars, after the interdict of the legate, J. Rofs de Acad. and Roger Bacon, in his book de Laudib. Mathem, wonderfully extol. He wrote three or more books in divinity^o. Shirwood,
W.

Michael Blampain, alias Cornubiensis, a celebrated poet of his time. He applied to his studies greatly here, and composed *Versus & Poemata, Epistolas & Carmina, &c.* Lived after 1250^p. Blampain,
alias Cornubiensis,
Michael.

Eadmond Rich, born at Abingdon, Berks, so exercised himself (says Leland) whilst at Oxford, in all kind of learning and morals, that his fame was greatly spread abroad. He was bishop of Salisbury 1233, and died 1240. He published four treatises in divinity^q. Rich,
Eadmond.

Robert Rich, his brother, attended him at Oxford. He wrote the life of Eadmond, A. B. of Canterbury, and a few others^r. Rich,
Robert.

Ferneham, when a youth, plied his studies here, discovering uncommon talents. He applied himself chiefly to physick, and became the King's physician, but leaving the court, he became bishop of Durham^s. Ferneham.

He wrote two books in physick, and died soon after, 1241.

¹ Bale, c. 4.

¹ Bale, c. 4.

^o Id.

^k Id. Bale, c. 3.

^m Id.

^p Id.

ⁿ Id.

^q Bale, c. 3.

^r Id. c. 3.

^s Matt. Paris, & Westminster, Bale.

Vick, R. R. Vick, born in Worcestershire, was educated here, and after bishop of Chester. He died 1252¹.

Robert of Oxford. Robert of Oxford was a doctor of the Dominicans. He published five or more books in divinity, and lived after 1270^u.

Grammaticus, J. J. Grammaticus had spent, from his youth up, his time at Oxford; he was a tutor to young noblemen and gentlemen, and a famed orator 1272. 1st E. I. and poet^w.

1274. Fighting scholars reconciled. Quarrels had now too long subsisted between the scholars, but this year furnishes us with a fresh one. The Southern English, Welch, Irish, and certain of Cambray residing here, engaged with the Scots and the North English. The practice of wounding one another, plundering each others goods, &c. had been followed for above a year; but tired at length, and ashamed of their folly and rashness, and by the interposing hand of the principals of the University, the last day of March, this year, a covenant was struck, and fully agreed on by the contending parties.—Of the delegates elected for this purpose, and the form of compact, see at large in Mr. Wood, f. 123.

The King, who had received his education here^x, soon after his travels, or absence from England, which had been till July 25 this year, gave signal proofs of his special favour for this feat of learning, as in the following instances.

1st. “ The assize and price of provisions, wine, and other venal commodities within the University, shall be set by the mayor and bailiffs; 1275. Confirmation of the University’s privileges. “ *ex virtute juramenti vri. coram cancellar. de consilio & assensu cancellar. & proctor.* “ — ‘ By virtue of their oath before the chancellor, but not without the advice and consent of the chancellor and proctors.’ *Test. Meipso apud Westm. Maii 2, regni nostri iii^o.*”^y

2d. He gives the University the power of citing the burgeses, and other laymen of Oxon, into the chancellor’s court, in all personal actions, *Et quod per prohibitionem nostram super hoc nequaquam impediatur.* “ Which shall “ by no means be hindered by our royal prohibition.” *In cuj. &c. teste Meipso apud Westm. xxx die Oct. anno regni nostri iii^o.*” — This was made perpetual, 10th Edward III. (*quod vide.*)

3d. Were letters patent to the sheriff, mayor, and bailiffs, of Oxon, “ to observe inviolably all the privileges of the University, ceded to them “ by the Kings of England, our progenitors, by letters patent in all and “ every article of them.”—*In cuj. &c. teste Meipso apud Westm. iv die Nov. an. regni nostri iii^o.*”^a

The law study advanced.

The study of the civil law for forty years last past, advanced so much in the general estimation (not without offence to philosophy) that even

t Bale, c. 4. u Id. w Id.
x Twyne Apol. fol. 281, at *Edwardus regis 1mo genitus tunc Oxonie commoratus, ubi in juvenili etate a Rosso studuisse dicitur, &c.*
y Hare, f. 14. m. 18. in dors. Mr. Wood, f. 144, gives the University the right of assize of

bread, beer, &c. at this time. But with his leave, he is premature; for the assignment of this privilege to the University was after the great conflict, 29th Ed. III. anno 1359.
z Id. m. 6. in Turr.
a Id.

theology was thought bare or naked without them; and many foreigners came hither, allured by the pay offered for professors. Alfonsus de Semi, one of this number, who arrived here 1268, had for his salary 100s. yearly, allowed and paid by the convent of Eynsham, at the instance of the cardinal of St. Adrian, and embassador to England at that time. Master Boniface de Saluciis, an Italian, was another adventurer, and Francis Accursius, L.L.D. who, with his whole family sent for by King Edward I. by a mandate transmitted to the sheriff of Oxford, had the King's hall in St. Mary Magdalen parish in Beaumont, assigned to him, for their habitation, and for as long as he pleased^b.

Since many errors began in this seminary to be propagated, Robert Kilwarby, A. B. of Canterbury came here, in March, in the quadragesima, on Friday next before St. Cuthbert, and going to the schools, disputed of questions theological, philosophical, and logical, with no common skill; and observing that opinions false and having no foundation or authority, had crept in these and other sciences, with the consent of the masters regent and not regent, he exploded and condemned them with a condign censure^c.
—Vid. an. 1284.

An accommodation between the University and burgessees, concerning the number of regrators, was made on St. Thomas's day the martyr, in All Saints church, who at this time came under the notion of such as bought by wholesale, and sold by retail; though afterwards these were only so stiled, who bought and sold within the same market, or within five miles of it: termed in the civil law Dardanii, from one Dardanus, the author of this offence. And it was now by the unanimous consent of masters actually regent, and the mayor of Oxford and other burgessees, the day of the translation of St. Thomas the martyr, in the church of All Saints ordained, that in the city and suburbs of Oxford shall be only thirty-one regrators, as hereafter specified:—two without East-gate; between this gate and St. Mary's church, four; between this and All Saints church, four; between All Saints and St. Martin's church, four; between the church and the castle, one; in Cat-street, two; within North-gate, two; without this gate, six; on the High-bridge, two; between South-gate and St. Martin's church, two; without Smith-gate, one; and near St. Mildred's church, one^d.

In antient times certain regents were annually elected by the congregation, by a power antiently consigned to the University, whose office was to visit the streets, and see the ways and pavements before each door kept clean; and that dirt, wood, or stones, &c. be removed. On contempt of their orders to repair, clean, &c. the recusant was cited to the chancellor's court, or his vice-chancellor. The matter, of wood, stones, &c. should be the property of the University, under the name of mulct. These officers continued for a year, and were sometimes stiled, supervisors or overseers of the streets; at others, the preservers of the peace in the parishes; again, the masters of the streets.

^b Pat. 4 Ed. I. m. 35. in Turr. Wood. f. 124. Ficard. in vitis Jurisconsultor. Wood. f. 125.
^c Catellianus Cotta, de Jurisperitis, — & Joh. ^d Wood, f. 126.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The vice-chancellor and proctors here occasionally have acted in these offices; for so in an old register, *In parochia S. Petri & Sancti Johannis Baptistæ cancellarium & duos procuratores*^c.

1279.
Archbish.
Peckham
confirms
the chan-
cellor's
power to
suspend,
communi-
cate, &c.

J. Peckham, A. B. of Canterbury, held a synod with his brethren, the bishops, at Reading, and there moved at the complaints of the chancellor of Oxford, decreed in favour of the privileges of the University, and for the protection of the scholars goods, confirming the sentence of suspension and excommunication, pronounced by the chancellor, or his deputy, against delinquent scholars, and flying off to every diocese subject to the see of Canterbury; ratified the suspension of clerks beneficed, and sequestration of their benefices, whom the chancellor should punish as carriers of arms, or otherwise disturbers of the peace, by an authority to him long since committed; and gave other proofs of his friendship for the place of his education.

Dat. in consilio nostro apud Rading, prid. cal. Aug. an. Græ. M.CC.LXXIX^f.

A present
of the
King to
the poor
scholars.

At this time also, some adulterate and clipped money was, by publick authority^g, condemned and ordered into the mint. The silver thus new coined, valued at 3000*l.* was, by the beneficence of the King^h, carried to Oxford, to be of use to the poorer scholars.

Bp. Sutton
contend-
ing for ju-
risdiction
over the
University
court is
hindered.

Oliver Sutton, newly elected bishop of Lincoln, in his visitation of Oxford, demanded an account of the behaviour of the chancellor and proctors; and thinking his authority was slighted, resolved to deprive the University of certain ecclesiastic rights claimed by the chancellor, who was wont to take cognizance of scholars crimes belonging of common right to the court christian. But the chancellor getting into his favour, procuredⁱ, that if at his visitation, any masters, scholars, or others, be convicted of any crimes of ecclesiastical cognizance, especially of incontinency, they should be referred to the chancellor's court:—That such as submitted not to this court, should be denounced to the bishop, whom he promised not to prefer ever, till they had made sufficient amends for their contumacy. This was ratified 11th cal. September.

1283.
The Oxo-
nians stu-
dying at
Paris im-
port their
vices.

The Oxonians in great numbers having studied in Paris, after an antient fashion, and, from a dissension with the Picardians, returning to Oxford, are said to have imported very vitious modes or sorts of doctrine^k.

1284.
R. Wells,
with some
citizens,
excommu-
nicated by
the chan-
cellor.

Quarrels rose so high between the University and city, that certain burgeses, with Robert Welles at their head, were excommunicated. These thinking the punishment too heavy for them, lodged their complaints before the King. The proctors, with some citizens, wait upon his Majesty then at York, and opened the whole affair to him and his council. The answer of the King, by a letter dated the 10th of January, comes to Roger de Rodwell, chancellor, to put an end to this quarrel.—“ We decree (says he)

^c A. a. f. 89. Wood, f. 126.

^f In Turr. scholar. in Pix. nu. 2. A. 46. a. B. 5. a. D. 15. & ind. Hare ut prius, f. 13, 14.

^g Reg. magn. cænob. Eynsham, MSS.

^h Pat. 8 Ed. I. m. 21.

ⁱ In Turr. scholar. in Pix. 11. ut supra nu. 516, &c. Wood, f. 128.

^k Chron. Seth Calvisii. sub an. 1282. Wood, f. 128.

“ that

“ that Robert de Welles, and other his fellow burgesſes, be by you abſolved
 “ from the ſentence of the curſe, and that the puniſhment impoſed or in-
 “ flicted on them be deferred till our next parliament. That fines on
 “ account of foreſtalling and regrating, be diſtributed to the poor, ſo that
 “ neither of you may receive any profit hereby: as to other things, let them
 “ remain in *ſtatu quo*, till we ſhall with our council determine further; in
 “ the mean time we charge you ſo to bear yourſelves towards the mayor and
 “ burgeſſes, as may adminiſter to and preſerve peace, and that we may
 “ have no juſt reaſon of complaint againſt you. The ſame injunſtion we
 “ have laid upon the mayor, &c. in a letter fully and expreſſly ſignified
 “ to them^k.”

Diſputes broke out a freſh between the Univerſity and the biſhop, which A conteſt between the biſhop and Univerſity. grew to that height that the archbiſhop was forced to interpoſe his authority to keep peace between them, by writing to the Univerſity^l to yield reverence to their dioceſan; to the biſhop to moderate his claim of right^m, and to abſtain from future grievances; in which letters are many things highly honourary of the former. “ *Quantæ ſit utilitatis & ſpei eccæ. Anglicanæ, quantiq. honoris & gloriæ genti noſtræ ſtadium Univ. Oxon. quod diverſarum ſcientiarum perſonas producit eximias, multiplicium virtutum decoratas ornatibus, vos plane noviſtis, & univerſalis eccæ. non ignorat. quanta quoque deſolatio & conceptæ ſpei deſectio, Anglicano immineret clero & provinciæ huic, ſi Univ. ipſa, quod abſit, deſiceret; vel non ſuis continuo vigeret proſectib. & turbaretur: hæc ſatis conſtant omnib. & nos quotidianis Judiciis experimur, &c.*”

The iſſue of this proceeding does not appear.

Befide the ſtate of learning (as before) corrupted by the deliriums of the Errors of the Mendicants cenſured. ſchools and ſubtlety of ſophiſtry, were the heterodox opinions of the Mendicants, ever ſtudious to ſap the foundation of divinity and philoſophy; theſe archbiſhop Peckham could not correct by his late ſevere ſentence, in a ſynod held at Readingⁿ; (Vid. anno 1279) ſo that now, about the end of October^o, in his viſitation of Oſney abbey he reſolved again to try a cure.— Calling the maſters of the Univerſity together, he made an eloquent oration, wherein he blamed their ignorance and perverſeneſs in not properly taking notice of the errors propagatèd in, and ſo unworthy of the Univerſity; and ſupported with no argument, deviſed merely for contention ſake; the ſame which his predeceſſor had cenſured, and whereof the chancellor had ſent him the following liſt, which by a decree he condemns to perpetual ſilence.

In GRAMMAR as frequently uſed,
Ego currit. Tu currit. Currens eſt ego.
Socratis legere. &c.
Nullum nomen eſt 3tiæ perſonæ, &c.

^k In Rub. lib. civit. Oxon. f. 4. b. Wood. f. 128.

^l Reg. Peckham, f. 114, &c.

^m Ibid. f. 93. Vid. & Caium. de antiq. Cantab. edit. 1574, l. 2, p. 251, 252, &c. Wood, f. 128.

ⁿ In Turr. ſchol. in Pix.

^o Chron. Oſn. Wyke.

THE HISTORY OF THE

IN LOGIC,

Contradictoria possunt esse simul vera, sicut in modalibus.

Syllogismus peccans in materia non est syllogismus.

Non est suppositio in propositione tam pro suppositis de unitate sermonis quam pro significato.

Signum non disponit subjectum in compositione ad prædicatum.

Hæc est vera propositio, animal est omnis homo.

IN PHILOSOPHIA NATURALI.

Tot sunt principia quot principiata.

Nulla potentia passiva seu diminuta est in materia.

Forma corrumpitur in pure nihil scil. forma substantialis, &c.

Somewhat different from these were the errors condemned by Robert Kylwarby, and those annexed by Peter Longobard at the end of the 4th book of sentences; but W. Ocham offers to defend most of them.—In Dial. l. 2. ch. 24. And though the archbishop condemned these theses in *terminis*, yet they might have a latent and true sense, as Mr. Wood says^q. —Boethius, l. 40, de *Consolat. Philosoph.* in fine 2 *profæ*, denies this proposition, viz. that *Socrates est malus, ergo Socrates est*, to be affirmative. Nay, he affirms it to be negative, *quia malum non est ens*. — Mr. Wheatly in his questions on that book defends the same.

1285.

These errors chiefly had their rise here on the scholars return from Paris to take their degrees, as usual, after Michaelmas, when the Mendicants and minors friars disputed and lectured with more than ordinary subtlety; but scarce were these propositions condemned, which the aforesaid friars defended, and the Austin friars openly impugned in their sermons, than a Dominican here, Dr. R. Knapwell, not only resisted the archbishop's censures, but sowed eighty new heterodox opinions, and refused to appear on the archbishop's sermons, for which he and his abettors justly suffered excommunication^r. But on their appeal to the Pope, and the execution of the sentence for a while protracted, the archbishop in a council, attended with Oliver Sutton, bishop of Lincoln. Galf Giffard, bishop of Worcester, R. de Swinfeld, bishop of Hereford, Mr. Harvey de Saham, chancellor of the University, with many others, condemned eight of the aforesaid articles or propositions, as impious and heretical, forbidding any person to mention or defend them in their scholastic exercises and determinations^s.

1286.
The chan-
cellor shall
have cog-
nizance
over the
Jews.

In a letter to the Chancellor, concerning the Jews, who had refused to submit to the Chancellor, and were otherways very troublesome, the King says, “ We have granted to our beloved masters and scholars of the University of Oxford, that the Chancellor shall have conuzance in all personal actions and transgressions done or to be done between the scholars and jews commorant in the town of Oxford; to exercise ecclesiastical censure, if necessary, or imprison, as his demerit shall be, and till he

p See more of these particulars in Wood, f. 129.
q Wood. f. 127.

r T. Wyke, chron. sub an. 1285.
s Chron. H. Knighton,

“ make

“ make plenary satisfaction.” *In cuj. Ec. test. meipso apud Westm. xxviii Apr. an. regn. nostri xiiii.*^t

Another dissention shewed itself between the chancellor and burgessees, —and again, between the scholars and their servants, —but these were both of short continuance; for the King, at hearing of these disturbances, sent Nic. Stapleton, H. Shotbrok, and Elias Sutton, to hear and determine the matters between them.^u

1287.

And again, on a like complaint this year between the University and City, the King, moved at their daily complaints, commissions J. de Lime-tot and Rob. de Littlebury to enquire into the cause, and settle it between them.—The consequence of this no where appears.^x

At the end of this year, a controversy of a higher nature is carried on between Oliver, bishop of Lincoln, and the masters of the University; who, in the vacancy of a chancellor, elected W. de Kingscote, a gentleman of good character and abilities. After election, by proxy, they presented him to the bishop for his admission, who refused, alledging, he would by no means commit so great authority and jurisdiction to a person absent and unknown to him;—on the contrary, the masters urged it was a custom immemorial with them to present their chancellors by proxy.—But the bishop disallowing their plea, the masters, by way of resentment, began to supersede all lectures; and during this controversy, many of them leaving the University, and retiring into the country, demeaned themselves with great pride and insolence towards the bishop, refusing to appear before him out of the precincts of Oxford.—But this dispute was adjusted in Whitfun-week, by the bishop's admission of their presentation; whence the masters resumed their lectures, and began to read in their chambers the Friday in the same week.^z

1288.
A contention between the bishop of Lincoln and the Oxford masters, about choosing a Chancellor.

Rob. de Wells, as before, a baker and bailiff of the north hundred, was no sooner free from his excommunication on the foregoing Royal Mandate, than he began to be extraordinary pert upon, and to insult the masters, and to deny the University their ancient and royal grants and liberties in this Hundred, viz.

Articles preferred by Welles, as before, against the University.

- I. “ Their right of cognizance or judging in matters and contracts between scholars and citizens.”
- II. “ By defaming them with lies, and impeaching them in the King's courts with theft, rapine.” (This was their seizing of timber, stone, and other nuisances, lying in the streets, and therefore, by a statute, forfeited to the University.)
- III. “ By imprisoning the common servant of the University for two days together in Bocardo; and exciting all persons living without North Gate, to resist the ancient liberties of the University in that quarter.”

^t Hare, f. 14. ex Rot. Pat. in Turr.
^u MSS. in Bib. Cotton. Wood. f. 131.
^x In Turr. scholar. in Pix. m. m. n. 2.

^y T. Wyke, chron. MSS. in Bib. Cotton.
^z Wood, f. 33. Ayloff, f. 83.

THE HISTORY OF THE

IV. "By attacking, with the King's writ, the Chancellor's commissary, " and one of the proctors, with some other masters and scholars, " and many privileged servants of the University, in order to " answer such complaints as he should prefer against them in the " King's court:" for which false accusation and malice, he was, by means of the masters, removed from his bayliwick. And that he should not be reinstated in this, or elected in any other office in the city, a statute was made, which obliged the scholars to remit all lectures till he was totally and for ever removed and discharged^a.

1289. This year is memorable here for the banishment of the Jews from this place; their behaviour being found to be too bad, and past bearing.^b—Of their settling here in the Saxon times, and their estates called after their names for many generations, See Hist. City.

1290.
An agree-
ment be-
tween the
University
and town
in parlia-
ment.

Is a confirmation of a composition between the University and City, made before the Lord the King, Edward I. in his parliament, after the passover in the 8th year of his reign, intitled, *Concordia facta inter scholares & burghenses coram dno R. in parlamento suo, concedente & consentiente ipso dno rege.*

The articles objected by the burghesses against the University, and considered in this parliament, were :

1. They complain, "When four aldermen and eight burghesses, assistants to the mayor and bailiffs, keep the peace, and arrest malefactors and night-walkers. (See before, p. 24, 39. H. III.) When they do arrest and attack such persons, the chancellor, at his pleasure, sets them at liberty, and cites the aldermen and bailiffs, who laid hold on such delinquents, to answer for so doing."

Conu-
zance of
pleas con-
firmed to
the Uni-
versity.

To which article, *per dnum. R. est respons.* the King answers, "We will that the chancellor have conuzance of all manner of transgressions or conventions, made within the said town, where a scholar is one party, (plea of death and mahem excepted.) And we will that he have conuzance over the bailiffs which carry themselves otherwise in their office than they ought to do; who, if they think themselves aggrieved by the chancellor's sentence, may appeal to the King's court for justice."

2. The second is concerning the forfeitures or profits arising from regrators,—“Which the King orders to neither University or City, but to St. John's hospital, for an eleemosynary of the Lord the King,—but this only during pleasure.”

3. They complain, "That in the chart of the King, if a laic transgress against a scholar, he shall be committed to prison till he satisfy the offended party, p. 24, 39. H. III. but the chancellor lays too heavy a fine for his ransom."

The King answers, "We will the chancellor shall require what has usually been taken for a proper security."

4. They complain, "That as they were to swear to the University, *communi loco*, in a common place, (p. 21, 33. H. III.) the chancellor,

^a A. 71. Wood, f. 132.

^b Id.

“ &c.

“ &c. oblige them to come before them at St. Mary’s church, and there swear that they will, for themselves, their families, and heirs, observe all the privileges and customs of the University; nor are they permitted to take this oath, unless *per fidem*, by which they are bound to the Lord the King. And in this oath they are compelled to swear they will seek no remedy in the King’s court, in such things as appertain to the University.”

The bur-
gesses to
swear at
St. Mary’s
church.

The King answers, “ He will excuse them in the latter; but he wills, *bene vult*, strictly ordains that the oath of the aldermen and fifty-eight men of the said town swear *per fidem*, or *fealty*, or to observe all the rights, &c. of the University, as hath been hitherto done,—the bur-
gesses shall swear in their own person for themselves,—and the mayor shall give warning to the chancellor in time, of the oath to be taken.”

5. Is a complaint against the University having the forfeitures of putrid fish; but this the King gives, as before, to St. John’s hospital.

6. They complain, “ That no liberties are given to others than scholars of the University, who are exempt from the jurisdiction of the City, (p. 19, 28. H. III.) but the chancellor appropriated others, who were not scholars, but had houses, wives, families, &c.”

Others
than scho-
lars within
the jurif-
diction of
the Uni-
versity.

The King answers, “ That under the scholars privileges are comprehended their servants or assistants; who, by their office, have relation to them.”

7. Is, “ That they were used to demise their houses for any certain time they would, but the chancellor will not permit them to lett them on a term shorter than ten years.”

The King answers, “ They shall not be hindered from giving, selling, or letting their tenements; but the scholars shall not, *deboſpitentur*, quit their hotels, and the tenements shall not become dearer to them.”

8. They complain “ They had not sufficient summons when cited to the chancellor’s court, and were forced to stay from one to three o’clock.”

The King answers, “ Let the freemen commorant in the town be summoned one day for their appearance the next; men, not free, appear when cited; and passengers or travellers, when the chancellor pleases.”

9. They complain, “ That knights, gentlemen, &c. visiting the bur-
gesses, if any scholar of the University, their servant, or dependant, raise a quarrel with them, right or wrong, for contracts, transgressions, &c. foreign, or out of the town, the chancellor, on his complaint, *sequeſters equitaturam, & harnesiam*, of such aliens, though they be in the service of the Lord the King, or some great man; and if the host whom the stranger lodged with, dares not, or cannot arrest, but suffers him to escape, the chancellor punishes the host as culpable and guilty of this transgression.”

The King answers, “ Travellers shall answer before the chancellor for contracts, &c. done to scholars within, but not out of, the town.”

10. Is

10. Is a complaint, "If a layman by a scholar be wounded, so as to despair of life, (p. 21, 32. H. III.) he requires that scholar to be put in his power, before the truth of his life or death appears.—Such as oppose him he excommunicates."

The King wills, "His life should be out of danger first."

11. They complain, "The chancellor, &c. claimeth the taxation of the burgesse houses, inhabited by scholars.—This taxation ought to be from seven to seven years, and, by the taxation of the masters and burgesse, in conjunction: but the chancellor compels the burgesse to swear to make the tax from five to five years, nor permits the masters to swear, as knowing this sort of taxation is not equal or right."

Scholars houses to be taxed from five to five years.

The King answers, "The taxation of such tenements shall be from five to five years, agreeably to the royal chart. to be made by two scholars and two laicks sworn. If the chancellor offer or make a new form of an oath, the laicks must take it, in the place where it has been taken in times past."

Inter placita coram dno. R. apud Westm. a die Pasch. in xv dies an. xviii. R. Edv. I. rotulo 62, in custodia thesaur. & cancellar. scaccarii^a.

The cause tried between the bishop of Lincoln and the University.

At the feast of pentecost, in the parliament at Westminster, was tried the cause so long in debate between the bishop of Lincoln and the University, when it was ordered, that notwithstanding a custom which the masters alledged on their part, of presenting their chancellor by proxy, the chancellor, whom they thought proper to elect, they were bound to present personally, as well within as without the city; whence it was, that Mr. J. de Ludlowe, whom they had elected for, was appointed the chancellor, admisible as far as Nuttele by the said bishop; and so here was a recess or departure from an old custom for this turn at least^b.

The same retried.

Another trial was between the bishop of Lincoln, as before, and the University, concerning the confirmation of the election of the chancellor of the University, at the instance of the King, made in parliament. *Inter placit. coram R. in parl. suo post fest. S. Hilar. et etiam post pascha, anno xviii Reg. Ed. I. rot 1^o.^c*

The bishop of Lincoln founded his pretence, by questioning the customs of the University, inconsistent with its condition, as being no corporation: but the University maintained, they were a body corporate time out of mind; ever accounted as such by the members of it at all times; had a public seal in consequence of it; and in this capacity had ever received her lands and possessions^d.

1293. Ela, Countess of Warwick's present to the University.

Ela, countess of Warwick, conferred on the University 120 marks in trust for a loan to the poorer scholars, on condition of giving sureties or a pledge for the portion or part each should receive; and that she should have

^a Hare, f. 14, 15, 16, 17.

^b Wyke Chron. Wood. 132.

^c Hare, f. 18.

^d Ayloff, part III- f. 103.

the suffrages of the University as well living as dead. By order of the heads of the University the money was deposited in a chest, afterwards called by the name of Warwick, and statutes were made about this time, reflecting honour to the generous donor, part of which, from the vice-chancellor's book, runs thus: "*Cumque annis singulis soleat sacerdos cum serviente publico singulas scholas circueus recitare nomina quorundam benefactorum Universitatis, & orationum suffragia a scholarium multitudine postulare, volumus & concedimus ut ipsius nomen (scil. dnæ Elæ de Longspee, comitissæ Warwicensis,) post nominationem bonæ memoriæ dni Henrici quondam Regis Angliæ, cujus exitit consanguinea, cum nominibus benefactorum Universitatis specialiter recitatis juxta morem etiam ab Universis scholaribus pro ea oretur, quodque summa dierum indulgentia pro ea concessa (dum tamen diocesani non refragetur auctoritas) cum memoratorum benefactorum nominatione per scholas singulas recitetur, &c. Dat. Oxon pridie idus Maii, an Dom. cīo cc xcīii^e.*"

Honours paid the Countess of Warwick.

And in the bedel's book, "*In die S. Clementis missa pro dnæ Elæ de Langaspe comitissæ de Warwyke, & pro omnib. sanctis cum diacono, & subdiacono, cum sequentia & symbolo solemniter adoretur quæ dnæ lxxx libras in cistam Warwici contulit^f.*"

Two masters were chosen yearly in April, and sworn to keep this cash.

The next year occurs the legacy or bequest of Reginald de Lee, alias Leigh, a bedel of the University, to poor scholars, of a tenement in Schydyard-street, valued then at 60s. per annum; besides a feudal pension, payable from thence yearly. But as this gift was hindered by a mortuary, it pleased his Majesty, according to the 7th statute made in his reign, to grant leave to convert the building to religious uses; which was so effected the 29th of June, first sending his breve^e to the sheriff to make an inquisition by some honest and prudent persons, how far it would be to his, or his subjects prejudice; whose return was, "The jurats say, upon their oath, that it is to the prejudice of our Lord the King, and the hurt of the said village of Oxon; but the messuage was never burthened in times past, for that the clerks hitherto always inhabited, and yet do inhabit it." Whence the King ratified the above gift to the scholars.

Legacies of Reginald Lee.

1294.

After this it was ordained, that yearly on the 9th of May, a dirige should be performed for the said Reginald, beside a mass, on the morrow, as in the bedel's book is read. "*Nono die Maii, dirige pro Aia Reginaldi Bedelli cum missa in crastino, in qua missa servetur eadem forma de oblationibus & aliis & hoc de pecunia antiquæ cistæ Universitatis quæ in missa Will. de Gray est observanda de pecuniis Universitatis^h.*"

And honours paid him.

Roger de Codesford sued Roger de Marci Vallibus, then chancellor of the University, for that he drew him into the court of Christian for land in Lay fee, contrary to the King's prohibition; whereupon the chancellor pleads,

On a trial the chancellor's cognizance of pleas is allowed.

^e In A. f. 67, 68. B. 99, a. &c.
^f MSS. in Turr. scholarum. Wood, f. 140.

^g In Fac. Brev. 21 Ed. I. — In Haro de Memor. f. 21. b.

^h Wood, f. 140.

THE HISTORY OF THE

that Codesford was sued by scholars, to whom he had hired his house for one year, and would not perform his bargain; and to maintain that plea, produced the charter of Edward I. and Codesford acknowledging that the suit was for one year's habitation, the chancellor was dismissed, and Codesford in misericordia¹.

The bishop of Lincoln and the University dispute concerning a chancellor.

A dispute was renewed this year between the University and bishop of Lincoln, touching the confirmation of Roger de Wefenham to this office, who was chosen by the masters, and presented to the bishop by their proctor Peter de Medburn, iii id. Feb. in the name of the whole convocation, but he was not admitted, and confirmed without some difficulty, the bishop declaring that the chancellors were not elected, but only nominated by the masters²; and the bishop added, that his predecessor, Robert, bishop of Lincoln, who executed the office of chancellor whilst he was of the University, at the commencement of his creation to a bishoprick said, his predecessor, the bishop of Lincoln, did not permit the said Robert to be called chancellor, so appointed by the masters and scholars¹.

The chancellor's court prevails against a prohibition in the King's Bench.

Dr. Brook, as before, under this year says, the chancellor had proceeded in a cause contrary to a prohibition out of the King's Bench. He pleaded his charter and it was allowed^m. — This possibly is meant of Codesford as before.

1295. The boldness of the scholars.

So great a number of scholars had flocked here, and were so riotous, that it employed the whole care of our magistrates to restrain them. Though the chancellor had inflicted on some the greater punishments of excommunication and suspension; yet their boldness was such, that they preferred to quit the University rather than submit to his censures: he therefore wrote to the bishops for their advice herein, who return for answer, "That if any beneficed clergy be found rebellious to the orders of the chancellor, on a denunciation of his name, he should either suffer the punishment imposed on him by the University, or be deprived of all the profits of his living for a certain term of years. If the offender had no benefice, he should be for the future rendered incapable of holding a preferment." The archbishop of York's lettersⁿ, and bishop of Winton's^o, are yet visible.

1296. An affront offered the scholars at Eynsham.

Upon a grant of the bishop of Lincoln, anno 1230, for observing processions, and other solemnities, at Ensham church, five miles west of this place, in obedience to the mother church of Lincoln, many of the scholars repairing thither in Whitsun-week, for the sake of jovial doings, were assaulted by the country folks, who killed some, wounded others, and forced the rest for fear of their lives to fly back to Oxford. The bishop, on a report hereof, excommunicated the authors and abettors of this sedition in

¹ Term. Mic. 22 Ed. I. Rot. 162.

² Wood, f. 141.

¹ Id. Wood. ex Reg. Oliv. ep. Linc.

^m Ex Coll. ut prius.

ⁿ In Reg. Winchelsey, f. 171.

^o In Turn. scholar. in Pix. 11. nu. 4. Wood, f. 141.

all the churches of Oxfordshire, by the found of bells, and lighting up of candles, and excluding them even from the chancels of churches, which excommunication held till St. Bartholomew following. The occasion or issue of this quarrel is not recorded; but the scholars resented this so highly, that, intermitting their studies, they resumed not the same till the offenders had undergone condign punishments^p.

Soon after, on their resuming their lectures, Oliver Sutton, bishop of Lincoln, at their instance, requested the Pope's permission for the doctors and masters in Oxford to become lecturers and regents in any University whatsoever, without further examination^q. Nor is there doubt but the Pope granted their petition, through his good inclination to this place, having formerly bestowed hereto many privileges.

But the conflict which ensued, Friday Feb. 22, the next year, between the scholars and burgessees, on account of two garçons, or valets^r, was of more dismal and fatal consequence. These having agreed to fight; some, on account of their country, endeavouring to help the one, others, for the same reason taking the part of the other, the battle became general.

A conflict between the scholars and citizens on account of a varlet.

The chancellor apprehends some of the ring-leaders, among the rest, T. Wippeley, and commits him to prison; but a bailiff immediately released and set him at liberty. The next day the battle was renewed, but by the interposition of the chief magistrates, and by reason of certain citizens imprisoned by the chancellor, the parties seemed quiet; yet the night was not free from dissension and tumults. Sunday night following, the bailiffs, attended with a numerous posse of citizens, broke into the scholars halls, haled them out into the streets, wounding some, and treating others in a shameful manner. The greatest part of their goods they took away or spoiled; their books they tore and trod under their feet; their household-goods they carried away or cast into the streets. Besides this, they threw numbers of them into prison, and the bailiffs going out of the North-gate, dragged the scholars there into Bocardo, where they were kept three days, notwithstanding the chancellor had often demanded their liberty.

On Monday, the feast of St. Matthias, upon the scholars gathering themselves together, and determining to have it out with them, the citizens caused Carfax bell to toll, and horns to sound, whence a numerous force collected; but seeing the enemy more numerous, they fled, till their auxiliaries, the country-men, whom they expected, and whose assistance they had implored, should join them.

^p Ex major. Reg. Eynsham, in *Ærax. Ed.* Xii. f. 13, Cart. 8.

^q In this letter, a part of which reflecting honour to, and the great antiquity of this University is here subjoined.—*Inter studia varia quæ in plevisque mundi partib. floruisse noscuntur, Univ. Oxon. a multis creditur antiquius fuisse, nunc inter Latinos extantium studiorum, ibi quoque cleri Anglicani*

scaturire cernitur fontalis origo: unde ad honor. Dei & eccles. cui præest vestra sanctitas, Dno disponente, irrigatione catholica fructus proveniunt uberes & salubres. ex Reg. Linc.

^r Walsingham chron. edit. 1603, p. 99.—Et in Fasc. membran. contin. orig. & progress. huj. conflict. in *Turr. Scholar. in Pyx. V. nu. 12.*

THE HISTORY OF THE

In the interim, about nine o'clock this morning, Fulco de Neyrmit, Rector of Picleston, A. M. W. de Nyrmit, A. M. with many others, between the churches of All Saints and St. Mary's, with a powerful aid of scholars, provided with slings, bows, swords, and stones, killed and wounded whatever citizens they found in their way, especially such as ran away; broke open their shops doors or houses (for none opened them now) plundered the goods of almost all the citizens. Fulco Neirmit having exhausted his quiver, goes to the house of Edward de Erkelawe, near St. Mary's, who had been very busy in the opposition, and taking up what came in his way, pursued him up stairs, who in his gallery drawing his bowe, shot Nyrmit in his left eye, that he was carried to St. Mildred's parish, and after an hour and a half died.

His allies, struck with a panic on having lost their captain so suddenly, ran away, and gave encouragement to the enemy to pursue them, hoping to revenge their injuries for three days. Whilst things were as bad as could be, on the side of the scholars, the rusticks came, who exceeded very barbarity. They killed many in cold blood, numbers they wounded, others they beat with their fists, or sticks, &c. Nor were they safe who fled to the altars in the churches, for they haled them hence into prison. If they saw any walking tardily, or slow, by reason of their wounds, they pricked them with sharpened rods, or whipped them with scourges.

The scholars who had fled into the country, reported this treatment by their great friends to the King, who refers the judgement of the cause to W. de Beresford, and H. de Thyfelden, who repairing to Oxford were obliged to return without their errand. — Afterwards, the 26th of April, the King delegates J. de Mattingham, J. de Cobham, Elias de Wichingham, and W. Howard, to put an end to, and settle this dispute, whose endeavours turned out more successfully. The scholars and citizens, by their mediation, agreed to these heads, “ That the burgessees shall observe
“ all the liberties of the University hitherto used in their full sense.—Shall
“ restore such as were incarcerated by the bailiffs to the chancellor's pri-
“ son. — The said burgessees granted that T. de Marefchall, J. de Weston,
“ Robert de Welles, J. de Osney. W. de Coleburne, and Roger de Kyng-
“ ston, be discommoned, or totally amoved from any concerns with the
“ University. And that J. de Coleshul, and T. de Hengesly be erased out
“ of their book of bailiship, and be replaced in no bailiship in the city
“ without the special precept of the Lord the King, or the assent of the
“ chancellor; and that Nicholas de Tavourner, J. Punchard, Nicholas
“ Fuaffard, J. de London, Walter Serviens of Philip and Robert Wor-
“ menhale, Peter de Wode, Adam Bernard, Nicholas le Wode, J. Wayn-
“ teschaye, T. le Solar, J. Buffard, W. de Bristol, and J. de Godeschalke,
“ be by no means received or employed by any of the city. — It was also
“ agreed by both parties that no prosecution be carried on for any felony
“ before the day of signing these articles.”

But neither did the citizens come off so. For the bishop of Lincoln, considering

considering their guilt of setting on and killing many innocent clerks, and driving others away from their studies, without distinction of days, particularly that on the holy day of St. Matthias, they had polluted the altars in the churches, to the great offence of God and the holy church; therefore, that the authors and abettors of these horrid crimes, on every Lord's-day, except the Passover, xv cal. April, on which day this sentence was declared, and on Ascension-day, should, in every church of the archdeaconry of Oxford, be interdicted, or forbade all sacred offices or things, with the sound of the bell, as the custom was, and candles lighted and extinguished. What further punishments were inflicted on them by the King is not known; but it appears that some of the citizens were cited at the assizes following, and that the city payed 5*l.* yearly to the mass priest, who should daily pray for Fulk Neyrmit, and other clerks killed in the above conflict.

A far different account the citizens gave of this affair to the King and commissioners, which is this. — “ On Monday next before St. Matthias-
 “ day, 26th Edward I. 3000 clerks or more, armed, in five different The citizens account of this affair.
 “ places in the city and suburbs, set upon the burgeses, and taking away
 “ their goods in an hostile manner, carried some to the church, others out
 “ of town. Hence the bailiffs came with a sufficient force to repel the
 “ injuries offered, when certain scholars offered them battle; but they
 “ were apprehended by the bailiffs as guilty of felony, and committed to
 “ prison. The chancellor and proctor by threats demanded their liberty.
 “ The night following the mayor going to the chancellor's, by his order,
 “ and finding the proctors, and very many of the senior academicks assembled with him; and at the chancellor's command, that the keys of all
 “ the gates should be delivered to him, denied, saying, ‘ That he neither
 “ would, nor was it fit to commit the custody of a royal city to him.’
 “ The same night, therefore, the scholars broke Smith-gate, and passing
 “ through Holywell, stopped up the East-gate, by heaping up stones, &c.
 “ against it, that none should come that way for preserving peace.
 “ They said further, that the chancellor, with his tumultuous clerks,
 “ seemed to be sensible of some design; for that, at the mayor's and bailiffs
 “ complaints of their irregular proceeding to him, he vouchsafed no other
 “ answer, than that ‘ He would have them mind their own business; for
 “ the scholars, he would take care of them;’ but who never did hinder the
 “ young men making commotions, which encouraged them to sedition.
 “ They asserted, moreover, that their designs appeared further foreknown
 “ to the chancellor; for that certain clerks, the Sunday before St. Matthias,
 “ falling upon a beadsman, forced him to pray for Walter Best, whom they
 “ denounced would be dead in a short time, and for H. Gamage, and J.
 “ Punchard. That on the Monday, when they were going to battle, the
 “ proctors, by their beadle, commanded the scholars not to quit their halls,
 “ or offer hurt to the citizens before one o'clock the next day; that the
 “ mayor and bailiffs interposing, and urging no day or hour should be
 “ assigned

THE HISTORY OF THE

“ assigned for a meeting, the proctors never altered their mind, but
 “ desired the mayor to order the same truce to his men.

“ Further, that on Friday before St. Matthias, certain clerks meeting
 “ at Carfax, there set upon a bailiff, took away his silver staff, *clavam argenteam*
 “ the ensign of his office, and when he was apprehended by a by-stander,
 “ and friend of the bailiff, and committed to prison, a swarm of academicks
 “ flew thither, and not only delivered their fellow soldier, but proceeded to
 “ the bailiff’s house, and had killed him but for his flight.

“ The next day, Saturday, the scholars and associates coming to St.
 “ Mary’s in an hostile mood, beat and wounded as many of the laicks as
 “ they found there; killed T. Attchurch, of Iffley (who had come there
 “ to market for the sale of his goods) laid hands on T. Nichols, the son of
 “ a burges, and dragging him to the high altar, loaded him with frequent
 “ blows and wounds, threatening they would rid themselves of the burgeses
 “ as well of their lives as goods. The bailiffs waited on the chancellor,
 “ informed him, besides the villanies committed, of others impending,
 “ requested for the Love of God, that they might be suffered to apprehend
 “ the guilty, and send them to prison. The chancellor dismissed them with
 “ this answer: ‘Take care to keep in your laymen, the rest I will take care of.’

“ A little after, some academicks called in certain of a refuse sort, who
 “ putting on gowns, imitated the scholars, and lived with them in their
 “ halls. The bailiffs having notice of three assassins of T. Attchurch,
 “ apprehended and threw them into prison. The chancellor coming to the
 “ Town-hall, found fault with the citizens, that they entered into the halls
 “ of the clerks by force, and after other ill treatment robbed them of
 “ their goods.

“ Monday 3000 scholars, or more, with servants and dependants, fur-
 “ nished with bows, swords, shields, and other weapons, attacked the city
 “ at once in four places; and when they broke through the spicery, *gladiatory*,
 “ *curia*, or juridical court, *hopopolium* or *fourburia* & *arcuaria*, or the
 “ fletcherie, and took away whatever they found; when a publick cry was
 “ made of the goods stolen, and officers were sent for to preserve peace,
 “ a fray began, when fifty were wounded, and some killed. This action
 “ began about nine o’clock in the morning, and had lasted to the com-
 “ pletory, unless Mr. Fulco de Neyrmit, receiving a shot in his left eye had
 “ died: for the scholars, affrighted by his fate, turned to flight, and fled
 “ trembling to their halls.”

Another account, not dissonant to the above is, “ That the scholars, in
 “ their irruptions, carried off moveables of the citizens worth 70l. that all
 “ this calamity was to be laid to the chancellor, and other magistrates of
 “ the Univerfity, little sollicitous of repressing it at the beginning; and
 “ that it was not totally appeased or made up before the citizens had lost or
 “ suffered 3000l.’

This year I find a concord made and signed, wherein the citizens agreed that they would entirely observe, in every article, the liberties of the University untill then used^t.

Die Lune, &c.

MEM. " That the Monday after the feast of St. Matthew, 26th year of Edward the son of Edward, &c. that the said burgeses grant that all the University's privileges in all and every article as hitherto used, they will plenarily observe. The persons imprisoned by the chancellor, and set at liberty therefrom by the bailiffs, they shall restore to the chancellor—Signed by Nicholas le Taverner and above twenty others. *In cuj. rei presenti scripto*", &c."

The 6th book of Decretals lately imported here for the use of the scholars, they read and applied themselves to the same with all diligence, at the request, and on the recommendation of Pope Boniface VIII. by a letter dated at Rome, 5th non. March, and 4th of his pontificate^{1299.} The Decretals read here.

Animosities again reviving between the University and city, the King, by W. Jugys, and Nicholas Ferriband, whom he constituted commissioners on this occasion, sent to heal their differences. A little after, on a complaint of the University, that the publick roads near Oxford were sadly neglected, great filth and nastiness continually lay in the streets of the city and suburbs, the King commanded the mayor and bailiffs by a writ sent to them, forthwith to see that all the streets and lanes be repaired, pitched, and paved; all swine removed. And also by writ commanded the sheriff to see that this case was executed in the suburbs; whereby every citizen was obliged to mend the way before his own door, and to remove all nuisances of stone, dirt, &c. Yet all these matters were to be done according to the discretion of the chancellor and proctors, for many years past, having had the chief power herein; but when the negligence or contempt in the citizens rendered it necessary to the University to oblige them, recourse was had to the King's writs, viz. 33 and 34 Ed. I. which were not only levelled against the aforesaid kind of nuisances in the streets, but also against tallow-chandlers melting tallow in the streets before their doors^{1300.} The roads near Oxford to be mended, streets paved, filth, &c. removed.

The reasons given were, that they infected the air, and incurred a danger of a pestilence.

These writs were repeated from time to time by our Kings, whereby a wholesome air was generally enjoyed.

Pope Boniface VIII. as before, willing to shew his good inclination towards the University, by his bull, dated at St. Peter's at Rome, 2d id. June, the 6th of his pontificate^{1301.}, confirmed to the University all the indulgencies or

^t Hare, f. 18.

^u Wood, 145.

^w In letters to the city it is said, *Quod diversi regratorii unctum & cepum in Oxon, vendentes ignem extra domos in vicis ejusd. vill. faciunt, & unctum*

& cepum ibm. & fundunt & conficiunt per quod aer in tanto est infectus, &c.

^x Hare, f. 19. cl. 29. Ed.

^y Id, f. 19. ex reg. mri. T. Markaunt.

immunities

THE HISTORY OF THE

immunities of Kings ever before granted it; at the same time exempted it from episcopal authority or other ordinaries. See the bull at length, in Wood, f. 146, who doubts if this be not the bull of Boniface IX. who entered on his pontificate in 1389^z. Boniface VIII. died 1303, and was succeeded by Benedict. Hare positively fixes the latter of these two of the same name in this æra. So the chart itself, Ayloff, app. xiii.

In the preface to this bull he says, *Ad perpetuam rei memoriam dignum censemus & debitum*. “ We think it worthy and due that gracious favours
“ and the helps of fit commodities and liberties be liberally extended to
“ persons intending the studies of learning, by whom the worship of God
“ and the catholick faith is promoted, justice preserved, and both publick
“ and private good are profitably ordered, and the prosperity of mankind is
“ advanced, &c.”

And it concludes, “ Nos enim excommunicationem & interdicti sententias & quoscunque
“ processus quas & quos contra præfatum cancellari. & scholares & alias personas dicti studii
“ contra tenorem & formam exemptionis & liberationis promulgari & haberi contigerit, decre-
“ vimus irritos & inanes, jurisdictione tamen & potestate cancellarii. & Univ. ac collegior. ejusd.
“ statutis & consuetudinib. privilegiis & libertatib. illis, præsertim quibus caveri dicitur, quod
“ in præmissis procuratores & congregatio magistror. dictæ Univ. in hujusmodi cancellar. jurif-
“ dictionem habeat in omnib. semper salvis: Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam
“ nræ exemptionis, liberationis, subjectionis, & constitutionis, infringere, vel ei ausu temerario
“ contraire: Si quis autem hoc attemptare præsumperit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei &
“ beatorum Petri & Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursum.”

The King calling a parliament at Lincoln, resolved to consult about his right to be traversed by Pope Boniface, as before, whom the Scotch had corrupted with money. Whereupon he sent for four or five of the most able civilians from hence^z, and two or three from Cambridge; but Oxford only sent two, Simon de Waldene and Hugh Sampson, for which see Pryn's animadversions on Coke's 4th part of his institutes, ch. 44.

The answer of the University is as follows:—“ *Excellentissimo principi &*
“ *serenissimo dno dno E. Dei gr. illustri Regi Angl. sui (si placet) cancellarius*
“ *Univ. Oxon. cæsusq. unanimis magistror. devotionis obsequium, & reverentiæ*
“ *debitum cum honore. Literas Regiæ majestatis suscepimus, continentibus, ut ad vestrum*
“ *parliam. Linc. pro arduis regni negotiis pertractandis cum cæteris de consilio*
“ *quatuor saltem mitteremus magistros. Sane præceptis regiis obtemperare propensius*
“ *congaudentes, serenitati regali magistros quatuor destinamus, quorum facta &*
“ *nomina apud scholasticos extolluntur, viros utiq. scientia juris præditos, &*
“ *morib. venustatos, vestriq. honoris & famæ fervidos zelatores: rogantes humiliter,*
“ *ut regiæ liberalitatis immensitas & affluentia bonitatis ipsos dignetur recommen-*
“ *datos habere atque remittere, prosperatis vestro beneplacito negotiis expeditis:*
“ *Dierum longitudinem cum salute adjiciat vobis ille per quem Reges regnant & prin-*
“ *cipes dominantur^b.*”

^z Ciacon. vit. Pap.

^a Hare, f. 19. 28th Ed. I. m. 3. dors.

^b Bundel Brev. an. 28 & 29 Ed. I. In Turr. & in App. Ayloff, f. 89.

The students were so numerous that the University suffered great inconveniences on account of the citizens not quitting the halls heretofore occupied by students, which being told to the King, and proved from old statutes, that it was not lawful to transfer the dwellings once lett to the scholars use for other purposes, provided they paid the yearly rent legally taxed, the King by a breve, dated Sept. 19, strictly charges, that they should with all haste quit their possessions in favour of the students. And a number of Scots being here resident at this time, he commanded them to continue at Oxford, fearing if the young nobility and gentry of that nation should study elsewhere, they might, by a foreign education, be poisoned with state innovations; and in return from his expedition into Scotland, he brought every young captive of this sort here for education^b.

Tenements once lett to scholars use, not transferable.

The citizens having again infringed upon the laws and customs of the University, again by the University were summoned into the King's court of justice. The crimes alledged against them were:

1304. The University complain of the regrators.

- " I. Their appointing and suffering regrators to exceed the number
" of them, viz. the 31 agreed upon by a late stipulation.
- " II. That the city bailiffs meddled in and about the weights and
" measures of bread and beer, without the consent of the chan-
" cellor, directly contrary to an ordinance of Henry III. ratified
" and confirmed by Edward I. to the University.
- " III. That they oftentimes refused to assist the chancellor, when
" necessity offered, in apprehending and imprisoning the disturbers
" of the publick peace.
- " IV. That they hindered strangers, and persons not free of the town,
" selling their wares by wholesale here, according to custom, if
" they did not sell by retail within the city."

Upon hearing the cause, they suffered a reprimand, and received an order to avoid all future violations hereof, and to observe the privileges and immunities which either King Edward himself, or his predecessors, granted to the University: which was little regarded; for whether by commerce, or numbers in the University, the citizens were so elated with riches and pride, that they made as light of the King's commands as of the University^c.

A skirmish of the North English with the Southern, joined by the Welch, is hardly worth mentioning.

Hastiludes, by some, juffs or tournaments, were much in fashion in this place, which had their evils, in calling the scholars from their study, and subjecting them to many accidents, or rather with a design, as some think,

Juffs forbad and why.

^b In Turr. schol. in Pix. Y. nu. 5. Wood. ^c Wood, f. 147. f. 147.

THE HISTORY OF THE

to secure the King against evil conspiracies hatched at these and other like games.

The King hearing of this^d, sends the sheriff the sequel.

Pro Universitate Oxonii.

R. Vicecomiti Oxon. salut. ex pte. cancellarii & magistrorum Univ. Oxon. nobis est ostensum, quod quidam proponunt justas & burdeicias facere, prope dictam villam, circa festum beati Nicholai proximo futurum; per quas si ibidem teneantur; quies scholarium, in dicta villa studentium, posset de facili impediri; nos volentes eorum quieti prospicere in hac parte, tibi præcipimus quod si qui ibidem accedant, vel accedere voluerint ad justas seu burdeicias faciendas, tunc ex pte nostra publice proclamari & firmiter inhiberi facias, ne quis ibidem faciat justas, burdeicias, seu aliquod aliud factum armorum, per quod quies dictorum scolarium, contra libertates Univ. præd. impediri seu turbari valeat quoquomodo.

Et si quos ibidem accedere contigerit, qui pro hujusmodi proclamatione & inhibitione, per te sic faciendis, se non subtraverint: seu justas, burdeicias, seu aliquod aliud factum armorum fecerint; tunc corpora ipsorum, sic inobedientium, sine dilatione capias, & sub salva custodia detineri facias, quousque aliud a nobis super hoc habueris in mandatis.

Test. R. apud Cercesye, xii die Nov. regn. nostri xxxiiii. Per breve de priv. sigillo.

But this not observed, brought on a fresh order the next year; which see.

They were also, as it appears by a clause or writ sent this year to the chancellor and burgeses, to fortify the town, and shut up their postern gates, which till now were without doors; for that, as the King said, men of bad fame lurked in the suburbs, and were sometimes received into the city^f.

1306.
J. Pontes's
donation.

J. Pontes, who had been chancellor, and after bishop of Winchester, had demised 200 marks to the University. This year it was determined^g that that money should be put in a chest made for that purpose; that two trustees should be chosen annually, who, upon a receipt, should lend to a regent master 40s. to a non regent master two marks and a half; to a batchelor in arts, two marks; to a sophist one; and so according to the rated portion to the academicks of the rest of the faculties. Moreover it was ordered of the yearly masses for the bishop payable in the vigil of St. Nicholas, in which they were to pray for the souls of J. Maunsel the benefactor, of J. Pontes, and J. his nephew; which chest was afterwards called Winton; then Hyemal, from the time of winter: on St. Nicholas day, trustees were chosen.

H. Gould's
present.

H. Gould, vicar of Hornden, Essex, gave a deed (which is not cancelled to this^h day) to the payment of 20l. and 18s. into the chest.

1306.
A dona-
tion to
scholars
notwith-
standing
mortuary.

De donatione scholarib. Oxonii: statuto de manu-mortua non obstante.—
R. omnib. &c.

“ The King finding by an inquisition held by Walter de Gloucester, escheator beyond Trent, it were to his hurt if he should grant to H. de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, to assign the advowsons of the churches of Badington, Ginelingham, Thoresby, and Halton upon Trent, in the county of

^d Rymer Fæd. V. 2. 975.

^e Rymer Fæd. V. 2. f. 975. Hare, f. 20.
Ex Rot. clauf. m. 2. in Turr.

^f Clauf. 33 Ed. I. m. 2, infer div. Brevia in

scrip. civit. Oxon.

^g A. f. 66, a. & b. c. 39. b. &c.

^h In Fasc. Computor. Dr. Tresham, in Turr. schol.

“ Lincoln,

“ Lincoln, and Buckeby, in the county of Northampton (which the
 “ said earl holds of us *in capite*) for the maintenance of 13 scholars to live
 “ in a certain house to be built by the said earl in the University of Ox-
 “ ford: and that if any of the said churches happen to be void, the said
 “ earl’s heirs, being not of age, and in our custody or heirs, we shall lose
 “ these prefermentts or estate by virtue of the donation and grant of the
 “ premisses. Yet for devotion sake, and the blessed martyr St. Thomas (on
 “ whose festival the said earl has requested of us these gifts) they shall be
 “ had and held of these scholars and their successors for ever. Given by a
 “ special licence, our statute of mortuary notwithstanding.

“ *In cuj. &c. test. R. apud Beverlacum 22 die Julii.*”

De Studentib. Oxoniensib. per torneamenta non inquietandis.

R. Vic. salut. affectantes quietem & tranquillitatem magistror. Univ. Oxon. & scholarium
 ibidem residentium; tibi præcipimus, quod si torneamenta, justas, burdeiceas seu alia hastiludia
 in villa præd. vel infra duodecim miliaria circumquoque circa fest. Paschæ proximo futurum
 contigerit proclamari tunc, ne quis torneamenta, justas, seu burdeiceas facere, seu alia hastiludia
 exercere præsumat, circa dictum festum in villa præd. seu infra miliaria, duodecim circum-
 quaque ex parte nostra publicæ proclamari facias & firmiter inhibere.

Test. R. apud Bynndon, 22 die Januarii^k.

22d of Ja-
 nuary
 comes ano-
 ther præ-
 cept
 against
 justs.

The King himself had ever a great affection for learning, but a great
 reason he saw of the ill success of it, was owing to the papal provisions,
 (i.e.) the grants of benefits, not yet void, to strangers. In order to remedy
 this grievance, he applied, in a very warm letter, to Pope Clement V. and
 against these ill practices were the statutes of provisers made to prevent the
 entire diminution of the number of students here. Yet this King’s reign
 did not appear without the lustre of some celebrated authors and men of
 learning.

1307.
 The learn-
 ing of this
 reign.

W. Pagham, of Kent. *Oxonii & Parisiis quoque summum theologii muneris
 promeruit gradum.* He well deserved the highest degree in divinity; was
 bishop of Mida, in Ireland. He flourished 1280, and published eleven
 books, or more^l.

Pagham,
 W.

Robert Kilwarby, (*Oxoniensis acad. scholasticus Dr. effectus*) was here a
 doctor; after archbishop of Canterbury 1272, and cardinal; having pub-
 lished near one hundred treatises, chiefly in divinity. He died 1279.

Kilwarby,
 Robert.

H. Esseburne, a great philosopher and divine. He flourished 1280, and
 published in the latter science five books, or more.

Esseburne,
 H.

J. Chelms-ton, a Yorkshire man and Carmelite, was a most noble dis-
 putant. He wrote many sophistical treatises, and died after 1290.

Chelm-
 ston, J.

Roger Bacon, born at Ilchester, circa 1214^m, spent his first years at Oxon,
 some say at Merton college, others at Brazen-nose hall, where laying a founda-
 tion in logick and philosophy, he became the first mathematician of his

Bacon,
 Roger.

^l Rymer Fæd. V. 2. f. 1005.

^k Clauf. 34 Ed. I. 1. n. 21. Rymer’s Fæd.
 V. 2. f. 980.

^l Bale, ut prius.

^m Compare Biogr. Brit. Wood, Bale, Pits, &c.

THE HISTORY OF THE

age, and a prime philofopher. For his wonderful parts and learning he got the name of Dr. Mirabilis; and for his skill in mathematicks, of a magician. He published books in grammar, mathematicks, phyficks, opticks, geography, aftronomy, chronology, chemiftry, phyfick, magick, logick, metaphyficks, ethicks, philology, and theology, to the number of one hundred, or more; many of which are in the Bodleain.—Of this wonder of a man, (*vir omni laude major*) fee Wood fully, f. 136.—Biogr. Brit. &c.—He died 1292, as Wood fays; but Bale, Cave, Pits, and others, fix his exit in 1284.

Delamere, W. W. Delamere, (*Oxonienfis gymnaſii magiſter non infimus*) flouriſhed 1290, and published ſeveral booksⁿ.

Bungey, T. T. Bungey, (*in Iſidis vado ſine Oxonii ſtudiis incubuit totus*) wholly plied his ſtudies here.—He flouriſhed 1290, having published ſix or nine books.

Peckham, J. J. Peckham, born in Suffex, brought up at Merton college, was *ſophiſta ſubtiliſſimus*, “a moſt ſubtle ſophiſt,” the next beſt to Bungey, as fays Bale. He was archbiſhop of Canterbury 1278, and having published near ſeventy treatiſes, died at Mortlac, in Surry, 6th id. of December, 1292^o.

^{1307.}
^{Ed. II.}
^{7 July,}
the Uni-
verſity
cheſt ſtolen
On Friday after the feaſt of St. Trinity, J. de Sutton, *Janitor Tykeys ſubſacriſt*, moſt wickedly robbed the Univerſity cheſt, called St. Frid. which had been preſerved 68 years in that church, at the ninth hour, or our three o’clock in the afternoon; the prior then at dinner^p with the canons. The ſacrilegious fled, nor were ever found to ſuffer the condign puniſhment.

^{1308.}
This little coffer or cheſt was inſtituted by Hugh Welles, biſhop of Lincoln, for keeping the money, viz. the mulct of the city, for the uſe of the Univerſity, and for the annual ſix marks. But biſhop Groſteſt, ſucceſſor of biſhop Wells, ſomewhat changed the conſtitutions or orders concerning that money; for beſides the ſtatutes which he made in regard to lending it out, he decreed it ſhould be transferred with the cheſt to St. Frid. church; and the chancellor to appoint, out of the canons, a ſufficient truſt.—After this, Mr. J. de Aveton, for the uſe of the poorer ſcholars, demifed 40s. Mr. William Grey, five marks; and J. de Manduit, 40s. all to be depoſited in St. Frid. cheſt, in which were uſed to be put the mulcts or fines received for diſturbers of the peace; the ſilver croſs of the Jews, and the jocalia of the Univerſity^q.

That the
chancellor
may con-
vene be-
fore him,
any bur-
geſſes, &c.
in perſonal
cauſes.
“The King, of his ſpecial grace, confirms to the ſcholars of the
“Univerſity of Oxford, that in all actions perſonal, they may convene the
“burgeſſes, and other laicks of the ſaid town, before the chancellor. And
“that they ſhall no way be hindered in this by our prohibition.” *In cuj. &c.*
teſt. Meiſſo apud Weſtm. quarto die Martis, anno regni noſtri 2do^r.

At the ſame time another patent was directed to the ſheriff, mayor, and bailiffs of Oxon, ſtrictly commanding them to aſſiſt the chancellor in matters

ⁿ Bale, C. 4.

^o Godwin de Præful. f. 97. Id. f. 99. n. c.

^p Ex Faſc. inq. in ſcrin. civit. Oxon. Wood
149. By this it appears the ſtationary hour of

prayer, as uſual, at this time, was omitted by theſe monks.

^q Wood. f. 149, ex arch. Univ.

^r Hare, f. 25, part I. m. 14, in Turr.

requiſite

requisite for peace; and in no wise offend the privileges granted by him or his predecessors to the University. *In cuj. &c. per ipsum regem quia consimiles bras. habuerunt temp. dni P'tris. nostri', 1st. &c.*

The University had fresh reason to complain of the regrators exceeding an hundred, contrary to an agreement made for the mutual advantage of both communities. The chancellor and masters hereupon impeached the citizens before the King, who soon determined the matter in favour of the former, by two writs; one dated the 15th of May, the other the 26th of September. Part of the last runs thus, "*Vobis igitur*, (speaking to the burgeses) *mandamus*."—"We command you now, as we have at other times commanded you, seeing things are so, that what is not by you well done in this respect, contrary to the ordinance aforesaid, to the hurt of the chancellor and scholars of the University, and others living and flocking to it, ye take good care to amend without delay, that by that means a prejudice be not brought on us; or signify to us the cause wherefore ye have disobeyed our former direct orders."

Complaint
of too many
regrators.

1310.

The Dominicans had quarrelled with the Parisians concerning certain statutes restraining them in entering into their degrees. The same cavil with this University. They received in return, from them, great contempt and denial, whence they complained to the King, but he returned no other answer than bare letters to the chancellor and scholars "to cease from aggrrieving, and to permit them to use their own privileges and customs." This drove them, Feb. 6, to appeal to Pope Clement V. whose return, by their proctor, Lawrence de Warwyke, was presented in form to the chancellor and proctors, who refused to admit their plea; the proctor the next day offering to read it in the schools, was, by the chancellor's orders, forbade: soon after attempting to read it in a congregation of masters in St. Mary's church, he was thence turned out; but getting up to a window, he recited the same audibly to the congregation, with a protestation of his design to have done so in the church, had he not been hindered by violence. And after affixing a copy hereof on the church doors, he departed with his notary and witnesses, not a little chagrined, and rallied by the wit of the younger scholars.

1311.
The Do-
minicans
fall out
with the
University.

They applied again to his Holiness, begging he would favour them with the same bull as Alexander the IVth obliged the friars at Paris with; but this was opposed by our University, for their inconsistency, or that the conditions, or cases of these friars were very dissimilar. Whence he decreed, the determination of all such expensive controversies should be in England, by reason of the insufficient income of the University to maintain its suits at the court of Rome.

That the King not a little favoured the friars, see in his following letters.

^s Hare, f. 25, part l. m. 14, in Turr.

^t Wood, f. 150, ex Chartophil vel scrip. civit. Oxon.

Sept. 6,
1312.

Ad Papam, pro ordine Fratrum Prædicatorum, contra Oxonienses.

“ Papæ R. devota pedum oscula beatorum. specialis devotio, quam ad statum ordinis fratrum prædicatorum gerimus, ac evidens utilitas, quæ, ex eis proveniens, ipsos reddit multipliciter commendatos, nos excitant & inducunt ut super hiis, quæ ipsorum commodum & honorem concernunt, vestram interpellemus clementiam sæpius prece piâ. De vræ igitur exhuberantis græ affluentia confisi, vræ sanctitati supplicamus humiliter & devote, quatenus fratrib. dict. ord. in vill. nostra Oxon. commorantib. in causa quæ vertitur inter ipsos & cancellar. ac magistros Univ. dict. vill. paterni favoris gram dignemini, nostri intuitu, impertiri; sic, si placeat, ut iid. fratres consuetudinib. quib. hætenus in dict. Univ. usi sunt, subductis novitatib. liberè uti valeant & gaudere. conservet, &c.
“ *Dat. apud Westm. 6. die Sept.*”

Feb. 1.
1313.

The next year the King writes to the Pope that the proctor of the University of Oxon made a false report that the King would abolish their privileges.

Ad Papam, quod Procurator Acad. Oxon. falso fingit Regem ejusd. priv. abolere.

“ Papæ R. devota pedum, &c. De favorib. & griis religiosis viris, & nobis in Christo karissimis, fratrib. prædicatorib. in Univ. Oxon. degentib. ex vra mera benevolentia hætenus exhibitis vræ sanctitati grates referimus speciales: supplicantes cum affectu, quatenus dict. fratres super quâd. causa, quæ inter ipsos & cancellar. ac magistros Univ. præd. adhuc pendet in vra cur. indecisâ, jubere dignemini cum ea celeritate, qua commode fieri poterit favorabiliter expediri. — Et quia procurator. cancellar. & magistror. præd. quædam verba indecentia in vra præsentia de nobis protulit in pleno consistorio, sicut intelligi nobis datur; viz. quod nos cancellar. magistris ac toti Univ. præd. dederamus per nostras lit. comminatorias in mandatis quod nisi ipsi voluntatem & petition. dict. fratrum adimplerent, nos statuta & priv. Univ. illius adnullari vel exinaniri penitus faceremus, & Univ. ipsam confunderemus, nisi super hoc vra clementia remedium adhiberet.
“ Transcript. lit. quas eisd. cancellar. magistris & Univ. destinavimus pro fratrib. antedictis, vræ sanctitati, pro tollenda cujuslib. sinistra suspitionis materia in hac parte, mittimus præsentib. interclusam, ut, audito & intellecto, vi placet, transcripto illo, vra S. Paternitas perpendere valeat manifestè, quod suggestio procurator. præd. super præmissis, non continuit debitam veritatem. conservet, &c.
“ *Dat. apud Westm. 1^o. Feb. anno M,CCC,XIII^u.*”

Another the same day:

Ad Papam super hiis quæ ad Univ. Oxon. minatorie R. scripserat.

“ Papæ R. &c. vræ S. innotescimus p. psentes. quod in lit. quas eisd. cancellar. &c. destinavimus pro fratrib. antedict. quieti & paci consulendo, potius quam comminando, inter cætera, scripsimus ut rogatum nostrum sic adimplere curarent, ne, in eventu, ea, quæ ipsis ex benignitate Regia sunt concessa, ac statuta & ordinationes, hætenus in dict. Univ. per eosd. edita, si juri coronæ nostræ regiæ adversa forent in aliquo, examinari ut conveniret, faceremus, ac super griis a nob. per eosd. ex tunc impetrandis nos difficiliore merito redderemur; ex quibus vra S. Paternitas ppendere poterit manifeste; quod suggestio procurator. præd. sup. præm. non continuit debitam veritatem, conservet, &c.
“ *Dat. apud Westm. 1^o. Feb.*”

Another he wrote to the cardinals.

Ad Cardinales pro Fratrib. Prædicator. in Oxon.

“ Venerabili in Christo patri domino A. Dei gra in porticu diacono cardinali, amico suo karissimo, Edv. ejusd. gra. salut. & sinceræ dilectionis affectum. Negotia quæ dilecti nob. in

u Rymer fæd. V. 3, 379. Rom. & Fr. 6. l. 2. m. 18. Dors.
w Rom. & Fr. 6. l. 2. m. 18. Rymer, fæd.

V. 3. 345.
x Id. & Rom. & Fr. 6. l. 2. m. 18. Dors.

“ Christo fratres prædicator. in Univ. Oxon. degentes versus cancellar. & magistros Univ. illius, jam habent in Romana curia expedire, cupientes ex animo feliciter prosperari, vram amicitiam attentè requirimus & rogamus, quatinus negotia præd. effectualiter promovere velitis nostri rogaminis interventu; ita, si placet, quod negotia illa, vro mediante subsidio, felicem & optatum pro dict. fratrib. exitum fortiantur.

“ Dat. apud Westm. 1^o. die Feb. anno 1313.

“ Eod. modo mandatatum est domino R. Sanctæ Mariæ Novæ Diacono & Cardinali.

“ Eod. modo mandatatum est Fratri Vitali Diacono Cardinali.

— Fratri Gul. Petri Presbit. Cardinali. y”

Archbishop Reynolds, in the midst of these troubles, by letters and otherways, employed his good offices with the chancellor and masters, endeavoured to bring them into an opinion with these friars, and that they would suffer one of their order to expound on the bible, without a previous reading of the sentences, which promised hopes of a reconciliation, which came on towards the latter end of the year, under the title of *Compositio inter Univ. & Fratres Prædicatores Oxon. per arbitratore facta, ipso domino Rege consentiente & confirmante.*

The King by an “ *Inspeximus tenore cujusd. submissionis & compositionis factarum super questionib. &c. inter Cancellar. & Magistros Univ. Oxon. & Fratres de ordine Prædicator. &c.*”

1314+

That they objected against several statutes of the University.

“ First, against the statute *De Vesperis*, or *Vesper Disputations*, performed at St. Mary’s church, when it had been the custom of old for these friars to celebrate this duty in their houses; for others, in the schools. The same complaint they made of transferring to the church the sermons preached for the degree of B. D.

“ *Item*, Of admitting batchelors to read the Holy Bible in the University.

“ *Item*, Of a statute long since made, that none be master in divinity, unless the same in arts; or obtain grace for it of the chancellor and masters; who, as these brothers say, may deny or hinder it if the please.

“ *Item*, That whatever the actual regents, and the majority of non-regents shall ordain, is a law or statute.

“ *Item*, That none be admitted to a master’s or batchelor’s degree in any faculty, without a previous oath taken.

“ *Item*, Against the defect of a statute, for such should be made according to the number of students, and brevity of time.

“ *Item*, That every inceptor in any faculty shall swear that he will never by council, help or assist an enemy, or who is against the University.

“ *Item*, For the expulsion of Hugh de Sutton of their order from the congregation of masters.

“ *Item*, Of non-admission of Roger Bapeton, a batchelor, after he had obtained a licence by the chancellor and masters, and denied his regency.

“ *Item*, And of their brethren to oppose, and respond in the schools.”

THE HISTORY OF THE

Whence, on an arbitration held at London, the bishops of London, Worcester, and Landaff, on the side of the brethren; and the chancellor and masters of the University on the other.—The result was as follows:

“ We ordain, &c. that the vespers and disputations continue to be celebrated at St. Mary’s church.

“ *Item*, That the statute of the University enacted within the last 12 years, providing, that the examinatory sermons of all batchelors, as well religious as secular, in divinity, *priusquam magistrantur*, before their inceptorship in that faculty, be preached at the said church, contrary to the custom of the Predicants, or Minorites, whose members were used to preach the same in their own houses be observed; conditionally, that every batchelor, after he has read the sentences in the schools, shall preach one sermon, on some Lord’s-day, in the house of the Prædicants, before their admission to a faculty of theology, as he whose province it is in to assign the office and time of preaching shall appoint. And further we ordain, that nothing be judged against the said friar or friars predicating openly or privately on occasion of his or their sermon and sermons; and that the said batchelors shall hereto be bound by oath.

“ *Item*, That no one read the Bible till he become batchelor of divinity.

“ *Item*, That the statute that no one, *magistretur in S. pagina*, be inceptor in divinity, unless first inceptor in arts, in any University; or that he obtain grace from the said masters, which grace every regent master may deny as he pleases.”

“ We ordain, that this statute be confirmed, yet so, that every master, upon suing for grace, be obliged to swear to do justly by others; but if, without the oath, the grace be denied, the cause of this negation shall be reported within ten days subsequent, or less, at the will of the chancellor, to the congregation, to be fully determined by them.

“ *Item*, We ordain, &c. that nothing for the future be by the masters ordained, unless offered in writing, to be preferred to the congregation; and the liberty of 15 days be given to a master of each faculty to deliberate of such article or articles in writing; and after another fifteen days, the same shall be determined in the congregation; and that all matter of dissension be cut off between these contending parties.

“ *Item*, We ordain, &c. that the Prædicants have their schools in their respective houses or monasteries, for lessons, disputations, and determinations.”

The King, recounting the above particulars, subscribes, “ *Nos autem submissionem & compromissionem prædictas nec non prædictam ordinationem arbitrationem, diffinitionem, & laudum rata habentes & grata ea pro nobis & hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est approbamus, &c. in forma superdicta. In cuius &c. Teste Meipso apud Elye, VII die Apr. anno regni nostri VII. a.*”

* Hare, f. from 25 to 30, cl. m. 10, in Turr.

A quarrel fell out^b, whereof the occasion is not known, the Sunday after the Invent. of St. Cross, between the north and south, and western scholars.— A great number of these were gathered in St. John the Baptist's-street, and in Grope-lane, with swords, bows, and arrows, whence was a pitched battle, which lasted many hours. But when the north scholars found themselves to have the worst of it, they fled: some to Goter-hall; among these were Robert de Brydlington, Adam de Alberbeck, R. de Lowthby, and R. de Holewell, who shewing their arrows through the windows, greatly annoyed the enemy. H. de Insula and David de Kirkby were among the slain.— After another month the battle was renewed^c near the North-gate, when many were wounded, and Robert de Crofton fell by the hands of Stephen de Caperney, and Robert de Northeyn. These things being told the King, an inquisition is awarded to H. Spygurnel, H. de Scrope, and J. de Foxley, his delegates^d, or commissaries on this occasion. The result, or punishment assigned to these, does not appear.

1314.
A quarrel between the scholars.

In May the King discovered his affection to this University in a more ample manner, by confirming all the charters or grants of privileges, &c. ceded by his predecessors, Kings of England, particularly of Henry III.

The King confirms the University's privileges.

1. That dated May 10, at Rading, 1244, of cognizance of pleas, &c.—p. 19.
2. Feb. 10, at Woodstock, 1256.—p. 24.
3. June 18, at Woodstock, 1255.—p. 24.
4. At Westminster, 49 regn. Feb. 2, 1265, of scholars, &c. exempt from attending on law-suits, juries, &c.
5. At Woodstock, Jan. 21, 1268, 52 regn. 1268.

1315.

In cuj. &c. teste Meipso apud Thunderley, xx Maii, anno regni nostri VIII^o. per ipsum reg. & consilium, & pro mille quingentis psalteriis & sint quieti de feodo sigilli^e.

In March is a confirmation of the composition between the University and city, made before the Lord the King Edward I. the 18th of his reign, in the parliament after the passover, anno 1290.—Vid. p. 31.

A confirmation of the agreement between the University and city, in the parliament 8 Ed. I. Errors in the theology.

Test. Meipso apud Westm. vi die Marti, anno regni nostro 8^o.^f

The same day were letters patent to the mayor and bailiffs to seize and arrest, with all diligence, malefactors lurking in the city and suburbs with a design to disturb the peace of the University. *In cuj. &c.*

In Feb. The matters perceiving very many errors to have crept into their theology, thought fit to stigmatize, or note eight hereof, with their publick or academick censures; one or two of which, for a specimen of the rest, I shall here subjoin.

- I. *Quod Deus pater potuit produxisse creaturam ante verbum, origine, natura vel tempore.*

^b Ex Rot. quod. T. de Grandpont coronator. R. pro Oxon. temp. Ed. II. in Scrip. civit. Oxon.

^c Ibid.

^d Pat. 7. Ed. II. m. 5.

^e In Pix. E. E. in Tur. Schol. nu. 1. & in A. f. 53. Wood. 154.

^f Hare, ex Rot. Pat. de an. 8. R. Ed. m. 6. in Turr.

^g Hare, f. 32 to 36. Rot. clauf. in Turr.

I

II. *Quod*

II. *Quod pater potuit producere omnem creaturam sine filio producente de potentia absoluta etsi non de potentia ordinaria, &c.*—Vid. Wood further, f. 143.

The King, at the request of the chancellor, by writ, commanded the sheriff not to suffer the privileges of the University in any wise to be infringed; but that, as often as necessity required, to assist the chancellor in defending and preserving the peace. Dated from the parliament at York, Oct. 3, regn. 8^h.

The bishop of Lincoln and University dispute about right. A dispute arose between the University and bishop of Lincoln, who claiming the power and jurisdiction of the chancellorship during the vacancy of this office, excommunicated all persons disallowing his jurisdiction, until a succeeding chancellor was presented to him. *Cum nonnulli famæ suæ prodigi, vacante in Univ. cancellarii officio, jurisdictionem ad illud officium pertinentem (prout ex fide dignorum relatione intelleximus) perperam exercere præsumunt in nostræ jurisdictionis præjudicium manifestum, et episcopalis dignitatis contemptum, &c.*

The King orders concerning provisions. When grievous complaints were made to the King by the chancellor and proctors, concerning provisions in the market at such high prices, that the meaner scholars, who were almost maintained by charity, were compelled to leave the University, he thought fit to send his breve to the chancellor, to proclaim the prices of meats and provisions, as settled by himself and parliament^k.—See of this in Hist. City, in Market.

1316. The contest of the Predicants renewed. 1317. The controversy was renewed between the University and the Predicant or Preaching Friars, and now carried to Rome (notwithstanding their agreement, two years before, to stand by the arbitration.) The King, in two^l letters to the Pope, commended them to his care, highly extolling their sanctity, and affirming this order was much in esteem with all his ancestors, and therefore prayed his Holiness so to adjust the matter on both sides, that the friars might have no reason to complain of their loss of liberties; and such an influence had these men over him, that on the scholars accusation of his partiality towards them at that court, he threatened (as some say) to suppress the University, unless better treatment was shewed them by the scholars.

By insinuations and artifices they also procured many noblemen and bishops on their side. Archbishop Reynolds wrote to the cardinal bishop of Ostia, in their behalf, much blaming the conduct of the University in hindering them from their degrees. Yet the University, knowing the justice of their cause, shewed little regard to the letters sent them by the King, bishops, or others, resolving by no means to part with their prerogative, or give way to the unjust attacks of their liberties by the friars.

And though the King had shewed an inclination preferable to them so

Pat. 8. Ed. II. m. 5.
^l Reg. Linc. Dalderby, fol. 264.

^k In C. f. 90, & in Scrin. Civit. Oxon.
^l Rot. Rom. 10 Ed. II. m. 3, in Turr. Lond.

lately, he writes to Pope John, July 13^m, requesting that he would vouchsafe an hearing in the cause relative to the dignity and emoluments of the University, in whose praise, in his poem, he has these words :

“ De fructu salutari qui ex Univ. Oxon. infra regn. nrum & ibm studentib. ad exaltation.
 “ Eccæ Stæ & consolidationem ac augmentation. fidei catholicæ, nec non ad nri & dicti regni
 “ laudis, præconium, & utilitatem incrementa crescit, & multiplicat, gaudere decet eccm, &
 “ præ cæteris Anglicanam ; ex eo etiam quod id. regn. nrum decoratur jocali tam nobili col-
 “ lætamur, desiderantes eand. Univ. quæ regiam munificentiam multipliciter honorat, & eo
 “ prætextu in reg. benevolentia recumbit speciali, nris intercessionib. apud vram beatudinem
 “ favorib. propitiis attolli, & utilib. gratis communiri. Quocirca sanctitati vræ humiliter suppli-
 “ camus, quatenus in his quæ cancellar. nri & scholares Univ. præd. erga vram clementiam pro
 “ honore & commodo ejusd. Univ. habuerunt prosequend. eis dignemini sinum liberalis gratiæ
 “ aperire, & supplicand. gratiosius exaudire. Conservet vos altissimus per temp. prospera &
 “ longæva.

“ *Dat. apud Leic. 13^o. die Juli an. regn. 11^o.*”

Another letter on this occasion is dated the 26th of Decemberⁿ following, and sent by his Majesty to the Pope, with another by J. Lutterel, S. T. P. and chancellor of this University, wherein he addresses his Holiness after this form :

“ S. in Christo patri Joh. div. prov. f. f. Rom. ac univ. eccæ summo Pontif. Edv. eâd. gra.
 “ R. Ang. devota pedum oscula beatorum, &c. Sanè intelleximus hanc dudum à felicis mem.
 “ Dno. Bonifacio † Papâ 8vo præd. vestræ. Univ. regn. Franciæ gratiam fuisse concessam, ut
 “ omnes qui gradum magistr. honoris in quacunq. facultate assecuti fuerint, in iisd. possint
 “ ubiq. terrarum lectiones resumere, & easd. continuare pro suæ libito voluntatis, absq. novæ
 “ examination. vel approbation. præludiis, seu debito iterandi principii aut petendæ græ.
 “ cujuscunq. Verum quia dubium non est (secundum vet. testimonia scripturar.) Gallic.
 “ studium ab Anglicanis nris originale traxisse principium, constatq. talem apostolicæ disper-
 “ tionis gram in Anglicani studii redundare dispendium, si Univ. nra Oxon. cum præd. Univ.
 “ regn. Franc. in libertatib. & scholastic. actib. non concurrat, sanctitatis vræ affectuosâ
 “ instantiâ supplicamus, quatenus ad pac. mutuam inter viros scholastic. nutriend. Univ. præd.
 “ Oxon. consimili velitis privilegio decorare : Nos siquidem gauderemus si in nri. & Univ. nræ.
 “ præd. favorem, quod à providentiâ vrâ deposcimus, exaudiretis gratiosè : quia valdè nobis
 “ molestum foret, si tanta Univ. aliqua nris adversa temporib. pateretur, aut ad insolit. servi-
 “ tutem redigeretur. Conservet vos altissimus, &c.

“ *Test. R. apud West. 26 die Decembris.*”

† Inter eximia gratiarum donaria quib. regn. nrum Angl. manus altissimi mirificè stabilivit, summo meretur attolli præconio & favoris cujuslib. insigniri præsidio sublimis illa sapientialis studii dignitas, quæ in Oxon. Univ. continuatis viget successib. & floruit ab antiquo. Ipsa namq. ut mater fecunda prolem innumeram procreare non desinit, cuj. scientialis claritas cæteros irradiat & illustrat. Ipsa etiam velut vitis fructifera palmites suos circumquaq. diffundit, qui situbundis eccæ filii salutaris doctrinæ pocula copiosè ministrant, & de virtutum celario totam lætificant domum Dei.

Another letter is dated the next day, recommendatory of Dr. J. Lutterel, chancellor of the University, to transact this business with his Holiness. —
Test. R. apud Windesore, 27^o. die Dec.^p

m Rot. Rom. 11 Ed. II. m. 14.

n Ibid. m. 13. nu. 23.

o Charta Ed. II. pro mutua Oxon. & Parisenf.

studii societate. clauf. m. 13. Ayloff's app. f. 18.

p Id. f. 19.

THE HISTORY OF THE

Nor do we believe the King was not in earnest, when he sent the earl of Pembroke, the bishops of Eli and Norwich, with lord Baldefmere, Anthony de Pisan, W. de Berston with many others, as orators, to solicit this his request; and for this purpose they carried with them not a bad argument, presents of Jocalia, gold vessels, with other valuable tokens of his devoir to his Holiness, who returned this message with the most open proofs of his favour.

Two chests were made for retaining the 250 marks, which above three years before Gilbert de Rothbury presented to the University.

At the same time also were statutes made by the masters regent and non-regent, of lending the same money to batchelors and sophists, as before of the money lent by Pontiffary.

These chests afterwards obtained the name of Routhbury, and were added to the summer chests.

Lectures
founded by
Pope Cle-
ment V.

A lecture was founded by Pope Clement V. for teaching here the Hebrew, Chaldaick, Arabick, and Greek languages. This his munificence was first publickly declared here on the feast of the conversion of St. Paul. Among the lecturers of which, John de Bristol, a converted Jew, read the Hebrew for many years with great applause, receiving for it a stipend settled on him by Walter Reynolds, A. B. of Canterbuty, by a tax of a halfpenny per mark, for every ecclesiastical benefice throughout his province: this money was collected at the beginning of every Lent, and lodged with the prior of Trinity's in London, we find this payment continued to the lecturer, anno 1327. The prior of St. Catharine's extra Lincoln being appointed by J. Dalderby, bishop of Lincoln, to collect the same in that diocese, and being guilty of a breach of trust, the matter was committed to others, with a power to enquire into this fraud. How many years this stipend continued, or if there were any, or who were the lecturers after this time, no where appears.

His Holiness was more inclined for the better understanding of the Hebrew, in hopes the Jews might be come at and converted; for the Arabick and Chaldee he was not so sollicitous about, little thinking the Saracens and Assyrians would so readily come or be brought into Christ's fold.—Of the Greek language, J. Andreas, in his commentaries on St. *Clement*, observes it was left out in the autograph. Nor do others find it in many impressions; whence, of letters migrating to Britain, the following:

*Illa vetus linguis florebat Roma duabus;
At linguis gaudet terra Britanna tribus.*

But these languages, except the Chaldaic, were well established long before this of the Pope's. The Arabic was well known to Daniel Merlac or Morley, Robert Retenensis, and Athelard Bathonensis, mentioned before in King Henry the II's time. These all translated many books written in this language, into Latin.—For the Hebrew, this in the time of King

q A. f. 49. b. C. 38. b. Wood, f. 155.
r Wood, f. 157, 159, ex Reg. Linc.

s In *Encomiis Trophæis*, edit. Lond. 1589,
f. 3. Wood, f. 157.

Athelstan many were well acquainted with; for he, at the instance of the bishops, ordered the holy scriptures to be translated into Saxon or English; and there is no doubt but the Jews, who were very early here (see Hist. City) instructed scholars in that language, as was the way in after times.

The King, on a complaint made unto him by the masters and scholars of Oxford, that the townsmen and regrators of the town went out to meet foreigners bringing their victuals and provision towards the town, and did forestall the same, and combine with them to the prejudice of the scholars, 1319. The King against forestallers.
 “ commands the mayor and bailiff, that with the advice of the chancellor
 “ of the University, they assign some certain place, where foreigners may sell
 “ their commodities by hand, or retail; and that in his name they strictly for-
 “ bid any townsmen, regrators, or others, to presume to buy any victuals, or
 “ other goods, of such foreigners, before they come to the place appointed,
 “ and that they do not combine with them in buying and selling such com-
 “ modities.” *Test. Meipso apud Ebor. xxviii Mai. anno regni nostri 12°.*

“ The King sends to the sheriff, that at the petition of the chancellor to
 “ us in parliament convened at York, containing a complaint that the Præ-
 “ dicant friars, guilty of trespasses within the town, refused to submit The Præ-
 “ to the chancellor’s court, pretending certain papal exemptions, whence dicants
 “ quarrels arise, and the tranquillity of the University is disturbed; We pretending
 “ considering, that the things belonging to our peace, by papal privileges, exemption
 “ neither ought nor can be diminished or abolished, command you, that from the chancel-
 “ notwithstanding the privileges pretended, you obey the chancellor when lor’s court
 “ he takes cognizance or petition of their transgressions. are denied.

“ *Per petition. de consilio*.”

“ *Test. Meipso apud Ebor. xxiv die Nov. anno regni nostri 12°.*”

Being drove from this quarter, they set up a fresh opposition, assumed to themselves the pastoral power of giving absolution within the University, an office only granted to the chancellor, and, within the archdeaconry of Oxford, to the sacrist of Osney; whence the bishop of Lincoln, on a complaint hereof, by letters to the archdeacon’s official, to be published in all the churches in or near Oxford, forbade all persons to acknowledge any of these friars under pain of excommunication.

A conflict between the south and north scholars, near Cat-Street, on the eve of St. Kenelm, in which Lucas de Horton, a layman, was killed by Elias Hubberhorpe, a north clerk, I shall without further mention hereof pass by. 1320.

The friars, as before, beat out of every quarter, submitted, on an agreement drawn up between four elected on their side, and many of the University, and approved by the chancellor, and J. de Bristol, the provincial of the friars and University fully agreed.

t Bale Script. C. 2. nu. 27.

u Wood. f. 158.

w Hare, f. 36. claus. 12 Ed. II. m. 6.

x Hare 36, 12 Ed. II. claus. m. 22. In Turr. Ayloff. App.

y Reg. Dalderby, f. 388 & 39. Id. Hare, Mr. Wood misplaces this action in 1318. f. 156.

z Ex Rot. E. de Grandpount Coronator Oxon. 13 Ed. II. In Scrip. Civit.

their

their order ; and things between them were so firmly settled, that they were never known to break out, or disagree ever after^a.

1322.
The King
takes the
University
under his
protection.

Are letters patent for the protection of the chancellor, masters, their servants, and their whole affairs, *Studentes favore prosequi gratioso*; says the King, "Studying always their prosperity,"

"We take them, &c. under our special protection, to which all bailiffs, and our faithful subjects, shall be attending and obedient. Nor shall they bring or suffer any injury, trouble, or loss upon them, &c.

"*In cuj. Ec. Test. Meipso apud Salop, xx die Jan. an. regn. 15^b.*"

The
King's
care of his
University.

So careful was this prince of the reputation and general good of this place, that when the chancellor, J. Lutterell, had thoughts of resigning his office, and going beyond sea, by reason of some difference between him and the masters, the King not only forbade the same, but even his sending letters to foreign parts, lest hereby the University should have an ill report abroad^c.

The bishop
of St. Da-
vid's
friendli-
ness.

And the behaviour of the bishop of St. David was very friendly to the University; for on the chancellor's complaint of some beneficed Welchmen who had this year broke the peace of the University, and refused to be corrected by his censures, their benefices should be sequestered for three years on conviction; or if not beneficed, they should not be admitted to any ecclesiastical benefit till satisfaction was made, or they deserved the favour of this University^d.

Affize of
bread and
beer.

The twentieth of March the custody of the affize of bread and beer in the city and suburbs of Oxon, was taken away from R. D'Amory (to whom it had been given the 4th of March, 11 regn.) and committed to the chancellor and mayor the 20th of March, conditionally of their paying 100s. into the King's exchequer^e.

1324.

The King confirms the charter of the 2d of his reign, and that it be by no means revoked without due deliberation, and the King's special warrant.

In cuj. Ec. Test. Meipso apud Westm. xvi die Mar. regn. nri. 17^f.

In June following are letters patent of the King, that he would take into his own protection the chancellor and scholars of his University of Oxon; of which all bailiffs, &c. shall give attendance, and be obedient, to protect, defend, &c.

In cuj. Ec. Test. Meipso apud Lond. 17 Jun. regn. nri. 17^g.

1325.

The chancellor, &c. aggrieved by the burgeses, preferred a petition of this sort in parliament, praying a remedy. "The King, by divers briefs, had commanded that foreign merchants that come here may freely sell their goods by hand or retail, without hurt to the town, and that they have proper places assigned them for vending their commodities; of which briefs has been no execution or observance after the last parliament

^a Ut in quad. submission. Fr. Prædicator. in Turr. Schol. nu. 5. Wood 159.

^b Hare, f. 37. pt. I. m. in Turr.

^c Clauf. 15 Ed. II. m. 23.

^d In Turr. in Schol. in Pix. nu. 3.

^e Clauf. 18 Ed. II. m. 27.

^f Hare, f. 38, m. 28, in Tu.r.

^g Id. f. 38.

“ at York, convened at the request of the chancellor, masters, and scholars,
 “ and therefore they now beg that they may assign sundry places for such
 “ purpose.”

Ita respons. est, “ Because a process is began in chancery of the premises,
 “ let it there proceed to a decision.”

They complain, “ that the malefactors and perturbators of the peace,
 “ often imprisoned by the chancellor, frequently escape by the falsity or
 “ negligence of the bailiffs.”

Ita respons. est. “ The bailiffs we forbid to release the prisoners thus
 “ confined, unless in a due and accustomed way, especially when such
 “ release offends the peace of the King; and let a process be issued against
 “ the bailiffs if need be.”

They complain, “ by order of the chancellor no clerk of the University
 “ shall bear arms in the said town.—They petition, the same order may be
 “ extended to the laity within the town.”

Ita respons. est.—“ Let a brief be given to the mayor, that, on the part
 “ of the King, he hinder any laic, except the King’s servant or minister,
 “ from bearing arms in the said town.”

They complain, “ that beer ought to be sold in the town of Oxford as in
 “ a city or borough, and for this a breve was given to the sheriff, to make
 “ his return to the mayor and bailiffs, but he has never took care to do it.”

Ita respons. est. “ That they have a brief, as before, and after prosecute
 “ the business further in the King’s court, if need be.”

They say, “ when strangers come hither with victuals, to the great ease
 “ of the scholars, the merchants of the town raise quarrels against, and
 “ drive them away.”

Ita respons. est. “ Let a brief be directed to them, forbidding them to do
 “ such a thing again.”

They desire, “ that a certificate of the chancellor, of the excommuni-
 “ cated persons within his jurisdiction be accepted in the King’s court.”

Ita respons. est. “ Be this as has been used to be done.”

They complain, “ that the bailiffs and burgeses often cause the scholars, and
 “ even the masters, *magni status*, of great condition or consequence, to be
 “ indicted.”

Ita respons. est. “ If any think himself injured, by any one, let him sue him in
 “ chancery, because a remedy very sufficient for this case is there provided.”

“ *Ex lib. parl. apud Westm. inchoat. die lune in octavis S. Mic. an. xviii R.*
 “ *Ed. II. fo. 84, in Turr. Lond.*”^b

A warm dispute¹ happened between the University and archdeacon of Oxford, on a claim of ecclesiastical cognizance; the collectors of the archdeacon’s revenues averring the same to have been in the archdeacon’s predecessors time immemorial, even in causes where scholars were parties; which was as strenuously denied by the chancellor and masters, and after many vain attempts against the University, the archdeacon then abroad, on a

1326.

^b Hare, f. 36, 37.¹ Harpesfield in *Hist. Eccl. D.* 14. ch. 28.

THE HISTORY OF THE

transmission of these grievances to him, laid them before the Pope for his decision, whereon a papal bull^k was emitted to Walter, A. B. of Canterbury, commanding him to cite the chancellor, proctors, and certain masters, to appear at the court of Rome within sixty days from the date thereof, who, on its immediate receipt, ordered the abbots of Osney and Rewly to execute the same, according to a form thereof, by a publication of it in the Univerfity.

1326. The King, on the chancellor's application (as thinking the citation to foreigners to be rejected) and knowing that the archdeacon's officers would cite them again and again, out of the avarice of the court of Rome, wrote to the Pope in favour of the Univerfity, as follows :

To the
Pope
againft
Gaillard.

Ad Papam, pro Univ. Oxon. contra Gaillardum Cardinalem Archidiaconum Oxon.

“ Papæ R. devota, &c. Caritatis fœcundæ finceritas, quâ cætum magiftror. & fcholar. Univ. Oxon. amplectimur, quos ead. Univ. velut vitis fructifera, fructuofas produxit palmites, & indies non ceffat producere, contemplantes, nos reddit follicitas, ut ea vræ clementiæ, quæ virtuosos diligit finceriter, fuggamus, pro falubris appofitione remedii fedulo infiftendo, per quæ ipfor. quietem perturbari confpicimus, & proficiendi defiderium multipliciter impediri. Ecce! pater fanctiffime, exortâ nuper inde procuratores venerabilis ptris, dni. Gaillardi S. Lucix in filice diaconi cardinalis, archidiaconi Oxoniæ, in ecc. beatæ Mar. Linc. & cancellar. mros, & fcholares Univ. antedict. fuper jurib. confuetudinib. & iurifdiction. ejufd. Univ. (quib. ufî sunt hætenus, ut intelleximus, inconcuſſe per temp. a temp., cuj. contrarii memoria non exiftit) materiâ queftionis; præf. cardinal. ad ftimulation. dict. procurator. fuor. Qui proventus dict. archidiaconatûs, pro certo cenſu ad firmam, ut nob. relatum eſt, receperunt, & eo prætextu, agunt forſitan ſagacius, ut emolumenta picipiant ampliora, præf. cancellar. & quampures mros, & ſcolares ipſius Univ. ad reſpond. eid. cardinal. ſup. jurib. & iurifdictionib. ſuis, in vræ f. curiâ, citari peremptoriè jam noviter, procuravit; ipſoſque per proceſſus hujusmodi gravare & moleſtare diverſimode comminatur. Nos igitur advertentes profeſſum Univ. præd. per præmiſſa, ſi procederent, poſſe de facili præpidiri: præfertim cum Univ. illa nichil hî in communi, unde contra dnum tam potentem, & in cur. tam diſtanti, defendere poterit jura ſua; propter quod, ſi cauſa præd. modo procederet jam inceſſo, ſinguli, (de ſuis ſingularib. proventib. vel ſubſidiis amicorum ſtudentes ibm.) Univ. reliqta & diſperſa (quod abſit) ad propria, vel parentum loca, ut creditur firmiter, ſe diverterent; & ſic in eccl. Anglic. fidei catholicæ doctores, ac etiam ejufd. deficerent defenſores, in animarum periculum, regni opprobrium, & div. cultûs ſubitum detrimentum, niſi ſanctitatis vræ circumſpecta prudentia, providè ſuccurratur cum favore. — Ob id, defiderantes ipfor. quietudini (ut liberius vacent litterarum ſtudio,) provideri, beatitudi vræ votivis affectib. ſupplicamus, quatinus tranquillitati & quieti dict. univ. paterna ſollicitudine, providentes, certis judicib. in Angl., ſicut juri communi congruit, dict. queſtion. per vra apoſtolica ſcripta quietâ committere dignemini audiend. & ſine debito terminand. juxta formam petitionis ſuæ, vræ manſuetudini in hæc parte, ſi libeat, porrigendæ; ut ſic ipſius univ. expenſis & laborib. ac etiam perſonarum inopix parcat, & indemnitati utriuſque partis congruo juris remedio fit proviſum. Conſervet, &c.

“ *Dat. apud Bernewell, 20 die Feb.*”

The ſame day he wrote to the ſaid Gaillard to recall the ſuit out of the papal court.

Super controverſia prætaxata. Ven. in Chriſto patri, Sc. Edv. Sc. ſalut.

“ Quo majori defiderio tranquillitatem mror. & ſcholar. Univ. Oxon. affectamus, ut liberè & abſq. inquietudine litt. ſtudiis valeant inhærere, eo moleſtius ferimus ſi ipfor. quiet.

^k Rot. Rom. 19 Ed. II.

“ litigiorum amfractib. perturbari. &c. ut prius ending with — rescribentes nobis si placet, quid inde ad nri rogatum duxeritis faciend. — *Dat. apud Bernwell, 20 Feb.*¹”

The same day he wrote to cardinal Bertrand to interpose against Caillard. — *Dat. apud Kenelworth, 20 Feb.*^m.

But a greater sorrow affected us, the depriving the King of his crown. — Before his matters came to the worst, he wrote several friendly letters to the University concerning himself, and gave a rescriptⁿ to our chancellor, (a like to Cambridge,) with a roll enclosed, expounding the businesses emerged between him and the King of France; particularly mentioned, as well the injuries the King had offered him, as, that he had blemished his reputation by traducing or abusing his government. — He also gave the chancellor orders to publish this roll in the city. — Soon after he accuses, by letter^o to the chancellor, masters, and scholars, the same King of breaking his word; for that he had sent over his Queen to France in order to reconcile peace between the kingdoms, and when she had brought it about, without the cession of his hereditary right, the dutchy of Aquitain, the French King, playing unfairly, committed the rule of that province into the hands of his son Edward, whilst he thought of his passing over sea to be a safeguard to the Queen, and to receive for him the homage or service of his clan of tenants.

1326.
The King writes to the University against the King of France.

Moreover, he accused the said King of not suffering his wife or son to return to him; and also of assisting and abetting rebels against him; seizing loaded ships, and killing many of his merchant men in an hostile manner. — To this he added, that his Queen, with men the most animated, and designing destruction to him and his kingdom, was to return to England; and therefore he asked, that the chancellor, masters, and scholars (whose privileges he had very lately stood firm for^p) would seriously perpend all these things, and cause them to be known within the limits of the University, and also in celebrating solemn mass for the King, and welfare of the kingdom against men, the greatest enemies of both, would pray to God for him. The University performed his commands, but not with that ardour of mind as they were used, when things were otherwise; for soon after, one of the Mortimers, with a great force, came to Oxford, having in his mind either to take the city, or induce the scholars to his party. The King presently sent a letter to the chancellor, charging him, with his scholars, to defend Smith-gate, the custody of which belonged to him, lest Roger Mortimer and his wicked crew should have a passage on that part into the city. — His affairs soon after going down apace, the King retired into Wales, and the Queen Isabella brought all her army, attended by her son, the Duke of Aquitain; Roger Mortimer his uncle, and another Roger, a like kin, and a great company of nobles. Whilst she was in this country, Isabella lodged partly with the Carmelite friars,

¹ An. 19 Ed. II. Rom. 19. l. 2. m. 3. Rymer, ut supra. V. 4. 189.

^m Ibid. m. 2.

ⁿ Cl. 19 Ed. II. m. 11.

^o Cl. 20 Ed. II. m. 10.

^p In Pix. N. N. nu. 2, 3, &c. — He was titular founder of Oriel college, (i. e.) he granted licence to his almoner, Adam le Brome, to build it.

K

and

and partly at Islip^k, where our townsmen carried her presents, as they also did provision to the Mortimers lodging at Osney.

At this time Adam de Orleton, bishop of Hereford, in our pulpit^l, pretended reasons in favour of taking up arms for the Queen, with other effusions of rebellion, thinking to please the populace, but made off hastily to Wales.—All these disturbances were of such a detriment to the literary place, that the University was almost destitute of her members, nor were lectures read till many months after^m.

The Authors of his reign. Baconthorp, J.

Many learned authors graced this reign.

J. Baconthorp, a Carmelite, and the 12th provincial of that order in England. *Talis ille erat, in omni bonarum artium genere, qualem nec ante nec post habebat Anglia.* “He was such a one in every kind of literature, as “England never had before or after him”.——Paulus Pausa, a most celebrated rhetorician in Italy, speaks thus greatly in his praise: “*Si Dei optimi maximi penetrabilia adire suadeat animus, nemo accurabilius essentiam ej. mandavit literis. — Si rerum causas, si naturæ defectus, si cæli varios motus, ac elementorum contrarias qualitates discere exoptet quisquam, hic se officinam offert, &c.*”——He published near 300 treatises or books, and died 1346.—He saw in his time that many things might be said against the Pope’s dispensing with the laws of God, and the sophistical heresy, but durst not divulge or open himself upon them, the times would not admit of such doctrine.

Godfrey of Cornwall.

Godfrey of Cornwall, a doctor of Oxford, and professor of the Carmelites.—Baconthorp celebrates him for an excellent genius, calling him *Doctorem Solemnem*.—He wrote near 30 books, chiefly in physicks and metaphysicks, and flourished in 1310ⁿ.

Gatisdene, J.

J. Gatisdene, an Englishman, and of Merton college, where he chiefly studied physick, for which he was called, *nostri seculi lumen*, “the light of his age.—“He committed nothing to his writings which was not authenticated by approved authors, or confirmed by long experience.” He published nine books in this study, and lived after 1320.

Goldeston, J.

J. Goldeston, a Yorkshire man. *Utramque theologiam, scholasticam & interpretativam Oxonii pluribus annis publicitus docuit.* “Taught publicly divinity, “scholastic and interpretative, many years at Oxford.”—*Erat aliis multis sui temporis doctoribus in verbo facundior, in sententiis gravior, atque in scripturis eruditior.* “Excelled many other doctors in his time, in eloquence, weight “in sentences, and in the scripture more learned.”—He published 19 books or more in divinity. He flourished in 1320.

Duns, John.

John Duns, called Scotus, from his native country, had the appellation of Dr. Subtilis, for his learning and great penetration of genius. He opposed Thomas Aquinas in many of his opinions, which produced two parties in the schools, called Thomists and Scotists. His works consist of twelve volumes^p.

^k Rot. Comp. Camerar. Oxon. in scrip. civit. in Pix. cui tit. est *Accompts.*

^l Walsingham Chron. & T. de la More in Ed. II.

^m D. fol. 22. a & b.—Wood, f. 161.

ⁿ Bale, C. 5, f. 382.

^o Id. C. 5.

^p Collier’s Dict.

W. Occam, an Englishman, and Franciscan, the disciple of Scotus, the head of the Nominals, and had the honourable names of Dr. Invincibilis, Venerabilis Inceptor, and Dr. Singularis. He wrote against Pope John XXII. and gave a mortal wound to the Pope's temporal power over princes; he was thereupon excommunicated as an heretic, and his books burnt; yet he was afterwards restored to his state, and the repute of an able schoolman; Luther was well versed in his works¹.

Nicholas de Lyra, a learned doctor, wrote an excellent commentary on the bible, and other *præclara opuscula* as says Tritemius. — He flourished circ. 1327, and died at Paris. — He published above one hundred treatises in divinity. — Luther, in his 2d and 9th chapters in Genesis, says, he loved Lyra, and preferred him to the best interpreters of holy writ².

R. Fiteraufe, — *alia fax ardens concertationum, in hoc seculo*, — another torch or bright light in disputations, or controversial points, as says an ingenious historian. — See his name further mentioned at the end of the next reign.

Robert Walsingham, much admired and praised by J. Baconthorp, among others, for his admirable wit and learning. In a certain book of Quodlibets he has written, *Iste Robertus adversus Alex. de Hales, Gerard Bononiens. Ægidium Romanum, Joannem Duns, Simon de Feversham, H. de Gandavo, Thomas Sutton, Robert Coulton, R. Conynton, & alios adhuc ætat. suæ Doctores Scholasticos determinavit publicè per impugnationes subtilissimas, &c.* He published 14 treatises or more, and died January 1310³.

J. Wilton, an Augustin, much commended by J. Baconthorp in his first and second book of sentences, was a M. A. of the University, and a public lecturer. During this office he published 24 books, or more, chiefly in divinity; two in philosophy. He flourished in 1310⁴.

Ralph Lockesley, a Franciscan here, famed in divinity and philosophy, as Leland plainly evinces. He published five books, or more, and flourished 1310.

W. Gainesburg, alias Gemsbury, a Franciscan, the 25th prælector of his sect at Oxford, was by Pope Boniface VIII. preferred to the bishoprick of Worcester, anno 1304. He survived 1310, having published three books in divinity⁵.

Thomas Joycé, doctor of the Dominicans here, and cardinal A. D. 1309. He published six books, or more, in divinity, and was buried in 1310 at the Dominican Friary at Oxford⁶.

Walter Joyce, alias Jorfe, a Dominican, brother of the cardinal. In

^s Harpsfield in Hist. Eccl. f. 14, ch. 28. Bale. script. c. 5.

^t Bale, e. 5. nu. 24.

^u Bale, c. 4.

^w Id.

^x Id.

^y Id.

1306 he was archbishop of Armagh, and primate of Ireland. He died 1310, having published five books^z.

Lidlington, W.

W. Lidlington, a D. D. and afterwards a Carmelite of Stanford, the 5th provincial of his sect in England. He published five books, or more, and was provincial of the Holy Land, anno 1309^a.

Karewe, alias Cervinus, Robert.

Robert Karewe, alias Cervinus, “admiring the rare virtues and excellent learning of the Oxonian masters,” commenced an Oxonian therefore, was a doctor, and gave specimens of his great merit in philosophy, having published seven books in that study, beside others in divinity. We find him flourishing anno 1326^b.

Acton, Ralph.

Ralph Acton, a celebrated divine and philosopher, took his M. A. degree here, and procured to the University great praise, *ab eliminata eruditione*, “for polished or perfect erudition.”—He published 24 books, or more, in divinity, and flourished 1320^c.

Dumbleton, John.

John Dumbleton, of Merton college, published above 40 books in logick, philosophy, and divinity, flourished 1320^c.

Ochham, Nicholas.

Nicholas Ochham, a Franciscan (*non modicus doctor*.) then 18th publick prælector at Oxford. He published in sophistry, astrology, &c. eight books or more, and flourished 1320^c.

Walingford, R.

R. Walingford, so called from the town near Oxford, of Merton college.—*Numerose doctus*, says Bale.—He was the first mathematician of his time, published nine books, or more, and flourished 1326^c.

Winchelsea, J.

J. Winchelsea, *Academiæ Sophisticus Dr. & Prælector publicus*, published in logick, quodlibets, &c. four books or more, and died 1326^c.

z Ed. III. 1327, Jan. 25.

Edward III. after his accession to the crown, takes the first opportunity to provide for a place where he had received so much pleasure, and his education under the profound Dr. Burley, of Queen’s college^d.

The King confirms to the University the former charters, &c. of protecting the University.

Feb. 24, he confirms letters patent of the 8th of Ed. II. of convening the burgeses, and others of the laity, in the chancellor’s court in personal actions.—No prohibition should stay its process. *In cuj. &c. Test. Meipso apud Westm. 24 Feb. regn. nri. 1^o.*^e

The same day he confirms that of his father, King Edward II. of taking the University, their servants, and affairs, under his special protection; to which all bailiffs, and others, should be attendant.—*In cuj. &c. Teste, &c.* as before^f.

The sheriffs and bailiffs are under the King’s order to protect and defend the chancellor and scholars from all injuries, and give their assistance to preserve peace.—*In cuj. &c. Test. Meipso apud Westm. Feb. xxvii regn. nri. 1^o.*^g

The Mayor and bailiffs receive orders from the King to apprehend all

z Bale, c. 4.

a Id. c. 4.

b Id. c. 5.

c Id. c. 5.

d Twyne, ap. f. 297.—*Sed & Rex ipse Edvardus illius nominis post conquest. Angl. 3. qui olim sub*

præceptis Doctoris Gualteri Burley, Oxoniæ studuerat.

^e Hare, f. 48, 49, ex Rot. Pat. mem. 25. in Turr.

^f Id.

^g Hare, f. 49.

vagrants, malefactors, and disturbers of the peace, within their liberty, to be punished by the chancellor. — *In cui. &c. Test. Meipso apud Westm. Feb. xxviii. regn. nri. 1°.*

The same day he confirms to the University, by *Inspeximus*, all the privileges, given them by his predecessors, viz. of Henry III. dated at Woodstock, Feb. 10, 40 regn.—at Westminster, Feb. 6, 46 regn.—and at Woodstock, 26 Jan. 52 regn.—and that of his father, King Edward II. 8 regn. dated at Thunderley, May 20;—and again, 8 regn. at Westminster, March 6^h, signed by him. p. 57. *Test. Meipso apud Westm. Feb. xxviii. regn. nri. 1°.*—All the privileges, grants, &c. that ever had been indulged the University, or they had even desired, are here confirmed.

The King signifies to all bailiffs, &c. that though the chancellor and master should have conjointly the custody of the assize of bread and beer^l, and assay of weights and measures^k, yet if the mayor was defective in his duty, the said power should devolve to the chancellor. — *In cui. &c. Test. Meipso apud Ebor. Martii vi regn. nri. 2do.*^k

In the chart are the terms, *visus Franci Plegii*^l (view of Frank Pledge) *aldermanorum*; importing this right or property was then in the power of the aldermen.

It was signified to the King that some ill disposed men, as well of Oxford as from neighbouring parts, under the pretence of the scholars, held here illicit meetings, not only in the night, attacking passengers, but publickly beating them. Many were killed, and some houses burnt, wherefore the King, then at Wallingford, gave orders to Sir R. de Amoury, Robert de Arderne, Gilbert de Ellesfield, and R. de Wilugby, to repair to Oxford, and examine into the truth of these things. The delegates executed the commands, and a proper punishment was taken of them^m.

The King sent a letter to the Pope, (*Ad Papam super dict. Univ. per Gallard Cardinalem Archidiacon. Oxon. multipliciter inquietata*) dated at Eltham, May 13. This was in favour of the University against Gallard de Mota, archdeacon of Oxford, who greatly molested the chancellor and scholars, pretending rights and customs, and hereby hindering the degrees and studies of the University.—*Vestram igitur paternitatem (de qua confidimus) rogamus & requirimus ex affectu, quatenus Univ. præd. recommendatam habentes, &c.*ⁿ

Another letter of the King was sent to the Pope on the same occasion.

Ad Papam pro Univ. Oxon.

“ Papæ R. devota pedum oscula beatorum. Ad pietatis & græ dona clementiam vram eò frequentius nr̄is precib. excitamus, quò eam in eis. hætenus experiri sumus, quamplurimum delectari. Itaq. pater sanctissime, cum nuper petitiones quædam, pietatem & gram con-

^l Hare, fol. 43 to 49, ex Rot. &c. memb. 8, in Turr.

^k Id. f. 50, 51, m. 19, in Turr.

^m Id. m. 16.

ⁿ The assize of bread, wine, and beer, and assay of weights, was at this donation, in the

King's hands. Vid. Rot. Pat. 13 Ed. III. In Hare, ut supra.

^m In Pix. N. N. nu. 38.

ⁿ Rot. Romæ An. 3 Ed. III. Ayloff. app. f. 33. Rymer's Fæd. sub an.

“ tinentes,

THE HISTORY OF THE

“ tinentes, vobis pro carissimis nr̄is nr̄is Univ. nr̄æ Oxon. oblata fuissent, & nondum ad
 “ plenam exauditionis gr̄m consecuta, gradu regentium in artib. qui continuè pondus diei
 “ & æstus supportant, penitèns prætermisso; beatitudi vr̄æ affectu, quo possumus cariori, duximus
 “ supplicandum, quatenus ad indigentiam dictor. magror. pietatis viscera convertentes,
 “ petitionib. ipsor. (quos plus cæteris credimus indigere) condescendere velitis providentia
 “ paternali. Conservet, &c.
 “ Dat. apud Eltham, 2do die Feb. 0”

The same day the King wrote to the cardinal Gallard, as before, *super inquietatione præd.* to desire, for the peace and study of his University, he would give over his disturbing of them. *Dat. apud Eltham, &c.*^p

The same day he wrote also to cardinal St. Adrian, *super inquietatione memorata*, for his intercession in this matter. *Dat. apud Eltham, &c.*

Like letters were written at the same time to the bishop of Penestrin, vice-chancellor of the sacred Roman church, and six other cardinals^q.

1332.
Wine to
be sold
cheap.

cognizance
of pleas.

Paving
and pitch-
ing the
streets.

The King, in favour of the University, decreed, that wine should not be fold dearer in Oxford, or its suburbs, than in London, except a halfpenny per quart, having, December 20, on the request of his privy council the year before, granted the same privilege, adding, that the chancellor should take cognizance of pleas in all personal contracts, and touching things moveable; where one of the parties is a scholar, notwithstanding any royal prohibition to the contrary, unless the said prohibition shall expressly mention this grant; that the chancellor and mayor might, for the three years next ensuing, compel both clerks and laymen to repair the paving and pitching of the streets, and on the mayor's non-compliance herewith, the chancellor should have power himself to see this order executed; but in all writs jointly transmitted to the chancellor and mayor, after the great conflict, this cause or provision was wont to be inserted, that the mayor of the city did not intermeddle in any matter relative to the cognizance of the chancellor, which in rescripts before was omitted.

The King also ordered, that the warden of the castle, and sheriff of Oxon, do imprison in the castle, at the command of the chancellor, all malefactors, as well clerks as laicks, nor suffer other malefactors to visit them in prison. — *In cuj. &c. Teste Meipso apud Windesore, xxv Oct. regn. nr̄i. 5°.*^r

Against
penthouses
and stalls
in the
streets.

The King deputed commissioners, W. de Shareshull, W. de Langele, R. Vaughan, Jacob de Wodestock, and W. de Burchester, to enquire of the bailiffs, and others, the unjust selling of wine and victuals, contrary to the form of law, and to the prejudice of the scholars. It was declared at the same time, that divers of the inhabitants of Oxon erect things that project into the street, pent-houses and stalls; and that malefactors lie hid in

^o Rymer's Fæd. V. 4. p. 411. ex Rom. 4. Ed. III. m. 6.

^p Id.

^q Rymer, V. 4. p. 413. sub an.

^r Wood, f. 164, in an. 1331; but this was 5 reg. 1332. Hare, f. 52, Rot. m. 8. in Turr.

^s Hare, f. 53, m. 18, in Turr.

the night, in the porches, committing evils against the peace of the Lord the King, which commissioners destroyed such penthouses.

The commissioners as before, the 16th of December this year, adjudged a parcel of money found by some inhabitants of Oxford, to the King, according to the law and custom of this kingdom". Money found.

Seven burgeses presented a suppliant petition to the parliament, that the scholars ought not to be exempt from tithes and fifteenths, on consideration of the great number of scholars. The University had before them applied on this score to the parliament, and had obtained an exemption herefrom". 1334. The burgeses complaint.

Are letters patent, that the chancellor of the University send his significant to the chancellor of England of the names of the excommunicated, within his jurisdiction, for three years. — *Dat. apud Northon. xxviii Julii. 7^o. regn. nri.* ^x

The scholars in great companies, in May, June, and July, go off to Stamford, and there erect or institute an University, fulfilling, at least, the prophecy of Merlin.—*Vid. Hist. Univ. before the conquest,* edit. 1772. The scholars go off to Stamford. And why!

This recess may be attributed to the continual feuds that plagued this place. The King, by two writs to the chancellor forbade the scholars to wear or keep arms in their possession; and in another writ, sent three days after, he rebuked the chancellor and proctors for their neglect in punishing such offenders. Whatever was the occasion of this hasty proceeding is not evident or clear.

The scholars continued at Stamford for some months, disputing and reading lectures to the neighbouring youth, but the University, least this ancient stream of learning should be dried up, besought the King, who by letters to the mayor and bailiffs of Oxford, dated August 11, gave an edict that they should have it proclaimed by the publick crier, that the Oxford masters and scholars of Stamford return immediately to the University of Oxford, under pain of forfeiting all their goods, "for it is not our pleasure (says the King) that schools or studies be held any where, than in places where the Universities now are." At the same time letters were sent to the sheriff of Lincoln, charging, that through his bailiffship should be divulged these his royal commands. The scholars yet continuing obstinate, the sheriff, at the King's second request, went to Stamford, in November, and then and there published by proclamation, that they who did not straightway return to Oxford, their books and goods should be confiscated. This made many return to their mother University. A few continued for near a year after, reading lectures, &c. Their continuance till forbid by the King; and why!

The King again, at the complaint of Oxford, sends his precepts to W. Trussel, and a little after to the sheriff of Lincoln to expel these

^u In Pix. N. N. nu. 33. Wood, f. 165.
^w In Fascic. Petition. Parl. 7 Ed. III.

^x Hare, f. 65. ex Rot. Pat. m. 8. in Turr.

remaining scholars. They did; but as soon as they departed, others returned: but the King then gave power to certain persons to seize their books and goods, and send them to the exchequer, and to transmit to them the names of them. Their number was about forty. And to prevent the like future evacuation, a statute was made, obliging every candidate for a degree (among other things) to swear in this wise:

“ *Item tu jurabis, quod non leges nec audies Stamfordiæ tanquam in Univ., studio aut collegio generali.*”

1335.
The King writes to the bishop of Durham, &c. to make peace, &c. at Oxford.

“ The King, to his venerable fathers in Christ, R. bishop of Durham, his chancellor, Roger, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and W. bishop of Norwich, writes, on a petition of the chancellor preferred to us in parliament, that in the town of Oxford, where is seated an University, are continually engendered strifes and quarrels between the chancellor and scholars, and their servants, whence our peace is much hurt, the people of those parts greatly affrighted, and innumerable other mischiefs happen; that a total dispersion of the University is much to be feared, unless a speedy remedy be put thereto. We considering that by the University the Christian faith is defended and enlarged, and our kingdom and the inhabitants hereof variously adorned, *multipliciter exornantur*, and willing matters should be on a better footing, &c. — *Et ideo vobis mandamus quod vos vel aliquis vestrum ad villam præd. accedatis vel accedat, & ad certum diem, quem vos duo vel unus vestrum ad hoc provideritis vel providerit, præmissa omnia & singula fac. in formâ præd.*—notwithstanding any privilege, liberty, or statutes to the contrary. — We have also commanded the chancellor, proctors, masters, and scholars, to be assistant and obedient.

“ *In cuj. &c. Test. R. apud Westm. xx Sept. regn. nri. 8º. per ipsum R. & consilium.*”

The King, by letters patent, ordains that the mayor and bailiffs of Oxford cause malefactors and disturbers of the peace, as well scholars as others, to be taken and arrested, when they shall be required by the chancellor and proctors; knowing, that if they shall fail therein, they shall be held contemners of his peace, and abettors of the malefactors aforesaid^z.

Others the same day are directed to the sheriff of Oxford and Berks, to take up all vagrants, disturbers of the peace, for the chancellor to inflict on them the condign punishment.—*In cuj. &c. Test. ut supra.*^a

The chancellor and mayor shall cause the pavements to be made before every one's house, for three years. If the mayor refuse, the chancellor shall complete it himself.—*In cuj. &c. Test. Meipso apud Compton, vii die Oct. an. reg. Ed. III. 8º.*^b

1336.

This year afforded many benefactors, of whom Philip Turvill, canon of Litchfield, devised 100 marks, reserved in a chest, afterward's called Tur-

^y Pat. 8 Ed. III. part 2. dors. 23. — Ayloff's app. f. 36.—Rymer's Fœd. v. 4. p. 623.
^z Hare, f. 53, ex Rot. Pat. de an. 8 Ed. III.

n. 20. dors. in Turr.
^a Id. 54. m. 20. in Turr.
^b Hare, f. 54.

vile's; and J. Langton, bishop of Chester, gave 100l. for which another chest was made, called Langton's^c.

“ That briefs for excommunicating rebellious citizens, and others, within
“ the jurisdiction of the University, be made out by the chancellor of
“ England, for the use of the chancellor of the University of Oxford, for
“ two years.—*In cuj. &c. Test. Meipso apud Ebor. Jan. VIII, regni nostri 19.*”

The King, in his letters patent declares, that Robert de Stratford, chan-
cellor of the University, had supplicated him; that whereas the chancellor
had within himself all manner of jurisdiction over scholars of the said Uni-
versity, and laymen of the town of Oxford, in transgressions, &c. with
power of censure; but that some having been convened, and repugnant,
or run away to places afar off for forty days, to avoid the sentence, deserve
the greater excommunication; and that therefore we would grant them
the usual writs for taking of excommunicated persons, as is accustomed, upon
a *significavit* from the bishops and ordinaries for their unruly members; we
desiring to provide for the tranquillity of the University, and willing to
afford fit remedy against such contumacious and rebellious persons, have
granted, &c. that writs be issued out of our chancery upon such *significat* or
certificate given by the chancellor of the University, by his letters patent
for taking of such excommunicate persons in like manner as upon the *signi-*
ficat of bishops and ordinaries is accustomed, for the space of two years,
more or less.

1336.
All pleas
of con-
tracts, and
punishing
the same;
and power
of the
chancellor
to excom-
municate.

Upon the same certificate of the chancellor of the University did the
chancellor of England direct a *significavit* to the sheriff to apprehend the ex-
communicated party, and the writ ran thus:

“ Quum nos de gratiâ nra speciali concesserimus, quod cancellarius Univ. Oxon. qui pro
“ tempore fuerit, per literas suas patentes, cancellar. nro Angl. pro temp. existenti significare
“ possit, & certificare de nominib. singulor. de jurisdiction. præfati cancellar. Oxon. qui
“ majoris excommunicationis vinculo fuerint innodati, & quod dicto cancellario nro brevia nra
“ fieri & sub magno sigillo nro consignari fac. pro caption. eor. qui sic per dict. cancellar.
“ Oxon. fuerunt excommunicati & per 40 dies perseverarunt in ead. ad signification. sive cer-
“ tification. ipsius cancellar. Oxon. supradicti prout in literis nris petentib. inde confectis
“ plenius inde continetur. Ac Joh. E. cancellar. Univ. præd. &c. per literas suas, &c. quod
“ W. de B. &c. suæ jurisdictionis propter suam, &c.” as in the writ^d.

This was continued to the University, by succeeding kings, to act against
lay offenders, and sometime against their own members in personal matters,
and was in use to about the end of the 16th century, when not comporting
with, or repugnant to the laws of the realm in civil cases, it ceased, or
in effect was abolished^e.

Is a confirmation of that composition or agreement made between the
University and town, before the King, Edward I. 8 regn. in parliament,
after the passover. — (See p. 38.) — *Per ipsum reg. & consilium. In cuj. &c.*
Test. Me apud Waltham, die S. Crucis, Apr. VIII, anno regni nostri 10^f.

1337.
The King
confirms
to the Uni-
versity
their privi-
leges.

^c A. 79. a. 76. b. Wood, f. 168.
^d Fitz. de Nat. Brev. 64.

^e Ayloff, part III. ch. 5. f. 241.
^f Harc, f. 56, 57, 58. m. 6. in Turr.

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At

THE HISTORY OF THE

At the chancellor's request, and by the King's order, were the streets to be new paved. *In cuj. &c. Test. Meipso apud Westm. XIII Mar. anno regni nostri 10^e.*

Carta de confirmatione privilegiorum antiquor. Univ. Oxon. cum augmentatione novorum,—is a chart of confirmation of all privileges, grants, &c. ever ceded to the University by the King's predecessors, with an augmentation, or addition of more. *In cuj. &c. Test. Meipso apud Waltham, Apr. XII. anno regni nostri 10.*—These were, by inspeximus of Edward his father, 1 regn. dated February 28, at Westminster. — Of Edward his grandfather, and of Henry III. as before, (see p. 57.)

He says of these, the University, if they never had used them, or any of them, by any mistake, should now use them freely, without lett or impediment of him, his heirs, justices, or other ministers whatsoever, who should in no wise prejudice their right by any *disuser*.

These were old privileges revived,—but he gives fresh ones. — “ And whereas it was said, of cognizance of pleas, *prohibitio sua non curret*, he wills, for himself and heirs, that the chancellor, &c. have cognizance of all causes, as well in the suburbs as town.”—His prohibition, “ *Nequaquam currat, nec locum habeat, sed causæ hujusmodi coram cancellar. Univ. præd. qui pro temp. fuerit vel ej. commissario sive locum tenente, non obstantib. hujusmodi prohibitionib. regis perpetuò decidantur*.”

And that men bringing linnen or woollen cloth to the town of Oxford, or suburbs thereof, may lawfully sell the same by retail or wholesale, to scholars, or others, without lett or hinderance of the mayor, bailiffs, or burgessees of the said city.

And that the chancellor, for the execution of his duty, should not be molested for a false imprisonment.—Vid. & 48 Ed. III. anno 1375.

Huius testib. J. Cant. H. Linc. &c.—Dat. per man. nram. apud Westm. XII die Apr. anno regni nostri 10.

1339.
The King commands the University to bring their charters to him.

These things could not fail to give great uneasiness and jealousy to the citizens; they wrote to the King¹, who, in two letters to the chancellor and mayor, commanded them to appear before him and the council at York, to bring their charters and writings of both societies, whereby their quarrel might be adjusted. But a little after the King changed his mind, and ordered the matter to be discussed at Woodstock; and by his writ² to Geoffrey le Scrope, chief justice of England, and then sitting at York, he was forbade to try the cognizance of causes between the scholars, but the next year the cause was argued and determined in favour of the University.

The chancellor's right of cognizance of pleas in his own court.

Breve quod cancellar. bt allocation. cart. suæ coram justiciar. regis de cognitione placiti ubi altera pars est scholaris.—The King, by letters mandatory to his justices, Geoffrey le Scrope, and his colleagues in office to permit the chancellor an allocation, (i. e.) to rejoice at the benefit of his royal charter, given April 12, 10th Edward III. when he granted to the University a right of

¹ Hare, f. 55, m. 36.

² Id. f. 62. ex Rot. Cart. No. 29, in Turr.

¹ Cl. 12 Ed. III. p. 3, m. 25.

² Ibid.

appealing from any municipal courts, returnable to the chancellors at Oxford.

—*Test. Meipso apud Westm. x Feb. anno regni nostri 12^o.*¹

At this time Adam Houton, a scholar of Oxford (after bishop of St. David's) had done hurt to J. le Black de Tadynton, and Editha his wife, at Oxford, from whence he was sued in the common pleas; but the cognizance of this misdemeanor belonging to the chancellor of Oxford, who shewing, by the King's command, his authority from antient charters, the King ordered the action to revert to the chancellor's court, according to the tenor of the charters of his predecessors^m.

A like instance.

The King's brieve came out June 20, for explaining the manner and form of keeping the assize of bread and beer by the chancellor of Oxford, and mayor conjointly, and of punishing bakers and brewers offending against the observation of this assize; and that the chancellor being deficient in his attendance hereon, the mayor should supply his place, and so *vice versa*; but that both should have timely notice given for it.—*In cuj. Esc. Test. Ed. Duc. Cornub. Esc. apud Berkhamsted, xx Jun. regni nostri 12^o.*ⁿ

And July 28 following is another breve of the King to the chancellor, touching the arrest of persons excommunicate. This was done, he says, at the petition of Robert, bishop of Chester, then chancellor of Oxford, and should continue for three years.—*Dat. apud Northampton, xxviii Juli. anno regni nostri 12^o.*

Soon after was the royal order to the mayor and bailiffs, “ That it be publickly cried by the crier, that no butcher kill any cattle within the city walls, because he heard, he says, that oxen, heifers, sheep, calves, &c. were every day slaughtered in different parts within the city; and that so much dirt, rubbish and nastiness continued in the streets and lanes, to the infecting of the air, that many of the nobility declined coming hither on this account^p. And he commanded the chancellor and warden of Merton college to see his order executed; which the mayor and burgeses not at all pleased with, signify to the King their complaints, for that, from time immemorial, had been a certain place assigned to butchers, to kill and sell; that this was rented of the King himself, at 5 l. per annum, in fee-farm of the said city; that the butchers had exercised their trade herein, without interruption, and that no other place could be allotted but in prejudice of the aforesaid farm^q.”

The King finding the citizens disobedient to his orders, as to the premises, another precept^r, dated at Kenynton, 29th of July, regn. 13, is issued out to the chancellor and warden of Merton, by which he orders that they should jointly endeavour, and without delay, in removing of the said nuisances.

1340.

¹ Hare, f. 63, ex Rot. cl. p. 1. m. 18.

^m This Mr. Wood misplaces in 1337.—Vid. Hist. Univ. f. 168.

ⁿ Hare, f. 64, Rot. 12 Ed. m. 1. in Turr.

^o Id. f. 65.

^p Dat. at Berkhamsted, 12 Jan. 12 regn.—

Hare, f. 65.—Ex Rot. clauf. mem. 3. in Dors. in Turr.

^q Hare, f. 66, ex Rot. Pat. 12 Ed. III. in Turr.

^r Hare, f. 67, ex Rot. Pat. m. 28, in Turr.

A breve was also sent the next day to the sheriff^s, requiring him to have his order again publickly proclaimed; but neither was this order regarded by the citizens.—*Dat. Kenynton, Juli xxx, regni nostri* 13.

At length the butchers were forced to remove, and compelled to follow their trade out of the city, in Lombard-lane, after called Slaying-lane, upon the encrease of diseases, and dispersion and hindering of scholars^t.

This year also the chancellor and mayor, by the King's authority commissioned to them, gave orders for the mending and paving the streets, and to compel and distrain all, as well laicks as clerks, that refuse their part or duty thereto.—*Dat. at Langley, xxv Nov. anno regni nostri* 13.

1341.
Great dif-
orders
among the
scholars.

Fresh troubles burst out, scholars against scholars, and scholars against the burgessees, and were raging, when the King gave orders to W. de Burgevenil, chancellor, without delay, to find out the ringleaders and punish them severely. Many therefore that were expelled, betook themselves to the woods, and lying hid near the high roads, robbed passengers, and greatly infested the villages that were near; which not a little alarmed the King, for in his letter to the chancellor to repress these robbers and tumults, he says, "for fear of danger, if the dissipation of the Univerfity should advance so far, the nobles of the kingdom might be incited to raise infurrections and disturbances, according to an antient prediction,

"*Chronica si penses, &c.*"—as before, see p. 25.

A patent was granted for briefs to be made out by the chancellor of England, for the use of the chancellor of the Univerfity, for taking excommunicate persons within the jurisdiction of the Univerfity, for two years.—*Dat. at Westm. III Feb. anno regni Ed. III. 14* v.

1342.

The King ordered the sheriffs of Oxon should imprison in the castle, but at the command of the chancellor, all malefactors, as well clerks as laicks, nor suffer other malefactors to visit them in prison.—*Test. Meipfo apud Stamford, xxvii Nov. regni nostri* 15.

1343.
Disputes
between
the Nomi-
nals and
Reals.

Logical disputes ran high between the Nominals and Reals, so called.—The founder of the former is said to be William Ockham; and Duns Scotus was patron of the latter; although from his epitaph at Godefrid, and the authority of Walter Mape, Peter Abelard was the chief author of the Nominalists. This diversity of opinions between two of the same, (i. e.) Merton college, soon spread itself; the northern men adhering to the Realists, and the southern to the Nominalists; but Ockham shewed himself a champion in these disputes, for joining with Lewis of Bavaria against the Pope, and proving clearly by his writings, that the civil power had a jurisdiction over the church, learned men were chosen to dispute with him at

s Hare, 68, ex Rot. &c.

t Id. f. 66, m. 28, in Turr.

u Hare, f. 68, ex Rot. Pat. m. 2, in Turr.

w Id. f. m. 47, in Turr.

x Pat. 15 Ed. III. m. 18. — *Confirmilia brevia regia diriguntur Vice-com. Oxon. mutatis mutandis, —Test. ut supra.*—Hare, f. 69, m. 8, in Turr.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

77

Avenione, in France, concerning this question; whom, on his declining the disputation, but persisting in his opinion, every one attacked severely in their writings. Of his English antagonists were J. Walsingham, R. Conynton, W. of Exon, and other scholars of the University, whose arguments he confuted so masterly, that the Pope stiled him the Invincible Doctor, as he did also Duns-Scotus, the Subtle Doctor.

The University thus divided in their opinions, frequent skirmishes ensued, especially in the choice of a chancellor, some for a northern, others for a southern, whence several statutes and ordinances were hereupon made, and it was by them decreed, that for the fairness of this election, one of the scrutators should be a northern, the other a southern master.

There was also another decree made by the archbishop of Canterbury, in a council held at London, against the scholars apparel, who had ran into great excess; that every scholar should be prohibited from his degrees till he renounced a dress so full of pride^x.

The King's writ is directed to the archbishops, bishops, &c. and to the chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge, that the church of Selesye, in the diocese of Chester, being vacant and lapsed, the King presented Geoffery de Sibletham to it, and he was canonically instituted therein; that after, W. de Roumerth impugning the rights of our crown, has begun a prosecution against him in the court Christian. We have advised him by several writs to desist; notwithstanding he has not withdrawn his plea: this court in your province, if suffered to encourage his proceeding, will bring a great prejudice to our crown, and to the presentee; therefore we forbid you to suffer the process to go on, or any impediment, knowing, that if you do otherwise, ye will be punished as contemnors and violators of our royal right.—*Test. custod. præd. ap. Wynton. vi die Jan.*^y

The masters were not a little disturbed on account of a statute^z made and sealed on St. Barnabas-day, touching *provisoriis gratiis*, (i.e.) *provisors* at the inauguration of every Pope; which grace was to extend to non-regents as well as regents, which the latter would in no wise suffer, and therefore appealed^a to his Grace of Canterbury, and other great men, which put the University in a state of confusion for some time; the event of this does not appear.

So full of troubles was the University now, that the chancellor was forced to apply for the King's protection against the suits of those who were lately expelled and banished hence, and also to pray a supply of power from the King^b, his ordinary jurisdiction being not sufficient to suppress a tumult, and punish an insult committed towards the end of this year by the scholars and their servants, on the persons of the King's judges, whereupon the chancellor of the University, and Robert bishop of Chichester, and lord high-

^x Wood, 169. Prov. vet. cum annot. Lynd.

^l 3. tit. 1.

^y Pat. 16 Ed. III. m. 1 Dors. pro Galt. de Sibletham, Ayloff; f. 50.

^z C. 57, &c. Wood, f. 170.

^a Id.

^b Pat. 18 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 31.

chancellor

THE HISTORY OF THE

chancellor of England, were by his royal commission^c fully empowered to enquire into and punish these audacious criminals, which was accordingly done the next year.

An act
against the
Pope's dis-
posing of
benefices.

To the great hindrance of learning, and our University, the Popes had assumed, time out of mind, a power of disposing of the benefices of the kingdom, and did frequently, without so much as staying till they became vacant, confer them on persons generally foreigners, and their own creatures, who were to take possession upon the death of the present incumbents. This raised loud complaints from the patrons of livings; and Pope Clement VI. having carried this matter further than any of his predecessors, the parliament had been forced to complain of it to him, in vain. Accordingly, by a statute of provisors, made by the parliament, it was enacted, that in case the Pope collated to any a bishoprick's dignity, or other benefice, contrary to the right of the King, chapters, or patrons, the collation should fall to the King for one turn; and if any person sued for, and procured *reservations*, or *provisions* from the court of Rome, he should be imprisoned till he had paid a fine to the King, at his will, and found sufficient surety not to sue any process against any man in the court of Rome, on the score of his imprisonment.

It was also enacted, that if any of the King's subjects should carry causes into a foreign court, the cognizance whereof belonged to the King's court, they should be imprisoned, and their lands, goods, and chattels, be forfeited to the King^d.—*Test. Meipso apud Westm. XII Aug. anno regni nostri 18.*

The Pope was extremely nettled at this statute, especially on being informed the King and parliament had resolved to stand by what they had done, and to despise his censures if he should have recourse to them. Though this law was not rigidly kept up, yet the abuse of this practice was considerably lessened through England for awhile.

A compo-
sition be-
tween the
archdea-
con and
University.

A composition, or agreement, betwixt the chancellor of the University of Oxford on the one part, and cardinal Galhard de Mota, archdeacon of Oxford, was made as follows:

“ *Imprimis*, That the chancellor and his successors shall have all and all manner of jurisdiction over the servants of masters and scholars of the University, their families, and such as dwell in their houses, and over the six bedels; and four stationers admitted and to be admitted, and sworn and to be sworn to such offices by the University; over all these he shall have archidiaconal jurisdiction, excepting that of writers of manuscripts dying with, or without wills; the archdeacon shall have the proving of their wills, the hearing of accompts, administration of their wills, passing of acquittances, and all things belonging thereto. — He shall also have and enjoy all manner of jurisdiction for ever, without any impediment, over all and singular doctors and masters of the said University, regent and non-regent; and over all scholars and religious persons of the said

^c Pat. 19 Ed. III. p. 1. m. 22.

^d Hare, f. 70, m. 31. in Turr. Ayloff's app. 52.
“ University,

“ University, although they be born in the town; or rectors, vicars, or stipendary chaplains, yet so that they do not serve the cure of any parochial churches; such rectors, vicars, and stipendary chaplains, shall be subject to the archdeacon as to canonical obedience, and to his jurisdiction; in taking induction to their benefices from him, and undergoing his visitations; concerning books and vestments, and other things belonging to the right of their churches, and in execution of lawful commands in all things which belong to the jurisdiction of the said archdeacon.”

A conflict happened here on the sabbath, in the feast of St. Benedict's between the regent and the non-regent masters on one side, and the junior scholars on the other. The latter insolently refusing to be subservient to the rule or orders of the University, which the former laid upon them to observe; whence a multitude of young men joining them to resist the masters, they left arguments, and went to blows. In this fray very many were wounded, and some killed, yet victory declared for the scholars, 3d non. of April, the Friday next after Palm-sunday^f.

A battle between the masters and scholars.

A strict mandate is issued from the King to the mayor, aldermen, and burgeses, that they attend the chancellor in the custody of assize of bread, beer, and assay of weights and measures, under pain of losing all their liberties given by his predecessors. — *Test. Meipso apud Westm. viii Feb. anno regni nostri 20^e.*

1347. Assize of bread, &c.

Ordered, that briefs be given out of the chancery by the chancellor of England, for the chancellor of the University for five years. — *Test. Meipso apud Westm. x Nov. regni nostri 21^h.*

1348.

The insolence of the junior students towards their seniors, or masters, was a little hushed; but now a greater dissention breaks out between the masters themselves, about the middle of March, the usual time of electing the chancellor, whereof the whole University was divided into parties and private cabals; but the King obtaining a Bull from Pope John XXII, against several factious persons who were wont to assemble in St. Mary's church, and disturb the congregation in the celebration of divine office, &c. by an excommunication put an end to these tumults for a time; yet towards March this year, J. Wylliot, late of Merton college, fellow, with several riotous persons, broke into the said church, killing some, and wounding others, and was declared chancellor; and being vested in his office expelled the northern proctor, who opposed his creation. — In this conflict, besides many other enormities committed, the University chest was robbed of money, books, publick seal, and other goods, whereupon the King by writ^k, 23 regn. commanded the authors of this violent election, many of whom were members of Merton college, to return the things stolen, money, seal, &c. to the proctors, under pain of forfeiting to the King all their goods,

1349. The masters differ.

1350.

^e In Thesaur. vel Scac. coll. Exon, in Pix. 19. & in A. 28, &c. Hare, f. 46.

^f Wood, f. 170, ex MSS. T. Allen.

^g Hare, f. 70, p. 1, m. 30.

^h Hare, f. 71, p. 3, m. 30.

ⁱ In Thesaur. Oriel coll. in Pix. C. Wood, 171.

^k Cl. 23 Ed. III. p. 1, m. 16.

with

with a writ of the same date to Wylliot, to recall the proctor, whom he had banished the University, and to release the prisoners committed by him; and forbidding conventicles, or unlawful assemblies held by him and his followers in breach of the statutes, and the peace of the University, under pain, as before, of suffering a mulct of all their effects. Commissioners also were appointed for hearing and determining all suits and quarrels hereupon, who found Wylliot's men guilty of high misdemeanors; and nothing had saved him from being stripped of his office, but the fear of a new sedition; for several masters and scholars were so far engaged to him, that on their removal of their chancellor they were resolved to quit the place.

An epidemical sickness.

These troubles were succeeded by an epidemical sickness, which swept off a greater number of scholars than ever before, and pursued many of them that fled hence into the country; and few escaped death who staid here. The halls and colleges were shut up, and none appeared in them but sick or dead men, and scarcely were clergy left enough to bury the dead, there being in one day sixteen bodies buried in one and the same church-yard.

This plague was general; in its process it passed from the maritime parts of Dorsetshire, this way, to London.—Our Oxford astronomers are said to have foretold this distemper some years before by certain conjectures taken from a total eclipse of the moon, and from the conjunction of the three superior planets, anno 1345^k.

This violent disorder the artificers, traders, and forestallers, turned to their advantage; for the prices of things increased immoderately; whence a complaint was sent to the King that they sold much dearer than before the plague (common to the rest of England.) Four letters mandatory were sent to the chancellor and mayor, 6th of December, to chastise such exactors *conjunctim & divisim*, proceeding from an ordinance published by the King and parliament against the Londoners guilty of the same crime^l.

The chancellor legally chosen by the masters; hindered by the bishop of Lincoln.

W. de Palmorna, legally elected chancellor, and without opposition, was presented to J. Synwell, bishop of Lincoln, for a confirmation of his election, who, by frequent procrastination deferred it so long, that the masters lodged a complaint to Simon Islip, archbishop of Canterbury, who writing to the bishop, required him to proceed to the admission of the said chancellor, before seven days after the receipt of his letter; or he should appear before him within five days after, in the parish church of Mugfield, and give an account of his procrastination.—On his not appearing, they applied and complained to his grace, who gave a power to J. Carleton, L.D. to admit and confirm the said Palmorna into the chancellorship; but the bishop relying on his privilege purchased of Pope Clement, refused obedience hereto: yet the archbishop prevailed that the University should be exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and its rule permitted to the chancellor and

^k In quod. MSS. de Reb. Astron. inter Cod. Digb. in Bodl. Wood, 172.

^l Id.

and proctor for ever, not without severely reprovng the bishops perverseness, as M. of Canterbury, and Godwin relate this matter^a.

We must not expect to find the number of students increased, after the great calamity, that hardly a fourth part of the scholars survived the plague. Therefore many of the citizens inhabited their halls; nor did these yield half their rents: many also ran to ruin^b.

1352.
Paucity of
students.

Is a patent for briefs for taking excommunicated persons within the precinct of the University, to be made out by the chancellor of England for the chancellor of Oxford, to exercise over his rebellious; to be in force five years.—*Test. Meipso apud Westm. vi Feb. regni nostri 26^c.*

1353.

Upon the return of the scholars here, whom the deadly disorder had frightened away, and the University beginning to recover herself, the King indulged them with many privileges and immunities; especially, he established that the chancellor should have the conservation of all the rights of the same, and a power to execute the laws thereof, any wise tending to the benefit of the University; and he also authorized them to hear and determine the causes of, and, on occasion, to banish delinquents; which the mayor and bailiffs lately opposed; to whom the King sent a writ^d, commanding them not to hinder the chancellor in the exercise of his antient jurisdiction, in respect of scholars and citizens.—*Test. Meipso apud Westm. xviii Oct. regni nostri 27.*

The King
confirms to
the Uni-
versity pri-
vileges.

The same day was another patent of the King, directed to the mayor and bailiffs, strictly forbidding them to attempt any hinderance or molestation to the chancellor *in castigation. suppositorum suorum*, in the punishment of those under him, according to the power of his jurisdiction and custom of the University.—*In cuj. &c. Test. ut prius^e.*

1354.
The King
forbids the
mayor, &c.
any way
to molest
the Uni-
versity.

King Edward III. 8 regn. had transmitted a charter almost in the same form with that in the 1st of his reign to the sheriff of Oxford and Berks, hereby ordering the mayor and bailiffs to cause proclamation to be made against all unlawful conventicles, and assemblies of scholars, and others, in Oxford; from hence they had an opportunity of lording it over the scholars and others as they pleased. J. Beresford, a mayor of famous memory, purchased another charter subscribed by the King and council (whereas the 1st was only subscribed by the King himself) having this additional clause:

“*Nolumus quod aliquis vestrum civium occasione arrestationis, captionis seu detentionis malefactorum predictorum pro dicta pacis nostrae conservatione rationabiliter factarum coram cancellario Universitatis Oxon. vel ejus commissario trabatur in placitum futurum nec occasionetur in aliquo vel gravetur.*”

“For we will not that any of you citizens, by any occasion of arrest, caption, or detention of the malefactors aforesaid, be drawn into the chancellor's courts, &c.”

By this the burgeses had a share in the *watch and ward*, as also the care

^a In Reg. Isep. f. 20. Wood, 172.

^b Leland, T. 4, p. 255. Wood, 173.

^c Hare, f. 72, pat. m. 24, in Turr.

^d Id. f. 73, pat. m. 7, in Turr.

^e Id. m. 5.

THE HISTORY OF THE

of *bue and cry*, &c. (antiently the property of the Univerſity) now conferred on them; that they would not hereby imprifon delinquents, nor were bound to releafe them at the chancellor's demand, and therein gave the Univerſity great occaſion of complaint; animofities aroſe, and no doubt were productive of the following tragedy :

On the feaſt of St. Scholaſtica the virgin^m, Feb. 10, Walt. Springheufe, Roger Cheſterfield, with other clerks, going to a tavern then called Swyndleſtock, (vid. Hiſt. City, p. 183) at Carfax, and there calling for, and being ſerved with bad wine, ordered the vintner, J. Croydon, to change it, and for his faucy language in return broke his head with the flaggon; who thereupon went and laid the matter of his grief, 1ſt, before his ſervants, and then to ſome neighbours, among whom were J. Bereford the landlord of the houſe by a city leaſe, R. Foreſter, and Robert Lardiner, who, proud of an occaſion to fall out with thoſe whom in their ſouls they hated, (i. e.) the ſcholars, no ſooner rang the bell at Carfax, the ſignal for war, than a party with bows and arrows, and what arms could be procured, were aſſembled or got together, and ſet upon the ſtudents they met, unarmed; nor feared to ſhoot at the chancellor with their arrows, who came to refrain the tumult, and whiſt he was exhorting them to peace. This was thought reaſon ſufficient to juſtify the ſtudents to take up arms, and St. Mary's bell, by the chancellor, was ordered for the ſignal.—The ſcholars, with bows and arrows defended themſelves to the veſpers, when no damage was done, not one was found to be killed or wounded.

The next morning the chancellor ordered it to be proclaimed, in the King's name, at St. Mary's church, where were congregated a great party of ſcholars, and at Carfax, that no academick or oppidan bear arms, or act offeniſively to the diſturbing of the peace. The former obey, and retire to their buſineſs at the ſchools; but the other retaining enmity and arms, fly thither, and, at the ordinary hour, when the maſters were reading the ordinary lectures, before noon, rout a maſter of theology determining in the Auſtin ſchools, with his auditors. — It muſt not be concealed, that the bailiffs, early this morning, gave their men orders to hold themſelves in readineſs, and wait for the citizens at Carfax, for, at the bell's tolling, they ſhould ſet upon the ſcholars with ſwords, and had ſent into the neighbouring country to ſollicit, with intreaties and pay, their aid, and deſtruction of the ſcholars.

It was dinner time, when about 80 citizens lay concealed in St. Giles's church, waiting for the ſcholars, who, for diverſion, went into Beaumont fields to play, whom, at the *Three Stadii*, they fell upon, and ſhot at. — The ſcholars fled with all haſte, ſome to St. Auſtin, others into the city. Only one fell a ſacrifice to their cruelty, but others were terribly wounded.

Hence, on a ſignal on both ſides given by the bells, both engage, the ſcholars having ſtopped up the gates of the city to hinder the approach of

the country enemy, equal in courage, but not in number to the city, bore their attack to the vespers with great vigour and success; when a company of 2000 rusticks broke through the East-gate, bearing a banner of black. This must needs cast a sad panick on the students, who immediately fly for cover in the halls.—A poet gives us an horrible account of this catastrophe.

*Urebat portas agrestis plebs populosa
Post res distortas videas quæ sunt vitiosa.
Vexillum geritur nigrum, Slea, Slea, recitatur.
Credunt quod moritur Rex, vel quod sic humiliatur.
Clamant, Haddock & Haddock, non sit qui salvificetur.
Smpt fast, gybe gode Knookes, nullus post hæc dominatur.*

The enemy soon follow them, and the same day wafted with sword and flames five halls, killing or wounding as many as they found in them. Their books and household goods they also plundered.

*Invadunt aulas, bye the Sun come forth, geminantes.
Frugerunt caulas, simul omnia vi spoliantes.
Sic occiduntur plures^m.*

Their wine, and other liquors, what they did not drink, they spilt on the ground; and trod their bread, fish, and other victuals, on the earth, and stamped on them.—The night gives a short truce to the belligerents, when it was publickly forbidden by the crier, that no one offer violence to the goods or persons of the academicks, under pain of proscription. But the day following, when the chancellor, and other prime persons, waited, at the desire of the King then at Woodstock, on him, the citizens, at sun-rising, and sound of the bell, arming and meeting together, invaded again the halls, the gates of which they broke with iron rods and mallets. Such as strove to defend themselves against them they killed, or treated cruelly; their dead bodies were suffered to lye unburied, or thrown into the jakes, or buried in stables.—The chaplains, out of the greatest contempt of their order, they shaved their heads as far as the sacerdotal tonsure reached.—Some, carrying in their hands their intestines, let out by their wounds, were tied, and whipped or scourged to death.

The crosses erected, *passim*, for a remedy against the most foul sedition, they overturned, and the innocent clerks flying to the eucharist, solemnly carried through the city, were beat with clubs and wounded.

Fourteen halls they had plundered, and forty persons wereⁿ killed, besides numbers wounded, whose names cannot be supposed to appear.

Feb. 16. At a furtive meeting of the chancellor and masters, a letter^o

^m Wood, f. 174.

ⁿ It should seem forty were killed, because forty

pence were charged on the burgeses for 40 scholars.

^o Reg. Synwell. Wood, f. 175.

THE HISTORY OF THE

was sent to the bishop of Lincoln, with a diary of the whole affair from the beginning, and was this :

“ Revdo. in Christo patri D. Joh. ep. Linc. &c. Flebiles exitus belli nefarii, & a seculo
 “ inauditi, sub sola singulari spe paterni auxilii, consilii & favoris, vestræ revdæ notitiæ
 “ præsentamus. infurrexerunt namque contra Univ. Oxon. sceleratissimi virtutis ac studii
 “ destructores, quorum funesta tyrannide hospitii multis scholarium ferro & igne effractis,
 “ aliis incarceratis, aliis vulneratis atrociter ac etiam spoliatis, aliis crudeliter interfectis, scelus
 “ ineffabile & irreparabile commiserunt : qui vero sola divina clementia reservabantur superstites,
 “ ad propria redierunt : & sic Univ. ipsa olim clarissima, manet ineffabiliter desolata. cujus
 “ desolationis occasiones multiplices Rev. Magister Joh. de Staunton, lator præsentium vestræ
 “ pietati paternæ plenius, si vobis placeat, exprimet viva voce. Rogamus igitur omni devo-
 “ rione, quatenus tanti delicti immanitate commoti ex zelo justitiæ, & ex virtute officii proprii
 “ dignemini paternè succurrere, & ad reparationem celerem tantæ injuriæ manus opponere
 “ adjutrices ; valeat paternitas vestra, &c.”

The letter read, with its contents, the diary was confirmed by the names of eye witnesses of the whole affair. The bishop ordered the city to be laid under the greater excommunication (in his orders he calls this University) *super studia per cuncta mundi climata laudabilem*.—He ordered it to be published for several days, as well festival as Dominic, or the Lord's, with the dire and altogether, *ferali pompa*, (i.e.) the occasion and the solemnity of this injunction of all ecclesiastical censures^p; which done, and the whole city deprived of masses, sacraments, and the benefit of all things sacred, they began to be under terrible apprehensions of fear, especially on considering the dangers they incurred, that they might dye before these crimes were expiated, or themselves returned to the holy church.

1355-6. But this calamity, which drove the greatest part of the University, was not unknown to the King, who transmitted, the 5th of March, letters to the sheriff, mayor, bailiffs, and other magistrates of the city, to protect the scholars, and to suffer the celebration of the sacred offices, under pain of the loss of their members or goods, or even death.—The day after, he gives in command to R. de Stafford, and four others, to attend to the injuries done the scholars, and see their damages repaired. — But recalling this rescript, the King^q, March 15^r, gives an order more full, by which they should enquire into the crimes of the oppidans, and determine them by the municipal law, who coming to Oxford, and on examination had, imprisoned many citizens.

1356. The mayor and bailiffs were cast into the tower^r for the felonies committed, whence, at the King's command, the commonalty meet, May 18, and discharge J. de Frideswyde, mayor, W. de Sumerford, and Hugh de Yftele, or Ifley, bailiffs, immediately from their offices, but to serve in their offices no more this year.

At the solicitation of the University for a trial in the King's court, both parties were cited to London. — The University surrenders herself, and

p Reg. Synwell, & in quod. reg. pergamen.
 In Scac. coll. Merton. in Cist. OEconomic.
 p. 31, 2. &c.

q Pat. 29 Ed. III. p. 1. m. 6. in Turr.

r Id. p. 1. m. 16.

s In min. Pub. Lib. Civit. Oxon. C. f. 27.

privileges municipal and royal, but retained her papal, also their persons, and moveables, the publick rights of the colleges, societies, and corporations. The city surrendered and resigned not only their liberties, but also persons, all their goods moveable and immoveable, and their gilds general and special, and all rights whatsoever; and, as says their formulary of surrender, *Si alia via juris & solemniter adversus eos procederetur, ad majorem confusionem & gravius dispendium hujusmodi causæ discussio tenderet, &c.* — Vid. in Hist. City, their Resignation, p. 343.

About this time, and on this occasion, many had employed their pens in doleful ditties :

Sorrowful ditties on the occasion.

*O! Rex Anglorum quæ sint tua fata videto,
Dudum gestorum signacula dura timeto!.*

Again, another :

*Plangis in gemitu mater Oxonia,
Furentum fremitu perdens præconia, &c.*

Another :

*Urgent ursina vada (Bereford) perturbare bovina,
Et vada dicta precis sunt vada dicta necis?.*

The King ordering that it should be published through all the realm, that no scholar of Oxford might fear to return thither, but that all should be safe under his protection, no one was afraid to come.

May 20 is a rescript of the King to the bishop of Hereford, to encourage the scholars of his diocese that had ran from Oxford to return thither. — *Test. Meipso apud Westm. xx die Maii, anno regni nostri 29, Franc. 16^a.*

“*Pensantes* (says the King) *qualiter per clericor. sapientiam fides catholica potissime roboratur, et per eorum prudentiam respublica ut communiter gubernatur, &c.*” — And again, “*In villa Oxon, ubi fons et profectus scientiæ eminentius riguerunt.*” — And again, “*Sic tanquam vinea fecundissima multos in eccæ. Dei produxit palmites fructuosos jam deficientib. ipsius cultorib. sterilis efficitur, & velut ficus fatua sine fructu.*”

He adds, “That being sollicitous for the renewing of the University, he had sent certain of his justices thither to hear and determine their complaints; that both parties having resigned their charts and liberties into his hands, referring themselves and theirs to his good pleasure, he willingly returned to the University all their liberties and privileges as they had ever used them before.” — All the above the bishop was ordered to promulge in his diocese, and to animate the scholars of his diocese to return intrepid and secure.

The King's letter to the bishop of Hereford to encourage scholars to return to Oxford.

t. Clauf. 29 Ed. III. m. 23. Id. Hare.
u. MSS. in Bib. Coll. Merton.
w. In Bib. Bodl. MSS. compact. cum Epist. Gibl. Stone.

x. Wood, f. 180.
y. In Reg. Ilip. 29.
z. Cl. 29 Ed. III. m. 23, &c. Wood 177.
a. Inter Hare MSS. in Bodl.

THE HISTORY OF THE

For the citizens, the King, at the instance of some great friends, Humphrey Cherelton, his brother Lewis, T. de Nevile, and J. de Charleton, masters of this University, delivered many of them from prison, on condition of their finding sureties for their appearance^b.

The day following, May 21, the King, at the request of the above friends, granted the citizens protection for a year, to the intent, that for the businesses of the scholars they might procure victuals and other necessaries.

Near half the University being now arrived, but not fitting themselves for the accustomed exercises, whether for fear or in hopes or thoughts of revenging injuries, the 11th of June the King earnestly desires they would resume their lectures, and recall the scholastick acts so profitable to the learned society and the publick.

Cogni-
zance of
bread,
wine, fore-
stallers,
&c. totally
given to
the
chancellor.

“ In regard, that by occasion of the chancellor and mayor’s joint keeping
“ of the assize of bread, and ale or beer, and the townsmen keeping their
“ advantage, things could not be well managed, we, by our royal charter
“ grant for ourselves and heirs, that the chancellor of the University, and
“ his successors, and their deputies, for ever have (*Joli & in solidum*) the sole
“ keeping of the assize of bread and wine, and ale or beer, and the
“ fines or americiaments of offenders, paying to him and his heirs 100s.
“ yearly, 50 at Michaelmas, the other at the Passover.—The chancellor
“ shall have (*Jolus & in solidum*) the keeping of the assize, and assay of
“ weights and measures in the town of Oxford, and the suburbs thereof,
“ and the punishment of offenders concerning the same, so as to burn or
“ destroy false measures; but the forfeitures of the same shall be reserved
“ to the mayor and bailiffs, towards the fee-farm rent of the town.—
“ Likewise the chancellor, and his successors, shall have the sole power to
“ enquire into, take conuance of, and punish forestallers, regrators, and
“ venders of unwholesome, putrid, vitious victuals, or other incompetent
“ things, provided that the forfeitures and americiaments be paid to the hos-
“ pital of St. John, without East-gate^b, as has been accustomed.

“ The mayor, bailiffs, and aldermen, and others of the said town, shall
“ not interfere or intermeddle with the premisses; and we will and com-
“ mand, that in all and every of these they carry themselves attendant and
“ obedient to the chancellor.

Power to
punish
such as
bear arms.

“ *Item*, For the terror of the bad, the security and comfort of the good,
“ we ordain, for us and our heirs, that the chancellor, for the time being,
“ shall duly punish delinquents bearing arms, by imprisonment or other-
“ wise, and take the arms of such as are obstinate, and refuse chastisement
“ or admonition, expel them from the University, and proceed against them
“ with ecclesiastical censures as hath been always usual in such cases.

To pave
and cleanse
the streets.

“ *Item*, When to the University a multitude of nobles, gentry, stran-
“ gers, and others, continually flock, cleanliness would very well become
“ it; we will, that the said burg, and its suburbs, be kept clean from filth

^b In quod. fasc. Brev. in Civit. Oxon.—Wood 176.

“ and dirt; wood, trunks of trees, and other things removed, for a free passage;
 “ and that the pavements of the streets be repaired and preserved in good
 “ order, and that the chancellor may compel the burgeses repugnant to
 “ this order, by ecclesiastical censure, without applying the mulct to his
 “ own use; and the prohibition of us and our heirs shall have no power
 “ or effect, if it acts against this proceeding.

“ *Item,* As laymen for the most part are ill affected to the scholars, and
 “ others related or belonging to them, when the officers of the Univer- Of taxing
 “ sity, or their servants, are to be rated or taxed to pay any part or sum the ser-
 “ out of their goods in the town of Oxford, that the chancellor or his vants of
 “ deputy, not the mayor nor townsmen, shall for ever rate or tax the said scholars.
 “ officers and servants of scholars as those of their families, writers of ma-
 “ nuscripts, printers, limners, parchment-makers, &c. as reasonably as other
 “ persons of the town, according to the quantity of their goods liable to
 “ be taxed; and the sums to be taxed shall be levied by their officers, to be
 “ delivered by indenture to the mayor and bailiffs of the town; and if the
 “ townsmen shall complain of such rates as unduly made by the chancellor,
 “ that then enquiry be made by certain officers of the King, that the defect
 “ being found, it may be reformed. And this we will and grant, that the
 “ chancellor shall plenarily and fully enjoy, according to the form of former
 “ grants.

“ *Item,* Willing to provide for the indemnity of the scholars, who, in the Restitu-
 “ perturbation have been robbed of their goods, and possibly for fear of tion of
 “ proceeding irregularly dare not bring an action for the recovery of goods
 “ such goods, we grant of our special grace, for us and our heirs, to the plundered.
 “ masters, scholars, &c. of the University, who have thus lost their effects,
 “ that they, or the chancellor and proctor in their own name, and without
 “ any molestation of us, our heirs, or ministers, may lawfully retake such
 “ goods from them into whose hands they are come, without the form of a
 “ capital prosecution of such felons.

“ *Item,* For the greater security and quiet of the students in the Univer- The sheriff
 “ sity, we ordain, *pro perpetuo*, and grant for us and our heirs, that every to swear,
 “ sheriff of Oxford, at receiving his commission, shall take an oath &c. and
 “ to protect, according to his power, the masters and scholars from under-she-
 “ injuries, and keep the peace as far as in him lies; and that the under- riff and
 “ sheriff, and other officers, presently after their taking upon them their servants.
 “ offices, in the presence of some person deputed by the University, shall take
 “ the like oath, to which we will, the sheriff shall compel them. For
 “ affixing punishments for the more secure conservation of the peace, and
 “ for other things, which, agreeably to the above submissions, in order for
 “ a perpetual remembrance of the premises, we propose, by God's grace,

^c This was a task imposed upon the scholars by the chancellor only, and prevailed in this King's and Henry III's reign.—Wood, f. 179.

“ to

“ to proceed upon, but the various and arduous task of the government hinder-
 “ dering at present, we will refer this to another time, for a special
 “ ordination.

“ *Witness,* } J. Archbishop of York, Primate of England.
 } W. WINTON, Bishop of Winton, our Treasurer, &c.⁴

“ *Dat. per manum nostram apud London, xxvii Jun. regni nostri Angl. 29,*
 “ *Fran. 16.*”

The praise
 of the Uni-
 versity.

In the preamble to this extensive charter of privileges conferred to the University and taken from the city, he premises, “ That amongst other
 “ things (by which the condition of Kings and kingdoms is advanced, and
 “ the profit and quiet of subjects are preserved) things being well considered,
 “ the chiefest seems to be the mutual conjunction of power and strength
 “ with wisdom, which is especially derived from learning; for military
 “ power, unless it be regulated by wisdom, doth easily miscarry, as a ship
 “ without a rudder, exposed to storms, suddenly perishes; and it is com-
 “ monly observed, that where the studies of liberal sciences have most pre-
 “ vailed, there the temporal warfare of the kingdom hath likewise flourished:
 “ And whereas the University of Oxford, as the fountain and chief stream of
 “ those studies, hath in a most eminent manner dispersed the dew of learned
 “ knowledge throughout the kingdom of England; and as a fruitful vine
 “ hath sent forth many useful branches into the Lord’s vineyard, that is,
 “ most learned men, by whose abilities both the church and kingdom is
 “ many ways adorned and strengthened, he in consideration thereof
 “ ordains, &c.”

The city
 surrender
 the stand-
 ard of
 weights,
 &c.

Soon after, the mayor and bailiffs, by the King’s rescript to them, delivered into the chancellor’s hands the standard of weights and measures, with the seal belonging thereunto; and in a few days, at the King’s order likewise, they publicly proclaimed the charters and liberties indulged the University, especially those concerning the market. But the citizens befought the king (for there was another meeting before him, after the aforefaid privileges granted, concerning the quarrels issued from the great one before-mentioned) that their misfortunes might have an end, and come at length to a sentence⁵, since (as the citizens themselves, and the King’s letters wrote for the same purpose, and the scholars exhorting to an amicable composition, had shewn) long since had been obtained those things which seemed sufficient for the reparation of the injuries sustained. — At last, when the dissensions tended not towards an issue, both communities are cited before the King’s council, to treat of peace: on the University side, Humphry de Charleton, D.D. with John Charleton, Jun. L.L.D. — On the City’s, John de St. Frideswyde, mayor; John de Bedeford, and John de Norton, burgesses. — The King’s council demanded of the latter a satisfaction for the damages brought on the scholars; but when it was answered they were so great, it was no way

⁴ Hare, f. 73 to 77. ex Pat. 29 Ed. III.

⁵ Ex Coll. H. Brook.

⁶ Hare, Pat. 29 Ed. III. nu. 5.

in their power to make due satisfaction, it was agreed by the King's council, that the citizens (except J. Beresford, and Robert Lardiner, detained in prison) should pay to the chancellor and scholars for all damages (except mahem and murder) 250l. at a stated time, viz. James-tide; that all the moveable goods of scholars should be returned; and that J. Beresford, and J. Norton, for the sake of collecting this money, be delivered from the Marshalsea, or King's prison^d.

It was moreover ordered, at the request of the academicks, that the burgessees, whose time of deliverance was allotted, should be presented with their liberty, on giving sureties of their future good behaviour; and that wherever the goods of the scholars should be found, they should be seized without any further inquisition^e.

Soon after another royal edict appeared, which laid its injunction on the mayor and bailiffs, that they should pay their money ordered for the University in the form of a tribute, which was done. — In the mean time, according to the form of the statute long before made, for merchants or traffickers, some burgessees entered into a recognizance of their debt, before the 1st magistrate of the University, and bound themselves, in the name of the rest, for the payment of the money, which was divided into three sums, and agreed that 200l. should be paid at the time appointed; 50l. every third day. — Of the last payment I have seen the acquittance of the chancellor and proctors, on the 8th of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, 30th Edward III^f.

After this the King wrote to the sheriff, charging him to free the city prisoners on the aforesaid account (except J. Beresford and Robert Lardiner) as the chancellor should nominate or order them, but on these terms, that sureties should engage for them to carry themselves peacefully thereafter^g.

At the same time, by the royal edict^h, the goods of the academicks are searched for by the mayor and bailiffs; of which, after three weeks diligent enquiry, about a fourth part was found, and delivered publicly into the hands of the chancellor and proctors in Guildhall, as an instrument or rule concerning this affair, made the 4th of August, 29th Edward III. testifies.

These things done, the King was pleased, by his letters patent, one dated June 27, the other July 26, to restore the citizens liberties, except those given to the University, and of which the city was now for ever deprived; and the right of *watch and ward*, or bearing arms (as the charter's phrase is) for ever, to the great satisfaction of the University, since under a pretence thereof, the citizens were always embarrassing the scholars quiet by their insults and oppressionsⁱ.

Again, July 28, is a breve to the mayor and bailiffs by no means to

^d Wood, f. 178.

^e Id.

^f Id.

^g Cl. 29 Ed. III. m. 17.

^h Ibid. Id. Wood 179.

ⁱ Id.

THE HISTORY OF THE

intermeddle in apprehending or taking up such delinquents as bore arms under pretext of the briefs of the King to the prejudice of the University.—*Test. Meipso apud Westm. xxviii Julii, anno nostri Angl. 29*¹.

October 28 are letters patent for the protection of the doctors of this University, masters, scholars, religious, chaplains, ministers, and their servants, in their persons and goods throughout the kingdom of England^k.

The King signifies to all mayors, bailiffs, &c. that by reason of insurrections between the scholars and townsmen of Oxford, many scholars withdrew themselves, and some for fear lay hid there, he willing that the said University (from whence men famous for their knowledge had been raised to the governance of the common-wealth) should be maintained, and the scholars of all sorts be preserved from violence and injury, had taken into his special protection the doctors, masters, their servants, &c. forbidding all and every person under the penalty of loss of life, members, and goods, that they do no damage or wrong to any of them, &c. — *Test. Meipso apud Westm. v Mar. regni nostri 29*¹.

Under is written, *Carta continens subscripta, viz. Pardonatio scholarium ab omn. felonis & robbis cum protectione.—Restitutio libertatum Univ. püs. in manu R. captarum.—Custodia assize panis vini & cervisie ac superuis. mensurar. & ponderum cancellario soli & in solidum concessa.—Cognitio de forestallatorib. & regrator. ac correctio victualium cum finib. concessa.—Potestas castigandi portantes arma, mundandi vicos & compellendi laicos.—Quotas taxandi super ministros & servientes scholarium*^m.

1357.
The University and
Sir R.
D'Armoury agree
about
North-gate Hundred.

Was a difference between Sir R. D'Amoury, Knt. who held the hundred of North-gate, in the suburbs of Oxford, in fee-farm from the King, and the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University, concerning jurisdiction herein. Sir Richard claiming the assize of bread, wine, and beer, and the confuance of causes arising within the precincts of that hundred; and the chancellor, &c. claiming the same jurisdiction and privilege in that hundred which they enjoyed in the town of Oxford, and the suburbs thereof. An agreement was made before the King and his council, by the mediation of J. archbishop of Canterbury, and chancellor of England, and W. Wykeham, bishop of Winton, lord treasurer, wherein it was yielded by Sir R. D'Amoury, for himself and his heirs, that the chancellor, &c. should have the entire assize and assay of bread, wine, and beer, and the profits incident thereunto within that hundred, and the decision of all causes of contracts and pleas touching things moveable, and of injuries and trespasses where one of the parties shall be a scholar or a privileged person, and the like of disturbers of the peace, and offenders against the statutes and liberties of the University; and of all forestallers, regrators, &c. and in effect of all other matters to which the privileges of the University did then extend; and the said Sir R. D'Amoury did then promise for himself and his heirs, that they should not intermeddle in any of these things, saving to himself and his

¹ Hare, 77.

^k Id. f. 73, m. 6. in Turr.

¹ Id.

m Id. Hare, 74.

heirs all other rights belonging to that hundred, which agreement was accepted and confirmed by the King, for himself, his heirs, and successors. —*In cuj. Sc. Test. Meipso apud Westm. xvi Julii, an. regn. Angl. 30, Franciæ 17^m.*

The differences subsisting between the University and Austin Friars were now fully settled, which arose from a monk of this society appealing from the chancellor's and proctors sentence pronounced against his order, to the court of the archbishop of Canterburyⁿ.

That the chancellor of the University may signify to the chancellor of England the names of the excommunicated within his jurisdiction, in force for five years.—*Test. R. apud Westm. 10 Jun. an. reg. 31^o.*

The King ratifies the agreement between the University and City.

R. omnib. &c.—*Inspeximus alteram partem cujusd. indenturæ inter Cancellar. & Univ. Oxon. & Maior. & Communit. Oxon. factæ & communi sigillo dictæ villæ signatæ in hæc verba:* The agreement recited between the University and City.
 —“ Ceste endenture fait a Oxenford le quatorzisme jour de Maii, l’an du regne le Roi Edward tierz, aprez la conquest d’Engleterre trentisme primer & de France dis & septisme, entre le chaunceller et la Univerfitee d’Oxenford d’ une part, & le Maire & communaltee de mesme la ville d’ autre part, tesmoigne que accorde est entre les parties avantdites, que la dite communaltee d’Oxenford, tendra perpetuelmeux une misse d’anniverfarie le jour de Seinte Scolasee la virginè. En la Englise de Nostre Dame, pur les almes des clercs, et autres occis en la confluct que nagdairs estroix entre les clercs, et lais de la dite communaltee, a la quele misse d’anniverfarie ferront en propres perfonnes, & offront en noun de la dite communaltee d’ Oxenford, le maire que pur le temps ferra, les bailliffs, les aldermans, & tout iceaux que surunt jurez a dite Univ. mesme l’ an de la dite ville, & de les suburbes auxibien del suburbe dehors la port de Northt. come de autres suburbes, si noun ascun deaux eient congie del chaunceller que per le temps fera, on de son commissar. de soi absentir per resonable cause & accept. a dite chaunceller ou de son commissar. et en cas que ascuns ensi soi absentir, facent autres honestes de la dite ville ou suburbes venir en leur lieux, al acceptation del dit chaunceller ou de son commissar que pur le temps ferra, ensi que seifaut & deux ce la dite communaltee de queaux le dit chaunceller ou son commissar, soi agree soient presentz a la dite misse del comencement tanque au fyn, & offre chescun un denier si nul deaux neit congie del chaunceller ou de son commissar, d’ offer son denier & daler en tour fes busoignes necessaries adonque affaires. Et si nul de la dite communaltee juree a la Univerfitee cel an soi absente devenir a la dite misse & d’ offer come avant est dit sanz resonable encheson, & congie del dit chaunceller au son commissar. que pur le temps ferra, & altre en son lieu accept a dit chaunceller au son commissare, ne soit a la dite misse et offre pur lui come avant est dit soit il puny pur le chaunceller ou son commissar duement come le dit chaunceller, ou son commissar lui plerra punyr. estre ceo le chaunceller & la Univ. avantditz ne soi assentent mie que Johan. de Beresford, Rob. de Lardyner, Matheu Kyng, Rob. le Goldsmith, et Johan. de Godestre soient contenuz ne compriz en ceste accorde. En tesnoignance des quel choses le seals de la Univerfitee d’ Oxenford d’ une part, & de la communaltee de mesme la ville d’ autre part, a ceste endenture entrechangeablement font mys, Don a Oxenford jour & an. avant ditz.

Inspeximus etiam quoddam scriptum obligatorium cum sigillo villæ præd. signatum in hæc verba:
 —“ Noverint Univ. quod nos. maior & ballivi, ac tota communitas vill. Oxon. pro finali concordia facta super quod. conflictu inter clericos & laicos in vil. præd. nuper suborto, obligamus nos & successores nostros, maiores ballivos ac communit. præd. in perpet. cancellar. & procuratorib. Univ. Oxon. & successorib. suis cancellar. & procuratorib. & Univ. præd. in perpet. in C. Marcis annui redditus solvend. eisd. vel eorum certo attorney annuatim apud Oxon. in eccia beatæ Mariæ in fest. S. Scholastic. virginis sine ulteriori dilatione. Ad quam

^m Hare, f. 78. pat. 2. m. 10. in Turr. Mr.
 Wood misplaces this in the year before.
 n In Turr. in schol. Pyx. y. nu. 11.

^o Hare, f. 81. Pat. m. 25 in Turr.
 p Pat. 31 Ed. III. part II. m. 26. Ayloff's app.
 f. 55.

“ quidem solutionem fideliter faciend. obligamus nos & successor. nostros maiores & ballivos
 “ & communit. vill. Oxon. & omnia bona nostra & communit. præd. habita & habenda, dif-
 “ trictioni præd. cancell. & procurator. qui pro tempore fuerint & ministror. suorum, nec non
 “ cohortioni cujuscunq. judicis ecci seu secularis.—In cuj. rei test. sigill. commune communit.
 “ præd. præsentib. est appensum.

“ *Dat. apud Oxon, quinto-decimo die Maii, an. regn. R. Edv. III. post. conquest. Angl. 31^o.*
 “ *& Franc. 1^o.*

Inspeximus etiam quoddam script. indentat. communi sigillo vill. præd. signat. in hæc verba:—
 “ Omnib. &c. ad quos, &c. salut. licet maior & ballivi vill. Oxon. & tota communit. ejusd. vill.
 “ & successor. sui, nobis cancellar. & procurator. Univ. Oxon. & successorib. nostris & Univ.
 “ præd. in perpetuum obligentur in C. Marcis annui redditus soluend. apud Oxon. annuatim
 “ in Eccl. beatæ Mariæ Oxon. in fest. S. Scholastic. virg. pro quadam finali concordia nobiscum
 “ facta, super quodam conflict. inter clericos & laicos in villa præd. nuper suborto, prout in
 “ ipsor. scripto obligatorio inde confecto plenius continetur. Volumus tamen & concedimus
 “ nos præd. cancellar. & proc. & tota Univ. pro nobis & successorib. nostris in perpet. quod si
 “ præd. communitas. villæ Oxon. pro animb. scholarium & ali r. in dicto conflictu occisorum,
 “ unam missam anniversariam in eccl. beatæ Mar. Oxon. in fest. S. Scholastic. virg.
 “ annuatim faciat celebrari, modo & forma quib. in quâd. Indentura inter nos & dict. com-
 “ munit. de materia ipsa facta plenius continetur & omnes insuper alii articuli in ead. Inden-
 “ tur. contenti, ex part. dict. communit. quolibet anno debite fuerint observati, quod pro anno
 “ præd. C. Marcæ nullatenus exigantur, pro aliis vero annis ipso scripto obligatorio suo robore
 “ & efficacia in perpet. duratur —In cuj. &c. tam sigill. nostrum commune Univ. præd. quam
 “ sigill. commun. communit. præd. huic indenturæ alternatim sunt appens.

“ *Dat. apud Oxon. xvi Maii, an. R. Edv. III post conq. Angl. 31, & Franc. 18.*”

“ Nos autem indenturam & scripta præd. & omnia contenta in eisd. quatinus ritè & rationa-
 “ biliter facta fuerint, rata habentes & grata, ea pro nobis & hæredib. nostris quantum in nobis
 “ est approbamus, ratificamus & confirmamus. — In cuj. &c. *Test. Meisso apud Westm. 1^o. die*
 “ *Jun. anno regni nostri Angl. 31, Franc. 18^o.*”

The ruden-
 ness of the
 scholars.

The King writes to Robert bishop of Chester, “ Whereas we understand
 “ the scholars of the University, and others, when our judges are met for
 “ trials, &c. in the county of Oxford, assemble in great companies, many
 “ of them armed, committing, among other enormities, fear to the judges
 “ sitting, and hindering them in their office: we not willing to pass by
 “ such an affront, and considering the chancellor, as we have heard, has
 “ the sole right of punishing the scholars, but that his power is not sufficient,
 “ without the concurrence or assistance of the royal, we assign you and
 “ the chancellor to enquire the names of, and punish these offenders, having
 “ regard to the University privileges or right, which by this order we
 “ mean not to derogate from; and this to do as soon as possible, the masters
 “ and scholars having my orders also to be assisting as oft as required by you.
 “ —*In cuj. &c. Test. R. apud Westm. xiv Martii, anno regni nostri 31^o.*”

1359.
 The King
 confirms
 to the Uni-
 versity
 their privi-
 leges, &c.

Are letters patent to all and every of the King's justices, sheriffs, &c.
 “ Know ye, that out of our special favour, among other privileges, we
 “ have granted, for us and our heirs, to the chancellor of the University of
 “ Oxford, his successors or their deputies, to have for ever, *solus & in solidum*,
 “ the custody of the assize of bread, beer, and wine, and the correction and

q Pat. 31. Ed. III. part II. m. 26.—Ayloff in app. ut prius.

r Id.

“ punishment

“punishment of the same, with the fines, amercements, &c. arising there-
 “from, by paying to us and our heirs 100s. yearly, 50 at Michaelmas, and
 “50 at Easter.

“And that the aforefaid chancellor, &c. have for ever the affize and
 “affay, and (*supervisura*) supervifure of weights and meafures in the faid
 “burgh, and its fuburbs, burning and deftroying what he finds faulty or
 “deficient; the amercements or profits iffuing hence fhould be given to the
 “mayor, for the aid of the fee farm of his village; and conditionally, that
 “the clerk of the market, *de cætero non intromittat fe*, in other refpects concern
 “himfelf not within the faid burgh or fuburbs, in executing any thing
 “touching the faid burgh or fuburbs.

“And that the chancellor, &c. have the fole power or cognizance of
 “foreftallers, regrators, putrid flefh or fifh, vitious or other unfit things,
 “on condition that the fines or profits arising hence go to St. John’s Hof-
 “pital.

“That the mayor, bailiffs, &c. may not (*intromittere fe*) intermeddle or
 “intrude into thefe offices, but humbly obey or be attendant, as in our
 “chart before is more fully contained.—*In cui. Sc. Test. Meipfo apud Westm.*
 “*Jan. 1, anno regni noftri 32, Franc. 19.*”

This is faid to be the firft certificate of thefe huge concessions to the
 University, after the great conflict.—See them confirmed 2d R. II.

The chancellor of the University may fignify to the chancellor of Eng-
 land the names of the excommunicated within his jurifdiction, for five
 years.—*Test. Meipfo apud Westm. Mai 1^o, anno regni noftri Angl. 33.*

After are letters patent to all justices, minifters of the King, &c. for-
 bidding to hinder the chancellor in the execution of his privileges and
 liberties ceded laft year to him by a chart.—*Test. Tho. nro. custod. Angl. apud*
Reding, x Jan. anno regni noftri 33.

Swarmed here, very troublefome to the University, the four orders of
 Francifcans, whom the clergy found to be fuch enemies to church govern-
 ment, that they chofe R. Fitz-Ralph chancellor of Oxford, and archbifhop
 of Armagh, perfonally to represent to the Pope the grievances thereby
 accruing to them and the two Universities. By the allurements of thefe
 friars many young men from hence, without or againft their fathers confent,
 entered into their focieties; and whereas, fays Armagh, there were in his
 days 30,000 ftudents here, there were not above 6000 now. But fo large
 were the hives of thefe friars, and fo much in the Pope’s fervice, as having
 money fufficient to purchafe his favour or protection, that all attempts againft
 them were rendered ineffectual.

Is a fuit between the chancellor and proctors.—H. de Wodehulle, a monk
 of Abendon, afterwards of Canterbury, in order to fave the expences or fees
 for an inceptorfhip in divinity, contrary to the mind of his abbot, and the

s Hare, f. 82, m. 3. in Turr.
 † Id. f. 82, m. 11. in Turr.

u Id. 83.

THE HISTORY OF THE

customs of the University, was very troublesome. The abbot wrote to the regent masters to set his monk aside his degree, who notwithstanding, by application to the chancellor, so far prevailed as to bring the matter into the congregation, contrary to the proctor's remonstrance: and having his grace proposed, it was denied by the proctor and some of the masters, on a statute not well understood by the rest, for in every violation thereof it is the proctor's duty to intercede (*more tribunitio*) whom the chancellor therefore would have expelled the Congregation-house. The abbot being made acquainted, by one of the proctors, of the monk's boldness, approved of this denial, though the archbishop of Canterbury favoured him. But afterwards the archbishop and chancellor so managed with the abbot, that he was admitted inceptor; which done, and on his presenting the regents with vestments and robes, according to custom, one of the proctors refused the gratuity, and interrupted his proceedings; but the candidate gave him good words, and swearing—*verbo dignitatis suæ*,—that he had sent by his servants honorary presents to the proctor's house, but as he was from home, and none were found to commit them to, yet was ready, and with his good leave would deliver them into his hands; and so at length Wodhulle was admitted to his degree^w.

J. Norton, of the order of Carmelites, being summoned to appear before the chancellor for frequent breaches of the peace; by the persuasion of his order, especially J. Cowton, his provincial, contemned this citation, appealing to the court of Christianity (for so they called the pontifical, or any other out of the kingdom at that time) and caused the chancellor to be cited there. But on a complaint to the King^x he forbade the provincial, or any other of that society in behalf of their brother J. Norton, to impeach the chancellor by any foreign or domestick process in court Christian, in prejudice of this University, for, says the King of the chancellor, "he has a royal jurisdiction touching pleas granted thereunto by us and our progenitors."

1363. Another rescript^y is issued out, commanding all ecclesiasticks, and their ministers, not to admit this cause into their courts; and by this means, for the present, was the friars insolence repressed: to which they were so ready and inclined, that after an age, or less, they were expelled the Congregation-house. And a statute made, 1462, forbidding the presence of any two of them at the same time, enacted on account of T. Gloster, a Carmelite, in his speech defaming many secular students, who was therefore degraded and banished the University^z.

1364. The chancellor of the University may signify to the chancellor of England the names of the excommunicated within his district, for five years. — *In cuj. Ec. Test. Meipso apud Westm. VII^o. die Maii, anno regni nostri 37^a.*

1365. At this time a concord was made before the King, between both Univr -

w Wood, f. 182.

x Cl. 34 Ed. III. m. 27.

y Cl. 36 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 24. — See Wood

falsely in 1362.

z Reg. A a. f. 123, Wood 182.

^a Hare, f. 84, m. 22, in Tur.

fities on one side, and the brethren of the four orders of Mendicant on the other.—*Test. R. apud Westm. vii Maii, anno regni nostri 38*^c.

A suppliant petition^d was offered to the parliament by both Universities, in which they complained of the haughtiness of the friars, and their contempt of their laws and statutes; whence, on a summons of the chancellor and proctors, and the four orders of Mendicants, to appear before them, it was ordered, that the chancellor and masters hereof should treat the friars in doing exercises, and suing for their degrees, with all benignity; that the statutes of the Universities refusing persons under 18 years of age be repealed, and all other laws made to their prejudice be ineffectual, provided they applied not for papal bulls contrary to the laws of the land, and the statutes or customs of the Universities; but that they should refer their future debates to the King and his council. Thus was this matter ended for a while; for the friars the next year had cited the chancellor to Rome, but for the King who forbade.—See his order, commanding the friars to renounce and suspend the execution of all papal bulls^e.

The chancellor of the University being questioned in the court of Common Pleas for proceeding in a cause notwithstanding a prohibition, he shewing a record wherein *consuance* of debt, trespass, and of hire of houses was allowed by the chancellor in his court, if a clerk were one party, and pleading his privilege, it was allowed, and he dismissed^d.

The chancellor's court allowed in the King's Bench.

Justice Finchden, a man of great esteem for his knowledge in the laws of England, in this King's time, upon occasion of a question concerning the privilege of the University of Oxford, in the Common Pleas at Westminster said, that it was great reason that they, which were instruments of great good in the common-wealth, should have beneficial customs for the maintenance of their societies, and that the King, as guardian of the kingdom, hath power and authority by his prerogative to grant many privileges for the publick good, although, at the first view, they appear against the common right; and gives instances of the privileges of the scholars of the University, and of the merchants of the staple^f.

But the friars, as before, obstinate to all orders, and continuing very troublesome to the University, archbishop Langham transmitted here, by letter, 30 tenets of their heretical principles, to be publicly condemned by the University as erroneous; on the publication of which every member hereof was forbade to approve or defend these opinions in the publick schools, or elsewhere, under pain of the greater excommunication^g.

The King, by his letters patent to all archbishops, bishops, &c. signifies, "That whereas, among the liberties granted by the charters of his progenitors, and himself, it was ordained, that the chancellor should have

^c Hare, f. 85. Pat. 22. m. — See Wood falsely in 1366.

^d In Ayloff's app. f. 22. Parl. 40 Ed. III.— Dr. Brook's MSS. ut prius.

^e Id. Ayloff.

^f 40 Ed. III. fol. 17. Brook's MSS.

^g In Reg. Langham, f. 70.

“ cognizance

- “ cognizance of pleas of trespasses, &c. and that he understood that some
 “ endeavoured to impugn such liberties and privileges, and to draw the
 “ chancellor and scholars to answer out of the kingdom, concerning some
 “ matters to the manifest derogation of the said liberties and privileges.
 1368. “ He strictly charges that they attempt nothing in that kind; and that if
 “ any thing be attempted by them, they, without delay, revoke the same^z.
 “ —*Test. Meipso apud Westm. xvi Jun. anno regni nostri 41.*”
- Wickliff
 first ap-
 pears.
 1369. Wickliff now well employed the minds of the academicks; archbishop
 Langham ejected him from his wardenship of Canterbury-hall, who had
 been elected by the founder archbishop Islip^h.
 On the Monday preceding St. Margaret’s, by the King’s command, it
 was proclaimed, that the French scholars at Oxford, who were under the
 dominion of the King of France, as well religious as others, should leave
 the kingdom before nine days, on account of a war breaking out between
 the two nations^l.
 A very great pestilence that invaded the western parts of the kingdom,
 arrived here, and destroyed not a few of the students: this caused a general
 dispersion, and a total intermission of scholastick acts followed^k.
1370. That the chancellor of the University may signify to the chancellor of
 England the names of the excommunicated within his jurisdiction for five
 years. — *In cuj. Ec. Test. Ec. apud Westm. vi die Jun. anno regni nostri 43*^l.
 The University overflowed with booksellers, books of great value are
 brought here from foreign parts, and the University booksellers accustomed
 profit is taken away, to the no little dishonour and loss of the University;
 therefore it was agreed by the congregation of regents, that according to an
 1373. antient custom, no bookseller, except only stationers, or such as are legally
 deputed by them, shall sell any foreign, or English books, exceeding the
 price of half a mark, within the jurisdiction of the University, under pain
 of imprisonment for the first time; half a mark for the second, and dis-
 mission from his office.
 The King re-ordains, that the chancellor have the correction of victuals,
 measures, weights, and transgressions concerning the same.—*Test. Meipso apud
 Westm. iv Nov. regni nostri 46*^m.
- That the chancellor of the University may signify to the chancellor of
 England the names of the excommunicated within his jurisdiction, for five
 years. — *In cuj. Ec. Test. Ec. apud Westm. iv Nov. regni nostri Angl. 46,
 Franc. 33*ⁿ.
1375. A fresh favour is indulged the University;—“ No action shall lie against
 “ the chancellor, or his deputy, for false imprisonment, but that he use the
 “ authority he is invested with, according to the tenor of charters hereto-
 “ fore granted.—*Test. Meipso apud Westm. xxvii Apr. regni nostri 48.*”^o

^z Hare, f. 85. Pa. m. 13, in Turr.

^h Hist. Wickliff.

^l Ut in Fascic. Chart. Univ.

^k Hollingshed Chron. sub. an.

^l Here 85, m. 13, in Turr.

^m Hare, f. 86, m. 17, in Turr. — This is the
^{3d} certificate of the favours granted the University
 by this King, differing only in date.

ⁿ Hare, f. 86.

^o Id. f. 87.

The academicks appearing now in greater companies than usual, the convocation made some statutes, which to the doctors and batchelors of the civil and canon law bearing too hard, they lodged their complaint to the King, by whom they were suffered to take their degrees at the usual time; but the King hearing their complaint, a commission, at the instance of the King and parliament^p, was granted to certain prelates, formerly students here, W. Courtney, bishop of London; T. Arundel, bishop of Ely; Adam Houghton, bishop of St. David's; Ralph Engham, bishop of Salisbury; and W. Read, bishop of Chichester, to hear and determine between them: this was in St. Paul's church, London. The matter was urged by their respective advocates, when an agreement was made between the parties, and Montague, Inglesby, and others, expelled from hence for raising these commotions, were restored; and the commissioners repealing those statutes which were the cause thereof, published two others in favour of the lawyers: which acts so much distressed the divines and artists, slipping no opportunity to vex the lawyers, that the whole University was involved herein. Their first resentment fell on Wolferton, a Dominican, whom they expelled the convocation, and then the University; for preaching an insolent sermon against the Sophists. Hence the Dominicans procured a royal mandate for his restoration, which some of the masters resisting in an armed manner, kept unlawful assemblies, and treated the lawyers with great inhumanity; and though the King, on information hereof, empowered the chancellor, sheriff, and mayor, to restrain the same, his letters little availed with them in promoting peace; whereupon a second commission was granted for the ending of these differences, happening in the Congregation-house, for the denial of some graces to absent persons, which the regents refused to grant, till the next year the King interposed herein and determined.—*In cuj. Sc. Test. R. apud Westm. VIII die Apr. regni nostri 50.*^p

These ordinances were exemplified verbatim, and confirmed by R. II. 20 regn.^q

Nicholas Trivet, son of Sir Thomas, Knt. and the King's chief justice, D.D. — *Oxoniam nobilem acad. petiit in scholis disceptando, & in templis declamando illustris habebatur*,—"for disputations in the schools, and preaching in the church, was highly esteemed"—His skill in the classics too was very great; for of the eighty books he published, are some excellent ones on Aristotle, Seneca, and Ovid.—Having lived in the three reigns of Edward I. II. and III. he submitted to fate anno 1328.

The writers or men or eminence of this reign. Trivet, Nicholas.

R. Conynton,—*ab excellentis doctrinæ viris Oxon. nutritus*,—"was educated here under men of excellent wit,"—*Isidis in Vado doctissimorum usus est consuetudine. Walsingham*.—"and enjoyed here the acquaintance of the most

Conynton, R.

^p Pat. 50, Ed. III. part I. m. 10. Rymer's Fœd. v. 7. p. 112. — 'Tis strange Mr. Wood, or his editor, should place this action in 1376, when his

book quotes the 50th of Ed. III.

^q Ayloff's Append. f. 60 to 72. Pat. m. 10, m. 28, m. 35.

learned

“learned men.”—He published six books or more, some on logick, and died 1330^s.

Exeter,
W.

W. Exeter, so called from his birth there, was M.A. of Oxon, and flourished after 1330, and wrote three books in divinity^t.

Rideval,
J.

J. Rideval.—*Dum eruditis artib. Oxon. studeret, per omnem notitiam, ad summum magisterium, usque tam insigniter crevit, ut fama passim egregia quæque de illo per totam Britanniam prædicaret.*—“After studying the learned arts at Oxford, his universal knowledge became so remarkable, that his fame spread through the Kingdom.” He wrote about 40 books, chiefly in divinity, and flourished circ. 1330^u.

Walleys,
T.

T. Walleys, — *in Oxon. gymnasio plures sui temp. magistros ingenii magnitudine superabat*; — “excelled most of the masters of his time in wit and learning;” — was a D.D. He published above 60 books, and died 1332^w.

Herbert,
W.

W. Herbert, born in Wales, — *philosophus idemq. theologus inter Isaicos floruit*, — “was no inconsiderable philosopher and divine;” — a D.D. and died 1333, having published three books, one on *Quodlibets*^x.

Cotefay,
alias
Coffey, H.

H. Cotefay, alias Coffey. — *Oxonienfis gymnasi cultor si quis alius planè magnus.* — He was S. T. P. here, published three books in this science, and died at Babvule, near Bury, Suffolk, 1335^y.

Alnwick,
Martin.

Martin Alnwick, born in Northumberland, was M.A. after publishing six books in divinity. He died 1336^z.

Notting-
ham, W.

W. Nottingham, after reading his learned lectures here, and publishing 44 books in divinity, became president of the Franciscans in England, and died at Leicester, 3d non. Oct. 1336^a.

Bosden,
Lucas.

Lucas Bosden, born in the west of England. — *Isidis in Vado artib. invigilavit.* — He published 10 books, eight whereof treated of natural philosophy. His Comment in Sex Principia is yet extant. He flourished circ. 1340^b.

Burley,
Walter.

Walter Burley. He first studied at Merton college, and was after A. M. and Dr. — *Maximus & potentissimus sui temporis.* — “The greatest and most potent of his time.” — Had the honour to be tutor to the king, as before; published above 150 books in different sciences, many of which were on Aristotle, which now remain in the Bodleian and other libraries. He died at Steneforde^c.

Alievant,
Geoffrey.

Geoffrey Alievant, a Yorkshireman. — *Theologus Isiacus eximie per eam etat. cognitus fuit* (as says Leland.) — A very eminent divine here in his time. He published eight books in divinity^d.

Barwick,
J.

J. Barwick, a pupil and follower of W. Ockham so famed. He published eight books, some in lect. scholastic. and astrology; flourished 1340.

s Bale, C. 5, Tanner. Not.

t Id.

u Id.

w Id.

x Id.

y Bale, C. 5.

z Id. & Tanner.

a Id.

b Id.

c Id. & Leland de Script. Brit.

d Bale, Tanner, &c.

Adam Nitzarde, a M. A. here, and no bad poet for his time. He taught grammar and logick here not without great honour and success. He published, "*Homo nosce tuam vitam, sermones per annum,*" and others. He flourished 1340^e.

T. Ecleston.—*Oxonienf. scholar. cultor ingenuus.*—He published two books or more, and flourished 1340.

W. D'eincourt, a student here, "where in a few years, from an auditor he became an elocutor; from a scholar a learned master." He published two books in divinity, and flourished 1340.

Robert Couton,—*Oxonii plurimum insumpsit laboris literarii,*—"spent very much of his time at the learned University." He published seven books, and flourished 1340^f.

J. Polestede, of Suffolk.—*Oxonii theolog. sophisticæ diadema adeptus.*—He published 17 books, chiefly in divinity, and died at York 1341^g.

Hugh Virley, of Norfolk,—*bonis artib. Isiaci operam dedit;*—"applied himself to the learned arts at Oxford;"—was a great divine and classick. He published nine books, chiefly in divinity, and flourished 1344^h.

J. Manduit, of Merton college, a prime physician and astronomer. He published three books, one whereof was, *Tabulas Astronomicas*, yet extant; as also his *Chorda recta, & Umbra libellus*. He flourished 1342ⁱ.

J. Gyvent, a Welchman, took his D. D. degree here, and having published five books, chiefly in divinity, died at Hereford 1348.

J. Rodinton, of Lincolnshire, a distinguished philosopher and divine. He published 12 books, or more, chiefly in logick and sophistry; died at Bedford, 1348.

T. Bradwardyn, born at Hortfield, Cheshire.—*Teneris annis diligentem operam literis Oxonii navabat, & ad tantum doctrinæ incrementum postea perveniebat, ut in Oxon. acad. supremæ facultatis magr. constitueretur.* He was chosen confessor to Edward III. and after by him preferred to the see of Canterbury, anno 1349, in which year, viz. in October, he died. He wrote above 20 books on different studies^k.

Robert de Leicester, born in that town, was a publick lecturer here for 48 years, published 10 books in different studies, and died 1348.

Robert Holcoth, born at Holcot, Northamptonshire,—*Celebre inter magistros Oxon. obtinuerit inde nomen,*—was S. S. Th. D. and publick professor of divinity. He published above 60 books in different studies, and died of the pestilence in 1349.

W. Grifaunt, of Merton college, was an excellent physician. He published five books, or more, chiefly in astronomy, and flourished 1350^l.

J. Tewkesbury, from the same place in Gloucestershire, was fellow of

^e Bale, Tanner, &c.
^f Bale, C. 6.
^g Id.
^h Id.

ⁱ Id. & Tanner,
^k Id.
^l Id.

THE HISTORY OF THE

Merton college 1340. He composed five books; *Sophismat. Elenchos; Opus Chiromantia, &c.* and flourished 1350.

Swinfete,
alias Swin-
head, alias
Suscote,
Roger.

Roger Swinfete, alias Swinhead, alias Suscote, of Merton college.—Julius Scaliger highly extolls his learning.—He published 22 books, or more, chiefly in natural philosophy, and flourished 1350.—In a verse of ——— against the monks, he is thus characterised:

Subtilis Swinsbee Proles Glastoniae.

Revera monachus bonae memoriae.

Cuj. non perit fama industriae^m.

Tythes-
hale, J.

J. Tythesale, of Norfolk, Fellow of Merton college.—*Ut famae suae partem maximam Isiacae debet academiae. adeo enim in re literaria Oxonii profecit, ut supremae classis magr tam in theologia quam jure papistic. praecipuus haberetur declamator celeberrimus erat, ingenio subtilis, & eloquio sermonum.*—“The greatest part of his fame, and his great advancement in learning, he owed to this University.”—He published nine books, or more, in divinity, and flourished in 1354.

De St.
Fide, Joh.

John de St. Fide, of Norfolk,—*Oxonii theologiae palestrae magr.*—published near 20 books in different studies, and died Sept. 18, 1359ⁿ.

Fitzrafe,
R.

R. Fitzrafe,—*Oxon. liberabilib. artib sub Job. Bacontorp, juvenis operam dedit,*—was a good logician and philosopher, “and in both sorts of theology so famed, that the whole University ran to his lectures as bees to their hive.” He was much esteemed by King Edward III. by whom he was made arch-deacon of Litchfield; afterwards he became chancellor of Oxford, and archbishop of Armagh, anno 1359. He published above 80 books, chiefly divine, and died 16 cal. December, and was buried at Avenione.—Afterwards was canonized for a saint, as says Ross in Lib. de Acad.^o

Kilinton,
R.

Robert Kilinton was a doctor here; he published seven books, or more, on different subjects, and flourished 1360^p.

Hardeby,
Geoffrey.

Geoffrey Hardeby, of Leicestershire, learned his first studies at Oxford.—*Ob quam rem in supremam eruditor. classem ab Oxoniensib. receptus est.*—He was auricular confessor to, and of the council of, King Edward III. He published eight books, or more, chiefly in divinity; some in logick; and many sermons, one whereof, preached by him at St. Mary’s church, Oxon, is still extant^q

Bylling-
ham, alias
Gilling-
ham, R.

R. Billingham, alias Gyllingham, of Merton college.—*Philosophus evasit acutissimus.*—He published eleven books, or more, chiefly in philosophy and logick, and flourished in 1360^r.

Doro-
chius, W.

W. Dorochius.—*Scholis Oxon. percelebrans, tandem meruit utriusque juris dici consuetissimus;* as says Leland, l. 1.—He published two books, one whereof the above author calls *Summan Auream*, “All gold for its value.”

Kiling-
worth, J.

J. Kilingworth, a philosopher, astronomer, and much famed physician.—

m Bale, Tanner, & Wood, Pitts.

n Bale, C. 6.

o Id. & Wharton.

p Bale, C. 6. Id. Tanner.

q Id. & Pitts.

r Id.

s Id.

Illud vero commune habuit cum multis aliis in omni eruditione ibid educatis, genuinum, scil. Matheos studium, in quo suo seculo palmam facile adeptus est. — He published six books, or more, some of which, *argute ingeniose, & significanter compati*, are yet extant^u.

J. Estwode, alias Ashendon, of Merton college, a most noted philosopher, and in mathematicks so skilled, — *ut nemo facile illis temporib. supra.* — “as not to be excelled by any of his age.” He was much famed for his knowledge in astronomy, publishing nine books, or more, chiefly in the latter study.—One of his books, *De Astrologia*, was called *Judiciali*, because wrote with the utmost judgement; by others, *summa Anglicana*. — He flourished in 1360.—See him under an. 1377. Estwode, alias Ashendon, J.

Bartholomew Granvulle, sprung from the noble family of the earls of Suffolk: he was very learned, and most familiar with the classicks, Aristotle, Plato, Pliny, &c. wrote 23 books, or more, on different studies, one of which, *De Proprietate rerum*, acquired him great fame. He flourished anno 1360^v. Granvulle, Bartholomew.

J. Deirus,—*in scholis floruit Isacis*,—was M. A. and a prime philosopher. He published an excellent treatise, *Super Hist. Scripturæ*; and another, *In Ethica, Aristotelis Questiones*, which was so valued, that they were printed among the first works in the Oxford press^x. Deirus, J.

Simon Isep, of Merton college, where he took his doctor's degree, was canon of St. Paul's, dean of the Arches, secretary to the King and of the King's council, and archbishop of Canterbury 1349. — Of the college or hall he built here, see Hist. City in Canterbury-hall. — He published five books, or more, in divinity; & *speculum R. Ed. MSS. in Bodl.* Isep, Simon.

G. Chadley.—*Isidis Vadum, seu Oxonium, bonarum literarum academiam, & virtutis parentem, fama excellentem, petiit. Adfulsit venienti sidus, quod illi rerum cum humanar. tum divinar. lumen conspicuum, quo veluti radiis quibusd. ej. animum illustrabat; unde ille Æthera præpeti conscendens penna, magna misteria D. Joannis Apost. & cælestes revelationes edoctus aperuit;* so Leland says of him.—Besides this book, he wrote *Annotation. Aliquot*. He flourished in 1366^z. Chadley, G.

Adam Cisterciensis, after abbot of Rewly, in Oxfordshire. He wrote four treatises or more to different persons, and flourished in 1368^a. Cisterciensis, Adam.

Roger Vuhelpale, of Baliol college, A. M. a philosopher and mathematician, according to Leland. He published six books, or more, chiefly in logick, and died in this King's reign^b. Vuhelpale, Roger.

Simon de Feversham, of Kent.—*Incubuit doctis studiis Oxonii, philosophiæ ac theologiæ.* — He published above 20 books in ethicks, logick, and natural philosophy. He flourished in this age^c. De Feversham, Simon.

Robert Longelande, born at Mortimer's Cleobury, in Salop. He was a scholar of Wickliff, in favour of whom he published, *Vision. Petr. Aratoris*, Longelande, Robert.

^u Bale, C. 6. id. Tanner & Pitts.

^w Id.

^x Id.

^y Id. & Godwin. Wharton.

^z Bale, C. 6. Pitts, p. 500. Tanner.

^a Id.

^b Id.

^c Id.

l. 1. in Æstivo tempore cum Sol caleret. In this very learned work were many lively and pleasant images. He flourished in 1369^d.

Caer-lion, Lewis. Lewis Caer-lion, a Britain of the same place, became a noted physician, astrologer, and mathematician, in which sciences he published ten books, or more, and died 1369^e.

Durham, Nicholas. Nicholas Durham, born at Durham, as Leland says, was among the Oxonians a prime philosopher and divine. He published seven books, of which were four commentaries, one against Wickliff. He flourished 1370^f.

Strode, Ralph. Ralph Strode, — *Marudunensi choro ornamento vel maximo fuit* — of Merton college, a prime poet. Chaucer called him, by way of eminence, the English poet, in Fin-Troili; and again to Gower,

O morall Gower! this boke I directe
To the, and to the philosophical Strode,
To vouchsafe (ther nede is) to correcte
Of their benignitie's and zeles goode.

He published six books, or more, on different subjects, and flourished 1370.

Alcock, Simon. Simon Alcock, — *Oxonienfis theolog. magr.* — was a learned philosopher and divine. He published six books in divinity, and flourished in this reign.

Jordan, W. W. Jordan, a M. A. and enemy to Wickliff, against whom he published one book; and two others. He flourished in 1370.

Thoresby, J. J. Thoresby was a most famed divine and legist. Whilst at Oxford, in his youth, he contracted a great familiarity with Prince Edward, who afterwards made him archbishop of York. He was also cardinal under Pope Urban V. — wrote three books, and died at York, 1374^g.

Hylton, J. J. Hylton, a doctor here, a Franciscan. He published three books, and more, chiefly on the poverty and state of the Friars, and died at Norfolk, 1376.

King Edward III. To whom we may add, the King, (Edward III.) himself, who had received, as has been said, his education here. *Exoravit*, (i. e.) he wrote or indited, *l. 1. Leges Populares*; and 14 epistles and more. — See Bale^h.

1377. The King's death. The King dying, the University may truly say they lost a warm and steady friend; and though he convinced them by all his actions of his great affection for learning, yet many unlucky misfortunes concurred to hinder its advancement; the chiefest were these: — The continual jarrings and quarrels of the students with themselves, and with the citizens and friars. The plague or pestilences which frequently drove the members away from their studies. The dearness of provisions: to which may be added, the tyranny of *papal provisions*, absorbing all the preferments.

† R. II. A dispute between the artists and monks. I come to King Richard's succession to the crown, when soon after a great ferment arose in the University, among the artists, by means of three monks of the prime orders of Gloucester, Canterbury, and Norfolk, dif-

^d Bale, C. 6. Pitts, p. 500. Tanner.

^e Ibid.

^f Ibid.

^g Ibid.

^h Ibid.

turbing the scholars peace, which the King hearing of, endeavoured to restore, by commissioners delegated at Oxford to this end; but on their suffering an ill treatment from the monks and scholars, the chancellor, scholars, and the said three monks, are cited to appear before him at London¹, and to give an account of their behaviour. In the interim the University is put under a suspension of all its privileges; but on the monks non-appearance, but submission to the royal clemency, their offences were not only pardoned, but the *grofs*^k, or mulct, lately imposed on them remitted^l.

At this time was fulfilled the prediction of John Afchindon, and other Oxford aftronomers, in the great eclipse 1345, of new opinions that should shortly arife, and various changes in religion; especially his prophecy of the rife of a new prophet, drawn from the conjunction of Saturn and Mars in Cancer. One would think it should mean (fays Mr. Wood) J. Wickliff, who by great learning for thofe times, taught a new religion, and with great courage maintained it againft the authority of the Pope, and his adherents, the numerous and potent monks, the laws of the civil and ecclefiaftical ftate of the kingdom: nor was he without his admirers and followers at or near his earlieft appearing in publick; and who wrote and difputed in defence of him, fuch were, Utrud Bolton, monk of Durham;—J. Afhton, M. A. of Merton college;—Nicholas Hereford, of Queen's college, D.D.—Philip Repyndon, D.D. and regular canon of Leicefter church;—Laurence Bedeman, M. A.—David Gotray, D.D.—J. Afwardby, D.D. and vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford;—Robert Rigg, S.T.P. of Merton college, and at this time chancellor;—J. Huntman, and Walter Dafh, proctors;—H. Crompt, monk;—William James, of Merton, a regent in arts;—T. Brytwell, S.T.P. of Merton college;—and John Purvey, A.M.ⁿ—Of their going bare-foot, and particularly drefsed, as fome fay, it is hardly credible, as he himfelf fo much difliked and lashed fuch fingularity of outward form in others^o.

So firm root had Wickliff's doctrines taken at this time in the University, that its fame reached the ears of Pope Gregory II. at Rome, who in a bull, dated 11 cal. June, and 16th of his pontificate transmitted here by mafter Edmund Stafford, fulminates loudly againft it. Herein he feverely taxes the incuriofnefs of the University in fuffering herefies to rife, and diffufe themfelves; yet the proctors, and many of the mafters were in doubt, whether they fould receive or reject his bull with contempt. It feems they did the latter, a new and unheard of thing, which caft fuch an admiration on the religious, that the monkifh writers, fearing to commit the whole of their proceedings to trial, break the thread of their difcourfe as often as they come to treat of it.

¹ Clauf. 1 R. II. m. 28. in Turr.

^k A Grofs was a tribute or fine imposed on the fcholars, and afterwards remitted.

^l Ut in Pix. H.H. nu. 17.

^m In quod. MSS. inter Cod. Digb. compacto

cum aliis tractatib. de aftronomia, Wood 186.

ⁿ Polychion's MSS. in bib. Coll. Bal. Walfingham, fub. hoc an. Leland coll.

^o Walfingham & Polychion ut fupra, Wood 186.

A prophe-
fy fulfil-
led.

Wickliff's
followers.

1378.
The Pope's
bull to the
University
againft
Wickliff.

The Bull was this :

—Mutorum siquidem fide dignor. insinuatione admodum dolentium, nris est aurib. intimatum, Joh. de Wicklese rector. eccæ de Lutterworth, Linc. Dioc. S. Paginæ Professor. utinam non magrum errorum, in illam detestabilem erupisse vecordiam, ut ediderit nonnullas propositiones & conclusiones erroneas & falsas, ac pravitatem herefeseo sapientes, quæ statum totius eccæ, ac etiam secularem politiam subvertere & enervare nituntur, quarumq. aliquæ, licet quibusdam mutatis terminis, sentire videntur perversas opinion. & doctrinam indoct. damnatæ memæ Marfilii de Padua, & Johis. de Guadavo ; quor. libri per felicis recordationis Joh. Papam, XXII. predecessor. nrum rebrobati extitere, & damnati in regno Angliæ : nempe quæ non tantum gloriosa potentiâ & copiâ facultatum, sed gloriosior a pietate, & fide rutilante S. Paginæ claritate, consueta viros producere, divinar. scripturar. recta scientia illustratos, morum gravitate maturos, devotione conspicuos, & catholicæ fidei defensores. Hic loci, quod dolendum præd. Joh. dogmatizare, & publicè prædicare, seu potius de virulento claustro sui pectoris evomere non veretur ; nonnullos Chriti fideles error. resperfone commaculans, & a fidei præfatæ recta semita in præcipitium perditionis abducens. Quare cum tam lethiferam pestem, cui si ejus non obstetur principiis, & ipsa radicitus evellatur, sero possit medicina parari, cum per contagion. plurimos infecisset, nolimus prout nec velle debemus sub conniventia pertransire. Univ. igitur. vræ per apostolica script. in virtute sanctæ obedientiæ, & sub pœna privationis omn. gratiar. indulgentiar. & priv. vobis & vro studio a dicta sede concessor. districtè præcipiendo mandamus, quatenus conclusion. & proposition. in bonis operib. & fide male senti ntes, licet eas proponentes sub quadam verborum five terminorum curiosa implicatione nitantur defendere, de cætero non permittatis asseri vel proponi, dictumq. Joh. autoritate nra capiatis, &c. et ipsum venerabilib. fratrib. nris Archiep. Cant. & Ep. Lond. aut eor. alteri sub fidâ custodiâ transmittatis. Contradiçtores quoq. de studio vræ. jurisdictioni subjectos, si qui forsitân, (quod Deus avertat.) essent hujusmodi errorib. maculati, si in illis pertinaciter persistierint. ad similem caption. & mission. aliâsq. prout ad vos spectat, firmiter & sollicitè procedatis, perinde vram suppleturi diligentiam, hæctenus in præmissis remissam, nramq. & dictæ sedis præter divinæ retributionis præmium & meritum grm. & benevolentiam adepturi, &c. P

The Pope writes to the archbishop of Canterbury.

Besides this, were the Pope's letters to his grace of Canterbury, and bishop of London, capitulating the chief tenets or dogms of this grand heretick, as he was called, and commanding them to arrest and imprison him. —These opinions, thus selected by the papal rescript, were burnt at Oxford, as breathing strong of heretical depravity^q

A confirmation of all the former privileges of the University.

Carta amplissima de confirmatione omn. priv. antiquor. Univ. Oxon. — This was by Inspeximus. — The King says, he had seen and now confirms all the charts of his predecessors relative to the privileges and immunities granted to this University. — As of Edward III. his late father, 1 regn. see p. 68, 69 ; 10 regn. see p. 74 ; 29 regn. see p. 86, 87. — Of Edward II. his grandfather, 8 regn. see p. 57, 58, dated at Thunderley ; 18 regn. see p. 63. — Of Edward I. his great grandfather, the 3d and 18th regn. see p. 32, 38, 39. — And all and every grant of H. III. as before, see p. 63. — The whole thus subscribed : — *Dat. per manum nostram apud Westm. xx die Julii, regni nostri 2do, per breve de privato sigello*^r.

1379. To punish malefactors.

Is a patent to the mayor and bailiffs, “ on a complaint of the chancellor, of many malefactors and perturbators of the peace too frequently

p Walsingham sub. an. Walden de Zizaniis Wycleui MSS. & in Hare, mem. f. 109.
q Reg. Sudbury, f. 45. Wood 187.

r Hare, f. 91 to 105. Ex Rot. Cart. de an. 2do. R. II. nu. 14, in Turr.

“ commorant

“ commorant and hurtfull, that they apprehend and bring them to the
 “ chancellor for correction, that for your trepidity in this affair (says the
 “ King, another complaint may not come to us.”—*Test. Meipso apud Westm.*
v1 Jun. anno regni 3tii.

Some scholars and citizens agreed together in letting themselves loose to
 all manner of mischief, burning of houses, open and private robberies,
 secret murders, illicit meetings of armed men; to which add, that false mea-
 sures and weights, forestallings, and grievous exactions, were much practised
 by the citizens, though a law not long since enacted stood clearly against
 them. But the King, the 25th of June, was pleased to provide afresh
 against these maladies, by a breve to the chancellor of the University, with
 full power to enquire hereinto, who thereupon imprisoned many of the
 offenders; others were obliged to find bail for their appearance at the ensuing
 assizes; and some were mulcted with pecuniary sums and other penalties.—
Dat. apud Westm. Jun. xv. anno regni nostri 3tio.

Great
 looseness
 of beha-
 viour in
 some scho-
 lars and
 citizens.

The chancellor may signify the names of his excommunicated to the
 chancellor of England, within his jurisdiction, for five years.—*Test. Meipso*
apud Westm. xv Jun. anno regni nostri 3tio.

The chan-
 cellor to
 excom-
 municate.

Oxford now joined with the Parisians, Prague, and Rome in that famous
 epistle, sent to Pope Urban VI. the main content of which was, “ his claim
 “ or right of the imperial authority in removing heresy, and maintaining
 “ the true liberty of the church.”

This year also, January 28, the King declares, that as by the charters of
 his progenitors to the chancellor, it is ordained, that in causes concerning
 clerks, &c. the King's prohibition should not lie, he hath confirmed the
 same by his own charters, and therefore charges that the chancellor, masters,
 and scholars without any lett or hindrance, be permitted to use and enjoy
 the said liberties w.

The chan-
 cellor to
 have cog-
 nition of
 pleas with-
 out lett or
 hindrance.

Is the King's command to the mayor and bailiffs to cause the new paving
 and pitching of the streets within the city and suburbs, to remove filth, &c.
 and in defect of the mayor the chancellor alone shall do it x. — *In cuj. &c.*
dat. 1 Feb. regni nostri 3tio.

For paving
 the streets.

Another to the sheriff, to assist the chancellor in arresting malefactors,
 and other disturbers of the peace y.—*Test. Meipso, &c. dat. xxv Feb. &c.*

Arresting
 malefac-
 tors.

And that the University might more fully be at peace, and enjoy her
 liberties, the King strictly charges all his judges, sheriffs, &c. that they per-
 mit the chancellor to use and enjoy all the privileges and liberties, ever
 granted by his predecessors, without lett or hindrance z. — *In cuj. &c. Test.*
Meipso apud Westm. xxviii Feb. regni nostri 3tio.

A con-
 firming
 the Uni-
 versity's
 privileges.

The King was also pleased to reconcile the differences that had subsisted
 between the University and Dominicans; being moved hereunto at the

s Hare, f. 105, m. 43, in Turr.

t Id. f. 106.

u In Melc. Goldasti, V. 1. f. 220.

w Hare, f. 106, cl. 3d R. II. m. 20.

x Id. f. 106, m. 32.

y Id. m. 42.

z Id. 105, m. 20, in Turr.

instance of a regent master of that order, and by the batchelors and scholars thereof, who complained, they were by the chancellor, and some others, denied their degrees, which they averred they had a right to².

A great
dispute in
Queen's
college.

The King was also now willing to compose the difference in Queen's college, which had made that society not so well spoken of for three years together, arising from the election of a provost; for when complaints were made to Alexander Nevil, archbishop of York, and visitor of the college, by way of appeal, the fellows of the college treated his commissaries sent to Oxford for the determination thereof, in such a manner, that they were afraid to exercise their visitatorial authority; whence was issued a royal writ to the chancellor and mayor³ to assist them in the execution of their office, and to defend them from the insults of the scholars and citizens; by this means they were quieted for a while, but soon brake out again, and were not adjusted till a peculiar mandate was by the King sent to the college for the expulsion of H. Whitfield, provost, and three of the fellows, W. Franke, Robert Lydford, and J. Trevis,⁴ of that society. But these privily taking away with them the college charters, books, money, &c. concealed them in different parts of the city, till the chancellor and proctors were by the King⁵ empowered to search for the same, and return them to Thomas Carleisle, the provost. But the fellows, especially those that were expelled, continuing rebellious, the King, on the 7th of February⁶, authorized the chancellor, W. Berton, M. A. J. Shirburn, T. Swyndon, and Robert Bix, by letters patent⁷, to hear and determine the whole matter. — There is mention also of J. Bloxham, T. Walworth, and J. Colton, having received authority to examine Whitfield's conduct publicly at St. Mary's church.

Nor is it worth while to say more of that college at present, of their dividing or falling into parties, except the King's breve⁸ directed to the sheriff of Oxford to compel R. Thorp, and W. Middleworth, to return to the provost and fellows the seal of their college.

Wickliff's
1st publi-
cation:
1381.

Wickliff again gives the University full employ, for besides preaching constantly, and disputing, he published his sixteen Conclusions: the first of which was, "**The sacrede ast that we se in the auter is nether Cryst, nor anie parte of hym, but ys indede a signe of hym**." — This he offered to dispute on publicly, but many of the religious doctors of divinity forbidding, he made no doubt to declare publicly his opinion and profession to recall the church of Christ, which had gone astray for many years from her antient and genuine worship; which opinion, though many of the academicks readily fell into, yet the great powers were against it, and the University suffering in her character from her too facile toleration of it, his conclusions, as above, were, by Dr. Berton, chancellor, with the

² Cl. 3 R. II. nu. 4.

³ In Chartaphylact. Civit. Oxon.

⁴ Cl. 3 R. II. m. 4.

⁵ Id. m. 40.

⁶ Ptt. 3 R. II. m. 12.

⁷ In Thef. Coll. Reg. H. H.

⁸ In Fascic. Zizan. Wicklevi, ut supra, f. 27. b. Wood, f. 189.

consent

consent of the doctors in the canon and civil law, condemned, and publickly forbade, "that any one should presume to teach or defend his doctrine within the limits of the University, either in the schools or elsewhere, under pain of imprisonment, and suspension from scholastick acts;" which was subscribed or signed by a dozen, chiefly of the orders, or friars.

Among other places where his doctrine was openly condemned, it happened also in the Augustin school, when Wickliff was in the chair of it, persuading and elucidating the same; who at the hearing of its damnation was provoked, and cried out, "Neither the chancellor, friars, nor any of his accomplices could infringe or divert his opinion;" when he fled from the chancellor's court, and expected no favour from the pontifical, nor the bishops, arduous on his application to the King (whom he thought would defend him with his secular power,) the duke of Lancaster stopped him short, with this advice, "to submit himself to his ordinary." — Seeing himself therefore surrounded with a world of perils, nor finding how to extricate himself, he was forced now, the 2d time^s, to retract his doctrine, which he did, on the day fixed for his appearance, when were present the chancellor and very many doctors; the archbishop of Canterbury; the bishops of Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, London, Salisbury, and Hereford; with a great conflux of people; when our hero thus began his confession:

"*Sape Confessus sum, & adhuc confiteor, quod idem Corpus Christi, &c.*"

Or, as an old English version has it:

"**Wee beleve as Crist and his apostolus han tauzt us, that the sacrament of the auter, white and rounde, and like tyl oure brede or ost unsacrede, is verray Goddus body in fourme of brede, and if it be broken in thre parties, os the kirke uses, or elles in a thousand^h.**"

After this recantation he feared not to exhibit again his own genuine or sounder doctrine, which again also, this year or the next, was condemned by the heaviest censures of the chancellor. But notwithstanding these endeavours of the chancellor, and the rest of his opponents, the number of Wickliff's friends and followers sprung up daily, and formed themselves into companies, that an occasion was given to the brethren to say, that he had well-nigh overturned the University; others said, that he had set up again the church that was fallen, or gave an opportunity for it^l.

Among his warm advocates^k were Dr. Nicholas Hereford, who laboured much in his excuse or defence, in sermons, publick exercises, determinations, &c. and Dr. Philip Repindon; his turn being to preach at St. Fridiswide's, the pontifical party obtained letters from his grace of Canterbury, Dr. Court-

^s Reg. Sudbury, f. 76. Wood 189.

^h Knighton de Eventib. Angl. b. 5, sub an. 1382. Wood 189. — See his tenets in full, in Spotsford's Hist. Scotl. f. 61; and life of Wick-

liff, Brit. Biogr.

^l Wood, f. 189.

^k Walden, f. 69. Id. Wood, f. 190.

THE HISTORY OF THE

ney, that the heads of Wickliff's doctrine condemned, should be publickly declared again before the said day of his preachment. Dr. Stokes, a Carmelite, was by the chancellor pitched upon as the champion to appear and act against the Lollards (the Wickliffes so called from Lolium, a tare among the wheat, as some say¹, with full authority to publish the aforesaid heads or capitularies, the same day that Repyndon preached, viz. ult. May. His grace, by letters the same day, commanded the chancellor to appear at the next lecture in the divinity school, where the divinity beadle should pronounce the aforesaid condemned capitularies; the chancellor could not but resent this affront put upon him, severely reprov'd Stokes, and endeavoured to set all the University against him, who he said endeavoured to invalidate the liberties and privileges of the University, in which no bishop ought to exercise any power over heresies. Hereupon a convocation was called, when, in the presence of the doctors, proctors, and all the masters secular, regent or not regent, he declared publickly, that he would by no means assist Stokes, but he would oppose him all he could; nay, had in readiness a hundred men armed, and the mayor himself would come with as many, to hinder the publication of those conclusions, even by his death, if required. —The day came, the chancellor, mayor, and proctors, with a vast multitude of men, attended the sermon; Repyndon defended Wickliff in all things, and said, that "He who does not 1st supplicate God for secular princes, preferably to bishops, nay to the Pope himself, acts contrary to the commands of the holy scripture."

The sermon ended, the chancellor advanced into the church, guarded with a hundred men (with arms under their coats) and staying for the preacher, thanked him for his discourse; Stokes the while trembling, nor daring to go on, and departing without his errand, was received with jeers and great laughter. The Wickliffites, who were present, exulting with as great joy and triumph.

But this afforded matter enough for Stokes to tell his metropolitan. He relates it all in a letter, the 6th of June, affirming, he desisted from executing his orders, only for fear of death, which he and his friends must expect, unless his grace would interpose his authority, which he earnestly implored.

The Saturday after, the 9th of June, Dr. Repyndon, in his dissertation in the schools, enlarged much in the praise of his society; three days after was engaged there, when Stokes offered himself his opponent, and to prove the preference to be given to the Pope and our bishops, over secular princes, although he conceived no little fear, perceiving a dozen men, with arms under their vests, and ready to revenge, if any thing was said against Wickliff.

The same day an archiepiscopal letter came to Stokes, requiring his personal and immediate attendance with him, to answer for not obeying his commands. He went the next day, and gave his reasons as above.

¹ But Lollards were called from Walter Lollard, a German, 1st author of this sect, living about

1315.—Cunningham's Dict. in Lollard.

On the same day attended with Mr. Brightwell, the chancellor of the University, whom his grace refused an audience to till after the third day; when, upon searching more narrowly into the thing, he told the chancellor, "He held him much suspected of heresies, and to be numbered with the "greatest friends of Repyndon, Hereford, and Wickliff." The same opinion he conceived of Walter Dash and John Huntman, proctors, who were convicted of seven particulars, chiefly for not attending to hinder Wickliff's abettors.

Concerning the chancellor and Brightwell, their examination was on the octaves of Corpus Christi, before the archbishop; when confessing the articles of Wickliff, they were most justly condemned, and the chancellor falling on his knees for his contempt of his grace's commands, and begging pardon, (which he obtained at the instance of the bishop of Winton) was strictly enjoined by the archbishop^m, not to incline to the Lollards, nor suffer any errors or heresies to be sown, either privately or in the pulpit; nor in the schools, or elsewhere in the University to be read, or disputed on; particularly should not suffer Wickliff, Hereford, Repyndon, J. Aston, or Laurence Bedemann, to preach publickly, but so long suspend them from all publick scholastick acts, till they should purge themselves of heresy before the archbishop.

At the same time, in the Mendicants Inn at London, he gives in charge to the chancellor, that the condemned Conclusions of Wickliff he should publish, as well in English as Latin, and also see the same done in the schools, and should find out, in all the halls and colleges, who embraced or promoted these notions, and being found, he should compel them to swear to retract. On the chancellor's refusing to do this, he should incur the certain fear of death. The archbishop returned, the University was the cherisher of heresies, they hinder these catholick truths to be made publick.

The day after came out an edict or statute of the King and council, concerning some precepts of the King for execution, and with which, instructed and fortified, he returned to Oxford the Sunday after, and divulged the orders of the archbishop, whence the seculars were so inflamed with wrath against the religious, whom they said would ruin the University, that many were in danger of their lives.

After this the chancellor, little regardful of the archbishop's orders, suspended Dr. H. Crompe from scholastick acts, publickly, in St. Mary's church, whom he accused of disturbing the peace, by branding the Lollards under the stigma and censure of hereticks; whence, on his complaint to the lord chancellor, the archbishop and the King's council; and the chancellor and proctors, in consequence of it, cited by the King's breveⁿ to London, to appear before them, they are severely reprimanded, and receive injunctions, given the 13th of July^o, and reduced in the form of letters patent; by virtue of which, they are commanded to make a diligent search

^l Wood, 191.

^m Id. Walden, in Reg. Courtney, f. 26, &c.

ⁿ Ibid. in Walden.

^o Ibid. & in Pix. H. H. ut supra. nu. 16.

THE HISTORY OF THE

through the University, and spy out from the graduates of all faculties the suspected of heresies and errors, especially of the Conclusions lately condemned by W. archbishop of Canterbury, or who should be suspected of any such like, as well the favourers as defenders of heretical pravity; also if any should entertain Wickliff, Hereford, Repyndon, Aston, and others, labouring under the suspicion of like errors, they should expel the University within seven days, nor suffer them to return till they shall remove the said suspicion before the archbishop.—They are required to search all colleges and halls, and what books they should find of Wickliff or Hereford transmit wholly to the archbishop within a month, without expunging or changing one word.

That these orders should more safely and easily be executed, letters were sent to the sheriff and mayor, to assist the above, as often as was occasion.—The next day issued out another breve^o, declaring, “ That because
“ H. Crumpe, monk, regent in theology (who, with others, assisted the
“ archbishop in condemning the Conclusions of Wickliff) was, for certain
“ words used in his last lecture, against the peace of the University, falsely
“ accused; and when cited by, and refusing to appear before the chan-
“ cellor, was therefore pronounced guilty of obstinacy: therefore the said
“ H. undeservedly mulcted shall be restored to his pristine state, of perform-
“ ing certain scholastick acts, and reading lectures; and that nobody hereafter
“ shall dare to impugn, either this Henry, Peter Stokes, Stephen Patynton,
“ brother of the Carmelite order, or any religious or secular, for any thing
“ done or said against the dogms of the aforesaid.”

Five days after the chancellor returns to Oxford, and acquainted Repyndon and Hereford of their suspensions intended; who immediately fly to London, to the duke of Lancaster, at Tottenhall, near London, in order to open to him the whole affair, and clearly prove, that from the damnation of the Conclusions, the churchmen meant to root out the secular jurisdiction.—The next day also came to the duke several doctors of divinity, begging his assistance in repressing these heresies; and in the interim came Hereford and Repyndon, whom, after pleading their own cause, expounding their opinion of the sacrament, he called followers of the Devil's doctrine, and afterwards hated them exceedingly.

Soon after he vouchsafed to undertake the dispute, and so sharply pressed them, that he compelled them to hold their tongue, finding they had quite disguised the matter to him, after he had heard the Conclusions of Wickliff recited; wherefore he remitted the said Hereford and Repyndon to the archbishop of Canterbury, charging them to abide by his verdict; who assigned the 6th day after for the hearing of this cause, in the convent of the Prædicants in London. The day came, they appeared, and according to their desire the cause was put off till the 12th of July. They then offered their opinions concerning the heads of the aforesaid Conclusions^o, which it appears were condemned, and an assent given hereto by 10 Bishops, 30 D. D. 13 L. L. D. 13 B. D. of the Canon and Civil Law not four.

^o Ibid. in Walden.

^o Ibid. in Walden, f. 72, a. & b.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

111

They then ask the archbishop that he would accept this exposition of their opinions, that the propositions which now they willingly renounced they would neither acknowledge for their own, nor ever propagate in the schools or churches; but this his grace refused, pretending that hereticks concealed their meaning under doubtful words, and therefore some ecclesiasticks reducing the whole examination into a certain form, asked the aforesaid Hereford and Repyndon their sentiments of each article; which done, they alienated the minds of them that were present further from them.—Eight days after this they proceed to another trial made of J. Aston, who, refusing to answer to the said Conclusions, is condemned, and given up to the secular judge; but he, to amove all blame from himself, and to stir up the people against the clergy and archbishop, took care to disperse^s copies, wrote in English and Latin, of his confession, in the streets of London, and villages; the beginning of which ran thus:

“ I John Estone, preest, unworthie required of mye lord of Can-
 “ terburge, and archbushoppe, the xixth of Jul. CIJ CCC LXXXII.
 “ (in the huse of the Predicant Nyars) to (2) what I
 “ seod in the mater of the sacrament of the autar I hane know-
 “ lched, &c.”

At this time were published, in the parish churches of London, the reasons of Ashton's condemnation, (the common people suspecting he had been treated very roughly) whence he wrote his true confession to the archbishop^t.

At length (after many meetings had upon the occasion) by the archbishop's letter^u, dated November 27, he is restored to his school exercises, under the name of John Ayfton, in theology scholar, from whom nothing further proceeded which touched on heresy.

Laurence Bedeman, of Exeter college (whom it was proved had tasted of these heretick doctrines) recants, and is set at liberty, and T. Hilman.

Beside these, Repyndon, led by fear or hope, was reconciled to the archbishop, by virtue of whose letters, dated the 18th of October, he performed his school exercises^v.

Hereford held out the longest; at last yielded, and at Coventry put on the Carthusian habit, and there, in St. Ann's monastery, finished his life, troubling nobody^w.

In November, at St. Fridiswede's, was held a convocation of the clergy^w of the diocese of Canterbury, to deliberate of things touching or hurting the church, and compelled Repyndon to recant again (probably from his revived notions of Wickliff;) H. Cromp, and Peter Stokes, whom the chancellor accused, are reconciled to the University; H. Crompe, in particular, encouraged

^s Ibid.

^t Ibid. 74.

^u Reg. Courtney, ut supra.

^v In Hist. Aurea MSS. in Bodl. ad fin. lib. 22.

^w MSS. Bodl. ut supra, p. 30.

^x Reg. Courtney, f. 33.

by

by the King's letters protectory, commanding that no one give any trouble to him, whilst he studies, reads, or performs his ecclesiastical exercises, for two years; which by his breve, dated June 27^x, transmitted to the mayor and bailiffs, were corroborated, commanding that none should apprehend him, or his horses or goods.

Wickliff's Conclusions, condemned at London, gave a great damp to the cause; and all the graduates, by a statute made on purpose, at this time, were, by oath, to turn their thoughts from it. Yet, it must be confessed, the struggle was wonderful, and all the power, or arts used could not stifle it, for this year a statute was made, whereby "the sheriffs were commissioned to apprehend persons who, without licence of the ordinaries of the places, or other sufficient ordinary, preached daily, not only in churches and church-yards, but also in markets, fairs, and other open places, sermons concerning heresies, and other notorious errors." They are charged with engendering discord and dissension between divers estates of the said realm, as well spiritual as temporal, and in exciting people to the peril of the realm; that they did not regard the censures of the church; that they maintained people in their errors by strong and by great routes.—*Test. R. apud West. xxvi Maii, regni nostri 5^o.*

The oath whereby the sheriff was bound, was:—"You shall do all your pain and diligence to destroy and make to cease all manner of heresy and errors, commonly called Lollardies, within your bailiwick, from time to time, with all your power, &c^z."

1383.
Of banish-
ing Wick-
liff, &c.

Is the King's writ to the chancellor and proctors:—"That he had assigned them for a general inquisition, to be assisted by the Theologians and Jurists, to find out any suspected of heresy, especially of the Conclusions condemned by the venerable archbishop of Canterbury; and if any dared to defend or receive in their halls, J. Wickliff, Nicholas Hereford, Philip Repyndon, and J. Ashton, or any other, or their books. Such as ye find guilty, or suspected, compel to purge themselves by confession of their guilt.—We charge you, by the faith which you owe us, and under forfeitures of all your liberties and privileges ever granted you, or that I may grant you, to be diligent and sincere in rooting them out; and that the said archbishop's commands, so lawful and honest, you obey, and in tenor of these presents we have given orders to the sheriff and mayor of Oxon, and all sheriffs, maiors, and bailiffs, to be assisting.—*In cuj. Test. R. apud Westm. xliii Julii, regni nostri 6^a.*"

1384.

The physicians and jurists had a warm dispute for precedency, which was on the day of purification in a full convocation settled, "That in convocations and congregations the doctors of physick should sit on the right hand, the jurists on the left," which sentence so incensed the latter, that

^x In quod. Fascic. Brevium. in Chartophyl.
Civ. Oxon.
^y Galcoine in 2 part. Dist. MSS. p. 92.

^z Stat. at Large, by Hawkins.
^a Pat. 6. R. II. part I. m. 32.

they would have appealed to the church of Rome, had not the King, upon knowledge thereof, pronounced all decisions of causes carried there in fraud of the University void; and commanded the lawyers not to quit the kingdom, or transmit any money for that purpose, or hinder the chancellor or proctors in the execution of their offices. What event these disputes met with does not appear, though many things occur this year in relation to the lawyers, particularly letters empowering to solicit their affairs either in the University or any of the King's courts, provided it was not done in prejudice of the University; and it appears, they suffered a rebuke from the King, for procuring a suit to be adjudged in a court foreign to the chancellor's jurisdiction, to the hurt of the University's privileges, and a statute was hereupon enacted against their private meetings and assemblies^b.

In November the archbishop of Canterbury arrived here, and the 13th visited Osney abbey; on the 14th St. Fridiswede's Priory; and on the 15th Canterbury-hall and Merton college, being then *local* visitor of many colleges^c. This he might design as a prelude of visiting,—*Tam in capite quam in membris*.—Vid. in anno 1389 & 1396.

A dispute arose between University college and Edmund Francis, a grocer of London, on account of certain tenements and lands situated in the city of Oxford and its adjacent fields, demanded by the latter. The college finding themselves perplexed hereat, preferred an humble petition, wrote in French, to the King and parliament, in which making mention of King Alfred, their founder, they begged, "that the right and the revenues of the college might be maintained; that he would be pleased to remember, that formerly the most learned and devout men (among whom J. de Beverley, the venerable Bede, &c.) were members of the said college or hall." This appears in the bundles of petitions to parliament in the Tower, as witnessed by Augustus Vincent and G. Robson, keepers of these records, and transmitted by them to this University^d. Nor is it credible the master and fellows of this society would be so bold or rash to affirm this before the King and parliament, when there were enough present and ready to have confronted or disproved them if it was false, or that they had not sufficient authorities to support their assertion from old books and manuscripts, matriculation and statute books of the University, registers, or such like, which records of very antient antiquity, partly carried away by the Britons at their departure for Wales, and partly conveyed to Armorica,—(see Hist. Univ. before William the Conqueror, p. 28,)—yet were (many of them) returned to this country after the conquest, by the hands of monks, and others.—Id. of Mape.

December 31, died J. Wickliff, of whom hereafter.

Wickliff's death.

^b Vid. Ofn. Reg. in Hist. City.

^c T. Gascoine, ut prius, f. 47.

^d Vid. et copiam ejusd. petition. in Thesaur.

Coll. Univ. in quod. Rot. Pergam. Script. in Chanc. de temp. R. II. Wood, f. 11.

1385.
The northern scholars quarrel with the southern.

The old quarrel of the northern scholars with the southern is renewed fomented by ill-designing youths, who pretended to be Scots.—The King's letter to Robert Rug, chancellor, to suppress all illicit conventicles and infamous libels, also bids him to punish those who stir up national quarrels.—*Test. R. apud Westm. xviii Feb.*^e — This for a time restrained their attempt.—Vid. 1389.

That none prosecute a cause in the Roman court.

The King, by letters directed to all doctors, masters, and scholars of the University, signified, that whereas certain scholars combined to sue at the court of Rome for some grievances against the chancellor, he charges them upon their allegiance, and under penalty of forfeiting all their goods, that none presume to go out of the kingdom to prosecute matters in the court of Rome, or send money for that purpose, which might redound to the weakening of the privileges of the University. — *Teste Meipso apud Westm. xiv die Feb. anno regni nostri 8vo.*^f

A breve for the religious to take their degrees.

The religious here apply to the King, that though they had performed their exercises requisite to a LL. B. or D.D's. degrees, they were denied the same by the seculars, for that they were not regents in arts (as required by a certain old statute and lately revived) for the defect of which regency others were often dispensed with, but they never. Whence the King wrote to the chancellor and proctors to acquaint him fully of the statute; and it appearing it was made purposely to hurt the *religious orders*, he ordered them to deal more fairly and candidly for the future, and to admit these to their degrees.—*Et hoc vobis & omnib. aliis, quorum interesse poterit, innotescimus per presentes.—In cuj. &c. Test. Reg. apud West. xviii die Feb.*^g

It is to be observed, before the promulgation of this statute, doctors of divinity only employed their studies in that faculty, and knew nothing of arts and sciences, and therefore were accounted inferior to the artists, the University being founded in arts; and whereas often an illiterate person arose to the degree of a doctor of divinity, and to the highest honours in the church, with no other learning than that of divinity, of which preferments the artists were incapable, the University made this law in respect of theology:—"That, for the future, no one should be an inceptor in divinity who had not first completed his exercise or acts in the liberal arts and sciences, and read one book of the canon or sentences"^h.

1386.
The fellows of Oriel disagree about a provost.

The fellows of Oriel greatly disagreed about the election of their provost: some choosing J. Middleton, S. T. P. others J. Kyrton, A. M. This Disturbance persisted for several weeks; many of the fellows quitting the college hereupon. On a complaint made to the King, he refers the judgement of the cause to the archbishop of Canterbury, bishop of Winton, the chancellor of the University, J. Rugge, and J. Bloxham, M. A. who determining in favour of Dr. Middleton, reconciled all the fellows again. The like contest happening some years after, viz. 1401, between J. Poffel and J. Paxton; on an appeal, the matter was committed to the archbishop's delegates, and the provostship adjudged to Poffelⁱ.

^e Pat. 8 R. II. m. 25.

^f Ex Coll. H. Brook, ut prius. Hare, f. 107, m. 23.

^g Pat. 8 R. II. m. 35. Ayloff's App. 35.—

Wood is in 1387.

^h Id. Ayloff.

ⁱ Pat. 9 R. II. p. 1. m. 8.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

115

The flame of sedition that last year in May raged between the Welch and northern scholars, when many were killed, and was hindered from spreading further, by the express order of the King, burst out with greater force between the parties, on Wednesday in Quadragesimal week, 29th of April this year. The active or busy Welch calling to their assistance the southern set upon the northern: in the fields adjoining Beaumont the affair was agreed to be determined in a set battle, on a certain day. By means of T. de Wodestock, duke of Gloucester, coming upon them, the dissensions are appeased, and very many of the Welch are expelled the University. Going out of the north gates they are caught by the northern men, and compelled, for contumely sake, to kiss them¹. But from an inquisition taken by the jurats, after the action, I find the following particulars:

1389.
A battle between the Welch and northern scholars.

In the fourth Hebdomadal week, T. Speek, chaplain, and J. Kyrkby, with a number of profane or wicked men, forming themselves into companies, chose for themselves captains, and thus rising against the peace of the Lord the King, searched for all the Welch studying or lodging at Oxford, and shoot at them with their arrows which way ever they took, adding also threats and murder in these words:

**“ War! war! war! fle! fle! fle! the Walthe doggys and her
“ whelpys, and hoso loketh out of hys howse he shall in good soothe
“ be deade^m.”**

Whence some of the Welch fell a sacrifice to their fury; others who had promised to ejure the University on their knees, they led out of the gates, which they first pissed on, and then obliged them to kiss. Nor thinking this enough, they dashed their heads against the posts, forcing blood from some, out of their eyes and nostrils, and tears from others.

After this, they fled to the halls to find the rest of the Welch. Coming to Deep-hall they broke it open, and robbed J. Hoby, and W. Wete-hull, of goods worth 38s. — Next they plundered the rooms of T. Frenshe, in the same hall, and carried off his two swords, his bows and arrows, books, and clothes, valued at 60s. — Another chamber in the same hall they ransacked. — After this they betook themselves to Nevill’s entry, and took away with them the doors, windows, books, clothes, linnen, and woolen, the property of W. Downay, principal, J. Hallyn, and other scholars, estimated at 60s. — Soon after they proceeded to St. Agatha’s hall, and plundered it of clothes, books, swords, bows and arrows, belonging to W. Gutton, J. Mull, J. Glove, and other scholars, worth 40s.

The Sunday after, Speek, with a sworn party of the above, and others unknown, fled to Perry-hall, and there carried off the goods of the principal, Matthew Alow, and R. Oliver, viz. swords, garments, a military ax, bow and arrows, worth 40s. — Hence they hastened to other halls and *introits* or inns, which they broke open, and spoiled, particularly St. Mildred,

^k Cl. 11 R. II. m. 5.
^l Knygton sub. an.

^m Wood, 195.

Hampton, and the introit of Barstable, whose scholars they robbed of valuables estimated at 50s.—The same day they took the posts, doors, and tables, of the said halls, into the High-street, near St. Mary's; and the wood and matter for building or repairing halls, and belonging to the citizens; and meeting at Cherlton's Inn, (south-west of All Souls college) in Pencrich-lane, dedicated the night to mirth and jollity.

In the above sedition, among the number of the slain, were, Edmund Sutton, Geoffrey Hawelam (a Welchman,) T. Rippon, and J. Bowman.—So far the inquisition.

Soon after Robert Chereton, with other justices, coming to Oxford, by the King's orders, took cognizance of the felonies committed, and other crimes. Kirkby, the principal of this sedition, and Speek, are forgiven, after suffering the imprisonment of a few monthsⁿ.

The arch-
bishop
coming to
visit is dis-
turbed.
Cogni-
zance of
pleas to be
allowed by
judges, &c.

A little time after the archbishop of Canterbury arrived here to visit the University, and Gloucester college, but his design, likely to bring on great perturbation, he gave up.

1391.

The King, willing to extend his love to the University, grants to the chancellor, &c. the conuance of all manner of pleas, as well personal as real, of debts, accounts, and all other contracts and injuries, as trespasses against the peace, and of all other actions personal within the town and suburbs of Oxford, and all other places within the precincts of the University (mayheme and felony only excepted) where a master, scholar, a common minister, or any other person whatsoever, who *ought* to enjoy any of the privileges or liberties of the University, which the chancellor, or his successors, or their commissaries or their deputies, shall claim for such, is or shall be one of the parties; and that they may hold such pleas in any place within the town, afore said, or suburbs of the same, and may thereupon do execution according to their laws and customs, or by the law of the kingdom, at the will of the said chancellor and commissaries; and that they may at the same time hear and determine such trespasses, as well *ex officio*, as at the suit or service of a part, &c.—*Tam ex officio quam ad seclam partis*.

And that as well the justices assigned for pleas before the King, as the justices of the common bench, and all other judges whatsoever, shall, without any impediment or difficulty, allow the chancellor and commissaries such pleas, and that none of the King's justices, sheriffs, mayors, or bailiffs, shall intermeddle or hinder them therein. — *His testib. venerab. patrib. R. London, W. Winton, pro cancellario, &c. Dat. per manum nostram apud Westm. xv Julii, anno regni nostri 14, per breve de priv. sigillo°.*

The same time is a commission to T. Cranley, chancellor of the University, and W. Daggevell, mayor, for preserving peace in the city and suburbs, saving the jurisdiction of the chancellor and University. — *In cuj. &c. Test. Meipso apud Westm. III Sept. anno regni nostri 14^p.*

Walsingham, sub an. 1389.
• Hare, f. 108, nu. 14, in Turr.

• Id. ex Rot. Pat. m. 13, in Dors.

Soon after the Dominican or Prædicant Friars furnish us with fresh troubles, by going abroad for their masters degrees, to the scandal of their order, and the hurt of the University, on their refusing to undergo a suitable examination for the same; whereupon Oxford and Cambridge applied to the King not to support them herein, as his ancestors had done, who therefore wrote to their provincial, and to all the priors in England in favour of these two Universities. In the antient statutes the Mendicants were the only persons stiled, *Doctores cereati*, who coming here for degrees from beyond sea, had testimonials thereof given them by us, under seals of wax, which name was first given them about 1313. But some will have it, that these men rather deserved that name, for that they shunned the business of study as wax does fire, hereby kindling the displeasure of the University against them, about 1313. But about six years after, on a complaint of the chief of these friars to the parliament, as believing the method of taking degrees to reflect dishonour on the rest of their order, a law was made against their going out of the realm without the King's special leave, under pain of losing the benefit of the royal protection.—*In cuj. Ec. Test. R. apud West. x Dec.*^p

Of the Friars not to be promoted to a master's degree.

About this time the chancellor of the University had lodged a complaint against Dr. Henry Crump, who had shewed himself a mighty advocate against Wickliff. Afterwards he returned to Ireland, his native country, where he began to change his mind, and laboured by daily conferences, writings, and assertions, to enforce the principles of Wickliff. This soon reached the ears of W. Andrews, bishop of St. David's, in Ireland, who calls him to an account: on his refusal to take advice from his frequent admonitions, he is publickly declared an heretick. Thus hindered from propagating his doctrine in his own country, he returns this year to Oxford, defending it at publick lectures, and impressing the utmost dishonour on the see of Rome. On a complaint made of him to the King, by the chancellor, March 21st, a return or letter came, forbidding all scholastick exercise till fifteen days after Easter, demanding, in the interim, his appearance before him and the council, to give an account of what he had said and done; but the issue of this does not appear.

1393.

Some authors say, that he afterwards was forced to ejure his opinions, reduced in the form of ten capitularies, at a synod held the 28th of May, at the Carmelites at Stamford, Lincolnshire. He soon fitted to Oxford, and being admitted to his regency in divinity (whereunto the students were obliged for many years) he persisted to defend his orthodox doctrine, but not with that success as he wished; many fearing to receive notions from one condemned of heresy. Being threatened with imprisonment by the chancellor, moved with the resentment of many injuries, he complains often by letters to the archbishop, and finding no relief from hence, he waited on him in person, and laid his propositions before him, in number ten. The first of which was:—*Johannes xxii. male condemnavit tres conclusiones Johannis de Poliano, contentas in illo statuto Vas Electionis*.—“ John xxii. unjustly condemned the

^p Pat. 14 R. II. part I. m. 6.

^q In Pix. H. H. clauf. 15 R. II. m. 8.

^r In quod. Reg. in Scac. coll. Merton, p. 37. 38.

“ three.

“ three Conclusions of John de Poliacco, contained in that statute *Vas Electionis*.” — His grace, upon reading and well weighing these articles, sent, the 21st of October, letters to Ralph Rudryth, chancellor; the abbot of Osney; T. Cranley, D. D. and J. Wendover, S. T. B. empowering them to examine the above articles, which gave such suspicion of heresy, and to transmit their opinion thereof to them. But of this our annals fail us; the event of it were to be wished^t.

1393. Are letters patent, that the chancellor of the University may signify to the chancellor of England the names of the excommunicate within his jurisdiction, for five years. — *In euj. Sc. Test. Meipso apud Westm. xxvi die Jun. anno regni nostri 16*.”

An act
against the
Pope's
bull;

And this year was made a statute of the realm for establishing it a pre-
munire for any to procure a bull from the Pope in prejudice of the King's
jurisdiction^w.

And pro-
visions.

Soon after was another for the chancellor, scholars, &c. not to repair to Rome
to procure *provisions* and *expectations of benefices*, according to a form began by
the King three years before^x.

1394. Is a prohibition of the King to the visiting of Quenhall college, except
by himself or the archbishop.

R. Archiepis, &c. Sunt nonnulli (*says the King*) nitentes jus nostrum regium enervare, ac
coronam nostram in hac parte enervare, nos jura coronæ nostræ Regiæ, ac jurisdiction.
archiepi. in hac parte illæsa observare & hujusmodi præjudicialib. obviare volentes, vobis &
cuilibet vestrum districte quo possumus, prohibemus, &c. Et si quid per vos aut aliquem vestrum
in hac parte minus rite attemptatum fuisse factum, id sine dilatione aliqua revocetis sub periculo,
quod incumbit.—*In euj. Sc. Test. R. apud Westm. xxxvi die Junii*.”

1396.
Number
of Lol-
lards en-
crease, &c.

So great was the number of Lollards, that the King, prevailed upon from
the frequent complaints of the chancellor and bishops, by letters^z enjoined
the chancellor to root out this heresy from the University; at the same time
commanding him^a and the doctors to examine the *Triologue* (a book of
Wickliff's) and to send the heads of it to him in his court of chancery,
under the seal of the University.—The issue of this doth not appear.

The law-
yers dis-
pente with
the divines.

About this time the lawyers renewed their disputes with the divines and
artists on the score, as before, which so far incensed them, that their whole
faculty, on presenting the chief of their grievances, in number seven, to a
convocation of the clergy held at London, at St. Paul's, the 19th of February^b,
clearly shewed the claim of the University to an exemption of episcopal, archi-
episcopal, and even papal jurisdiction, by virtue of a papal bull granted this
or the foregoing year; for which reason the King ordered the University to
make a solemn submission to his royal prerogative, which they did; but the
chancellor relying hereon, after the lawyers proctor had exhibited his

^a In quod. reg. in Scac. coll. Merton, p. 37.

^t Wood, f. 197.

^u Hare, f. 109, part III. m. in Turr.

^w Rot. Parl. 16 R. II. ch. 5.

^x Cl. 16 R. II. nu. 8. — Vid. Wood in 1395,
by mistake.

^y Pat. 17 R. II. part I. m. 27, Dorf. de prohi-

bitione Oxon. Aylloff's App. p. 24.

^z Cl. 19 R. II. m. 23.

^a Ibid. m. 19.

^b Reg. Arundel, f. 45, 46; 47. Parker ant.
Brit. See this more fully in Wood, f. 197, 198,
199.

articles, protested against the process, and with petulancy withdrew himself from the assembly; yet it appearing from the said statutes, that many things were enacted in fraud of the lawyers, they were repealed, and in April following, that this constitution might not be hereafter infringed or grow into disuse, the decree, made anno 1386, by the five bishops, was confirmed by royal authority, in April the next year^c; the archbishop ratifying the lawyers renunciation, by adjudging this exemption to be null and void in respect of the University, which exemption the lawyers now complained of.

At the same time the jurists exhibited to the convocation^d certain capitulars, eighteen in number, of heresies and errors, which the doctors, masters of arts, and batchelors, had set forth in certain books wrote in the form of Trialogi, after Wickliff's manner.—The first was, "**That brede remayneth a substance after its consecration at the auter, nor celes to be brede.**"

Soon after comes a breve of the King to the chancellor, for a summons of the doctors, &c. to examine these errors and heresies of Wickliff.

R. &c. salut. Fama celebri divulgante nostris auribus jam noviter est intimatum, quod quamplures opiniones nephariæ & allegationes detestabiles in quod. libro ex compilatione Joh. Wycliff Trialogus vulgariter nuncupato, hæreses & errores notorie includentes; ac sacris determinationibus & canonicis sanctionibus sanctæ matris eccæ, & maxime consecrationi sacramentali multipliciter repugnantes continentur & conscribuntur, ex quorum publicatione & vesanâ doctrinâ populus Christianus qui est affectione & instigatione latentis amici promior est ad malum quam ad bonum, & præsertim his diebus quod abicit, infici potest, & per consequens dampnabiliter labi & decidere in errores unde non modicum esset condolendum. — Nos, &c. Testi. R. apud Ledes, xviii die Julii, per ipsum regem & consilium^e.

Another breve, dated at Leeds the same time, and directed to the chancellor, orders the Lollards, and other preachers of heresy, to be removed out of the University^f.

To crush the heresies complained of by the lawyers, and for composing the affairs of the University, the archbishop determined to visit us, when he was resisted in the execution of this design by the chancellor and proctors, by virtue of the papal execution, as before. The King, on notice hereof from the archbishop, immediately, by writ^g, commanded them to submit to the archbishop's power, and to renounce this bull in the presence of the messenger^h, and to certify this their renunciation to him by a publick instrument, strictly requiring them to make use of no bull in prejudice of the King's prerogative, and also therein affirming this exemption to be a pernicious imposition on them.

And indeed, If the University had renounced this bull, it had not well consulted its own advantage, since the chief grounds of our rights were therein contained, especially that remarkable privilege of the cognizance of causes relating to scholars; nor was it needful for it to have sued the revo-

^c Pat. 19 R. II. p. 3. m. 26.

^d Ut in Reg. Arundel. Wood, f. 199.

^e Claus. 19 R. II. part I. m. 20. Ayloff's

App. f. 26.

^f Id. m. 24.

^g Pat. 20 R. II. p. 3. m. 9.

cation thereof from Pope John, if the same had been already renounced.— And it was further insisted upon by the chief of our students, that if this exemption was set aside, which they disallowed of, the right of visitation belonged to the King, and not to the archbishop; but at length, on reference to the King, the right was determined in favour of the archbishop^b.

Yet this decision, whereby the King adjudged this visitation to belong of *common right* to the archbishop and not to himself, did not reach the *papal exemption*, and consequently not the immunity of the University, on which account this visitation did not proceed.

1398.
The Uni-
versity's
vote de-
sired for
the elec-
tion of a
Pope.

But notwithstanding this distraction of affairs here, the business of the schools did not cease, as usual, according to an antient statute; whereby the scholars, on the invasion of their liberties and privileges, were wont to have recourse unto this remedy¹.

From an occasion of a most sad sedition in the holy church, arising from the election of two Popes; the University could not escape bearing a part in it. The French clergy inclined for Clement, under the Parisian academick seal, wrote to our King, Nov. 20, begging his interest with our prelates. He therefore required a convocation to be held at Oxford, of all divines, regent or not, throughout his kingdom, who declared for Urban, and carried this their sentence to the King of France, at Paris^k.

Our doc-
tors go to
Paris here-
upon.

A general council being thought necessary for the consummation of this point, it was desired that twelve of our junior doctors should be deputed to Paris, to debate this affair calmly; ours prevailed upon the Parisians to think with them of the propriety of holding a general council for the election of Urban^l, whom the University of Prague also agreed upon with them in their letters to the Romans^m.

A trial of
cogni-
zance of
pleas.

In this year happened a remarkable case as to the concurrence of privileges: Thomas Merston, an officer of the marshal of the King's Bench, (whether upon occasion of saving process upon any of the University appears not, but it is likely so to be) was resisted by the commissary, or vice-chancellor of the University, and his arms taken from him. He causes an indictment to be preferred against the commissary in the King's Bench: the chancellor of the University claims cognizance of the cause in his own court, and it was allowed him. Notwithstanding that Merston, as an officer of that court, might therefore then claim his privilege, anno 21 R. II.

Psentat. fuit. Quod W. Farindon commissar. Univ. Oxon. die Lunæ xx, post fest. Invent. S. Crucis vi & armis in Tho. Merston, hujusmodi servientem R. Darvil, Marecalli Banci R. apud Oxon. in pſentia Dni R. insultum fecit & quend. cultellum cum vaginâ ipsius Thomæ pretii xd. cepit & asportavit contra pacem. Et modo venit præd. W. Farringdon et allocutus qualiter se velit acquietari, &c. Et super hoc venit Philip. Rependon, Abbas Leiceſtr. & Cancellar. dict. Univ. & calumniat libertates suas de plitis hujusmodi tractand. infra libertat. dict. Univ. per lras R. recitand. chartam. R. Ric. II. &c, per quod consideratum fuit quod Cancellarius habeat cognition. indictamenti præd. Et allocantur libertates & indictament. præd. mittitur coram Cancellario, &c.ⁿ

^b Pat. 20 R. II. p. 3. m. 22.

¹ Pat. 20 R. II. p. 3. m. 9. Wood, f. 151.

^k Knighton Chron. in lib. de eventib. Angl.

^l Hare, mem. f. 99. Wood, f. 200.

^m Ep. J. Wolf. Lib. lect. Mem. edit. 1520, c. 14.

ⁿ Pafchæ 21 R. II. Banc. R. Rot. 21. ex coll. H. B. 706, et prius.

During

During this King's reign many causes concurred to hinder the rise and progress of learning. The continual ferment the University was in by the civil wars of Edward II. and Richard II.—the dissensions between the scholars and friars;—between the scholars and citizens;—*papal provisions*, which drove many from the church to follow manual occupations;—the dearth or dearness of provisions, forestalling, &c. — to which we may add, the erection of colleges, which destroyed very many halls or places of study.— See Hist. City in N. C. or Magd.

Reasons to hinder the progress of learning;

But that learning was wholly in contempt, as Mr. Wood avers, without a witness,—*Literæ in contemptum abiere, tantamque in juventute academica inscitiam simul & insolentiam, ut grammaticæ rudimentis vix mediocriter instruerentur.*—“ That learning was held in contempt; and the youth so ignorant and unacquainted “ with letters as hardly to know their grammar, &c.”—But this accusation is scarcely credible, from the following list of authors.—And bishop Tanner seems to imply as much, when he says, *Talis certe ej. ætatis felicitas, ut homines eruditiores quam eloquentiores redderet, meliores quam elegantiores.* — In Hadrian, Not. f. 369.

But not so much in contempt as Mr. Wood says.

The University feeling the inconvenience and hurt of *papal provisions*, applied for relief, which the King readily granted, and they were ordered to be suppressed. — (Vid. 1404.) — The *provisors* being generally aliens, after their collation to such benefices and dignities, were wont to demise them to the English for a yearly rent. Whether these presentments were given to English or foreigners it mattered not, since provisions equally deprived the patron of his right; for they were stiled *provisors* who purchased these collations of the Pope who claimed the same, as appertenant to him of common right in opposition to the true patron's right of presentation^p.

1399.
1. H. IV.
The University complain of papal provisions.

The chancellor may signify to the chancellor of England the names of the excommunicated persons within his jurisdiction, for twenty years. — *In cuj. &c. Test. Meipso apud Westm. 14 die Nov. anno regni nostri 1°.*

Nov. 20, is of this new King.—*Carta amplissima confirmans omnia privilegia Univ. antiqua.* — This is by *inspeximus*. — He first confirms that of his father, Richard, dated the 20th of July, the 2d year of his reign, p. 104; —and that of the 13th regn. dated the 15th of July, p. 116. — *Huius testib. venerab. patrib. Tho. Cant. totius Ang. primat. R. London, &c.—Dat. per manum nostram apud Westm. 20 die Nov. anno regni nostri 1°.*

The King confirms all the privileges of the University.

Are letters patent for the chancellor and graduates, permitting them “ to prosecute any suit in the court of Rome for provisions of benefices; but “ to be according to the form lately confirmed by us.”—*In cuj. &c. Test. Meipso apud Westm. 27 die Apr. anno regni nostri 2°.*

1400.

A matter is brought in the King's Bench, and allowed to the chancellor, much as before, 21 R. II. 1398, — *quod vide.*

This year it was enacted, if any heretick, (i. e.) Wiclevite convict, should

^p A. f. 202.
^p Ayloff 153. Wood 201.
^q Hare, f. 109, m. 38.

^r Id. m. 13, in Turr.
^s Id. f. 115, 4 prt. n. 7, in Turr.
^t Ex coll. H. Brook.

refuse to abjure, or after abjuration fall into a relapse, he should be left to the secular power^u.

Univer-
sity's ex-
tent, &c.

The King added fresh privileges to the University. These were enlarging of the limits or bounds of the University;—to extend eastward to St. Bartholomew's-hospital;—on the west, to Botley;—on the north, to Godstow-bridge;—to the south, to Bagly-wood, within the precincts^v.

He again confirms to the chancellor the cognizance of all pleas, or causes, felony and mayhem excepted, within his jurisdiction, notwithstanding the King's justices of the bench, or others, and all other magistrates whatsoever, if any such presume to intermeddle in any matter or cause determinable before the chancellor of the University; at the notification of the said chancellor they shall forthwith supersede all further proceeding therein, referring the matter entirely to the said chancellor, there to be determined and ended according to right. He also remitted to them the pension of 5 l. payable yearly by the chancellor, for the custody of assize (for which to pay a penny acknowledgement at Michaelmas yearly) of bread, beer, &c. and of measures and weights, though this was afterwards paid to the keeper of the publick library. He gives him power also over forestallers and regrators, and confirms all the grants of his predecessors. — *Testib. venerabil. patrib. T. A. B. Cant. Rog. London. &c. — Dat. per man. nostram apud Westm. XIII die Maii, anno regni nostri 2do. per ipsum regem^w.*

The Hi-
bernians
raise fresh
troubles.

Great disturbances, thefts, and felonies, were raised and committed by seditious scholars, especially Hibernians; for an enquiry and punishing of whom delegates are sent by his Majesty. Their punishments were no terror to their companions, who for the like offences were, anno 1413 and 1422, expelled this University^x.

Tourna-
ments at
which the
King was
to be assas-
sinated.

Orders, as before, of tournaments for their dissolution, were not duly regarded; for we find, in this year, an indenture or confederacy was entered into, and signed between the duke of Albemarle, and T. Holland earl of Kent, with others, whose design was, by a plot, to invite King Henry to a tournament then held at Oxford, and there to assassinate him; but their design was frustrated^y. But the following capitally suffered for their foul designs, in Green-ditch, in Oxon, out of the North-gate, viz. the earls of Kent and Salisbury (whose heads were, by the King's pleasure, sent to London^z;) Sir T. Blount, Knt. Sir Ralph Lumley, Knt. Sir Benedict Sely, Knt. with twenty esquires: their limbs, divided into four parts, the Oxford burgeses carried to London, to be fixed on posts, as was usual for traitors. The King hence made an order, forbidding a great number of servants, except at the King's inauguration, the installations of bishops, the weddings of noblemen, and the convocations of the two Universities^b.

^u Fiddle's Life of Wolsey, f. 42.

^v Hare, f. 118, nu. 2. in Turr.

^x Ut in Fasc. Brev. in Scrin. Civ. Oxon.

^y Sandford's General. f. 381.

^z Wood, f. 201. Rot. Comp. Camerar. Oxon.

¹ H. IV. in Script. ejusd. Civit.

^a Ibid.

^b Pulton in Abstr. Statutor. parlium. edit. 1592.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

123

An humble petition was offered by both Universities to parliament, that the municipal laws against the abuse of *provisions* might be revised by parliament and put into execution^c.

The University petition the parliament against provisions.

To the *provisors*, as before, is to be ascribed the success of Wickliff's doctrine and followers, who, in villages not sufficient to maintain a minister, spread it with great facility. They preached in the streets, and induced the people so readily into their opinion, that the parliament was forced, by a clause^d on purpose, to forbid any one's preaching without leave obtained first of the diocesan.

At the same time T. Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, published a provincial constitution, that no one but a privileged person, or before leave granted him by his bishop, should preach to the people^d. The sensible and religious men took this so ill, that Philip Repyndon, as before, bishop of Lincoln, gave full liberty to divines in Oxon, graduates or not graduates, to preach the word of God^e.

A privileged person only to preach.

But this force of the archbishop's, and other laws in being, were deemed insufficient for the support of the church, now so shaken by this new heresy, as it was called; the clergy therefore were desirous of having a shorter and easier method of defending the doctrines of the church, than by the tedious and difficult way of reason and argument. They therefore persuaded the King, that nothing would more attach the clergy to his interests, than his exerting himself for the protection of the church; that is, to enact a law for burning of hereticks. The King seemed not averse to it; but the commons appeared very much so to such sanguinary proceedings. But an act for it was passed, yet not without the utmost stretch of the King's authority; and Fox says, he cannot find it ever passed the commons, for that in the next reign we find the lower house of parliament petitioning that no act might pass without their assent; but supposes, that as parliamentary affairs were then managed with little regularity, it was then huddled in among other acts, and signed by the King without further notice^f.

A law for burning hereticks.

By the Queen's mediation, obtained by the intercession of the nobility, a power was given by the King to the graduate lawyers and divines, of possessing church preferments, *suo jure*, lying in England or Ireland, and belonging either to cathedral, conventual, or parochial churches, the statute of provisors made 13 R. II. or any other, not to hinder it.—*Test. R. apud Westm. xxv Nov. per ipsum Reg.*^g—But so greedy were the prelates, and their officials, of money, that this grant succeeded not to their wishes, or the King's intention—Vid. 3 H. V. 1416.

1404.

The King prohibited archbishop Arundel to intermeddle in a cause depending in the jurisdiction of the University of Oxford, in opposition to their rightful privileges^h.

^c Hare, f. 117. Rot. Parl. 2 H. IV. in Turr.
^d In Stat. Parl. apud Westm. in octav. S. Hilari, 2 H. IV.
^e Reg. Repyndon, f. 3.

^f Brit. Biogr. edit. 1770, in Oldcastle.
^g Pat. 5 H. IV. p. 1. m. 19. Vid. & Cart. in Ayloff's App. f. 106.
^h In Reg. Arundel, p. 1. f. 554.

1427.
The
King's
grants to
the Uni-
versity.

Are letters patent, " Whereas the chancellor and scholars of the University of Oxford enjoying and using many franchises of his own and his predecessor's grants, by occasion whereof by the malice of the townsmen and their officers, have been from time to time, indicted of divers treasons, felonies, and mayhems, and thereupon arrested, imprisoned, and condemned more than in former times had been accustomed; out of his special grace and favour, he grants to the said chancellor, his commissary, deputy, every master, scholar, or other officer or servant, or any other person under the privilege of the said University, that shall be indicted or prosecuted before any justices whatsoever, &c. sheriff, mayor, and bailiffs of Oxon, by the townsmen, or any other of the four hundreds adjoining, of any treasons, felonies, or mayhems, within the counties of Oxon or Berks, committed or to be committed, and shall thereupon be arrested or imprisoned, if the chancellor, or his commissary, will challenge or claim him, he in whose custody he is imprisoned, shall forthwith, under the penalty of 200l. deliver his body to the steward of the chancellor, or his deputy or vice-chancellor, and to be allowed by the King's chancellor under the broad seal, if it shall be held fit and sufficient, together with the indictment, and other proceedings, and that the person indicted, arrested, or imprisoned, shall stand to the trial of the chancellor, &c. either at the King's suit, or the suit of any other person, and that the chancellor shall proceed against him by writs directed to the sheriff to return eighteen of the town to appear before him at Guild-hall, at a certain time, and shall likewise direct writs to the bedels of the University to summon eighteen privileged men to the same place and time, and a jury of a moiety of both sort being impannelled, shall proceed according to the laws and customs of the realm, and the liberties and customs of the University.—*His testib. ven. patrib. T. A. B. Cant. P. Linc. &c. — Dat. per manam nostram apud Westm. 11 die Jun. anno regni nostri 8ⁱ.*

1410.
Books not
to be read,
except ap-
proved of
by the Uni-
versities.

The archbishop of Canterbury observing a great number of the University tinged with the notions of Wickliff, from the frequent selling of his books, published a prohibition^k of the sale and use hereof here or elsewhere, suffering none to be read, except approved by both Universities, or their deputies, to be named by the archbishop. He further orders, all heads of colleges, inns, and halls, once a month to enquire into the morals and faith of the scholars, to proceed against such as are suspected of this heretical pravity, first by admonition and then by excommunication; and on neglect hereof should incur ecclesiastical censures, besides losing their offices.

One hundred and eighty, some say sixty-one, others two hundred, of Wickliff's articles, are exploded at Oxford, by the chancellor's order, in the Congregation-house, the 26th of June; and after, his books, as containing some of these articles, were delivered to the flames at Carfax.—Present, the

ⁱ Hare, f. 120, n. 3 in Turr.

^k Hare, in Msm. f. 102. ex Rot. Parl. inchoat

in quindena S. Hilarii, 11 H. IV. ch. 30.

proctors, masters regent and non-regent, R. Courtney, chancellor of the University, R. Talbot, &c.

But the more earnestly the enemies of Wickliff endeavoured to burn his writings, they shone with the greater lustre, and instead of stifling the seed of it, the more the minds of the Oxonian scholars were inflamed with a desire of it, which forced his grace to send another letter citatory to the chancellor, doctors, masters, and scholars, to appear at his visitation of Oxford, which would be as soon as possible¹.

His grace's resolution to visit the University continuing, a very large company of academicks, of whom were some very considerable, told his grace, if he came as a guest, his coming would be most agreeable to them; but if as a visitor, that he would be pleased to know, that by the Pope's diploma, the University was free from the archbishop's visitatorial power: which treatment¹ his grace resented, stayed but a few days, left Oxford, and wrote to the King the behaviour of the University to him¹; whence an edict of the King to the chief magistrates^m of the University to appear, with their bull, before him, the day after the nativity of the blessed virgin Mary, in council, and for their disobedience removing them from their offices, he by writ^o ordered the *chancellor natus*, or the *senior divine*, to take on himself the care of the University, till another should be chosen in his room, with an injunction to him also to bring the said bull, which yet we do not find was done. Some say the King committed both the proctors close prisoners to the Tower of London, for this their contumacy; for this they quote letters of request to the archbishop in their favour, which do not fully prove it. The younger scholars, who would have received the archbishop with swords and arrows, in the interregnum, as it were, of the University, if he insisted on being visitor, are said to have suffered whipping and the ferulæ. The commissaries and proctors had exhausted all the University chest for illicit purposes. Mr. R. Courtney pronounced and banished Hugh Holbeck, Dr. of decrees; Howel Roffin, J. Holland, ———— Crust, L. L. Drs, the archbishop's commissaries in this visitation perjured, in endeavouring to weaken the University's liberties, which they had bound themselves by oath to defendⁿ.

The archbishop wrote to the convocation, that he was well assured that the University was almost all infected with Wickliff's heresy, and therefore should hold his visitation of heretic pravity in St. Mary's church, or some other place. His delegates came, but they did not find that averfeness to Wickliff amongst the masters, as they expected^o.

Presently after, in the congregation of regents, this office of enquiry is deputed to twelve academicks, six north, six south; but the dogms of that doctor were so riveted in the minds of many, that their reformation was but vainly attempted^p.

¹ Hare.

^m In Vet. Reg. Univ. in Bib. Cotton. sub. effig. Faustinz, 67.

ⁿ Ibid.

^o Ibid.

^p Id. Wood 205.

1411.

His grace of Canterbury designing to visit the University is hindered.

Two hundred and sixty-seven articles condemned, were transmitted to his grace; the favourers of his doctrine also he would have sent to prison, or sent to him, for which he had the King's letter. By this over officiousness of the primate, he got curses enough and abuse. Many of Wickliff's friends sent their sentiments to him in letters couched in the rudest and bitterest terms.

These doings so much affected the University with concern, that they ceased their lectures and retired into the country, with a resolution to dissolve the University agreeably to the above-mentioned order upon their invaded privileges. But the King hearing of their design, sent letters to the University; first, heavily accusing their actions; secondly, by several kind letters requested their return. And a little after, in October, that the University might receive no damage for want of magistrates, he forthwith ordered a new election for supply of the remaining part of the year, in which election the masters chose the exauctorated chancellor and proctors, for which the King reproved them severely. At length, after various disputes between the archbishop and University, about this right of visitation, each side agreed on a reference to abide by the King's award; who, on hearing the matter discussed, ratified the decree of Richard II. on a like occasion. By this means was this controversy, for the present, at an end, and the King, at the request of the chancellors and masters, reconciled to the University.

1411.
Riots and
discords,
&c.

The King sends his breve to the chancellor of the University, &c.—*Quia ex relatu plurium certitudinaliter informamur, &c.*—That very many riots, discords, &c. were in the University, by which our peace there is much disturbed, and very many other things are feared to be prejudicial to our crown, and hurtful to our people, if a fit remedy be not applied soon, we have assigned you, &c. and this your inquisition and information should be sent, immediately, after the execution of this our commands, under seals, into the chancery, together with this breve, &c. in order for punishment. We have also charged the sheriff, and the mayor and bailiffs, &c. to be aiding and assisting to you herein.—*In cuj. &c. Test. R. apud Wyndesore, xxiv die Apr.*

The arch-
bishop tries
the cause
of visita-
tion in par-
liament
and pre-
vails.

His grace, after his visitation of the diocese of Lincoln, came in his way to visit Oxford, then situate in the said diocese. The University persisted in their exemption from papal authority.—The cause was tried in parliament, and adjudged to his grace. Upon this, the archbishop of York put in his claim for the exception of Queen-hall, or college, as local visitor, but his grace would not give up the power given him by Richard II. (vid. 1394) and now Henry IV. (vid. & 12 Car. I.)

1412.
The
Pope's
bull shall
not im-
peach the
Univer-
sity's right.

A notable record of parliament, saith Sir Edward Coke, concerning the University of Oxford, by which it was adjudged and decreed by authority of parliament, that the Pope's bull should not impeach or alter the right of the University.

^e Reg. Vet. in Cotton ut prius.
^f In C. f. 31. a. 55. b.
^g Reg. Vet.
^h Pat. 12 H. IV. m. 17. Dorf. Ayloff's App. f. 87.
ⁱ Rot. Parl. inchoat. apud Westm. in Craft.
Omn. An. 13 H. V. nu. 15. Gallice. — This sta-

tute was made upon complaint, that the archbishop and founders were deprived of the power of enquiring into, and punishing heresies.—Ayloff, prt. 3. ch. 4. f. 213.—Wake's State of the Church, 340.—Burn's Eccl. Law in College.

¹ Cook, 4 Justit. ch. 44.

The archbishop obtained a bull from Pope John, for the revocation of the aforesaid exemption, which by his orders was published here, but it was rescinded by Pope Sixtus IV. who restored and confirmed it to the University.

The King, out of his special love for us, presented us with various Ceimelia, otherwise called Jocalia, for which munificence it was established in the great congregation, that yearly masses should be celebrated for Henry, on the feast of St. Edward.

Since the opening of men's eyes by Wickliff, we may expect bright authors, and men of learning, in this King's reign and his predecessor's.

Thomas Brome. — *Per omn. literar. gradus Oxon. conscendebat, donec ad lauream theologici nominis perveniret.* — He published six books, or more, in divinity, and died in 1380. Brome, Thomas.

William Badley, — *Supremo theologor. choro in acad. Oxon. tanquam lucidum ornamentum accessit.* — was D.D. confessor to J. duke of Lancaster, and bishop of Worcester. He flourished in 1380, having published three books in divinity. Badly, William.

William Heytesbury, from Wilts: he was fellow of Merton college, and in 1371 chancellor of this University; — styled, *Philosophus subtilissimus & acutissimus.* — He published nine books, or more, in logick, and flourished in 1380. Heytesbury, William.

John Ashwordby, of Lincolnshire, D.D. fellow of Oriel. — *Ab adolescentia tam doctis artib. tam pietatis insolito quod. animi ardore noctes atque dies invigilavit.* — He was very eloquent and learned; vicar of St. Mary's, in Oxford; published nine books, or more, and flourished in 1380. Ashwordby, John.

Richard Lanyham, from Suffolk, — *Oxoniam bonar. artium fontem petere,* — “came to Oxford the fountain of arts or sciences.” — *Differendo acutus erat, & in dicendo facundus.* — He published 122 treatises, and died at Bristol 1381. Lanyham, Richard.

William Berton, of Merton college, D.D. and chancellor of the University in 1380, was the first who publicly condemned J. Wickliff and his doctrine. He wrote three books against him, and lived after 1381. Berton, William.

Londinensis Bankinus, a Londoner, — *Haberetur Oxonii supremæ classis magister* — was S. T. P. and a most excellent preacher. He flourished circa 1382, having wrote three books. Londinensis, Bankinus.

Thomas Winterton, of Lincolnshire, S. T. P. — “not the least of the learned divines in the schools of Isis or Oxon.” — He published four books, two whereof against Wickliff, and flourished 1382. Winterton, Thomas.

Simon Southray. — *Oxonie literis operam dedit, ubi tandem S. T. P. evasit, in arte versificandi præcipuus, in astrologia peritissimus, in poetria doctissimus, inter* Southray, Simon.

^a Reg. Vet.

^w A. 32.

^x The following characters are chiefly taken

from Pytts, Bale, and bishop Tanner.

^y But Wharton and Godwin do not mention him as such.

cunctos regnicolas nris temporib. habebatur. — He published three books against Wickliff, and flourished 1382.

Vuelleys, John. — *Theologiti doctoratus fastigium Oxonii è magistror. manib. suscepit.* — He was one of the great enemies of Wickliff; published six books in divinity, and flourished 1382.

Ashburne, Thomas. — Thomas Ashburne, of the same town in Derbyshire, D. D. and one of the number of divines who published his dissertations, which were six, chiefly against Wickliff. He appeared in the synod where Wickliff was condemned by 10 bishops, 44 divines, and 20 jurists, in 1382, as Walden says.

Wickliff, John. — John Wickliff, born in the north, of Queen's college, but removed to Merton, esteemed one of the most learned societies in Europe. By applying closely to the genuine sense of the Bible, he got the name of the Learned and Evangelical Doctor. — He was preferred to the mastership of Baliol College; and in 1365 to Canterbury-hall, chosen by Simon Illip, archbishop of Canterbury, the founder hereof; but from this he was ejected by Simon Langham, bishop of Ely. He may be said to be the English Reformer. His publications were 26, in divinity, of which the most noted was the Trialogus, in four books: this was written in the form of a dialogue, wherein were three speakers, *Althea*, or truth; *Psendis*, a lye; and *Pbro-nese*, wisdom. — A few years before his death, which was December 31, 1384, his life being in danger, the Begging Friars sent four of their order, accompanied with as many principal citizens of Oxford, to go to, and remind him of the many injuries he had done them, and to beg, as he must answer soon to the great God, that he would repent, and retract in the presence of those respectable persons the many severe things he had said of them. Wickliff raised himself in his bed, and with a stern countenance cried out, "I shall not die, but live to declare the evil deeds of the friars." At which they shrunk away, not a little in confusion at the sharpness of his answer. Some years after his death, T. Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, fulminated his excommunication against him, or rather his dead body, and after it had rested forty years in the grave, by order of R. Fleming, bishop of Lincoln, his bones were taken up, burnt, and the ashes thrown into Lutterworth river^a. — He has the honour to have it said of him, from his life commenced the dawn of the light of the more useful and true learning which has continued to shine more and more to the perfect day of these times, — of that religious liberty, we now enjoy; and of that genuine and pure religion which is now in use, instead of ridiculous superstitious penances, pilgrimages, and other gross absurdities.

Bredon, Simon. — Simon Bredon of Merton college, — *Omn. liberales artes ex optimis auctorib. tanquam è vivis exhausit fontib.* — "He imbibed the liberal arts from the best authors as from living fountains," — was M. D. flourished in 1388, and published 17 books, or more, some in astronomy and physick.

^a Id. & Brit. Biogr.

John Bloxham had devoted his time at Oxford to philosophy, and to the divine and human laws;—was elected warden of Merton college;—D. D. and to Edward II. and III. so much esteemed, that in their arduous affairs in Ireland he was often sent embassador. He wrote nine books, or more, and died in 1387^a. Bloxham,
John.

John Bromyard, — *Isidis Vadum (i. e.) Oxon. urbem eruditorum nutricem excoluit.*—was a great legist. He also wrote 9 books in divinity;—flourished 1390. Bromyard,
John.

Peter Pateshull, — *Prima studior. suor. tempora inter Oxonienses satis feliciter collocavit*—was D. D. concurred greatly with Wickliff; wrote 17 books, or more, some of which were levelled against the Pope's supremacy, and the friars. He flourished 1390. Pateshull,
Peter.

Job Chylmark, fellow of Merton college; a most famed mathematician; was also a prime philosopher. He flourished in 1390, and wrote five books in mathematicks and astronomy. His book, *De Elementor. Accident.* Leland says was of value, and read with pleasure in his time. — *Quem & nra non sine applausu legit etas, autoremq. tam elegantis operis justis candidè extollat præconiis.* Chylmark,
Job.

Walter Brytte, of Merton college, — *Chorum doctissimum propter Isidis ripas coluit*—was a most famed mathematician. — *Accrevit illius in immersum fama.*—In this science he published one book, and three others in divinity, and flourished in 1390. Brytte,
Walter.

Thomas Lombe, a doctor of this University, — *Apud Oxonienses in precio fuit.*—“Much esteemed by the Oxonians.”—He published nine books in divinity, one whereof was against the Lollards, and died after 1390. Lombe,
Thomas.

John Somer. — *In schol. Oxon. scientiis invigilavit & gloriam ab eruditione tunc partam etiam nunc mortuus conservat.*—He chiefly studied here philosophy and mathematicks; wrote five books chiefly in the latter science; flourished 1390. Somer,
John.

Roger Dymock. — *Multos annos Oxonii non sine gloria exegit; fuit inter magistros illic maximè celebris, & publ. acad. suffragio pugil invictissimus designatus est.* Dymock,
Roger.

Adam Eston; he wrote 13 books; lived in 1390; a Dr.—“The most eloquent, and of sound learning; so compleat a philosopher, that he seemed “to contain all kind of literature.”—*Paucos eo temp. pares illi viderit Europa, superior. puto neminem.*—Beside other languages, he was skilled in Hebrew and Greek; was by Pope Gregory preferred to the cardinalship of St. Cecilia. He wrote 16 books on various subjects, and seven in Hebrew;—also turned the Old Testament into Latin;—flourished 1390. Eston,
Adam.

William Rimfton, a Dr. and chancellor of this University. — *Inter academicos theologos versatus, ab inceptis non destitit, donec ej. nominis lauream facile sibi comparasset. Et constat senatum Oxon. communib. illum calculis, utpote magnum Eucharistæ assertor. prima statim acad. donavisse classe.*—He wrote eight books against Wickliff, and was living in 1390. Rimfton,
William.

John Waldeby, of Yorkshire. — *Oxon. strenue scientiis divinis & humanis incumbat. Singulari linguæ facundia ingenuique promptitudine præditus.*—He was in the council, 1392, as before, where he did not approve of things as then carried on. Waldeby,
John.

^a Leland.

Mayde-
ston, Ri-
chard.

Richard Maydeston, of Rochester, fellow of Merton college, a famed rhetor, philosopher, mathematician, and divine. Having taken his doctor's degree, he became confessor to J. duke of Lancaster. He published 18 books, or more; among the rest, "The Concord made between K. Richard II. and the Citizens of London, 1393," in better strains than usually that age afforded.

Tyding-
ton, John.

John Tyfington, of great authority here, was one of the twelve censors of Wickliff: published five books, chiefly against him; died 1395.

Edwaster,
Thomas.

Thomas Edwaster, — *Theologia Scholastica Oxon. nactus lauream* — was confessor to Lionel duke of Clarence. He wrote three books, one of which of scholastick lectures, and died in 1396.

Herkly,
Henry.

Henry Herkly spent his youth here; in process of studies, was M. A. Dr. and chancellor^b. He published eight books in divinity, and flourished 1396.

Stokes,
Peter.

Peter Stokes, of Hertfordshire (of whom before) — *Eruditionis & ingenii nomine in honore fuit* — "Was highly esteemed for his genius and learning. Died July 28, 1399.

Hertford,
Nicholas.

Nicholas Hereford, a pupil of Wickliff, M. A. published six books. For his bold assertions against transubstantiation, and the superiority of the Pope to Kings, and hereupon cited to the synod at St. Paul's, he recanted with Repingdon (as before) but was after, by T. Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, afflicted with various punishments and incarceration.

Legat,
Hugh.

Hugh Legat, of Hertfordshire — *Apud Oxonienses in bonar. artium studiis multos annos posuit*. — He published 15 books, and flourished in 1400.

Alynton,
Robert.

Robert Alynton, a Dr. and chancellor of this University 1394. He wrote 21 books on various subjects; among the rest, commentaries *In Principia & Prædicamenta Aristotelis*; flourished in 1400.

Gorham,
Nicholas.

Nicholas Gorham, so called from a village of that name in Hertfordshire. He first studied at Merton college, was A. M. and "well deserved the laurel" for his skill in philosophy." He published 84 books, or more, and flourished in 1400.

Chaucer,
Geoffrey.

Geoffrey Chaucer, a native of Woodstock. He had entered at Cambridge, but removed to Oxford, where he became, says Leland, a ready logician, a smooth rhetorician, a pleasant poet, a grave philosopher, an ingenious mathematician, and an holy divine. At about eighteen years of age he composed the *Court of Love*, which carries in it evident proofs of learning and genius. Roger Ascham calls him the English Homer. — See further Biogr. Brit. — He died October 25, 1400.

Gower,
John.

John Gower, of a knightly race, born at Shitenham, Yorkshire; bred at Merton college, which he afterwards left for the Temple; was much famed in the law, and a prime poet. He with his scholar, Chaucer, are said to be the first English poets who brought invention into our poetry, and moralized their song, striving to make Virtue more amiable by cloathing her in fiction^c. He wrote twelve pieces; copies of which are yet remaining, though they have not been printed. He died at London, 1402.

^b But H. de Herclay was chancellor, 1323, 1324, 1325.

^c Wharton on Spencer's Fairy Queen, Bale, Tanner, &c.

William Wykeham, so called from Wykeham, Hants, the place of his nativity. He removed from Winchester to Oxford, as some are of opinion, but as this is a matter of doubt, I will venture to say no further of him, than that he built New College, in Oxford, 1386; and that his life^d is so well drawn by our present most worthy and very learned diocesan, Dr. Robert Lowth, that thither I desire to refer the curious reader. He died September 27, 1404.

Wykeham,
William.

John Lothbury.—*Oxonienſes ſcholas ſtudioſiſſimé juvenis excoluit.*—He published eight books in divinity; the moſt famed of his works, *Commentar. in Hieron.* was completed 1406.

Lothbury,
John.

John Maney, of Yorkſhire, a famed tutor in philoſophy and divinity.—*Ad ſplendor. tamen ej. nominis multa quidem contulit academia Iſaca.*—He published 10 books on different ſubjects, and died March 18, 1407.

Maney,
John.

Nicholas Falkingham, of Norfolk.—*Oxonienſis Dr. & philoſophus & theologus in primis eruditus eſt.*—He died at Colcheſter, 1407.

Falkingham,
Nicholas.

William Thorp, M. A.—*Liberalium artium Oxonii candidatus vir eleganter doctus, plus quam 30 annis conſtantiffimus Dris Vuiclevi perfeveravit diſcipulus.*—He was caſt into priſon by T. Arundel, archbiſhop of Canterbury, but releaſed after by King Richard II. at the entreaties of Robert Braybrok, biſhop of London. After ſome examination, in Auguſt 1407, he was, in Saltwood Caſtle, puniſhed with death, or tortures worſe than death. He published three books, or more.

Thorp,
William.

Nicholas Pontius, of Merton college. The ſociety of Wickliff greatly encreaſing, he wrote two treatiſes, purpoſedly againſt his doctrine.—*In precio fuit.* And again, *Cuj. & ingenium & literas Romani in magno ſané habuerunt pretio.*—He flouriſhed circ. 1410.

Pontius,
Nicholas.

William Butler, M. A.—*Inter doctos ſui temporis viros enituit, eo loco quo Iſidis Vadum bonis eſt conſecratum artibus.*—He flouriſhed in 1410, having wrote eight books.

Butler,
William.

Nicholas Bayard.—*Oxonii ſupremum poſt literarios labores obtinuit gradum.*—Six books in divinity he published, and flouriſhed in 1410.

Bayard,
Nicholas.

John Walter, of New College. He wrote two books; was chiefly famed for mathematicks; died 1412.

Walter,
John.

As the archbiſhop, ſo the biſhop of the diocēſe, Philip Repyndon, published his *programma*, to hold his viſitation to enquire into the pravity of hereticks, much in the ſame manner with the archbiſhop's commanding the ſcholars appearance before him, or one of his commiſſaries, viz. Edmund Lacy, or Robert Gilbert, doctors in divinity, on a day prefixed, in St. Mary's church. That this viſitation was ever made, no where appears; but it is obſervable, that as ſoon as the archbiſhop had procured Pope Boniface's bull to be reſcinded (in matters relating merely to hereſy) a way was laid open to the diocēſan's power; yet Richard II. 6th of his reign, by a charter, granted to the Univerſity, that within the precincts of it, the chancellor and proctors

1413.
Henry V.
The biſhop
of Lincoln
deſigned
to hold his
viſitation
here but
was diſap-
pointed.

^d Edit. 1759, 8vo.

should have a perpetual power to make enquiries touching heresy. And therefore I know not by what right the bishop of Lincoln could visit the University since the bull of Pope Urban had exempted the chancellor and scholars from his jurisdiction by a confirmation thereof obtained from him for many years before; which bull was not cassated by that of Pope Boniface, for it was such as wholly exempted the supreme magistrate of the University, &c. from the jurisdiction of the diocesan^c.

Some Irish youth disturb the University. Certain ill-minded youth, stiled **Chamber Dckyns**, somewhat troubled the University. These were poor Irish, habited in the form of poor scholars, but living under no government. They lay by all day, and at night appeared about alehouses, and lonely places, robbing and killing passengers, but an act of parliament soon routed them^f, and the Hibernians forced to quit the kingdom, except the graduates, and such as were of any religious order: these were permitted to continue at Oxford, on finding sureties for preserving peace; and it was provided, that no Irishman should be made head of any inn or hall; and that none for the future should come to either of the Universities unless he brought with him letters testimonial from the lord lieutenant of that kingdom, for his good behaviour, to be delivered to the chancellor, under pain of high treason^g.

The chancellor goes to Rome, ambassador to the Pope, and why! The schism still continuing in the popedom, which broke out some years since at the election of two Popes, a synod was now held at London; and the bishop of Winton, and H. lord Scroop, with the chancellors of the two Universities, went ambassadors to Rome, with a declaration to the Popes, that unless they would forego their pretensions, the English would for the future obey neither, but withdraw their submission from the apostolick see^h.

The King confirms to the University all their former grants. Now was given, *Carta amplissima confirmans omnia privilegia antiqua.* “*H. D. gr. R. Angl. &c.*”—By *inspeximus* the King confirms the charters of his predecessors.—Of Henry his late father; see p. 120.—Of Richard II. see p. 104.—Of Edward III. see p. 85, 63, 57.—Of Edward II. see p. 49.—Of Edward I. see p. 38, 32.—And of Henry III. in all his grants.

*Nos autem concessiones, libertates, jurisdictiones, priv. &c. rata habentes ea pro nob. & heredib. (quantum in nob. est) approbamus, prout cartæ præd. rationaliter testantur. Hiis testib. venerab. patrib. Thomâ A. B. Cant. H. Winton, &c.—Dat. per man. nostram apud Westm. vi die Dec. anno regni nostri 1^o.*ⁱ

1414. An act against Lollards. The Wickliffites had raised such a fame through England, that it called for the vengeance of the parliament against them. An act under the title of “The Intent of Hereticks called Lollards”—“Magistrates shall assist the ordinaries in extirpating heresies and punishing hereticks. Penalty on hereticks convict.”

Item pur Ceo qe grandes rumours congregacions & insurreccions cy en Engleterre

^c Reg. Repyndon, f. 136. Wood, f. 207,

^f In Vet. Lib. Statutor. ch. 8. Wood, f. 207,

^g Cl. 1 H. V. n^o. 29.

^h Ant. Brit. edit. 1605, p. 374. Reg. Arundel, f. 84, &c.

ⁱ Hare, ut prius, 1. H. V.

*per diverses lieges le Roy sibi en par ceux qui furent del secte de heresie appelle Lollarde, &c.*¹

This the last law of the many that were enacted against this prevailing party, was repealed, 1st Edward VI.^k The lord keeper assembled all the justices, and conceived that clause in the oath, touching suppressing Lollardies, should be omitted, because appointed by statutes that are repealed^l.

A general council, at the command of Sigismund the emperor, and Pope John XXIII. was held at Constance^m, concerning the schism, as before; whereunto our University sent their deputies or syndicks, Robert Halam bishop of Sarum, and Nicholas Babwith bishop of Bath and Wells, who met, on the occasion, the like powers from the Universities of Paris, Salamanca, Orleans, Cracow, Prague, &c.—In this synod, when a dispute was between the English and Spaniards, who, for priority or precedency of place, and dignity of the country, should vote first, H. de Abyndon, of Merton college, of our University, then syndick, copiously and learnedly proved the prerogative due to his country, from the great and numerous privileges conferred upon our most antient University, in preference to Salamanca; and also in Decretals, especially in constitutions, called Clementine, the first place was given it: whence the whole council of Constance falling into his opinion, he obtained the preference of the English to the Spaniards, which K. Fleming, bishop of Lincoln, is said to have done in the council of Sena, in Hetruria, and to protest against the Spaniards, Scots, and Frenchⁿ.

1415.
A council held against Wickliff's doctrine, when is a dispute about precedency.

This year was renewed an act of the King and parliament to restrain his subjects from submitting to *provisions*, as before. Heretofore the church of Rome, under pretence of her supremacy, and the dignity of St. Peter's chair, took upon her to bestow the bishopricks, abbacies, and other ecclesiastical preferments in England, by mandates, before the incumbents were dead, pretending therein her great and wise care for the Holy Church, to see the churches provided with a successor before it needed. Whence it arose, that these mandates or bulls were called *Gratiæ expectativæ*; or *Provisiones*; sometimes had the name of *Mandata de Providendo*: the great abuse whereof may be seen, not only in *Duarenus de Beneficiis*; l. 3. ch. 2. but also in divers statutes of this realm, viz. 25th, 27th, 35th, 38th of Edward III. 2d, 3d, 12th, and 16th of Richard II. 2d and 9th of Henry IV. and now this last time, viz. 3d of Henry V. which totally put a stop to such unjust proceedings^o.

An act revived against provisions.

The offence of making use of these papal bulls is fine and imprisonment, 25th Edward III.—banishment, 12th Richard II.—loss of goods, 2d Henry IV.—and by the 23d and 28th of Henry VIII. by which all such bulls are

¹ Ex Rot. orig. in Turr.—3 Inst. 40, 43.—Id.

Stat. at Large by Hawkins, 2 H. IV.

^k Stat. ch. 12.—3 Inst. f. 41.

^l Cowel, edit. 1727.

^m In Corpore Concilior.

ⁿ Bale, c. 7, nu. 90.

^o Stat. 4, 5, c. 1. Stat. 2, 1, 2, 3, 4.

^p Id. c. 7, 3. 12, 2, 3, 4.

^q Cuninghams Law Dict. Spelman, &c. Smith de Republ. Angl.

^r Ch. 2, 22.

made void, and the person incurring a præmunire, or the offence of this, shall incur the above penalties.—And Queen Elizabeth: those who purchase any bulls, &c. from the church of Rome, are guilty of high treason*.

1417.
Another
council
for pro-
motion of
graduates.

Was another synod, entitled, *Ordinatio ven. in Christo patris domini H. Cibeley, Cant. ep. pro promotione graduator. In acad. Oxon. & Cantab. facta in convocation. cleri in St. Pauli, London, incæpta vi die mensis Nov. anno Domini M cccc xvii.*—Herein both Oxford and Cambridge Universities had their proctors to represent their condition; in regard to their students living often to be old men in colleges, without being called off to ecclesiastical preferments.—A powerful orator was on our side, Robert Gilbert, D. D. warden of Merton, by whose means a constitution to commence the 20th year after was ordained, that only doctors in divinity, law, and physick, should be qualified for any church benefice exceeding the yearly value of sixty marks; and licentiates or batchelors in divinity for those of fifty marks; and only masters of arts, or batchelors of laws, for those of forty†.

It was provided by the statutes of each University, that none should be initiated to the study of divinity without being first professors of arts; nor should the students in the common law become doctors of that faculty, unless they had first applied themselves to the study of the civil law.

T. Feld, dean of Hereford, and T. Lentwarding, chancellor of St. Paul's, London, are, by the synod, commissioned to take the consent of the masters of Oxford upon it, as also of Cambridge on the same errand; but the masters in both places dissenting from it (as not liking they should be behind the doctors in obtaining benefices) this excellent design, so much for the benefit of both societies, was rendered void and ineffectual.

Yet, four years after, July 16, 1421, at another synod, it took place by the concurrence of the masters minds for the better; admitted, on condition, that the monks, who did not proceed in arts, nor study the civil law, should be excepted. This, by the King's command, was confirmed by parliament, but long since antiquated‡.

1419.

A statute was made for an anniversary commemoration of J. Aylmer, LL. D. of New College, performable on the morrow of St. Martin, who, besides certain other, no contemptible tokens of his favour, gave for the use of the chancellor, for the time being, a silver cup with a cover, and a *Swagis* gilt§.

1420.
A new
way of
disputing.

Some very wholesome statutes were made for the peace and government of the University*, and here began now a new way of disputing in theology: the doctors in this faculty proposed no question but of divinity, for disputations in the schools, as *Whether God is our refuge and strength? &c.*—And bishop Fleming had introduced a method now to be used at Oxford by the

* 13 Eliz. ch. 2.

† Spelman's Council, an. eod. Twyne's Ap. l. 3, 6, 43, &c.

‡ Id. Spelman. Comp. f. 209, 210.

§ In A. fol. 35, a.

‡ T. Walsingham, p. 404.

divines, in a question to be proposed; and in four questions to be proposed, concerning the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th book of sentences, &c.^y

An anonymous author speaks highly in honour of this University in these days: "*Vera nutritrix virtutis omnium nostrum mater quæ nutrit et produxit plures sapientes filios ad honorem Dei et indies producit. — Pulchri flores, scho-* <sup>The Uni-
versity
greatly
praised.</sup>
lares crescunt in omn. facultate. — Grammatici frondescunt, acuti artistæ, et subtiles philosophi, et discreti legistæ pulchriter florescunt. — Licet aliæ Universitates splendescant in firmamento eccæ, non sunt nisi parvæ stellæ in respectu nostri solis, alia studia præcellunt in particulari scientiâ sicut Parisius theologia, Bononia jure, Salerna medicina, Tholosa in mathematicis; sed hoc, ut verus fons sapientiæ præcellit in omnib. iste clarus sol dedit lumen toti regno. The bright beames of our sapientiæ, spread totum mundum. omnia regna honorabat id, as fer as God hath lond, Oxonia habuit nomen." With other such encomiums^z.

The end of this King's reign near expiring, it may be said to be short and turbulent: but his University of Oxford had, by his special love and care of it, greatly flourished. — In his younger years he had been member of Queen's college, under the tutorage of H. Beaufort, his uncle, bishop of Winton. Whence his Oxonians were always held in high esteem with, and very many preferred by him. He had designed to amend the statutes of the University, and build a college in the castle here for strangers^a.

The Hibernians (who were students here on condition only that they kept themselves from mischief, nor disturbed the peace of the University) are again caught in the same crimes: humble petitions from both Universities are therefore sent to the parliament. On our part, they were accused of thieving and murder committed as well in as out of the city, and in the county of Berks and Bucks; and also of hindering the bailiffs in collecting the rents of their fee-farms. Therefore, the statute revoked, made 1413, they are expelled^b, yet with this limitation, that they who appeared innocent in this affair, might continue their stay in the University, on finding sureties for their good behaviour; but should be incapable of bearing any post of consequence, as master, tutor, &c. In this statute^c it was also provided, against the *Chamberdekenys* (1413) who, under pretence of being scholars, committed what outrages they pleased, inhabiting no hall, nor under any master; "That whoever had their diet at any college or hall, they should stay there all night, under pain of imprisonment for the first fault;" whence the halls of these, of which there were many, sensibly decayed apace; and the street, formerly of the Irish, called *Irishman-street*, soon lost its name, and was no more. — See further in 1431.

Some scholars rendered themselves and this season infamous, by setting upon, *Vi et Armis*, the great earl of Warwick's servants, and the senior proctor endeavouring to assuage them. But the University greatly discouraging such proceedings, and promising a condign punishment, the earl was reconciled^d.

^y Gascoine in 2. prt. Dict. Theol. p. 445, 7. Wood 209.

^z MSS. continens diversos Lat. Sermon in Bib. Bodl. f. 48. Id. Wood.

^a Ross in lib. de Regib. f. 257. Wood 209.

^b In a Tnrr. Schol. 64, b. Wood, f. 210.

^c Hawkins, Stat. 1x H. V.

^d In F. ep. 8.

1424.
The Mendicant friars troublesome.

Great animosities had long subsisted for many years with the Mendicant friars and the secular priests. The former, what through rapaciousness and greediness, had nearly got all the profits of the churches. In defence of them stood up W. Russel, a Minorite. He thought fit to attack tithes, as collected, as never the design of Providence, but it was in the breast of Christians to apply them to what uses they pleased; to curates, priests, or the poor, meaning the Mendicants: but being sent for to London, April 14, to answer in a provincial council for what he had broached, he thought better of it, and recanted^e.

1425.

And that these pernicious doctrines might be totally extinguished, the University ordained the following: — “ *Tu jurabis quod nullas conclusiones per fratrem Willelmum Russel, ordinis Minorum nuper positas & prædicatas contra decimas personales, & in nostrâ Univ. Oxon. nec non in venerabili concilio episcoporum. an. Dom. MCDXXV. celebrato Londini sollemniter damnatas, nec alicujus earum sententiam tenebis, docebis, vel defendes, efficaciter, publicè vel occultè nec aliquem doctorem, tutorem vel defensorem hujusmodi ope, consilio, vel favore jurabis* ^f.

The archbishop visits colleges under his power.

The archbishop of Canterbury commissioned W. Lynwode, LL.D. and T. Bromis, LL.D. official of his church, and chancellor, empowering them to visit the colleges subject to his power. These began at Merton college, and from hence proceeded to the rest, except Queen's and New College, enquiring diligently for Wickliffians or Lollards. Such of this sort, whom they found, were suspended or expelled^g.

1426.
The University chest how to be kept.

In a full congregation about the chest of five keys^h, the 21st of January, a statute was made, “ That the chancellor, for the time being, should keep one of the keys; and two regents of arts to be chosen for the custody of that chest, a southern and northern shall also keep two. Two other keys should be for the two masters of arts, not regents, a southern and northern. These shall have a custody of the chest from Whitsuntide feast or Pentecost next to come, to the next congregation of regents after the election of the proctors, &c. In the same chest shall be kept all the *jocata* of the University, gold or silver, and all sums of money coming, or to come in any manner, to the said University, except those things which from legacy or gift shall belong to the offices of the chancellor or proctor; and beside these, what shall be elsewhere kept, arising from the wills of donors or legatees. But for the custody of the proctors only, under pain of doubling what they received, should be reserved as follows; — 100s. of the revenue of this University every year. — Also the affize of bread and beer; *item*, such things as casually happen, understood by the word *Propono*. — The profits arising for the distribution of regents, and for poor scholars to be maintained on St. Nicholas day, and monies usual to be received from grammarians. — Also *Communiæ* that

^e Reg. Chicheley, f. 45 & 54.
^f Wood 211.

^g Reg. Chicheley, f. 362.
^h A. 36, a. B. 100.

“ shall

“ shall arise, in licentiatinibus & graduationibus,—Also two nobles to be taken
 “ from the University’s revenues, and paid to the receivers of these revenues.
 “ —Also the prices of forfeitures of arms; and monies levied and to be
 “ levied by appeal^k.” — Which chest continued to the dissolution of
 monasteries and religious houses, when by some wicked men it was robbed,
 and hence lay empty for many years, as says Wood, never more to be stored
 or filled, as he *supposes*, from the badness of the University’s circumstances;
Nunquam deinceps adimplenda, sic enim ferunt fata literatorum^l;—but see in 1642,
 temp. Car. I. where he is mistaken.

Before this time little regard was had to the preserving the University
 seal; it had been often used by the Wickliffites in their favour, and others
 promiscuously, as it happened. A statute is now made for its better security;
 but see it stole after, p. 147.

1426.

Item, pro securiori custodia sigilli communis Univ. est per eand. congregation. regent. &
 non regent. taliter ordinatum. Quod nihil in posterum sigilletur sub sigillo communi Univ. nisi
 in plena congregatione regent. si plenus terminus fuerit; vel in convocatione regent. & non
 regent. vacationum temporib. nec quod aliquod scriptum sigillo præd. sigilletur, nisi cuj. tenor
 per spatium diei naturalis in plena congregatione regentium, si plenus terminus fuerit, vel in
 convocatione regent. & non regent. in temp. vacationis, prius maturé pertractetur; nec quod
 aliqua deliberatio in congregatione regent. 1mo die quo proponitur, plenarié sit decisa. Et
 quod ista ordinatio desigillo communi, una cum ordinatione de cista 5 clavium, quo ad omnes
 earund. particulas ita stricté observetur, quod super his nullo modo fiat dispensatio nisi per con-
 gregation. regent. & non regent. solemniter convocatam^m.

The University, by letters, 11 cal. of August, congratulates the Pope
 Martin on his election to the chair, extol his praise greatly, and beg that he
 would not give an ear to any ill reports or prejudice against bishop Chichelyⁿ.

1427.

W. de Melton inveighed against tenths personal, and sowed other heretical
 doctrines; but when cited to appear before the doctors and masters, he refused
 to obey their authority. The University complained to the duke of Glou-
 ceater, and the King’s council, and begged that he might give an account of
 himself: but unable to defend himself, he is apprehended, and brought
 before the bishops; on his return to Oxford, after revoking his errors
 on his knees, he was restored to his pristine state^o.

The citizens exacted very much in vendibles, oysters, eggs, rabbits, &c.
 which greatly provoked the minds of the scholars. These were therefore
 summoned to appear in the convocation before the University,—T. Coven-
 try, mayor; W. Offord, and W. Herberfeld, aldermen; W. Franklyn,
 bailiff; Michael Norton, Recorder; W. Goldsmith, Hugh Bennet, and
 other burgeses of the city; when by the chancellor, Dr. Chace, they were
 required to answer to what was alledged against them, they could not, but
 purged themselves by denying of the fact^p.

1428.

The citi-
zens exact
of the scho-
lars.

Some citizens, as before, exacting on the academicks, they were, in
 return, forbidden any commerce with Herberfeld, Goldsmith, Franklin a fish-
 monger, John Walker, brasier, bailiffs; and Michael Norton the recorder. It

1429.

But for-
bear on
being
threatened.^k Ibid. in A. 36. a.^l Wood 211, sine Teste.^m Id. 203.ⁿ Arth. Duckins in Vita H. Chicheley, edit.

Oxon. 1617, f. 81.

^o In F. ut supra, ep. 37.^p Ibid. f. 12. b. 13. a. 14. &c.

THE HISTORY OF THE

was made a statute of the University to restrain the power of the citizens, that whatever money the chancellor should expend in prosecuting the cause, if contended, should be paid out of the common stock. But on the burgeses submission, and desiring peace, it was granted on fair terms by the mediation of the King's justices, then at Oxford, about the feast of St. Margaret¹.

Many clergy flying their country for debt to Oxford, &c.

It was a custom at and about this time, for many clergy in Wales and Scotland, possessed of small benefices, to contract for more than they could pay; whence, to avoid the severity of the law, they fled to the colleges and halls as an asylum where to be in safety. We find an order of the prelates of the province of Canterbury levelled against them. "The chancellors in both Universities, at their admission to their office, shall swear (otherwise not admissible) that twice every year they shall specially enquire of foolish and unfit men in each college, hall, or hotel. If they shall find there any young beneficed men given to no study, living in ease and delicacies, they shall not omit to acquaint the diocesans of the same, or the bishops ordinaries where the beneficed live, with as much haste and diligence as they can, who forthwith shall canonically compel them to due residence in their parish churches, and the comfort of hospitality, from which these sluggards, under a cloak of study, have fraudulently withdrawn themselves."

1430. The University cited to appear before the Pope excuse themselves for their poverty.

As the University had before sent deputies to the council of Constance, so now it received a command from Pope Eugene to send their legates or syndicks to the council of Basle, to treat of a general peace to the church. The University observed the order and sent, but told withal the great poverty under which they laboured, that they could not bear the expences themselves through the occasion of the frequent law-suits with the citizens, and lately for two years together, and for their great extortion in provisions².

A trial of cognizance of pleas.

Dr. Chafe, chancellor, for neglect of amending the pavement of the streets upon notice, causes them to be repaired, and distrained the persons goods who were negligent to satisfy for the reparation. They sue the chancellor in the King's Bench³. The chancellor demands the cognizance of the case in his own court, which is opposed by the plaintiff, because that were to make him judge in his own case. The judges were of opinion, that the allegation against the jurisdiction was not good; for that, by the same reason, if an action was brought against any or all of the justices of the King's Bench, the cause could not be heard there, which they were of opinion might be, for the judges being upon oath are presumed to be persons of so much integrity, as not to be unjust in their case; but that it might be heard before his vice-chancellor, commissary, or deputy. The case is by the court allowed

¹ Rot. Comp. Camer. Oxon. 7 H. VI. Wood, f. 212.

² Gascoin, 1st part, Dist. Theol. p. 327, and Wood 212.

³ F. Ep. 60. Wood, f. 213.

^t Year-book 8 H. VI. Placit. 92, f. 80, b.— Ex Coll. H. Brook, ut prius.

as so much the more clear, and thereupon dismissed the court.—See this case printed at large in the year-book, 8th Henry VI. Dr. Chafe's case^u.

The next year, after an *Habeas Corpus* directed to the sheriff, and on his answering that he could not remove the cause, it being before the chancellor of the University, a *certiorari* was directed to the chancellor, who returned divers causes, one that he was *detentus & convictus de extortione*; to the form whereof, although some exception was taken, yet the return was allowed^w. See more of this 19th Q. Eliz.

1431.
Another like trial.

Licentiousness at this time so prevailed, that to stop its advancement was the following statute made, May 24.

1432.
Great licentiousness here.

“ Cum effrænata execrabilium dissentionum in hac Univ. continuatio, quâ vitia, una & incertiam plurificando, morum venustatem, scientiæ claritatem, odoriferamque famæ suavitatem, ferè inibi denigravit; non aptiori modo, quam pœnâ pecuniariâ, his diebus, cæteris plus timerosâ, pacis perturbatorib. imponendâ, æstimatur celerius posse dissolvi; Univ. magistror. unanimiter statuit & decrevit; quod quilibet de pacis perturbatione legitime convictus, secundum quantitatem & qualitatem delicti ipsius perturbationis, ultra alias pœnas consuetas, pœna pecuniaria puniatur: sic viz. pro minis de damno corporali (alicui scholari seu alicujus scholaris servienti inferendo) XII den. pro latione armor. contra stat. II solid. pro extractione armor. violenta, vel impulsionem violenta, aut percussione cum pugno IV sol. pro percussione cum lapide vel baculo, VI sol. VIII den. pro percussione cum cultello, daggario, fica, vel gladio, securi, aliove hujusmodi instrumento bellico X sol. pro latione arcus, ac etiam sagittatione, causâ male perpetrandi XX sol. pro congregatione armatorum, vel aliorum & conspiratione seu confederatione pro impedimento justitiæ, seu ad damnum corporale alicui interendum XXX sol. Pro resistentia executionis justitiæ vel nocturna vagatione XL sol. præter satisfaction. partis læsæ, &c.”^x

This statute was afterwards read, when the chancellor was admitted to his office, and the mulcts at first amerced were allotted to the University, but afterwards were used to be divided between the chancellor and proctors; a certain portion also was reserved in the academic chest.

A warm contention was between the academicks themselves, which could not be soon extinguished, notwithstanding the earnest endeavours of the chancellor. For a remedy of this grievance he could not do better than apply to their most honoured patron and friend Humphry, duke of Gloucester, in these words:

1434.
The batchelors required to be called masters.

“ Sed in hac studior. via quædam discordia scientiar. & virtutum noverca in Univ. matre nostra nuper est orta, an debeant baccalaurei, primum facultatis gradum obtinentes, in publicis proclamationib. scholasticis, appellari magistri, quod nec statuta neque dicta Univ. nostræ consuetudines fieri decreverant, ab antiquo. Unde ead. nostra Univ., scrutatis antiquis consuetudinib. decrevit, quod in posterum, in talib. scholastic. proclamationib. in dicta Univ. nostra a suis servitorib. magistri non debent appellari, unde tales cum citationib. & mandato regio a sæculis inaudito, dictam nostram Univ. vetant, inquietant, & perturbant, privilegia, consuetudines ej. temerarie violant, cancellario & ej. commissario obedire contemnant, in nostri studii discrimina manifesta; hinc vræ dominationis, &c.”^y

The source of this sedition proceeded from the arrogance of the civil lawyers, and the batchelors of degrees, assuming the title of masters to them-

^u 9 H. VI. ex Coll. H. Brook. cap. 3. § 11
^w Placit. 92, fol. 80. b.

^x In A. 63. b. 92. Wood 214.
^y In F. epist. 91

selves, contrary to the statutes and customs of the University; in resentment hereof, the regents and non-regents made their complaints to the King, and others in power, by way of letters, by whom the lawyers were so discountenanced, that they were forced to have refuge to the court of Arches, and the archbishop's power. But the King, on the masters request, ordered this cause to be remanded to the University, for that it could not be transferred to the Arches, or any foreign court, without doing violence to the privileges of the scholars. These dissensions which were owing to so small a beginning, grew to such a bulk, that they divided almost the whole University into factions and parties, and might have proved of very bad consequence to the scholars, had not the bishop of London, whom Pope Innocent IV. made the guardian of our liberties, in conjunction with the bishop of Sarum, interposed his authority, and put an end to the same, being hereby assisted by the good duke of Gloucester, who was never wanting to support us in cases of the greatest difficulty⁷.

The cause of the legists and decretists thus referred to the University court, she obtained her wish, for a statute was made, which ordains, "That in defect of a doctor in civil law it should be lawful for the proctors to depute any master in arts to present the civilists for their degrees."

Another statute was made at the same time for defending and securing the proctors at the expence of the University, against the civilists opposing this or a like decree⁸.

A fray
about
breaking
the mafs.

Some Devonshire and Cornish men, and others of other countries, who on festivals were used to celebrate the mafs in the University church, or St. Mary's, in Oxford, carried, on the feast of St. Peter, in a chair, the image of St. Peter, from some church of Oxford city to the altar of St. Fridifwede, and there celebrated mafs, withal pressed the scholars and laicks to make their oblations. The chancellor, with the prior and convent, endeavoured to hinder this proceeding, but in vain, for they were the more steadfastly resolved, which brought on a great disturbance: the next night a great multitude of armed men (legists) made a great revelling, of which number, when the chancellor, according to the statute and privileges of the University, would have punished some with imprisonment, particularly the ring-leader, the rest of the legists of the faction exempted him from punishment for three days⁹.—And another, by the decree of the said chancellor, being sentenced to the publick prison, stood in defiance of him, moreover, when he was fulminated with banishment, according to the statutes of the University. The banished appealed to the King, which in cases of disturbing the peace, contumely or opposition, was never before attempted.

This the duke of Gloucester was soon acquainted with¹⁰, by whose means it reached the King, who sent for the aforesaid convict, and after severely reprimanding him, remanded him to Oxford, to answer for his rebel-

⁷ Ibid. in F. 64. a.

⁸ Ibid. f. 40. Wood 215.

⁹ In F. f. 40. b.

lion, contumacy, and violated peace; and that the batchelors of law failed of their aim of the mastership is evident, that in old registers grace was proposed in this manner: *Supplicat venerabili congregationi regentium dominus A. B. in LL. Bac. &c.*^b

Sat the council of Basil^c, of which were some of our Oxonians, when by a law it is provided, that those who gave their attendance to the composing the affairs of the church, should be preferred to dignities before others, notwithstanding the decree of Pope Eugene IV.^c 1435.

To return to the council of Basil, wherein was agitated a question of the English often accused of heresy, Philip Norreys, a Dr. of this University, late of the Great University-hall, and president of Little University-hall, suffered ecclesiastical censures. Soon after cited before the Pope, and being demanded to answer to various capitularies, but especially of what he had uttered at the school lectures, he by no way purged himself, or satisfied his judges; yet a little after, at the intercession of the University and the duke of Gloucester, Norreys is set at liberty^d. 1437.

W. Maselwyke, an Augustine, was cited to appear in the chancellor's court, because he had declined the sentence of the convocation, and had applied to a foreign court for a trial, he, with the whole convent of Austin's, was sentenced to suspension^e.

The University resenting that very few of her members were preferred to benefices from these aforesaid constitutions of the synods, met upon it, when it was observed the scholars, by this corruption, were reduced to a much less number; to avert this plague from them entirely, if possible, to H. Chicheley, archbishop of Canterbury, and the rest of the prelates, that were to meet at St. Paul's, London, they preferred their petition or complaint; this was dated April 28, and is as follows 1438.

The University in a bad state.

—Apud aures pietatis & misericordiae vrae clementissimi patres, Univ. mater nostra clamat cum Rachel plorans filios suos & noluit consolari, quia non sunt. olim siquidem alma ista Univ. pulchra nimis & decora aspectu fuit quasi vitis fructificans & flores ej. decoris & honestatis. sed heu nostris jam diebus quam maxime dolendo referimus, pulchritudo & decor ej. emarcuit, mærens ac squalidus factus est vultus ejus, & quæ flore ac fructu hæcenus fœcunda fuit, filios jam cum his quos priore tempore genuit, præ paucitate minime numerabiles, non honoris vel honestatis, sed pudoris & irreverentiæ potius in dolore & anxietate parit. Aliquando gloria & fama ejus ita percelebris apud omnes nationes & gentes Christianas fuit, quod non modo hujus tam inclyti regni, sed & totius pene orbis homines studendi atque discendi grâ ad eam confluerunt: tunc siquidem prosperata est in viis suis & singulari laudis titulo ab omnib. honorata: tunc revera omn. artium ac scientiarum viris literatissimis atque eruditissimis plena, non scholæ laceræ, non studia diserta, aulæ vel hospitia nunquam sane vacua videbantur. Sed quod sine lamentatione ac planctu dicere non possumus, nunc longe secus est: jam siquidem gloriosa mater olim tam beata prole fœcunda, penè in exterminium ac defolationem versa est: sola sedet plangens & dolens, quod non modo extranei, sed nec sui ventris filii cognoverunt eam.—
And after speaking of the nation in general, impoverished by the wars and dearth of provisions, and so little reward was given to the merits of virtue and learning, few or none had a desire of

^b In F. fol. 5. b. 212.

^c Ut in Corpore Consilior.

^d F. Epist. 126, 127, 128, 130, &c. Wood 216.

^e Id.

THE HISTORY OF THE

coming to the University. — Unde fit quod aulæ atque hospitia obſerata vel verius diruta ſunt; januæ atque hospitia ſcholarum & ſtudiorum clauſa, & de tot millibus ſtudentium quæ fama eſt iſtic in priori ætate fuiſſe non jam unum ſuperſit; at illi qui ſane ſuperſunt tædiū quam maximum vitæ habent, quod nullum fructum, nullum deniq. honorem poſt tantum ſtudiis honorem conſecuti fuerunt; laborant etiam nonnulli uſq. ad ſenectam & ſenium viri per omnia doctiſſimi atque ſapientiſſimi, præmium & mercedem boni operis expectantes; ſed quam mercedem, quemque honorem, qui, ut philoſophi aiunt, præmium virtutis dicitur, virtus & labor eorum conſequatur: attendite quæſumus ſane filii lucis ſamoſi, ſancti, ac inſtructi viri, qui juſte & ex merito promovendi amplioribusq. honorib. & dignitatibus ecclæ ſublimandi eſſent, ejiciuntur foras, atque indocti & ſimplices qui non literaturam non cognoverunt, intrant in labores eorum. O quam dolendum eſt piſſimi patres vineam Dni ſabaoth, ecclm ſcilicet unicam Dei ſponſam, tam impudentib. atque indoctis cultorib. ad excolendam eſſe traditam, &c.^f

The chancellor ſent his letter, expreſſive of its ſad ſtate, to the primate, in order for his ſhewing it to his brothers the biſhops, who, on expending or weighing its contents, eſtabliſhed, that “ every eccleſiaſtical patron of the “ province of Kent ſhould prefer every eccleſiaſtical benefit, even a dignity “ or prebend, which is in his preſentation, and ſhall happen to be vacate, “ after the publication of this order, to ſome graduate, in either Univerſity “ to be free, without fraud or deceit, and to continue for ten years.” And for the better executing this order, the archbiſhop acquainted the biſhops of his province, who alſo informed their archdeacons at the ſame time.

The province of York came into this, and noticed their proceeding in like manner. And to encourage it further, the archbiſhop decreed, “ That “ the vicars generals, officials, and commiſſaries (whoſe places were now “ filled up by ignorant legiſts) ſhould be choſen from graduates in civil or “ canon law, out of either Univerſities.”

1442.

The King, in imitation of certain exemplary prelates, who had been great encouragers of learning, and being informed of the mean ſtipends of the ſcholars of this Univerſity, gave the manor of **Ponynton** in Hants, with certain penſions and portions of lands at **Wilburnbeck**, **Curnworth**, **Charleton**, and **Uptonborne**, in the ſaid county, to St. Antony's hoſpital, London, conditionally of paying fifty ſhillings weekly, by equal portions, to five ſcholars coming from Eton ſchool to Oxford, for their ſubſiſtance, till they took their degrees, which was duly paid till the year 1474, when Edward IV. annexed this hoſpital to St. George's college in Windſor caſtle, and then the ſaid rent came to the ſcholars of Oriol in Oxford^b.

A contention between the maſters of arts and grammar.

The maſters of arts and grammar have a contention, which not only diſturbed the peace of the Univerſity, but was a means to ſilence and put an end to the grammar line or faculty itſelf. The diſpute was occaſioned by the nomination of certain maſters of arts at ſtated times, for viſiting of the grammar ſchools in relation to the exerciſes performed therein; on which account they received two marks out of an antient rent, and four more out of the Univerſity ſtock: and if this money ſhould by any means fall off or

^f In F. Ep. 125. Reg. Chicheley, part II. fol. 106. Wood, f. 216.

^g Antiq. Brit. edit. 1605, p. 284.

^b Pat. 20 H. VI. part I. m. 15. See Wood the year before.

short, it was to be made good by the contributions of the grammarians; and this often happening, the grammarians, by diminishing the number of their scholars, refused the payment thereof, whence the King, on hearing the complaint, forbid, by writ, the further exacting of it; but the artists did not cease their demand, for laying this matter again before his majesty, they prayed him not to suffer the chief faculty in the University to be injuriously treated; yet notwithstanding this second application, the grammarians getting the better herein, ceased to pay this stipend for many years. Yet it appears that the artists, while the suit was depending, cited before them J. Brasil, a grammarian, and deprived him of the privileges of his art, for not commencing his degree according to his oath, and a statute made for that purpose¹.

Frequent tumults happened at the feasts of St. Peter and John the Baptist (whereunto disturbances generally were used to arise) occasioned by the academics and mechanicks; the King therefore, by letter to the chancellor^k, forbade these solemn meetings to be held thereafter. But the King best testified his affection to our University, when he extended the chancellor's power to limits remote from the city.

1444.

Anno Domini Incarnationis, CIO CD XLIV.—Henricus VI. concessit cuicumque cancellario Oxoniæ & ej. commissario generali potestatem in perpetuum banniendi quamcunque personam rebellem cancellario vel contumacem infra præcinctum Oxoniæ ab Universitate: & hoc per XII milliaria undique villæ Oxoniæ adjacentia. Ita quod infra XII milliaria circa villam Oxoniæ persona bannita quæcunque per diem naturalem non expectet sub pæna novæ incarcerationis per cancellari. fiendæ, si infra XII milliaria personam bannitam cancellar. Oxon. vel ej. commissar. capere poterit. Et hoc privelegium. concessit Rex præfatus an. XXIII regn. sui in manerio suo in parco de Wyndesore & cancellario tunc existenti, viz. Tho. Gascoigne, S. T. Doct. exequi præcepit pro se & pro successoribus suis in perpetuum.

The King gives the University power to banish any rebellious person 12 miles from Oxford.

The same year the King gave the privilege to the chancellor and his successors, for ever, that every person proved or suspected of disturbing the peace, shall find sufficient security for preserving it; on his refusal, to be compelled, at the discretion of the chancellor or his commissary.

His Majesty also commanded the Latin sermons, frequently omitted, should ever after be observed, to the intent that the study of its language, running much to disuse, may be renewed^l.

Latin sermons omitted are order'd to be observed.

The liberality of benefactors somewhat relieved the faculty of grammar sinking, of which number was T. Brown, bishop of Norwich, who this year devised one hundred marks, on these conditions: that six scholars of narrow circumstances, natives of his diocese, and studying grammar and sophistry, at Oxford, shall each receive forty shillings yearly. Moreover, he left twenty marks to the University, who were designing a repository for their publick chests^m. And also considerable wealth or means to our graduates, as well as at Cambridge, subject to his fee. But Wood says, neither the

1445. Some liberality.

¹ F. Ep. 154. Wood, f. 218.
^k Pat. 20 H. VI. part I. m. 15.

^l In A a a. f. 37. b. Wood 218.
^m In Reg. Staff. f. 135.

munificence of him, or of others, could ever hinder the decline of the said faculty, and the study of purer Latin from extinguishing in a few years. *Ad interitum declinaret, & penitus exaresceret*^m.

1447.
A legacy.

Thomas Collage devisedⁿ 40l. to the preachers of Oxford and Cambridge, to excite the industry of the divines, each whereof should receive 6s. 8 d. so long as any part of the money should remain.—The University, at the death of H. Beaufort, cardinal and bishop of Winchester, ordered^o, that solemn anniversaries should be paid to his memory, 11th of April, the day of his death; and that he should be numbered with the rest of their benefactors, as he had given large monies for finishing the Divinity-school.—It was also ordered^p, at the same time, that masses and exercises should be celebrated for the soul of Humphry, duke of Gloucester, who had given many good books to the University.

1449.
Another legacy.

This year is memorable for the piety of W. Alnewick^q, bishop of Lincoln, who left by will, December 11, a part of his estate for poorer scholars, born in the diocese of Norwich, to follow their studies at Oxford or Cambridge, which munificence much refreshed them, having been reduced to great straits by a pestilence raging this year and the last^r.

1452.

When New College, Merton, and All Souls, were stripped of two *decime* or tenths, granted to the King by the province of Canterbury, he sent his breve concerning it, in favour of one of these societies, very seasonably, for that, by the number of fellows, and the decrees of the archiepiscopal commissaries, anno 1425, they were almost reduced to poverty^s.

A grand treat at G. Nevil's taking his degrees.

G. Nevil, of Baliol college, brother of the great earl of Warwick, having finished his exercises at St. Mary's, usually requisite for noblemen, took his master's degree, on which occasion was such a treat as is not to be paralleled in our annals. On the first day were 600 dishes; the second, 300, which were for scholars, kinsmen, and acquaintance of the said nobleman; besides the large provision that was made for the meaner sort of townsmen and poor.

Mr. Wood gives us but a part of this grand treat, viz. For the better company, the dishes of the first table were: **A suttletee, the borehead and the bull, brawne and mustard; frumenty and veneson; sesant in brase; swan with chawnde; capon of greece; herntew; poplar; custard royal. grant, hanpart departed; selhe damask; frutor lumbert; a suttletee.**

Of the second: **Wian in brase; crane in sawce; pong pocok; cony; pygeons; byttor; cuxlew; carcell; partrych; veneson baked; fryed meat in past; lesb lumbert; a frutor; a sutteltee.**

Of the third: **Sely royall departed; haunch of veneson roasted;**

^m Wood 218. But he gives no authority for this; and it will appear to be untrue. Vid. in 1464.

ⁿ Id. f. 138.

^o A. f. 37, b.

^p B. f. 63.

^q In Reg. Staff. ut supra, f. 178.

^r Aa. fol. 26, a.

^s Reg. Kempe compact. cum Reg. Staff. f. 224.

woodcocke, plover, knottys, syntis, quayles, larkys, quynces baked, wiant in past, a frutor, lesh, a sutteltee.

This honourable Nevil, the three succeeding years, and from 1461 to 1472, was chancellor of the University, and bishop of Exeter anno 1456; not then 23 years of age; and afterwards archbishop of York, when, at his installation, 12th Edward IV. 1472, he made such a treat that the history of all nations or ages cannot equal or compare with in a prelate.

Too many Parisians here occasioned a complaint of the University, by letter, April 5, to the earl of Salisbury, chancellor. They came for the sake of preaching, but rather to receive the elemosynaries of the Italians (by which our religious students of that language were wont to be sustained, to the loss, and disrepute of the University) but especially were ever asking and prying into the secret councils of the kingdom. This complaint being carried to the King, the Parisians are commanded to depart from England, unless they desired to communicate with the Oxonians in relation to degrees and sciences.

The royal favour could avail little to the advancement of true literature with us, when corruption and venality so much stood in its way, for now it was no uncommon thing to dispense with graces and degrees for money: a good life, or a learned head, had no chance or prospect of success. Churches were appropriated, many held pluralities, and the ignorant curates resided or not in parishes. And what wonder, when Pope Calixtus III. himself set the example. G. Nevil, as before, about 23 years old, he preferred to the bishoprick of Exon, who held all his other benefits which he had before this papal licence or consecration, and collected all the profits of the bishoprick of Exon before he had the care of souls.

Are letters patent to confirm the office and jurisdiction of the steward of the University, first nominated by the chancellor, agreeably to the tenor of the charter of King Henry IV. in the 7th year of his reign. — *Test. Meipso apud Westm. xv die Feb. anno regni nostri 33.*

Perhaps the account of a bill of fare may not be disagreeable to the reader.

Quarters of wheat, 300.	Pigeons, — 4000.
Tuns of ale, 330.	Rabbits, — 4000.
— of wine, 104.	Bittours, — 204.
Pipe of spiced wine, 1.	Ducks, — 4000.
Fat oxen, — 80.	Hernsews, — 400.
Wild bulls, — 6.	Pheasants, — 200.
Weathers, — 1004.	Partridges, — 500.
Hogs, — 300.	Woodcocks, — 4000.
Calves, — 300.	Plovers, — 400.
Geese, — 3000.	Curlews, — 100.
Capons, — 3000.	Quails, — 100.
Pigs, — 300.	Egrets, — 1000.
Peacocks, — 100.	Rees, — 200.
Cranes, — 200.	Bucks, } more
Kids, — 200.	Does, } than
Chickens, — 2000.	Roes, } 400.

Hot venison } 1506.	Cold custards, 4000.
pasties, }	Hot custards, 2000.
Cold ven. pasties, 4000.	Pikes, — 300.
Dishes of gel-ly parted, } 4000.	Breams, — 300.
Dishes of gel-ly plain, } 4000.	Seals, — 8.
	Porpases, — 4.
	Tarts, — 400.

E. Warwick steward; E. Bedford treasurer; L. Hastings comptroller; with many more noble officers. Servitours, 1000; cooks, 62; kitcheners, 515.—All the nobility are said to have been present; most of the prime clergy; many of the great gentry.—Godwin in Cat. Bishops of York, p. 65.—Id. Fuller in Ch. Hist. l. 4. f. 193.

^u In Ep. 225. Wood 220.

^w Gascoin in 2 prt. Dist. Theol.

^x Id. 336.

^y Hare, f. 143, prt. II. m. 13, Dorf. in Tur.

U

Gascoin

1454.

1455. Sad corruption of the University.

The steward of the University.

THE HISTORY OF THE

1456.

Gascoine² mentions, at this time, a certain idiot, or jester, the son of a great man, who was, at twelve years old, archdeacon of Oxford: a little after were heaped upon him two rich rectories and twelve prebendaries, all the profits of which he enjoyed to his twentieth year, though not in orders. He never resided at either, having something else to do, viz. to get drunk every day at home.

1457.
Bishop Pe-
cock's wild
notions
censured.

The academicks were engaged at this season, and before, in expunging certain propositions of Reginald Pecock, bishop of Chester, which he never ceased to use in his sermons, writings, and discourse, in number seven:

“ That bishops ought never to preach, but be exempt from that
“ burden.

“ That bishops might refuse residing in their dioceses.

“ That the Pope nor bishops were Simoniacks, in that they received
“ from the Pope their bishopricks by *provisions*, &c.”—See more in
Wood, f. 221

Besides other heterodox opinions which he broached, it was a custom with him, especially after his forced penitence, recantation, and deprivation, which was December 4, before the archbishop, to use this couplet to his visitors:

**It hath wonder, that Reason cannot scan,
How a moder is mayd and God is man.**

Whom our Gascoine answered in this manner:

**Lette Reason, beleve the wonder,
Belef hath mastery, and Reason is under.**

But his books, as many as the Oxonians could find, they had the pleasure to see burned at Carfax, September 17; the chancellor, T. Chaundler, with the scholars in form, solemnly marching thither on the occasion^b.

1458.

A privileged person of the University was thrown into prison by the city magistrate, which not a little roused the University. They applied to G. Nevil, bishop, as before, and others, to know what persons should enjoy the privileges of the former, viz. whether they should be extended to scholars servants, and to such as received liveries from them, only; or to others whom the scholars had to do with, as booksellers, barbers, &c. This matter was, by the King's command, referred to the decision of the bishop of Lincoln, whom, being in London, the chancellor of the University, and deputies of the city, waited upon. But the students of the University fearing to fall again under the jurisdiction of the diocesan, or suspecting his justice or equity, on the 15th of January, in the great congregation of regents and non-regents, came to this resolution^c: “ That the said bishop had no power or

^a Id. 425.
^a Bale, C. 8. f. 594.

^b F. fol. 104. Ep. 233. Id. Bale.
^c A. a. fol. 115. a.

“ right

“ right from the University to treat of or determine any difference or suit arising between the scholars and townsmen; which difference or suit did in any wise concern the customs, statutes, and privileges of the University, or any abuse thereof, if such.”

Such was the protestation of the University, lest any one should think it subject to episcopal jurisdiction (from which it had been long since exempted by papal bulls) and lest the diocesan should from this handle let himself again into the affairs of the scholars, which is a plain evidence of the religious care of our predecessors in defending the rights and liberties of our predecessors, who dreading the bishop's tyranny, would not so much as suffer him to be an arbitrator therein, but appointed in his stead Dr. Chandler, chancellor, and G. Nevil, bishop of Exon, with others, with authority to “ see the privileges concerning the servants of the University, and all who ought to rejoice, by virtue of the same privileges, in the liberties and privileges of the University.” These heads of the composition settled, they were agreed to, signed, and witnessed, February 23; which done, the chancellor delivered from prison Stokys, a bailiff, whom he had imprisoned on account of a scholar imprisoned by him, January 27, contrary to the privilege of the University. The King, then at Woodstock, the mayor applies to, begging he might be freed from him, and not from the chancellor. But it was then determined by the King's council, that the said bailiff was a presumptuous transgressor against the privileges of the University; that he should continue in bonds till it should please the chancellor to set him at liberty, &c.^d

The four orders of Mendicants gave the University great trouble, and reason to complain, which they did in four letters to W. Waynfleet, bishop of Winton, complaining of them for obtaining bulls, and making statutes against them; but the cause in the next council of the King terminated in favour of the University.^e

A composition was made, February 23, 37th Henry VI. betwixt T. Chaundler, chancellor of the University, and Robert Attwood, mayor, &c. by virtue of a privilege given the University by King Henry IV. when it was agreed, and their seals interchangeably put hereto, that the chancellor, doctors, masters, graduates, students, scholars, clerks residing in the University, and every daily continual servant of any of them; the steward and feedmen of the University, with their menial men; bedels, stationers, bookbinders, limners, pergammers, barbers, bell-ringers, with all their household. Caters, manciples, butlers, cooks, laundresses, carriers to scholars, servants taking cloathing or hyer of any doctor, master or graduate, scholar or clerk, without fraud or mal-engine, should be all privileged and out of the rule of the town. Provided always, if any clerk or scholar having a wife and household within the precincts of the University, or any scholars servant sell any open merchandize, by way of merchandizing, such shall be tailable with the burgessees of the said town. Provided also, that the mayor, &c. if a prisoner of the above sort, be claimed by the chancellor, or his

^d Ibid. b.

^e In Turr. Schol. Oxon. Wood 223.

THE HISTORY OF THE

deputy, within four weeks after his taking and imprisonment in the common prison, have a sufficient discharge of the chancellor for the said prisoner, so that the said chancellor, &c. shall do their part to acquit or attain the said prisoner, within twelve weeks next after such deliverance; that at that time, if the prisoner be attaint, that then the said goods and chattels be delivered unto the said mayor or bailiffs, for the time being, as a thing pertaining to the fee farm of the said city.—*Yeoven the daye and yere abovesaid*^f.

Is a letter patent as follows: “ Know ye, (says the King) that when our
“ beloved chancellor, &c. have from concessions of our progenitors, Kings
“ of England (which I have confirmed) among other liberties, the punish-
“ ing by ecclesiastical censures of all such as have any pavement broken, tim-
“ ber, stones, dung, earth, or hogs, in the streets of the town of Oxford, or
“ its suburbs; we considering the premises, and for the special favour we
“ bear to Thomas Chandler, our chancellor of the University of Oxon, do
“ grant, and his successors for ever, full power to fine any delinquents
“ herein, and that the chancellor, for the time being, shall require the bailiffs
“ to see the same orders observed, and on the refusal of any, ameracements
“ shall be laid upon them, to go to the mayor, &c. towards paying for the fee-
“ farm. If the bailiffs appear negligent, nor receive the fine within three
“ days after the order given them hereto, then the ameracements shall go to
“ the use of the chancellor, or his deputy^g.

“ And moreover, since the chancellor has power from our progenitors
“ charters (which I confirm) of removing all criminals, vicious, rebellious,
“ and incorrigible persons, from the said University, but that persons so
“ banished or expelled, return and are there commorant; we, of our special
“ grace, grant the chancellor, for the time being, authority and power to
“ banish, nor suffer to remain within ten miles of the University, all *pronubas*
“ whores, harlots, and incontinent women, and on their refusal or return,
“ to imprison them. Any statute of ours, or orders to the contrary not to
“ hinder.—*Test. Meipso apud Westminster, xxv die Feb. anno regni nostri 37*^h.”

1460.

And now to speak of the King, who, though involved in many troublesome wars, and continually engaged with the house of York, which had no good influence on his Universities (for the Muses and study love not the drum or trumpets) yet never forgot his love and care for learning: witness King's college in Cambridge, and Eaton near Windsor, for grammar learning, of both which colleges he was the founder. And as he received his education here in Oxford, as his father had done, so he ever shewed himself a friend to this University; to New College, All Souls, and Magdalen. Nor was the University wanting in their warmest affection to him, who, whilst he was abroad in the wars, never failed to celebrate mass every Lord's day for his successⁱ.

The paucity of numbers is now complained of.—It is said the numbers were

^f Ex Arch Univ. — See this in full length in Ayloff, part III. p. 217.

^g See before, 8 Henry VI. p. 138; 13 and 29 Ed. III. p. 75, 87; but see 8 Ed. III. p. 72, the chancellor and mayor conjointly order the streets;

and in the late paving-act, 1771, the University and City are commissioned, and equally empowered to alter, amend, &c.

^h Hare, f. 145, part I. m. 7, in Turr.

ⁱ Raïs de Reg. in Coll. Nic. Byshop, &c.

So few in the University, that they scarcely exceeded 1000; this was ascribed partly to the preferments of the church generally appropriated to collegiate churches and abbeys, and seldom any coming to the students of this place. And partly was imputable to the bishops withdrawing their exhibitions or stipends, which were used to be given by them for the education of scholars, not being able to spare them out of their expensive livings. And besides, the mischief of *papal provisions* were grown so infamous, that Pope Eugene conferred the deanery of a church, by way of *provision*, on a person not in holy orders, for 1040 marks; and when it fell void, because the chapter would not admit him, he bought a bishoprick for another sum, and set that deanery to sale; and when this corruption was complained of to the King, W. Bere, bishop of St. David's, took upon him to defend it^l.

Nor was the University herself free from blame in this kind, for laying aside a wholesome statute of the bishop of Lincoln, Robert Grossthead, which prohibited such kind of dealing; "They bestow offices (says he) who have no regard to any thing in giving them, but the wealthy ability, not the gain, or utility of the receiver." Whence it was ordered, "That none should be preferred but such persons who were well qualified in respect of their learning."

Nor were our bishops behind-hand with his holiness and the rest, who often sold holy orders, not regarding degrees of the University. Whence the University, by letters to the archbishop of Canterbury, T. Bouchier, putting him in mind of his nursing mother, prayed him to apply a speedy remedy to all these evils, especially against *papal provisions*; who accordingly ordered, "That no one should be admitted to orders within his province, unless he brought his letters testimonial from the archdeacon of the place where he lived, or from the chancellor of the University, or his deputy, touching his merits and qualifications." But this resolution was very short-lived and ineffectual. The bishops officers not finding their account in it, hindered it^k.

But a principal reason of the slackness of the numbers of the University, may be attributed to the excessive dearness or price of provisions at this time.—See before, p. 137.

The learning of this King's reign and his predecessor's chiefly shone in the following persons^l. The learning of this reign.

Nicholas Boyarde,—*Studiis Oxon. invigilavit, ubi post labores literarios S. T. P. evasit.*—He published five books in divinity, and flourished after 1414. Boyarde, Nicholas.

Stephen Patrington, of Yorkshire.—*Multam cum gloria lauream theologici nominis apud Oxonienses accepit.*—"Afterwards for his very great merit was a doctor and auricular confessor to king Henry IV."—Was hence preferred to the bishoprick of St. David's 1415, whilst he was active against the Lollards, having published sixteen books or more in divinity.—He died at London, Nov. 1417. Patrington, Stephen.

^l In Ff. 112. b. ep. 241.

^k Wood 225. Mag. Brit. in Oxf. f. 274.

^l The following characters are taken from Pytts, Bale, Tanner, &c. Robert

- Maical, or
Marehall,
Robert. Robert Maical, or Marehall.—*Totum ad literas animum convertens Oxonium se contulit.*—He was D. D. aucicular confessor to Henry IV. who made him bishop of Hereford.—Having wrote four books, some on agriculture, and died at Ludlow, Dec. 21, 1417.
- Peverell,
five Pepe-
rel, Tho.
mas. Thomas Peverell, *five* Peperel, of Suffolk.—*Isiacas scholas celebravit.*—“Frequented, and had in estimation the schools of Isis”—(i. e.) Oxford.—He was bishop of Offory, Landaff, and Worcester, successively; published three books in divinity; and was buried at Worcester, March 1, 1418.
- Purvey,
John. John Purvey, a pupil of Wickliff, and strenuous assertor of his tenets, for which, by H. Chichely, successor of T. Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, he was incarcerated 1390, and 1421.
- Luck, Jn. John Luck, a doctor here, wrote four books, and flourished 1420.
- Grafdal,
Richard. Richard Grafdal, S. T. D. Oxon. after writing five books, two whereof in history; flourished 1420.
- Taylor,
William. William Taylor, a professor of arts here, a favourer of Wickliff; for his bold defence of him was burnt at London, March 2, 1422. He published *De non Invocand. Sanct. & Conciones Vulgares.*
- Fitz-alan,
Bertram. Bertram Fitz-alan, of the noble family of Fitz-alans, of Bedal.—*Isidis Vadum studendi gratia profectus est, ubi doctorali gradu insignitus est.*—He wrote three books in divinity, and died at Lincoln, May 17, 1424.
- Aston,
John. John Aston, (of whom before) of Merton College.—He was called *Eleganter doctus & pius & præterea in mathesi tam exacte eruditus, ut nemo, nris temporib. supra.*—For his attachment to Wickliff's tenets, he was condemned to perpetual banishment, July 19, 1382; after publishing five books against the Romanists, one of which began, *I John Aston, Prest, &c.*
- Repington,
William. William Repington, (of whom before) of Lateport-hall.—*Literis suo seculo commendatissimus*, as says Leland,—“The most commended for learning in his time.” He was a pupil of Wickliff, and strict follower; but after recanting, was bishop of Lincoln 1405, and died 1424.
- Leland,
John. John Leland.—*Isiacor. acad. celeberriman coluit.*—Taught a school here, consisting of noble scholars and others. The propense love of the University graced his tomb, with that encomiastick verse, *Ut Rosa flos florum, sic Leland Grammaticorum.*—He published *Latinas & Græcas Declinationes; Tractatum de Generib. &c.* and died 1428.
- Haintun,
John. John Haintun.—*Literas non parvo in celebenima Isiacorum academia coluit.*—He was president of Lincoln College; published fifteen books, chiefly in divinity; and flourished 1428.
- Coleman,
Robert. Robert Coleman.—*Isiacorum seu Oxoniensum aliquando deliciarum dulce.*—He is said to have shone amongst them for eloquence, erudition, wit, and judgment; was often Chancellor, and flourished 1428, having published two books in divinity.
- Bate, John. John Bate, had the character of a great philosopher and divine; had greatly applied himself to, and was well versed in the Greek tongue. He published 14 books or more, chiefly in divinity, some in logick, and died 1429.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

151

Thomas Walden, of Walden, Effex.—*Magisterii theologici pileum Oxonii scientissimus suscepit.*—He published above a hundred treatises, some in grammar, physics, and metaphysics; and died 1440. Walden,
Thomas.

Richard Ullerston, of Lancashire.—*In philosophia & theologia apprime eruditus.*—*In Iphis Vado seu Oxonio doctis invigilavit artibus.*—He flourished 1430, having published seven books. Ullerston,
Richard.

Richard Fleming, born at Crofton, Yorkshire; a great champion against Wickliff in the publick schools; was after bishop of Lincoln, and founded Lincoln College, 1475, of which he was doctor. He published two books, and died at Sleaford, June 25, 1430. Fleming,
Richard.

Peter Clark, M. A. of the sect of Wickliff; against whose opponents he wrote two books, and died 1433. Clark,
Peter.

Batecombe, alias Badecon, applied his mind here chiefly to mathematicks. He published five books in that study, and died 1434. Batecombe
alias Ba-
decon.

John Langdene, of Kent, a doctor here, warden of Canterbury Hall, and after bishop of Rochester. He wrote *Anglor. Chron.* and some sermons, and died September 30, 1434. Langdene,
John.

Thomas Rudborne, of Wilts, and of Merton College, and warden in 1416; chancellor of the University 1420, and after bishop of St. Asaph.—He wrote two books, one of which was titled *Perpulchrum Chronicon*, and is frequently quoted, and of use to this day. He flourished 1435. Rudborne,
Thomas.

John Felton.—*Philosophiæ & theologiæ plane studiosissimus.*—Fellow of Magdalen College, D. D. and vicar of St. Magdalen, in Oxford.—He published four books, amongst which a book of Homilies, or *Dominicales per totum annum*; flourished 1440. Felton,
John.

Roger Onley, born in the west of England.—*Liberalium artium Oxonii candidatus.*—Against the Papists, *Christiane sapiebat.* He published two books; was strangled in 1442. Onley,
Roger.

Henry Chicheley, of Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire; fellow of New College; where he took the degree of doctor in the civil and canon law; was bishop of St. David's 1407, and archbishop of Canterbury 1414.—He is said to have been one of the ablest men of the age he lived in; a thorough politician, an eminent negotiator, and a fine speaker. He was also a great patron of learning, and of learned men. He built All Souls College, 1437; died April 12, 1443, and was buried at Canterbury. Chicheley,
Henry.

Humphrey duke of Gloucester, called Good, son of King Henry IV. was of Baliol College, where he applied his mind to the study of natural philosophy and eloquence, and enjoyed the fruits of his study.—He published in astrology *Effeetus Planetarum & Operatio, ad Viros Eruditos*, and some other things.—He was stifled at the time of the parliament at Bury, Feb. 24, 1447. Humphry,
duke of
Gloucest.

Henry Wichingham, a D. D. here, published more than eighteen sermons, and seven books, and died at Monmouth 1447. Wiching-
ham, Hen-
ry.

Richard Shetisham, of Shetisham, Norfolk; fellow of Oriel College.—After taking his degree he became chancellor 1414^m. Published seven books, and was living 1448. Shetisham,
Richard.

^m I find him not in Ayloff's or Pointer's lists.

John

Bornyn-
ham, John.

John Bornynham, of Ipswich, in Suffolk; a complete scholar.—After publishing nine books in divinity, or more, he died 1448

Pecock,
Reginald.

Reginald Pecock leaving Cambridge, his native place, came to Oxford, was fellow of Oriel College, D. D. and after being bishop of Chichester, then of St. Asaph's, he published thirty-two books, or more, and died 1450, but not till after being stript of his prelacy.

Boys,
David.

David Boys, a Welchman.—*Oxonii in re theologica sudavit & alfit.*—Nor without glory or the fruits of it—for he was pious and learned, a favourite of, and retainer to the good duke Humphry, and Alianora his duchess. He published six books, and died 1451.

Payne,
Peter.

Peter Payne, of Lincolnshire—was educated at Oxon. where he became most famed in grammar, philosophy, and theology; was head of St. Edmund's and White Halls; a warm and steady friend to Wickliff's doctrine.—He published five books, and died at Prague 1455.—He stole the University seal, and under it wrote, "That Oxon. and all England was

Stapylhart.
William.

addicted to the faith of Prague, except the false brethren of Mendicants." "the ornaments of the University."—Leland highly extols him for his great erudition. He was such a one, says he, as our age, however golden, has placed among the learned. He was publick professor of Divinity here, temp. Henry VI. 1456^k; and having published six books in divinity, died the same year.

Gascoigne,
Thomas.

Thomas Gascoigne, of Hunsfete, in Wales, and of Oriel College.—*Amore quodam flagrabat vebementissimo, videndi ac cognoscendi musas Isacas, bonarum artium cultrices, &c.*—Where, after a long application to the study of divinity, and having taken his doctor's degree, and been chancellor of the University 1442, 1443^l, he consecrated to posterity seven books; among which was *Dictionary Theologicum*. He died 1457.

1461.
Edward
IV.

The King, the first year of his reign, recites all former charters of the privileges of the University, and confirms them, with an addition of more.

Carta R. Ed. IV. amplissima confirmans omn. priv. antiqua cum adjectione novorum.—Of Henry VI. 37 regn. p. 148.—Of Henry IV. *De Seneschallo Univ.* 11 Jun. 8 regn. p. 124; 2d regn. 13th of May, p. 113.—Of Richard II. see p. 104, who had confirmed all the grants of Edward III. Edward II. Edward I. and Henry III. repeating their words in full.

Quare volumus & firmiter percipimus pro nob. & heredib. nris quod prefati cancellari. scholar. & eor. successor. libtates & priv. præd. ht & teneant sibi & successorib. suis præd. in forma præd. & eisd. plenè gaudeant & utantur in perpet. sine occasione vel impedimento nri vel hered. nror. justiciarior. escaetor. vicecomitum aut alior. ballivor. seu ministror. nror. vel hered. quorumcunque. Hiis testib. venerab. in Christo patrib. T. Cant. & W. Ebor. archiep. T. Longdon, and G. Exon cancellario nostro Angl. epif. precarissimo fratre nostro

^k Bale, Tanner.^l Id.

G. Clarenciæ nostro Joh. Norfolciæ ducib. & carissimis consanguineis nostris R. Warw. &c.—
Dat. per manum nostram apud palatium nostrum Westm, tertio die Julii, anno regni nostri 1^o. per
ipsum Reg. & de dat. præd. auctoritate parliamenti^m.

Our learned antiquarian speaking of the Oxonians, represents them in a very starving and beggarly condition; — *Illam doctorum Oxon. inopiam secuta est (nequè enim aliter fieri potuit) studiosor. haud paucor. & quoad rem domesticam gravissima egestas*ⁿ. But for this his assertion he gives no authority. He affirms further, that scholars were forced to beg from door to door, — *Quare cum necesse haberent eor. aliqui regiones vicinas stipem emendicantes, peragrare, ostiatim mendicabant*, — first obtaining the chancellor's leave for this purpose, according to an act of parliament made the 12th of Richard II. but neither is he more fortunate in this; for by this statute, No person able to work or labour, should depart out of the hundred he lived in, under penalty of the stocks, without the King's licence. — *Forspris gentz de religion & heremytes, &c.* that is, Heremites travelling for devotion, Mendicant friars, or such who went on pilgrimages, should be excepted; if, being of the Universities, *Clers de Universtees*, they should have letters testimonial for their pilgrimage, *Lettres testimonialles de leur pilgrimage qi vont ensy Mendicant*, under the seal of the chancellor; if of other places, of their ordinaries; such Mendicants or Heremites who went without this licence, should be subject to the penalty of labourers, &c. — *Et qe de touz ceux, qaillent en pilgrimage come Mendicants, & sont puissant de travailler soit fait comme des ditez servantz & labourers sils neient lettres testimonialles de leur pilgrimage*^o.

Wood's
mistake
about the
scholars
begging.

He maintains further, that Sir T. More^r, (falsely represented by him in a state of beggary too,) *Qui post deposit. Angl. cancellariatum ingravescente scilicet egestate, &c.* said, he and his sons would go a begging as the Oxford scholars did. *Licebit peras comparare & scolares Oxonienses egenos imitatos victum ostiatim quæritare*^s. — But neither the author of his life^r, (which he quotes) the British Biography^s, nor even his life wrote by his own son^t, record or mention this fact. From the former I collect the following particulars: he had been lord chancellor of England, one of the best scholars of his age, and the most witty; but resigning his high office three years after, on account of the King's divorce, and reduced to a little above 100l. a year (but he had 400l. per ann. some say but 50l. before; and during his chancellorship, by the King's favour, the manors of Duchlington, Fringford, and Barly Park, Co. Oxon.) talking with his sons, one day, how they should contrive to live together, as they had done; “ We will not (says he) descend to Oxford fare, nor to the fare of Newe Inne, but we will begin with Lincoln's Inne diet, where many right worshipful and of good years doe live full well; which if we find not ourselves able the first year to maintain, then

The same,
his mistake
of Sir T.
More.

^m Hare, f. 169, ex Rot. Pat. m. a. in Turr. Lond. id. Reg. Priv. Almæ Univ. Oxon. edit. Oxon. 1770, e Typ. Clarendon. — See Wood of this most wrongfully in 1468.

ⁿ Wood, f. 225.

^o Stat. at Large by Hawkins, anno eod. — Many rich and even quality went yearly on pilgrimages to Rome, often barefoot, and affecting poverty, Fuller, Ch. Hist. c. 16. 197. for why, pilgrims

were sure of pardons at Rome; and there, as many more as at St. David's, so famed herein. *Roma semel quantum bis dat Menœviâ tantum.* Id. C. 12. 24.

^p F. 225.

^q Id.

^r T. Mori vita & exit, edit. Lond. 1652. Crin. 563, in Bodl.

^s Edit. 1779.

^t Harl. MSS. No. 7030, f. 300.

X

“ will

THE HISTORY OF THE

“ will we the next year goe one step down to Newe Inne fare, wherewith
 “ many an honest man is well contented. If that exceed our ability too,
 “ then will we the next year after descend to Oxford fare, where many
 “ grave, learned, and antient fathers are continually conversant; which if
 “ our purses stretch not to maintain neither, then may we yet, with bags
 “ and wallers, goe a begging together, and, hoping that for pity some good
 “ people will bestow on us their charity, at every man’s door sing a *Salve*
 “ *Regina*, and so still keep company and be merry together.”

Of the Eremites, Mendicant friars, as before, was a friary here, called the Eremites of St. Austin, abounding with scholars; which order Pope Innocent had impowered before, viz. 1251, to traverse countries; (see Hist. City)—and St. Mary’s of the same sort, a receptacle for the younger canons or scholars, (id. p. 186.)—In Rot. Comp. N. Coll. anno 1377, in the distribution of W. Wykeham’s charity, is mention made of four orders of Mendicants, in Oxon, viz. Prædicants, Minor, Carmelites, and Augustines. —Vid. anno 1459.

Most of the halls had some or other of these sects; their profession was begging; two of these, of Aristotele’s-hall^s, adventuring abroad, are said to beg; and an old manuscript^y speaks of three others, Eremites or Mendicants, because licensed by the chancellor for a pilgrimage, coming to a rich man’s house, with bags and wallets by their sides, and having in their mouths the words or song of *Salve Regina*, *salve Dives*, &c. The rich man hearing, and asking them, *Unde venistis?* were answered, *De Oxonia*.—*Nunquid versificatores estis?* who also answered, *Domine servi tui sumus versificatores*. Whence having them to a well near his house, over which on a beam hung two buckets; the one ascending while the other descended to draw the water, he said to them, *Faciat mihi quilibet vestrum duos versus de istis stulis, vel aliter eleemosynam a me non habebitis*. —Scratching their heads at this, and looking smilingly on each other, after a little pause they repeated their verses.

The first began thus:

*Hæ situlæ pendent dubiæ, nam dum vice versa
 Retrogradum fert una gradum, redit altera mersa.*

The second:

*Hæ situlæ pendent bibulæ, variant vice, prima
 Ebria nam surgit, sed sobria tendit ad ima.*

The third:

*Bina rotata per bausstra, pericula nostra notescunt;
 Sunt simul obvia, fronte ferocia, non requiescunt.*

The ignorance next of his mother Mr. Wood exposes; and charges her

^s The. Mori Vita, ut prius.

^w Bishop Lowth’s Life of Wykeham, p. 302, where it is said in 1377, were in Oxford 279 Mendicant friars; their doctrine was, that Christ himself, as founder of their sect, was a beggar. Fuller, Ch. Hist. C. 15. 192. Such their practice, Fox. Act. p. 717. This they pretended, from Christ

being once tired, sitting by a well, where a woman happened to come to draw water, and his saying to her, “Give me to drink.” John iv. 7.

^x In Aa. f. 188, b.

^y In Initio cujusd. MSS. in Bib. Coll. Oxon. Wood 225.

sons entering into orders, as into an asylum against poverty, &c.^a But as we have only his bare word for this accusation, I shall pass on to something more certain.

On occasion of a discord^a between R. Radnore, and ——— Roby, Franciscan friars, some of the party of the latter procured an inhibition from the court of Arches, not to admit the said R. Radnore to the degree of D. D. and the last day of June, when the convocation was sitting at St. Mary's church, for giving degrees, &c. was exhibited the said inhibition to the commissary or vice-chancellor, Dr. W. Ive. Notwithstanding they proceeded to the business of his degree. Three days after J. Wallingford and T. Martyn, assisting in the service of the inhibition, were convened before the convocation, and by their order sent to the castle, as disturbers of the peace, and infringers of the privileges of the University; and on the morrow brought before, and by the commissary suspended from the office of general proctors in his court, till the feast of St. Michael next following; and the 11th day of July, J. Morley, because he brought the inhibition from the Arches to the commissary, was sent to Bocardo.

Our learned author, as before, exhibits here a long detail of the art of printing, first introduced this year into our University, by archbishop Bourchier^b, but the learned Dr. Burn^c calls it a fiction of Henry VI. and the archbishop, bringing over Frederick Corfellis, a foreign printer, to set up a press at Oxford; which fiction, he says, received by Mattaire, Palmer, and other eminent writers on the history of printing, is now fully exposed in "Dr. Middleton's Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England," to the satisfaction of the learned world^d.

The University found herself, through the wars of York and Lancaster, greatly lessened in her numbers; the halls, which before had hardly sufficed for the scholars, were now going down apace to ruin, and many in the hands of the burgesses;—whence Wood says, the ingenious arts or sciences were all vanishing or pining away — *Contabescentib. artib. ingenuis* and grammar above the rest, see p. 228. And the University were under great concern to think, the grossest barbarism would totally possess her^e. What he grounds his assertion upon, for he produces no testimony for it, I know not; but if we look into the learned characters and businesses a little before this time and after, it is groundless.—And, indeed, he seems to correct himself almost in the same breath, *licet enim refocillatæ grammaticæ indicia non desint, pristinas tamen vires ac nitorem, antequam bella inter familias Ebor. & Lancastr. cessarent, recuperasse haud opinor.* "There were proofs of grammar being much refreshed and even recovered, but he thought it did not arrive to its full and pristine vigour till after the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster."—Yet he mentions, that at this time, in many halls, grammar was taught by learned masters; among whom was J. Cobbow, principal of Lincoln Hall, (fol-

^a F. 226.

^b Reg. Aaa. fol. 232.

^c F. 226, 227, 228.

^d Eccl. Law, V. I. in College.

^e Middleton's Works, V. III, 229.

^f Aaa. f. 223.

^g F. 228.

^h Ibid. f. 229.

lower and scholar of Leland, the great grammarian, vid. p. 150.) who taught grammar successfully till 1472^b: and surely Mr. Wood forgets himself, when he said a little before, f. 224. the University was *Patrocinium bonarum literarum ac virorum eruditione præstantium*.—"The patroness of good or great learning, the place or seminary of men of excellent scholarship, &c."

1467.
A quarrel
between
the Proc-
tors and
bailiffs.

Was a matter of contention between R. Bernard and W. Sutton proctors; and T. Holyman and R. Buftard bailiffs, concerning a criminal imprisoned by the former, but released herefrom by the latter against their consent: upon a trial had upon it in the vice-chancellor's court, the bailiffs were mulcted 40*l.* payable, and it was paid to the proctors^l.

1468.

I find the warden of Merton, with the consent of his society making this order, that no *novitius*, or new made B. A. should be admitted into their college, unless he first swear, that he will not enter into holy orders before his completion of his regency in arts^k.

1469.
The King
founding
of a chan-
try for two
priests, &c.
is called
the Protec-
tor of the
University.

The King founding a chantry at Windsor, assigned the same to two priests^l, to be elected from each University, who enjoyed this right indisputably till about 1554, or as some say, 1568; when the dean and chapter, willing to reserve that right within themselves, thought fit to exclude others, (the last was Christopher Young, presented by the University)—but on producing the University's authority, they were cast in their pretensions;—and the King, to evince his farther love to the scholars here, signified by letters^m to the University, his pleasure of taking on himself the title of Protector of the University,—which reflected not a little honour to our Athens.

1470.
The phy-
sicians and
lawyers
dispute.

The old quarrel, subsisting between the physicians and lawyers, broke out afresh, which referred to J. Nevil, archbishop of York, and other prime men, was ended, but not without phlebotomy. These suits sprung from the antiquity of the statutes,—which the Pope, some years after, gave permission to the chancellor to amend, to save the scholars from punishment, and the guilt of perjuryⁿ.

1473.

The paying of 100*l.* due for the fee farm of bread, ale, and wine remitted to the University, was again demanded; a law intervening, stiled resumption, by which it was provided, that whatever possessions or revenues passed to purchasers or benefactors, to the fraud of the crown, should be restored.—The University thinking it high time to endeavour to keep off such a storm, solicited the King and parliament; and it was provided^o by the said act, "Resuming, all manors, lands, or tenements, &c. granted by the King to any person since the first beginning of his raygne; saving, to such as be excepted at large by name in the acte, among which be the Universities and colleges remembered for part."

^b Wood, 229.

^l A a a. f. 251. 2, 5, &c.

^k In Reg. Coll. Merton, 1468. f. 7. b. and in Stat. lib. Ejust. coll. f. 17. a. in Manib. V. Canc.

^l F. ep. 301, 302. Reg. K. K. fol. 58, 59.

^m F. ep. 291. Wood, 229.

ⁿ F. ep. 256.

^o In F. f. 19, &c. Hare, f. 171. ex Rot. Parl. apud Westm. inchoat. 6^o. die Oct. in Ed. IV.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

157

This year brought hither Philip, Prince of Burgundy, whom the University received with a solemn apparatus of disputations, and a splendid banquet. 1474.
The Prince of Burgundy comes.

It was told the King, that not a few academicks favoured Wickliff and Pecock; who therefore wrote to the University to search for their books in colleges and halls, and consign a due punishment to their followers.—These letters read in the convocation produced an answer to this effect, “Who should be found any way to patronize their doctrine, should be expelled, excommunicated, or otherwise punished;”—of whom only one appeared, T. Smith, who, suspected of the heresy, as it was called, cleared himself before the King.^p 1476.
The favourers of Wickliff to be punished.

Was a sad discord between two halls, in which were many killed and wounded on both sides. His Majesty sent arbiters to compose the matter, who, whilst they were busied in this affair, the scholars caused such disturbance, that the chancellor was forced to protect them all night by a guard on purpose.—The issue of this is not well known, but some were expelled on the occasion.^q 1477.
Scholars of two halls fight.

This year the chest called *Warwick* was robbed of its money and goods therein deposited. This was found by the *S. Proctor*, in *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*. Many bachelors, who came to be a safeguard to the above Proctor, whilst he defended the peace, were wounded.^r 1478.
A robbery.

At this time also Osney schools of arts, in the street of schools, were deserted, and so continued during the reign of Edward IV.

Was a confirmation of our charters by Pope Sixtus IV. who, at the request of the University, solicited by the abbot of Abingdon, going to Rome on the affairs of his own convent, transmitted a ratifying bull^s, whereby he confirmed all the Papal charters or bulls, which had been granted to us: and were either effaced by age, revoked by Popes, or by any misfortune lost, particularly that remarkable one granted by Pope Boniface VIII. and rescinded by R. II.—By this confirmatory bull, the University had both civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction ratified unto it;—whence the chancellor afterwards asserted an apostolic authority, and conducting himself by the privilege granted in Boniface's time, he set aside the royal power of visiting this university, till the time of the reformation, when all these bulls fell with the pontifical authority.—The same pontiff had granted this year another bull, dated 6 cal. Aug. confirming that of Pope Innocent IV. exempting the University from all episcopal or other visitation.^t 1479.
The Pope confirming the University Charters.

September 20, came W. Waynfleet^x, bishop of Winchester, to his college of Magdalen, bringing with him, for a present, a large quantity 1481.
Bishop Waynfleet comes to Magdalen College.

^p Twyne, l. 3. §. 190.

^q Com. Proc. ut supra.

^r Ibid.

^s Ibid.

^t Rental. Osni. in Thef. Æd. Christi.

^u Dat. Romæ, A. D. 1471. See W. f. 230, 231, 232. And in Ayloff's Append. p. 94. fully.

^w Reg. Coll. Mæg. A. f. 7. b.

^x Ibid. f.

of

of books.—The college, in return, received him as their founder and visitor, with a solemn oration, and all tokens of honour and pleasure.

The twenty-second of the same month he goes to Woodstock, where the King then was ^y, who, of his own accord, promised the founder that, “He would go that night to see his new college, and stay there all night.” After sun set, he entered St. Giles, innumerable torches were lighted on the gladsome occasion, and the chancellor, doctors, masters, and all the University attended him to the said college, where he was met in procession by the founder, president, and other members of that society, whose guest he was that night. These attended the King to Magdalen, the bishops of Chester, Ely, and Rochester; earl of Lincoln, lord keeper of England, lord Stanley, lord Dacres, with many others of note, who also accompanied him all the evening.—Soon after the King, arrived here the countess of Suffolk, mother to the Queen, with a great number of attendants. They were presented with honorary presents of gloves by the University. The next day, at prayer time, and the solemnly of the procession and litany, the president of the college, at the request of the founder, made a speech to the King, in which he earnestly requested, that he would vouchsafe to honour the University with his royal favours, but especially the Magdalenians:—Then went the procession through both cloisters, and to the limits of the college ^z.

1482. The next day the King was present at the publick disputations and the theological lectures, (which he had founded himself^a) with all his courtiers; —the last of which he was so pleased with, that he sent many of his kinsmen here for the sake of it; among the rest, Edmund Pole his nephew, who, at his departure, expressed great satisfaction at hearing this and other exercises^b.

1483.
1 Edw. V.
April 5. This year was somewhat disturbed with Dr. Isaac Cusake, a Minorite, who had obtained a testimonial of the chancellor; and Dionisius Tully, a Dominican, who had broached their false doctrines, that Christ begged from house to house, that the Pope was an heretick, and the University of their sentiments ^c. vid. p. 153.

1 Richard III.
June 25.
The King comes. The founder of Magdalen college arrived here^d, to prepare things for the new King's coming two days after from Windsor.—In his way to Oxford he was met by the whole University, and accompanied to Magdalen, where he staid all night; there came with him the bishops of Durham, Worcester, Asaph, the earl of Lincoln, keeper of the great seal; the earl of Surrey, lord chamberlain; lord Lovel, lord Beauchamp, Sir R. Radcliff, who all took their abode at Magdalen, and were complimented by the University, in their honorary and customary way with gloves and orations.

The next day being St. James's, at the King's command were two disputations in the college hall, first, in moral philosophy, respondent a B. A.

^y In F. F. f. 75, &c.

^z Reg. Magd. f. 123. Wood 232.

^a Ibid.

^d Reg. Mag. ut prius f. 27. b.

^b f. 123. b.

^c Id.

opponent T. Kerver, A. M. and after in theology, opponent and respondent W. Grocyn, A. M. in executing their parts, they displayed so much skill, that the King, in a great degree of satisfaction, conferred on each of them a buck; to the doctor five pounds; to each master as many marks; and to the batchelors forty shillings, in honour of their performance.—He gave besides two bucks, and five marks to be laid out for wine for the president and scholars^a.

The next day, St. Ann's, the King, attended with a great company of nobility, was present at publick exercises, and every one's labour, according to their merit, was munificently rewarded.—Soon after he ratified all our privileges and immunities of all sorts, as he promised when here^b; and to promote literature, made a law to import or export books at pleasure; the latter, viz. the export of books, (from their super-abundance as well in the University as elsewhere) see the necessity of, by a law, 25 Henry VIII.

I find a letter of the University sent to the King, petitioning for J. Moreton, bishop of Eli, who had acted defensively for him.—*Dat. Oxon. in eccl. B. V. 4 Sextilis*^c.

At the end of August was the most violent pestilence for six weeks that ever offended Oxford, leaving most of the academicks dead, or drove away for fear. This was the same that in December invaded London, and killed three lord mayors in eleven days time^d.

Lre pat. de confirmatione priv. antiquor. Univ. Oxon. — H. Dei gr. &c. Inspeximus chart. quendam dni Edv. nuper R. Angl. quarti progenitor. nri fact. in hæc verba:

“Ed. D. gr. &c. (vid. p. 152.) anno 1461.—Nos autem cart. præd. & omni. & singula in ead. contenta rata habentes & grata, ea pro nob. & hæredib. nris acceptamus & approbamus ac dilectis nob. in Christo cano. magris. & scolarib. Univ. præd. & successorib. suis ratificamus.”
—*Test. Meipso apud Westm. 1 die Mart. anno regni 20.*^e

The same destroyer appeared again this year, about the same time as the last; it broke out in St. Mary Magdalen parish, which gathering strength, soon dissipated or drove what scholars had returned to Oxford since the last year^f.

After the battle of Stokefelt, Robert Styllington, bishop of Bath and Wells, a warm opponent to the King, to avoid punishment, fled to Oxford, to All Souls college, or *Aula profunda*, of which he had been president. The King first wrote to him^g, forthwith to appear before him, which the bishop declining; the King wrote to the University his pleasure, that the man, who had been hatching base designs against the publick peace, and having received no academick matriculation, should be delivered to Edward Willughby, his chaplain, and brought to him. They returned in terms complaisant, that the bishop, conversant with them for the sake of his studies, was secured by the rights of the University, and if any should force him hence, it was offering violence to their privileges.—The King returned answer, that he had inspected all their registers, but never found an instance before of the University's indulging a privilege to protect a rebel. After repeated letters to the same purpose, prevailed upon more by Henry's requests than his com-

^a Reg. Coll. Mag. A. 27. b.

^b Reg. F. ep. 315. 322.

^c D. T. Mori. Vit. R. 3.

^d Reg. Coll. Mert. f. 22. b.

^e Hare 2°. R. 3.

^f Reg. Mert. f. 30. a.

^g Reg. In F. ep. 339.

^h Ibid. ep. 342.

mand,

mand, some of ours waited on the bishop with the King's letters to peruse ; at which he pretended that he would willingly go, but was afraid he should be assaulted by some private knave or enemy.

His Majesty, at hearing of this^g, acquainted them, he was pleased to see they did not obstinately refuse his command ; to defend their bishop was what he should advise himself ; and the bishop's procrastinating the affair, argued nothing but a foolish fear ; at his request he was committed to W. Willughby, and Edward Hambden, Esq; of the King's body. But the University had other reasons for detaining the bishop. The surrendering so great a præful for civil punishment gave them the fear of an ecclesiastick anathema.—In short, at the end of the year, the bishop was arrested, carried to Windfor, and there detained to the day of his death^h.

1487. A law was made which, in a great measure, struck at the University, and which may account for the audaciousness of the scholars, mentioned before. vid. p. 15. 25. 69, &c.

“ Whereas upon trust of the privileges of the church, divers persons
“ have been the more bold to commit murder, rape, robbery, and all other
“ mischievous deeds, because they have been continually admitted to the
“ benefit of the clergy, as often as they did offend in any of the premises :
“ in avoiding such presumptuous boldness, it is enacted, &c. by this present
“ parliament, that every person not being in orders, which once hath been
“ admitted to the benefit of his clergy (effoons arraigned of any such
“ offence) be not admitted to have the benefit or privilege of the clergy ;
“ the convicted for murder shall be marked with an M upon the braun of
“ the left thumb ; for felony, with a T. — If any person in orders asks his
“ clergy, he shall produce his orders, or his ordinary's certificateⁱ.”

1488. The King comes. The King coming to Oxford, was received by the ready appearance of all the gownsmen—solemn processions, panegyric orations, and honorary presents as usual.—He was attended by very many nobility, besides the bishops of Lincoln, Worcester, &c. how long he staid is not taken notice of by our annals ; but it is registered, the University made solemn processions with him during his stay here^k.

1489. A mass decreed to R. Lichfield. The University, in order for a compensation, as much as might be of their benefactor's munificence, (which they had never omitted) decreed^l an annual mass for R. Lichfield, archdeacon of Middlesex and Bath, on the day assigned for J. and T. Kemp, bishops, and Mecænaſes to this University. This Lichfield had consigned 200*l.* for the repairing St. Mary's church, and given 128 manuscripts to duke Humphry's library, besides other presents to the Mertonians^m.

During the months of August, September, and October, raged a pestilence, which destroyed a great many, (Thomas Cant, among others, *astro-nomus imprimis illustris*, of Mert. Coll. where it raged most) and dispersed others.

^g Ibid. ep. 342.

^h Ibid. ep. 347, 348, 349, &c. Wood, f. 234.

ⁱ Stat. at large, by Hawkins, 4 Hen. VII.

^k Rot. Comp. Proc. ut supra.

^l A. f. 41. a. B. 100. b. &c.

^m Reg. Coll. Merton, f. 48. a.

ⁿ Wood, f. 235.

Thomas de Selario, a servant of the abbot of Abendon, stole a considerable quantity of goods of great value, and fled to Oxford, concealing himself in the Austin's Friars. The abbot demanded the thief, but he was denied to be there.—A complaint was sent to the King, who returned a letter to the chancellor, ordering, that Selario be delivered into the hands of Mr. R. Fitz-james, the King's chaplain, and with Thomas Thwait, a prior of St. Austin's, and J. Cope, sub-prior, and Stephen Durtes, S. T. P. a brother of the same society, found to have concealed the said stolen goods, are put in the castle prison ^a.

^{1490.}
A theft.

J. de Gyglis, alias Lyllis, LL. D. obtained of the Pope leave for the chancellor and his commissary, (with the consent of the Oxford doctors) to authorize any learned man to preach the gospel in England;—and that one or other of these, might confer the lesser orders within the bounds of the University.—But this, I conceive, must mean the first tonsures for the clergy, which the abbots and priors of monasteries antiently were used to bestow on their own members ^b.

Power given to the clergy to preach.

A great disturbance fell out between the gownsmen and the Woodstock people, especially with the servants of Edmund Hambden, Esq; high steward of this University, which grew to such an height, that great numbers of the latter were assembled, but by the prudent mediation of the magistrates were appeased; the brother of the said Hambden, with three of his servants, surrender themselves to T. Hobbys, northern proctor, and are put in Bocardo prison ^c.

A quarrel between the scholars and Woodstock people.

This tumult took its rise from a tribute or tax, in collecting of which, this Edmund Hambden afore-mentioned, with other royal quaestors or taxors, were particularly busy; at the oppression of which, the University thought they had great reason to complain.—But it seemed to the King most adviseable, to assuage our minds with kind promises; and to assure, upon his word, that no more detriment or affront should the University suffer by this Hambden ^d.

Its cause.

The beginning of February a dispute arose concerning an inferior beadle, in the room of R. Spark, deceased. The commissary, eighteen doctors, and fifty regents required the proctor to proceed to the election, which the others refused, on a pretence, they could fix the time or not, at their pleasure. Hence the academic exercises ceased, till the former, finding some statutes on their side, proceeded to the election of a beadle, the proctors little expecting it; notwithstanding, on the King's recommendation for another, they chose unanimously J. Johnson; at the same time was enacted a statute, to provide against such quarrels for the future; and inserted in their statute books, but long since erased ^e.

A dispute concerning a beadle.

^a In F. ep. 387.

^b F. ep. 394. Wood, f. 235.

^c Reg. Merton, ut prius.

^d Ut in F. ep. 444.

^e Reg. Merton, ut supra.

1493.
The University in danger of an abrogation.

Oxford was almost depopulated by a pestilence, that raged from the beginning of April to St. John the Baptist. The Magdalenes fled to Brachley; they of Oriel to St. Bartholomew's; and the Mertonians to Islip. The scholars returned again, but Wood says ignorance and wickedness were so predominant here, — *Eo demum ignorantiae simul & nequitiae deventum nobis erat*, — that it seemed adviseable to some of our great men to transfer the University elsewhere; to others to abrogate or totally abolish it¹.

1495.
Its sad state.

The earthquake, no doubt, had dispelled, in a great measure, the University, and our Athens appeared thin; and the citizens, willing to take their advantage over its paucity, attack and injure their privileges: but hear the University herself complaining to J. Moreton, archbishop of Canterbury, 5 non. May:

Invadunt, optime pastor, gregem istam quem vra max. auctoritas in tutelam suscepit, lupi rapaces, quales, si recte dixerimus quosd. buj. oppidi laicos, non injuria appellare licet. Sed non tam accerrime invadunt, quam sunt ad dispergendas oves paratissimi, ad devorandos agnos accuratissimi. Speramus tamen innocentibus. Nobis nefarios homines parum nocere posse, cum ad defensionem, statuta, & privilegia manifestissima habeamus, &c.—And going on, she tells the sad treatment Mr. T. Aston met with from the laymen; that J. Roys and his abettors they had imprisoned and otherwise punished; but that Roys cited the said Aston, with other privileged persons, to the bishop's court, and otherwise returned great fraud and contempt, for which he suffered by the proctors an expulsion from the city of Oxon, where he revelled in all wickedness till he thought fit to be reconciled to the University².

1497.
The countess of Richmond institutes a lecture.

On the morrow of the Trinity the countess of Richmond, the King's mother, having obtained his leave, began, at her own expence, to establish a publick lecture of divinity, in the Divinity-school, for the advancement of the holy faith. She also supported at their studies, and out of her own purse, some young gentlemen of family, and was otherwise liberal to others³.

1498.
Erasmus's first coming.

Erasmus Rotterdamus first made his appearance here, having been strongly invited by the learnedst men of both Universities, as himself says⁴. Here he continued for some years at St. Mary's college, teaching the Greek tongue (gratis) and with as much success as the confirmed ignorance and pride of the friars, and others, would permit.

1500.
Pestilence.

The pestilence raged again, as it had thirty times, more or less, within the space of the last century: that our University hardly had a friendly star to shine upon it. To the above were now added great inundations of the waters, the villages all around covered with water, and excessive scarcity of provisions⁵.

The reasons of this complaint.

Some causes of these so frequent disorders may be attributed to,—First, the vast concourse of students who repaired to Oxford, and were crouded

¹ Reg. Merton, f. 99.

² Id. f. 236.—But he produces no authority for this assertion.

³ In F. fol. 178.

⁴ Reg. Merton, f. 110.

⁵ In Epist. suis.

⁶ Reg. Merton, f. 128, a.

in it, as in a siege, wanting both wholesome and convenient apartments.— But secondly, chiefly from the negligence of the citizens (whence, as before, the frequent rescripts of Kings to the mayor and bailiffs) in not keeping passages open to the rivers Isis and Charwell, which invironed and passed through it, and other rivulets issuing from them, whose channels choaked with filth and dirt, and by the corruption of the stagnating water in them, occasioned a putrid and malignant air, replete with noxious vapours. To which may be added the frequent floods, which overflowed their neighbouring plains, spread a slimy and viscous matter upon them, which, there being nothing to carry it off, did necessarily putrify and corrupt; so that the rivers in and about Oxford had a very different effect from the waters of the Nile. Instead of fecundating, they destroyed not only the fruits of the earth, but were barren of letters and arts.—Of the rivers running through Canditch, George-lane, and the midst of the city, see Hist. City.

Prince Arthur, son of King Henry VII. honoured us with his presence: he lodged at the president's of Magdalen college, the King's almoner, by whom, as also by all other societies he visited, he was received with the evidentest tokens of duty, and solemn apparatus's, panegyrick orations, &c.^z

1501.
Prince Ar-
thur comes
here.

On the feast of St. Trinity^a, in the night, was a great disturbance and commotion of arms by some legists of divers hotels or halls, especially of Hinxei and Peckwater's inn, who wandering almost all night in the streets, came at length to Brazen-hall, where they offered a great insult to the north proctor, Mr. Hawarden, in knocking at his doors, breaking of windows, with other enormities; when the commissary, Dr. Atwater, willing to treat with some prudent men of the University, and according to the ordination of statutes, in order for peace, to punish the delinquents, could not, on account of a particular affair of the University happening at the beginning, and a general inquisition of the whole faculty of the law. On notice of this, he consulted the regents and non-regents, at a convocation, when it was unanimously declared, that the chiefs of this riot ought to be cited; and according to the statute for *observing the peace*, be punished. Many were cited, but would neither confess themselves guilty, nor impeach others; whence they were sent, some to the castle, others to Bocardo, where some continued four days, others a week, others fifteen days, and some a month^b.

1502.

A little after a dispute broke out about the election of a chancellor, that no one executed the chief office for some months. When the King heard of it he sent his delegates to Oxford, with a command, and an order accommodated for a precaution against dissensions of this sort for the future, was divulged, and Dr. Mayew was admitted chancellor^c.

About Palm-Sunday the academicks rose again in arms, of which the bishop of Winton, R. Fox, was made acquainted, and by him silenced.—

1503.

^z Reg. Magd. f. 103.

^a Reg. Merton.

^b Reg. Merton, ut prius.

^c In B. fol. 102.

But a worse, or real pestilence happened now again, which raged for three weeks, driving most of the scholars from their habitations. The following October a disease broke out at Merton college, when the members of it fled, nor were able to return before the 16th of December next; but the pestiferous disorder had so dispelled the academicks, that out of fifty-five halls, thirty-two only were inhabited, and these but very thinly^a.

1504.
Medical
lectures.

Scholars returning again to Oxford, that had been dispersed, found their studies improved with medical prælections introduced by Andrew Alazard, who came here for his M. D. degree from Montpessullan; by command of the chancellor and proctors he explained *Avicenna de Pulsib.* to the students, and elucidated the same on certain tables composed by himself, and had in great estimation. He held his lectures at St. Alban's-hall with great success^b.

1505.
J. Haynes
insulting
the scho-
lars is pu-
nished.

J. Haynes, a baker and alefeller of Oxford, who had procured some power among his fellow citizens, was accused, that by his own authority he released from Bocardo, one imprisoned by Mr. Paterfon, a north proctor, without notice given him; that he sold old wine for new, a flaggon of which he sold for ten-pence by his own authority, and without the leave of the chancellor; and sold lighter bread than the standard weight. Whence, the 16th of February^c, it was ordained, by the venerable congregation of masters regent, "That no scholar, or servant of a scholar, communicate, or any way deal with J. Haynes, baker and inn-keeper, till he change his mind, or be reconciled to the Univerfity;" which decree was put in execution the next day. It is said he appeared suppliant to the regent masters, and asked Paterfon's pardon for the injury offered him, and was reconciled, though his sincerity will little appear hereafter^d.

1506.
A battle of
the scho-
lars.

August 8. The southern and northern scholars chose to fight it out, in High-street, near St. Mary's church, with arms, in a pitched battle, in which skirmish the principal of Hart-hall, J. Forster, was killed, with two others of St. Albans; and Staples and numbers wounded.

About the same time a contest happened between our legists, or lawyers, and the peasants of Yarnton, near Oxford (holding estates of Rewly abbey) and some others, which the nobility and great men so far resented, that some resolved to suppress the University; others to transfer it elsewhere, or strip it of its privileges. And truly they had accomplished their desire, had not archbishop Warham (no other friend then appearing) strenuously stood up to defend our cause, and prevailed with the King by no means to suffer a disfranchisement thereof^e.

A dispute
about a
proctor.

In the month of August died Mr. Thomson^f, a north proctor, at whose death was a dispute between the doctors and regents, and non-regents, concerning his successor. At last, by consent of the doctors and masters, Mr. Pool, senior regent, was elected to the office till the feast after St. Dionisius, the beginning of the term, when a convocation might be held

^a Reg. Merton, 143, 144.
^b Ibid. f. 153, & alibi.
^c Ibid. f. 10.

^d Wood, f. 239.
^e F. F. ep. 110. Wood 240.
^f Reg. Merton, f. 174.

on Pool's quitting his regency; and though there were statutes concerning the chancellor's death, yet they could find none touching the proctor's death, whereupon the archbishop then chancellor, and Fitzjames, bishop of London, were by letters consulted, who returned for answer, "That there being no statute in this case, the same respect ought to be had therein, as in the choice of a chancellor on the decease of his predecessor." Whence the masters proceeding to the choice of a north proctor, Mr. Bentley, a fellow of New College, was elected, which ended the dispute^k.

Coming now to the exit of Henry VII. I am very sensible what an outcry has been generally made against the learning of these times, as if ignorance had wholly possessed our Athens'. Mr. Wood, among others, falls into this prejudice,—*Quippe in bonis jam literis tam minimè profecerant; ut humanioris eruditionis omnino expertes. Sermonem Græcum despiciatui haberent; academia contabuit.*—This he says only, whence little credit is to be given to it. That the University was totally void of literature, and was wasted away or sunk to nothing, I will venture to say is not true: whether this prejudice was owing to the odium thrown on the monks of their several orders, or papists, by the Wicklevites, or others; or were designed to heighten the honour of the reformation, I know not. But certainly the censure at large no way comports with the last list of learned authors, nor this now offered to your view.

The end
of Henry
VII.

The Oxonians who made the first figure in this King's reign and his predecessor's^m:

John Capgrave, was a D.D. a prime philosopher; and for wit and eloquence much admired; a great favourite of Humphry duke of Gloucester. He published above 70 books, and died August 12, 1464. Capgrave,
John.

Thomas Beckington, or Beckhamptom, of Som.—*Ab adolescentia ad maturos annos Oxonienses scholas feliciter celebravit*—was fellow of New College, LL.D. after prime secretary to the King, and ambassador on two publick occasions; and in 1443 preferred to the bishoprick of Bath and Wells. He died 1464. Tanner. 1455; Wharton. Beckington,
Thomas.

John Phreas, born at London.—*Prima opud Oxonienses solidioris literaturæ fundamenta, coll. Balliolensis societate donatus jecit.*—“He laid the first foundations of the more solid learning at Oxford.”—Was appointed to the bishoprick of Bath about a month before his death, 1465. He published near 20 books on different subjects. Phreas,
John.

John Gunthorpe.—*Operam omnib. artib. eruditis vel diligentissiman in scholis Oxoniensib. expediti ingenii felicitate impendio adjutus, exhibuit.*—“Applied himself close to his study at Oxford, where abounded then all the learned arts or sciences.”—Afterwards dean of Wells, and clerk of the privy seal. He published three books of verses and orations, and others; flourished 1470. Gunthorpe
John.

^k Wood, f. 240.
^l E. 240.

^m The following characters are chiefly taken from Pitts, Bale, Tanner, &c.

Robert

- Fleming, Robert. Robert Fleming, of Oriel college, afterwards dean of Lincoln. He published *Dictionarium Græcolatinum, Diversi Generis Carmina*, and two other books; flourished 1470.
- Tipitot, John. John Tipitot, of Baliol college, where he distinguished himself for eloquence. He published eight books, and more; was beheaded for his defence of Edward, 1471.
- Stambery, John. John Stambery, born in the west of England.—*Omnium qui sua ætate doctis artib. Oxonii incumbebant primus fuit.*—Was bishop of Norwich, but resigned it to W. Pole, duke of Suffolk, for his chaplain, who killed duke Humphry; but he was preferred to the see of Bangor 1448, and after five years to that of Hereford.—He published above 30 books in divinity, and died May 11, 1474.
- Hunt, Walter. Walter Hunt.—*Primum doctrinæ & industriæ suæ specimen Oxonii ostenderit.*—“Gave a prime specimen of learning and his industry here.”—The greatest divine of his time; read lectures in ordinary here, to his old age, with great applause. He published 51 books of different sorts, and died November 28, 1478.
- Bourchier, Thomas. Thomas Bourchier, brother of William earl of Ewe, in Normandy, had his education at Oxford, and was chancellor from 1434 to 1437; was bishop of Worcester in 1434; the year after bishop of Ely; archbishop of Canterbury 1454; the next year cardinal priest of St. Cyriacus in Thermis; the next year he was lord high chancellor of England. His prelacy he had enjoyed 51 years, longer than is observed of any other bishop in our history. He died 1486.
- Mylverton, J. J. Mylverton.—*Magistratib. exercitiis Oxon. gymnasium diu multumque ad non infamam sui nominis famam celebravit*—was bishop of St. David's. He published above 20 books, chiefly in divinity, and died in 1486.
- Penketh, Thomas. Thomas Penketh, a learned scholar of J. Scot.—*Subtilis doctor.*—He published above 20 books in various sciences, and died 1487.
- Chaundler, John, alias Thomas. John, alias Thomas Chaundler, was here a great scholar and Latinist; warden of New College, Dr. 1454; chancellor of the University from 1457 to 1471; and dean of Wells. He wrote five books.—*De Statu Nat. Humanæ.—Laudes Bath & Vuell. de Laudib. T. Beckinton. Gesta W. Vuichami, &c.*—He died 1489.
- Ergham, John. John Ergham, from Yorkshire, professing here the study of logick, physicks, and divinity, became very famous. He published four books in propheties and astrology, and died at York in 1490.
- Rous, alias Rofs, John. John Rous, alias Rofs, born at Warwick. In his youth he came to Oxford, where he used an incredible diligence in reading authors who had wrote of publick affairs; whence he acquired so perfect a knowledge of the British antiquity, as greatly to excel other writers on this head, for having it in his power to consult all the libraries in England and Wales, he collected a copious matter of things the most memorable. His books were chiefly in history. He died Jan. 14, 1491.

William Staplehart, born in Kent. — *Inter Oxon. acad. ornamenta non sine magna eruditionis suæ laude a Lelando numeratur. etenim erat, inquit, qualem nec nostra ætas, quantumcunque aurea sit, inter doctos collocare dedignaretur.* He wrote six books with great success; died in this King's reign. Staplehart, William.

Vitellius Cornelius, an Italian; schoolmaster of Magdalen school, according to Harpfield; others think of New College school. Polydore Virgil says, he was a great promoter of learning here. And Mr. Wood, who but a little before, (p. 164) would hardly allow a scholar in the University, now speaks of many illustrious and bright men, adorning or enobling the very times he abuses.—*Hæc etiam tempora nobilitantes.*—Says, Stapilhart was one of the chief ornaments of the University at this time, and Gascoin a thorough scholar. — That preachers and divines were very many, and of great learning and fame.—*Theologos vera optimeq. fundata eruditione.*— That the University was the place where “Discipline and the sciences had taken deep roots;” and says the character given of her and her sons (see before, p. 135) was very true.—And here I would observe, once for all, that errors involuntary, or for want of better information, are excusable in a great measure; but when one says and unsays almost in the same breath, falsifies his word for the nonce, to obscure a truth, or propagate a falsehood, led by prejudice or other bias of inclination, he deserves an animadversion, and the reprehension of being *impar sibi*.—A learned author charges him with a like self contradiction and falshoquy, in another part of his History of the University, and asks, “Is not this to bring bitter and sweet out of ‘the same fountain?’” Cornelius Vitellius.

The University had the misfortune to have their publick chest robbed; their registers lost, and their statutes lay indigested and in no order, whence, with the chancellor's leave, G. Younge, bishop of Carlisle, by help of the Archives, somewhat restored them to a better form. Of the keepers of the chests, he found that some noblemen had borrowed the money, giving pledges for a security; Chicheley's chest was now furnished with 200 marks, the present of Edmund Audley, bishop of Salisbury. — In order the better to secure their money and writings for the future (which were kept in the old Congregation-house in St. Mary's church) bishop Audley strengthened the windows with iron bars, for which favour he received, in return, the thanks of the University. 1 Henry VIII. 1509. The statutes amended.

When two competitors offered themselves for the mastership of University college, viz. J. Barnaby of this college, and Ralph Hamersly of Mer-ton, and the fellows could agree on neither; the chancellor adjudged the mastership to the latter, and commanded the proctors to invest him in that office. A contention for the mastership of University college.

Is a charter of confirmation of charters, privileges, and liberties, granted by the King's predecessors.—*Carta amplissima de confirmatione omn. privelegior.* The King ratifies all the charters, &c. to the University.

¶ F. 226.

¶ Id. 209, & alias.

¶ Smith's annals of University college, p. 53.

¶ F. T. ep. 12.

¶ Ip. ep. 19.

Et libertatum Univ. — This was by *inspeximus*. — He confirms the charter of King Henry VII. and Edward IV. dated July 3, p. 152.

Nos autem cartas & literas præd. & omnia & singula in eâd. contenta rata habentes & grata, eas pro nobis & hæredib. nris quantum in nobis est acceptamus & approbamus. Ac dilectis nob. cancellario, magris. & scholarib. Univ. præd. & successorib. suis ratificamus, &c. prout in cartis & literis præd. in se rationabiliter testantur. — *In cuj. Sc. Test. Meipso apud Westm. x die Oct. anno regni nostri 11.* ^u

This procured at the instance of archbishop Wareham, Sir T. Lovel, and Dr. Fauntleroy, vice-chancellor, it is said, was soon after lost, nor recovered for many years^w.

The papal bulls lost. At that time the University was much concerned at the loss of their papal bulls, privily taken away; prayed the chancellor^x to procure an exemplification thereof, from the apostolick chancery; and though it does not appear, whether this were ever done, yet it is certain, the University was soon after repossessed of them.

The King come. But we shall hasten for the King's coming now, for whose honour the solemn encænias are celebrated; he was accompanied with a great many of his courtiers and nobles who were honoured with degrees^y.

A pestilence again was a means to rid the University of her scholars^z.

1511.
The statutes amended.

It was thought high time to mend the statutes which had swelled to a vast bulk, and were besides full of self-contradictions, which put the scholars under the inevitable necessity of perjury.—The chancellor^z, at their request, commits the care of that business to Dr. Young and other prudent men; who, after reducing them into a better form, transmitted them to him^a at Lambeth, who totally approved of them, except that they had not sufficiently provided pecuniary punishments for delinquents;—although it must be confessed, they did little more than open a way to a more thorough inspection into the statutes^b.

The citizens insulting the scholars are suspended.

The scholars in distress for their muniments lost, the citizens began to bestir themselves, and to trample on their rights and privileges; of which they complained, first, to the chancellor, for their treasury was empty, and it would cost dear to renew their privileges, and much more to encrease them; therefore they besought the assistance of many principle men, who had been heretofore students here, and were ready to give their assistance, and with the chancellor to take our parts against the citizens.—*Qui subtilissime studerent oppugnare libertates & privilegia ejusd.* as the words ran^c.

Whilst these things were in agitation, in the beginning of September, the city bailiffs, Nicholas Syre and Roger Goldsmith, were, by the University commissary, Dr. Fauntleroy, suspended from entering the holy church,

^u Hare, f. 179; prt. 9. in Demo Conventor. Lond.

^w Ayloff, prt. 1. 172.

^x In F. F. ep. 30. Wood, f. 241.

^y Reg. G. fol. 92. 96.

^z In Rental. Ballivor. N. Coll. Id. Wood.

^a In A a a. fol. 112. a. Wood 241.

^b In F. F. ut supra, ep. 17.

^c Ibid. ep. 30.

^d In F. F. ep. 31. Wood 242.

(i. e.) excommunicated.—*Propter suas manifestas contumacias in non comparendo coram illo certo die & loco sibi legitime assignatis*, by reason of their manifest contumacy in not appearing before him, at the day and place legally assigned^c.

T. Manne, suspected of Wickliff's heresy, was summoned before Dr. Smyth, bishop of Lincoln; and recanting^f, was condemned to the monastery of Osney, as a perpetual imprisonment; and at the next solemn procession of the University to carry a faggot. Dr. Hugh Wilcocks, vicar general, obtained leave of the commissary, that at his next court or session, to be held at St. Frideswede's priory, he might fend for Manne, who should carry the image of a faggot painted in his upper garment, and should be ordered to stay there; not liking his situation he fled, but being caught, was burned at Smithfield, in London^g.

1512.
The punishment
of Tho.
Manne for
heresy.

September 11, the said commissary, with all the heads of houses, attended with the doctors, met at St. Mary's, gave a general charge^h to certain poor scholars, called *chamberdekyns*, then to appear before them; and in them, to all others, to repair in eight days time, immediately subsequent, under pain of expulsion, to their respective colleges or halls.

The master and fellows of University college had a warm dispute; who, therefore, October 4, were convened before the University commissary, Dr. Wylford; they attended, each pleading their own right. The tenth of the month is assigned for a solemn visitation, and each party summoned, under

^c Id. ep. 32.

^f The form of an abjuration ran thus:—"I
" ———, be for yhow worshipecful father and
" lord, archbyshop,—and yhothor clergie, with
" my free will and full avytede, swere to God
" and to all his sayntes upen this holy gospels,
" yat fro this day forward, I shall worship
" ymages with preyng and offeryng unto hem,
" in the worshcep of the sayntes that yey be made
" after. And, alsoe, I shall never more despise
" pygremage, ne staves of holy chyrche in no
" degree. And, alsoe, I shall be buxum to the
" lawes of holy chyrche, and to yhowe as myn
" arch-hyshop, and to myn oyer ordinaries and
" curates, and kepe yo lawes upon my power, and
" meynen hem. And, alsoe, I shall never more
" meinten, ne tochen, ne defenden errors, con-
" clusions, ne techynges of the Lollardes doc-
" tryne, ne swych conclusions and techynges, that
" men clepyth Lollardes doctryn, ne I shall her
" bokes. Ne swych bokes, ne hem, or any
" suspeict of diffamede of Lolarderie resceyve, or
" company withal wytyngly or defend in yo mat-
" ters; and yf I know ony swich, I shall wyth all
" the haste, that y maye do yhowe, or els your
" ner officers to wyten, and of her bokes. And,
" also, I shall excite and stirre all yo to goode
" doctryn yat I have hindered, with myn doctryne
" up my power. And, also, I shall stonde to your
" declaration, wych es heresy or errour, and do

" thereafter. And, also, what penance yhe woll
" for yat I have done, for meyntenyng of this
" false doctryn in mynd mee and I shall fulfill it,
" and I submit me yer to up my power. And,
" also, I shall make no othir glose of this my oth,
" bot as ye wordes stonde; and if it be so that I
" come againe or doe againe, this oath, or eny
" party thierof I yhelde me here cowpable as an
" heretyk, and to be punyshed be the lawe as an
" heretyk, and to forfet all my godes to the Kynges
" will, wythowten any othir processe of lawe, and
" yerto I require ye notarie to make of all this, ye
" whych is my will, an instrument agayns me."
—*Et ex habundanti Idem. Eod. die voluit & re-
cognovit quod omnia bona & catalla sua mobilia sunt
sorisca in casu quo ipse juramentum præd. seu aliqua
in eod. juramenta contenta de cetero contravenerit
ullo modo*^a.—And after abjuration, they were forced
to wear a faggot wrought in thread, or painted on
their left sleeves all the days of their lives, it being
death to put on their cloaths without that cogni-
zance. To poor people it was true, *Fat it off
and be burned; Keep it on and be starved*; for none
generally would set them on work, that carried
that badge about them. Fuller Hist. Brit. C. 116.
165.

^g Wood f. 242.

^h Reg. F. fol. 170.

^a Ex Rot. Cl. 19 Ric. II. m. 18.—Fuller Ch. Hist.
C. 14. 150.

Z

pain

pain of excommunication; when he interpreted the statutes of the college so artfully, in favour of both master and fellows, that both were satisfied^l.

By clause in an act of parliament made this year, entitled, "An Act for the appointing of Physicians and Surgeons." It is provided, that it shall be no way prejudicial to the University of Oxford and Cambridge, or to any privilege granted by them.—The intent and purpose of this act was to prevent ignorant persons exercising and practising the science and cunning of physick and surgery without due examination, approbation, and admission, as therein is prescribed and directed^k.

William Lilly, of this University, an excellent scholar, but who much improved himself by his travels abroad; having gone on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, returned home, well accomplished with Greek and Latin, and furnished in arts and sciences.—He published a grammar, which still goes by his name;—many were the editions of it, the first this year when St. Paul's school was founded.—Formerly there were in England as many grammars as school-masters, which not only confounded boys, but many differed widely from each other, rules being true in one, which were false in other. This was therefore by King Henry VIII. who desired an uniformity of grammar, ordered to be taught in all publick schools, which soon this University found the pleasure and benefit of, in receiving sons so well grounded^l.

1513.
Who
should vote
for a pro-
ctor.

At the election of a proctor, some masters having votes, but who had seldom resided in the University, thought they had equal right to vote; which being notified to the chancellor, he established this order, that no one should vote at the election of proctors, (*si modo ante cum pannis discesserit*) unless who should swear that he had lived here the greater part of the last year^m.

An amendment was again made of the statutes, in regard especially, to those which gave an occasion for perjuryⁿ.

J. Broke
excommu-
nicated.

The citizens offer new troubles to the University;—again they fly to their potent friends^o; among the rest, Christopher Bainbridge, archbishop of York, stepped forth to defend the University with great readiness at this time. The beginning of the year was enacted a statute^p by the convocation.—*Quod maior villa Oxon. Joanes Broke sit discommunicatus, (i. e.) quod nihil emat vel vendat privilegiato, nec privilegiatus ab eo, & hoc fit, quoniam processit in curia sua contra quendam privilegiatum & ad mandatum commissarii non cessavit.*—"That the mayor of Oxford, J. Broke, be discomcommoned, that is, that he buy of, or sell nothing to a privileged person, nor a privileged person of him; for not superseding the process of his court against a privileged person on the chancellor's orders."

1516.

The rupture with the citizens had partly slept for the two last years, but now awaked, and was more violent.—The principle accusations against them were:

^l Reg. F. fol. 167. Wood 242.

^k Stat. ch. 11. 3 Hen. VIII.

^l Fuller, Ch. Hist. f. 168.

^m F. F. ep. 35.

ⁿ Ibid. 38. 718.

^o F. F. ep. 39, 40. 141, &c.

^p Reg. 9. fol. 167.

I. They retained the cause of a privileged person in their court, for giving a mortal wound to a citizen ^a. The citizens beginning an insult on the scholars.

II. They interrupted the chancellor in the correction and imprisonment of delinquents ^b.

III. They refused the chancellor's mandate for impanelling of juries ^c.

IV. They impanelled on a jury, R. Wotton and T. Rantrey, two of the superior bealdes of the University, and other privileged persons, anciently exempt from juries ^d.

For these and the like injuries were the bailiffs impeached; but the University magistrates considering with themselves, how hard a matter it would be to punish these criminals according to their demerits, for want of a royal charter in their behalf, forthwith complained to cardinal Wolsey ^e, and other patrons of learning, and succeeded in their wish; for Robert Carow and J. Austen, the bailiffs, were Dec. 19, commanded to appear before the chancellor's ^f commissary, proctors, and others in St. Mary's church; when, on an examination of them by Edmund Hurd, Dr. of the decrees, and, on their openly and freely confessing the facts they were accused of, the sentence was pronounced.

“ That each of them in St. Martin's church should, in a standing posture, hold in his hand a waxen taper of a pound weight, from the beginning of the gospel to the end thereof, and then offer their tapers up to St. Martin.”—And it was also enjoined them, “ That at the next general procession, to be celebrated through the University, they walk before the cross from St. Mary's church to the place where the cross was taken, and saying short prayers, should each of them repeat the psalter of the Blessed Virgin, for the good estate of the King and his kingdom.” Their punishment.

But the citizens so far resented this sentence, that they immediately applied to the King, in order to excuse the bailiffs, complaining of some of the scholars ^g, for setting on fire the late mayor's house, and putting him in bodily fear and danger of his life, and assaulting and ill treating several citizens; whereupon, they petitioned the King, that he would summon the commissary and the proctors, and others to appear before him, and give an account of the wrongs offered the bailiffs; which the King had done, had not Dr. J. Voisey, dean of the King's chapel; J. Chamber, dean of St. Stephen, Westminster; but especially the strenuous and indefatigable cardinal Wolsey interposed, and laying the whole matter before the King, induced his majesty to give the bailiffs and other burgessees, soliciting that affair, a most open and disgraceful repulse ^h.

Hence the bailiffs fly to the chancellor of Oxford, begging that the sentence pronounced against them might be revoked; which he granted, on

^a F. F. ep. 23.

^b Ibid. ep. 50.

^c Ibid. ep. 53. and in G. f. 310.

^d Ib. in G. Wood, f. 243.

^e F. F. ep. 50, &c.

^f G. fol. 310.

^g Ibid. f. 311.

^h Wood 244.

THE HISTORY OF THE

these conditions, that returning to Oxford they should there publicly acknowledge their crimes; which they did in January, the first day of the next term, before the commissary and regent masters. There was, moreover, to the punishment added, "That each of them should pay four pounds in satisfaction of the expence which they had put the University to, and give bond for the payment hereof, within fifteen days after the following Easter, 23d of the said month, under the respective forfeiture of 10l. each, to be added to the academic chest."—Among the prime disturbers in the late affair, was J. Morris, LL. D. who was first imprisoned and then expelled 10 miles from the University, for persuading others to resist the chancellor's authority. This caused no little difference, whence some of his friends laid their complaints before the King; but by the cardinal's vigilance and activity, Morris, after being banished a year, confessed his faults, and promised a future submission to the laws of the University; and then, by virtue of the royal mandate, was restored to his former state among his friends in the city.

1517. The Benedictines and Libertines dispute. At the quadragesimal season, or lent, a time very remarkable for broils, as has been already noted, a grievous controversy arose between the Benedictines and Cistercians, about some philosophical questions in the schools, which grew to such an height, that laying aside arguments, they went to blows, but the latter having the worst of it, fled to their hotels: nor did the Benedictines triumph with impunity, who suffered pecuniary mulcts and other punishments from the University as was meet. This treatment so embittered their minds, that they resolved to revenge these injuries with the blood of the proctors, being advised and assisted by J. Haynes, alderman and late mayor; who, out of an hatred more than common to our Athens, furnished them with arms, and impelled them all he could to mischief. The 16th of April they met at his house at night, waiting the hour of the proctors going their rounds, to see if any of the scholars spent their evening out of the college or halls; who, coming to Carfax, were attacked by a sally from Haynes's house. The three seculars, with Haynes, their captain, and four Benedictines, had acted their parts so well, that unless the cries of some, and clattering of swords had caused many citizens to rise from their beds, and take to their arms, for the keeping of peace, they had perpetrated their wished-for villany. But on the intervention of the burgeses, the ruffians ran away to their afore-said house, and concealed themselves that night: yet on their endeavours to escape the next morning, the three seculars, with their captain were seized and sent to prison.—Soon after, in a tumult, where some were mortally wounded, was Haynes, the leader and incendiary, who, therefore, was for ever banished from hence: who, afterwards repenting, obtained pardon; but losing his credit and authority with his neighbours, and growing into daily contempt, he left the city of his own accord, and died poor in a kind of banishment^a.

^r G. fol. 213. b. Wood, f. 244.

^z E. F. ep. 52.

^a Wood, f. 245.

Thomas Byridall, his son-in-law, was in the sedition, and being fumed before the commissary was found guilty, suffered the same punishment with his father, on the same day of Dionisius, and expelled at Oxford. — At the same trial were convicted, W. Baker, T. Bradshaw, and T. Bucklande, whose punishments afterwards were remitted. — Abettors of these, by the confessions of them that were apprehended were, J. Gytto, chaplain, two canons of Frideswede's priory, Davy, a monk of Abendon, Mr. Griffith, Wrattton, Gloynesford, Droycor, and a few others;—what their punishments were is not known^a.—Soon after the 16th of April, a letter had been sent by the University to their friend the cardinal, impertuning his friendly assistance herein, in which is written:—*Fugit civis cum genero; quos & publice & legitime citatos minime comparentes excommunicavimus & a nostra communitate dejecimus, & totius Univ. autoritate bannitos denunciavimus; hic nisi solitos deposuerit mores sub veritatis specie vel tuæ dominationi vel regie majestati falso conqueri non erubescet. hic est qui non minus virtutis quam profectus scholastici incremento maximo fuit impedimento. anno enim jamjam pacto, ne unus quidem præterit annus, quo plures celebravimus vel congregat. vel convocat. suæ causæ tractandi gra, quo fit, quod plurimi nræ communitatis juniores tantis laborib. fatigati relicto studio ad alia contulerunt loca. Nos igitur, &c.*^b— But this trouble was soon after succeeded by a worse misfortune, the sweating sickness, which made sad havock; whom it did not lay dead, it drove away.

The University, in a letter to their cardinal, speak of it thus:—*Non possumus tamen, colendissime pater, licet cum lacrymis impendens ac imminens nob. quotidie periculum miseramq. nostre reipubl. condicion. tue dominationi non significare.—Huc usq. apud nos non desinit sevirere acrioris pestis immanitas, non cessat, non mitescit, sed si aliquando aut frigeat aut ad temp. pacatior fiat, quam citissime coalescet & denuo effervebit, cuj. intoxicationi (si ab ulla terrestri proficiscitur) materiam nullam aliam imputamus quam quod ex indigestis stagnor. humorib. obscenoq. paludum fetore nascatur, &c. a Oxon. decim. Kal. April, (i. e.) 21 Mar. 1518.*^c

1518.

5 Id. Nov. 1518.—Again the University write to the cardinal on the same sad occasion.—*Infesta quidem nimis inquinariæ pestis vis tribus bis mensib. nros anxius contorsit & in varia loca dispersit, nosq. Oxoniensium reliquias in hunc usq. diem urget, longe tamen mitius cruciat, in hac pacatiore aeris severitate nonnulli sunt reversi, eosq. gregatius ad nos redeunt, &c. Oxon. 5. Id. Novembris.*^d

This year those memorable events happened, which gave birth to the reformation in Germany, that afterwards spread into several other parts of the western church.

This might be one occasion of the cardinal's watchful eye over this University the next year.

About the end of lent the King and Queen arrived at Abingdon, attended with cardinal Wolsey and a great retinue of courtiers and great men.—The next day were deputed certain gownmen, to profess our academick duty.—
The King and Queen come.

^a Wood, f. 245. G. fol. 316, &c.
^b Fiddes, Coll. 36.

^c Coll. No. 15. In Fiddes Coll. f. 38.

^d No. 13. C. 22. ep. 68. In Fiddes Coll. 37.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The Queen had a particular desire to see Oxford, especially St. Frideswede's; whom, therefore, attended by the cardinal, the heads of the University went to meet, accompanied by a great number of scholars, and received her as was fit, with all the tokens of joy and reverence.—After she paid her adorations at St. Frideswede's sacred reliques, she was pleased to dine at Merton college, in honour, or for the sake of the late warden, and at that time the King's almoner, and visited other colleges before she departed^e.

As to the cardinal, he came to the convocation house; and after we congratulated one another on his and the great mens appearance, he made a speech, in which he professed himself most friendly to us; that he designed to institute certain lectures;—begged leave to correct some statutes relating to erudition. The Oxonians embraced his good will most cordially, and wrote letters hereupon.—*Universo regentium cetui in acad. Oxon^e.*—Soon after, among others, to the chancellor, May 22, 1518.—*Solenne decretum de statutor. Univ. Oxon. reformatione Tho. Wolfeio, &c. commissa & delegata, qui tamen de lection. suarum auditorib. Universitat. consuluit.*—*v. epist. 105 & 104. sed. & consule. ep. 130 & 131. ad. fin. ej^s.*

June 1, a decree was made in the convocation, to depose the statutes in the hands of the cardinal, to correct or alter at his pleasure.—And it was further ordered, that the liberties, rights, and privileges, and the University herself (saving the special rights of every college) should be delivered to him.—Upon his receipt of them, he promised he would do so by them as the University should have no reason to doubt of great advantages and honour accruing to them: at the same time, he instituted some lectureships, as he said, especially of rhetoric^h.

This year, Mr. Wood thinks, the grace used in conferring degrees granted in the lent season, whence *dies gratiosi*, “or days of grace,” derived their originⁱ; for determining batchelors, supplicated on the vigil of St. Gregory, i. e. March 12, that they might depart the schools at eleven o'clock, in honour of St. Gregory, who had leave on these terms, “That every one using “this grace shall say the psaltery of the Virgin Mary, in the church of St. Mary, for the good estate of the masters;”—which they, and other batchelors afterwards, at the same quadragesimal season obtained, but on no other condition, then that they determined on the day and vigil of St. Patric and St. Mary.—Much as an Oxford poet in K. Henry the third's time, speaks of scholars beseeching a certain master of logick, that on the festival of the nativity they might leave off all scholastic cares.

^e Reg. Mert. f. 247. a.

^f Fiddes, ut prius.

^g Id. Fiddes Coll. No. 15. E.

^h But the authority and consent of the chan-

cellor was wanting to this, which was afterwards objected to the University. Id. Fiddes.

ⁱ F. ep. 68.

^k Reg. H. fol. 15. a.

*Ut colamus festum pure
Non est opus ut nos curæ
Distrabant scholasticæ;
Scimus tamen quod de jure
Te coronat flos naturæ;
Logices & ethicæ
Probat enim, &c.¹*

And again, from attending ordinary lectures on these sacred days hear another.

*O doctrinis vir præclare,
Cuj. sensus tanquam mare
Redundat in medium;
Nihil posco singulare
Sed adducor explicare
Voces unus omnium.
Omnes tuæ potestati
Sumus ultro subjugati
Non verentes alium;
Sed jam diu fatigati
Non valemus ultra pati
Scholas & jejunium.
Non est ergo rationis
Quod jam dudum non imponis
Lectori silentium;*

*Passos jugum Pharaonis
Festum resurrectionis
Invitat ad gaudium
Quid diffundor in sermones
Totallegans rationes
Pro pace scholarium,
Ut suspendas lectiones
Et ad tempus nobis dones
Quiescendi spatium.
Ergo cleri flos divine
Respirare parum sine
Quos vexavit studium
Ne jam tuæ disciplinæ
Nobis fiant displicinæ
Vergentes in tædium.
Amen².*

Is a Letter from the University, expressive of their happiness in their 1519.
chancellor's sending them a lecturer of rhetorick.—*Omnes denique omn. studentium animos mellifluis tuis lectionib. in dies quam optimè reficis, auges & illustras, nec ab incepto tua clementia desistit, sed nova potius nob. parare studet.—Retulit enim nob. tuus sacellanus & Oxon. commissarius quam optime meritis, novum rhetorice artis lectorem & virum disertissimum ab Hispania te nob. comparasse. O fortunata Universitas! O felicissima Oxon. que te totum patri tante auctoritatis & dilectionis commisisti, &c. in salutis auctore valeat tua bonitas Oxon. 5. Id. Jul. ann. dom. 1519¹.*

Lodovicus
vives.

This lecture was opened 1519:—for in the beginning of March, this year, the regent masters preferred a supplication, that they might not be obliged to read above half an hour, in order that they might have time to be present at the cardinal's philological lectures.—The first lecturer was Sir J. Clement, that learned knight says Erasmus, who left it for the study of physick³.

¹ Mic. Corn. in Poemat. MSS. in Bodl. Wood 246.
² Mic. Cornub. Id. Wood.

³ Coll. No. 22. ep. 76. In Fiddes Coll. f. 40.
⁴ Fiddes Life of Wolfey, f. 217.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The lectures founded by him were seven, six of which at the same time: this seems evident from the University's acknowledging his favours.—*Nostram de te opinionem longe superasti, cum præter lectiones publicas quas tuis sumptib. nob. parasti.*—The other was fixed before. See p. 175.

I. Was of Theology; of which the first lecturer was Briakwell.

II. Of Civil Law.—Mr. Wood supposes Lod. Vives was first lecturer.—But see before, p. 175.

III. Of Medicine.—First lecturer T. Musgrave, A. M.

IV. A Philosophical.

V. Mathematical.—First reader, Nicholas Crutcher.

VI The Greek.—Calphurnius, a native of Greece, first lecturer².

It is natural for the reader to enquire, what is become of these noble foundations.—They are, alas! no more, nor so much as the ruins of any scattered remains of them, unless in the hands of those persons, for whom the profits of them were least intended by the founder. They were swallowed up in the ruins of that great man, and in the devastation which, after his fall, was made of things appropriated to pious uses^o.

1519.
Sir Tho.
More's
letter con-
cerning the
Greek lan-
guage.

Began the reading of a Greek lecture of the cardinal's institution. Grocyn had taken great pains to instruct the youth in that language, and to incline their minds to it; yet, through the new pronunciation hereof, introduced by him and Erasmus, some scholars, accustomed to the old, made a jest of, and opposed it; but hear Wood's abuse of his mother for it,—*Academicor. pleriq. &c. maximè pter. inscitiam, & ignaviam rejiciendas penitus immo conspuendas judicabant^p; usq. dum solemnè quadam, D. T. Mori epistola, ac Wolfseii auctoritate moti in melior. sententiam concesserint.*—Sir Thomas More speaks very differently,—“When I was lately at London (says he) I heard, some scholars of your University, whether out of contempt of the Greek language, or an ill impression they had received, but what I think more likely, from a wanton desire to play the fool and trifle, have conspired to form themselves into a distinct body, which shall be called by the name of Trojans; the senior or captain of them, as it is said, has adopted the name of Priam; another, of Hector; another, of Paris; and such like Trojan names they liked best; with no other design than that of sport and joke, to be a party hostile to the Greeks, to mock and jeer the professors of the Greek language; whence, no one who has any knowledge of this language is free from their insults, at home or abroad, but is pointed at with their finger, and treated with other marks of derision by them, who laugh at nothing^q but what alone

ⁿ Id. Fiddes. Mr. Wood Hist. l. 2. p. 34, says, *non omnes uno eodemq. temp. instituit. primas autem 1518.*—But see before 1519; and the others, he says, were in 1521 and 1522; but he is, as Dr. Fiddes charges him in this his account, much mistaken p. 211, 219.

^o Life of Wolfsey.

^p Wood 246. sine teste.

^q Twyne, ant. Oxon. p. 364, says, the capital chief hostes *Gratitatis* were some Cantabrigians,

who voluntarily came hither to set up a new thing, &c. and Wood falls into his opinion, *qui quidem Cantabrigienses Oxonia agentes fuisse perhibentur, f. 246.*—Dr. Fuller much discredits “a report, except on better evidence, than the bare testi- mony of one an engaged person.” Hist. Camb. 103. The knight's letter to the Oxonians, calling the *male feriatis*, or scholars, *vrae Univ.* seems evident on his side.

“ they know not (i. e.) all good learning, so well the old adage suits them ;”
 “ *The Phrygians are late wise.*” “ But after I accompanied the King to
 “ Abindon, I heard these fooleries continued and encreased to a great de-
 “ gree of outrage and disorder. I know a certain person did not only, in
 “ the lent, declare publickly from the pulpit against the literature, both of
 “ the Greeks and Latins, but inveigh with great freedom against the liberal
 “ arts in general.”

In this letter he is far from taxing the generality, much less the whole Uni-
 versity with this fault, for he says the University was very famous for this
 learning both at home and abroad. — *Vra. schola non tantum in hoc regno sed*
per exterarum regiones etiam gentes, eor. fama doctrinae multum verae gloriae sit con-
secuta.—And Twyne says, the vice-chancellor was no sooner informed of the
ineptiae of these, than he routed them.—*Infelix Ilium ab Oxoniae finib. pelleretur,*
Phrygesq. sero sapientes alio se conferrent.

The citizens, for what reason it is not said, certainly for no love they
 bore the University, thought proper to begin again an assault; some of them
 with arms in the publick street, attacked the scholars at Lati-port, or
 Broadgate-hall, who defended themselves with great intrepidity. In the
 skirmish many were wounded and killed; victory soon favoured the citi-
 zens;—which so vexed the academicks, that they treacherously, at night,
 assailing, wounded some citizens and put others to flight. The authors of
 this, (with T. Whem, the captain of the scholars, who is expelled) T.
 Bisley, T. Houghton, Maurice Canop abscond for fear; but upon the
 royal breve, and on enquiry made, they were taken and put in prison:—
 when the University thinking it high time to renew and enlarge their privi-
 leges, refer the affair to Dr. J. London, of N. C. with power to acquaint car-
 dinal Wolfey with all the particulars of these quarrels, who had lately sent the
 doctor to the University for this end.—At length, after two years, by the
 advice and means of the bishops of Callipoli and Lincoln, the King granted
 a charter according to the wishes or full expectation of the University.

Mr. Robert Carter was employed in mending the statutes of the Univer-
 sity, to whom was added, for greater expedition, Mr. Roger Dyngley, of
 A. S. and William Grise, of Magdalen, both B. D.—but the weighty con-
 cerns of their friends, the cardinal, and his precipitate fall, totally hindered
 the execution of this good design.

Luther's heresy, for so was his doctrine called, had taken such a deep root
 in the minds of the scholars, that the cardinal sent here letters to commission
 and send some of our learned academicks to him in London, to discuss
 and confute opinions so repugnant to the Catholic faith, and destructive of
 the holy church.—A convocation therefore was held upon it, and T.
 Brynkwel, of Lincoln college; J. Kynnton, a minorite; J. Roper, of Mag-
 dalen college, D. D. and J. de Coloribus, D. D. were nominated for the

r Litt. Commissar. Proctorib. &c. Univ. Oxon.
 dat. Abingdon, 4 Kal. April, e Codicib. vetustis
 edidit. T. Hearne, 1716.

s Ut prius.

t H. fol. 51. a. & alibi.

u F. F. ep. 169.

w Wood 247.

occasion; who, at London, with many bishops and other learned persons, where was a solemn convocation in the cardinal's house; condemn them altogether repugnant to the Christian verity, and a copy of this censure was soon after transmitted to Oxford, and affixed to the dial in the church yard of St. Mary's; and Luther's books a little after suffered conflagration at Oxford and Cambridge *.

The 14th of January a dispensation was granted by the convocation to R. Kederminster, abbot of Wynchcomb; that for every black monk of the order of St. Benedict, after he is admitted in his house to logic and philosophy, (as the manner is with them) it may be lawful to proceed in the schools dressed in his own habit, and to sit below the masters and batchelors, and to dispute or reply.—Provided that none of them so admitted to logick in general, or philosophy in general, shall presume, first, to sit, or exercise the like scholastic acts, unless his admission be first registered in the common register of the Univerſity †.

The Univerſity's
thanks to the King
for favours
received.

Oxon. Acad. Epistol. R. H. VIII, gratiarum aſtoria de beneficiis in eam collatis.
Invictiſſimo Angl. & Fr. R. Dno. Hib. Catholicæ Fidei Defenſori, H. ej. nominis 8vo, Univerſus ſuor. ſcholasticor. grex ſalut. atq. ppetuam felicitatem exoptat.—Cogitantes in animis nris, quod quidem ſæpiſſime facimus, R. illuſtriſſime, immenſam hanc ac planè regio illo majestatis tuæ pectore dignam, cum erga omnes, tum præcipue nos tuos ſcholasticos benignitatem, ingrati atque adeo inhumani videremur, ſi non omnib. modis illius ppetuo recordantes, pro virib. nris ſummis gras ageremus immortales. Quod quanquam ſatis pro merito fieri nequit (quis enim tam nobili atque excelſo principi dignas ht gras) ea tamen invulgatae ac omnib. cognitae majestatis tuæ bonitatis omn. nror animos firma ſpes tenet, ut quicquid pro nra tenuitate libentiſſime offerimus, aut preſtare volumus, id tua celſitudo tam gratanter accipiat, quam ſi vel maximum quiddam offerremus. Artaxerxis videlicet nobiliſſimi viri exemplo, qui a tenui quòpiam ac obſcurioris conditionis viro aquulam cava manu exhaustam, adeo non contempſit, ut etiã lubens atque hilari vultu acceperit. Quae quidem majest. tuæ admiranda plane ac ſuſpicienda benignitas nos invitât, ut non vereamur hiſce literulis celſitudinem tuam ſalutare, licet incomptis, ſimul ut officium impleamus nrum, ſimul ut contestemur tuam ſublimitatem unam ac ſolam eſſe, ubi nræ inopiae ſacram (ut aiunt) anchoram conſigimus, ac in quâ omn. nrae ſpes opeſq. ſunt collocatae. ad hanc fiduciam non mediocriter nos adhortata eſt ſuperiori anno, Woodſtochiæ cum eſſes, inaudita majest. tuæ clementia, ubi nos ante maj. tuæ genua proſtratos (bone Deus!) qua vultus ſerenitate dignatus es aſpicere! quam benigne, R. potentiſſime homunculos alloqui non es gravatus! adeo ut vel hoc ſolo nomine, quod tantum Regem intueremur, quem propter innumeras tam animi tum corporis dotes natura ipſa huic muneri deſtinâſſe videtur, ob hoc inquam ſolum nobis optimo jure felices atque beati videremur. Verum non ſatis hoc fuit tuæ calamo non exprimentæ benignitati, afflictoſ ut ſuaviſſimo potentiae tuæ adnutu conſolarere: Verbis facta adduntur, atque pecuniarum non mediocriſ ſumma inopiae videlicet nræ ingens ſolamen, a tua inclytiſſima celſitudine adjicitur, adeo ut merito Virgilianum illud cantemus, Woodſtochiæ principem illum vidimus, miſeris reſponſa ferebat, qui primus ac dulcia petentib. literarum otia dedit, pro cuij. incolumitate altaria nra, hoc eſt, ardentiffimi animi affectus non biſſenos, imo bis centenos potius dies, ad Deum opt. max. accendantur. Neq. vero celare aut diſſimulare ullo pacto poſſumus tam ingens a tua ſublimitate acceptum beneficium; per quod factum eſt, ut dulce illud ac ſuave literarum otium nobis conſtaret, unde ſolet vera Jeſ. Chriſti ab literar. teſtorio latentis gnaviter [atque aſſidue laborantib. cognitio advenire. Quae quidem, ſi nob. aliquando, ut ſperamus, contigerit, Chriſtum omnis boni auctorem comprecabimur, ut majest. tuam, qui nob. huic ſanctiffimæ rei conſequendæ ſumptus ſuggeris, ob tam pium in ſubjectos beneficium, quoniam nos non poſſimus, ipſe in Caelis immortalis gloriae corona remuneretur. Id quod certiſſime eſt

* Wood 247.

† Ibid. Reg. ſiv. Hſt. Cænob. Whynchcomb. Script. per eund. Kiderminster, MSS. f. 40. facturus,

facturus, qui beatos pronunciat super egenos & pauperes respicientes.—Nos interim, quod unum possumus, haud cessabimus omnipotentem Deum comprecari, ut Angl. regn. quod prudentissime adminiftras, ppetuis virtutum auctibus regas, ac populo tuo diutissime superfis; nosmet. per omnia maj. tuæ nutui subjicientes, quam Deus ppetuo fervet incolumen ac prospere regnantem. Oxon xi cal. Februarii^x.

The masters could not well settle about choosing proctors. This affair, therefore, as it could not otherwise be well decided, was referred to the cardinal by a letter^y, well expressive of their great affection and obligation to, and begging his assistance; by whose letter^z, as full of love and affection in return, advising to follow their old method of election, especially preferring the most worthy for the office, and to avoid all private animosities or quarrels, it was amicably determined.

1522.
Masters disagree about the election of a proctor.

This year was an act of parliament made, that no alien should take an apprentice, but such as was born under the King's obeisance.—It is provided, that this act extend not to the inhabitants, strangers, that now be, or shall hereafter be in the University of Oxford or Cambridge^a.—An act of 21 Henry VIII. confirms the same^b.

A war breaking out between the English and French, the King demanded a tax or subsidy from the University.—Remonstrating to his Majesty and parliament, by their cardinal friend, that colleges were exempt from such payment, they were therefore excused^c.

1523.
The University exempt from tax.

PRIVILEGIA ampla & benigna Univ. a Rege concessa ad Instantiam Dni. Tho Wolsey, Archiep. § 1. A chart of privileges given by the King.

R. omnib. &c. salut. — Cum uno omn. consensu nationes univ. & regna omnis quoque respublica maximeq. Christiana tum precipue florere existimantur verissime, cum in his alantur & educantur non magis qui foris domiq. in perpet. impetus protegant, hostes repellant, quam qui consiliis, studiis, sapientia, regant & gubernent, corporum animarumque saluti consulant, religionem Christianam tueantur, & sustinent hereses & errores sagaciter investigent & prosternant, quales huic nro. regn. Oxon. acad. jamdiu progenuit, indiesque, ut speremus, est progeneritura, eoque plures & perfectiores quo quiescior. & tranquillior. peragant vitam.—Nos. &c. precib. rev. in Christo patris ac dni. T. Wolsey, Ebor. archiep. &c. concedimus, &c.

Quod cancellari. commissar. aut deputat. ej. sint & erunt conservator. & justitiar. Pacis infra vill. nram Oxon. & suburb. ejusd. & 4 hundred adjacent. § 2. Chancellor, &c. justices in the county of Oxford and Berks.
— Nec non infra com. nros Oxon. & Berks. pro priv. conservand. omn. scholar. fervient. &c.

— Quod ht potestatem scolar. &c. infra com. præd. qualem aliqui & quicunque justitiar. infra regn. nri. Angl. ht exc. mahem & feloniam. § 3. As much as any other justices in England.

— Quod cancellar. &c. per lit. suas sigillo officii sui sigillatas facere possint in perpet. seneschallum seu tres aut duos eorund. justiciar. nros ad pacem nominare a steward, &c. § 4. The chancellor to nominate a steward, &c.

^x Concil. magn. a Dav. Wilkins, ed. 1732. v. 3. f. 699, ex autogr. in MSS. Cott. Faust. C. VII.

^y Oxon. 7. id. Oct. 1522. Coll. No 62. R. 11. c. 25. ep. 104. Vid. et Fiddes Life of Wolsey, Coll. f. 123.

^z Dated at his house at London, Oct. 22.—Id.

^a Hawkin's Statute at Large, 14 and 15 Henry VIII.

^b Id.

^c Journals of the House of Lords, anno 1523. Vid. Wood wrong, ann. præced.

THE HISTORY OF THE

infra vill. &c. præd. (quor. id. feneschallus vel subfeneschallus pro temp. exist. fit semper unus) ad omnia, omnimoda, prodiciones, murdra, felonias, mahemia, & alia malefacta, &c. contingencia sine emergencia per aliquos, scholares, &c. et ad inquirenda, audienda, & determinanda, tum ad sectam nram quam ad sectam partis.

- § 5. The mayor, and every justice, &c. not to interfere with the chancellor in his court. Ita quod nec maior vill. Oxon. nec aliquis dictor. justitior. five commissarior. regn. nri. Angl. in dict. vill. &c. nisi cancellar. Univ. de aliquo præmissor. aliquem scholar. &c. tangente inquirat, nec se intromittat quovismodo.
- § 6. How to be hindered. Si iid. maior, &c. dict. vill. aut alii justiciar. nri, hered. vel successor. nror super aliquib. pmissis inquirere, seu aliquid cognoscere, vel intromittere præsumperint, ad certification. cancellari, &c. iid. maior, ministri, &c. inquisitionib. hujusmodi inde faciend. omnimodo superfedent, & se inde ulterius in aliquo nullatenus intromittant.
- § 7. A goal for the use of the University. — Quod ht id. cancellar. &c. gaolam infra vill. dict. &c. ad felones & alios malefactores quoscunque, si sint scolares aut aliquis servientium, aut privelegiat, &c. custodiend.
- § 8. And who to commit thereto. — Quod canc. commissar. five deputat. ej. feneschallus subfeneschall duos legislatores, tres aut duos eorund. justitiar. (quor. trium aut duor. feneschall. aut subfeneschall. fit semper unus) fit ad gaolam illam de personis in ea vel in alia gaola infra vill. five suburb. ejusd. ex quacunq. causa præd. committendi de temp. in temp. ht autoritat. deliberand.
- § 9. The sheriffs of Oxon. and Berks to give goal delivery. — Quod vice-comes Oxon. seu vice-com. Berc. pro temp. exist. omn. jurata, panellas, inquiciones, attachiament, processus quoscunque & intendencias faciat, retornet, &c. canc. & præcepta, warranta, &c. eorund. justitiar. faciat in omnib. eisd. modo & forma prout id. vice-comes aut alii justiciar. ad pacem nram in com. Oxon. & Berks tenentur sub pœna & forisfactura zool. una medietate inde nob. hæredib. nris, & altera ad usum Univ. solvend.
- § 10. All ameracements to belong to the University, forestallers, &c. — Quod ht canc. &c. in perpetuum omn. fines, amerciamenta, redemp-tiones, forisfacturas quæcunque assessa, adjudicata, &c. pro transgressionib. riotis, routis, illicitis assenblis. — Regratoriis, forstallariis, &c. et aliis delictis & malefactis quibuscunque factis five fiendis.
- § 11. Fines, &c. Nec non ht omnimoda, fines, &c. ut præd. tam per brevia nra & hered. nror de premunire facta, &c. quam per omn. alia brevia, querelas, inquiciones, & mandata nra, hered. nror seu coram Theaurario & baronib. nris & hæred. nror de scac. justitiar. nris & hered. nror de uno bano. & de altera feneschallo & marescallo ac clerico mercati hospicii nri, vel hæred. nror. justitiar. nris, & hæred. nror. itinerantib. ad communia placita, & placita coronæ nræ, vel ad placita foreste justitiar. nris, vel hæred. nror ad felonias, prodiciones, transgressiones & alia malefacta, ad sectam nram, & hæred. nror. quam ad sectam partis ac coram justitiar. nris ad pacem nram seu hæred. & successor. nror. ad affizas et justitiar. nris & heredib. nror ad statuta & ordinationes de artificib., laboratorib. servientib. vitellariis, forstallariis ac de ponderib. & mensuris conservandis assignatis, quam coram quibuscunque aliis justitiar. officiariis & ministris nris & hæred. nror quam in absentia nra & hæred. nror nec non coram præfat. canc. &c. adjudicanda, ubi scholares, eor. servientes, &c. sine alicui eor. versus dict. scholares, &c. quovismodo offendentes, fines facere, ameriari exitus five aliquod quodcunque forisfacere contigit, five in futur. contigerit.
- Foretallers weights and measures.
- § 12. Doodands, felons goods. — Quod ht quæcunque, annum & diem, strepum, deodand. Theaur. inventum, catalla felonum, utlagator. fugivor. dampnandor. felonum, felonum de se, & felonum in exigendis positior. five aliter delinquentium pro quo bona five catalla, sua amittere five forisfacere debent, intra vill. Oxon. & suburb. ejusd. nec non omn. bonor. & catallor. cujuslibet & quorumque ligeor. five subditor. nror. manuopere captorum.

— Quod

— Quod possint habere, levare, & colligere fines, amerciamenta, forisfacturas, &c.

May lay fines.

— Quod cancellar. scolar. servientes, &c. sint exonerati & quieti de quibuscunque prisus, chiminagiis captionib. carrigiariorum, equorum, carectarium plaustrorum, & alior. carrigiarior. — Nec non frumenti, ordeï (hordei) feni, filiginis, avenarum, fabarum, pisarum, boum, boviculorum, vaccarum, jumentorum, ovium, porcorum, porcellorum, caprarum, edorum (hædorum) agnorum vitulorum, anatum, caponum, pullorum, columbar. denticum, aquillar. & alior. piscium, & alior. volatilium, cuniculor. & ferarum, falis, straminis, maeremii bosci, subbosci, carboni, aliorumque utensilium, fuor. quorumcunque.

§ 13. The University exonerated, and how.

— Quod nullus emptor. provisor. vel captor. victualium hujusmodi pro hospitio nro hered. nror. &c. vel alius minister, quoruncunq. infra viginti miliaria eid. Univ. adjacent. ingrediatur quovismodo sine licencia ad cancell. &c. capiend.

§ 14. Provisions not to be taken within 20 miles.

— Quod quodlibet indictament. captum tam de murdro. & feloniam quibuscunque, quam de riotis, routis, &c. et alia indictamenta & presentationes quæcunque infra villam Oxon. &c. contra legem terræ capta coram maiore, &c. vel coram quocunque sive quibuscunque alio vel aliis iusticiario vel iusticiariis, nris, prætextu tam alicuj. commissiois, quam auctoritate aliqua eis facta sive fienda quorvmcunque scholarium, &c. qui aliquo priv. dict. Univ. gaudere dehent. — Ad certificationem de hujusmodi indictamento factum per cancellar. &c. superfe-deant & se inde ulterius in aliquo nullatenus intromittant sub pœna 40l.

§ 15. Indictments for murder, felony, riots, &c. within the University to be there heard or determined.

— Quod præd. iudictamenta audiri & terminari coram cancellario, &c. si contingat hujusmodi iudictament sic capta, &c. versus aliquem scolar. &c. attendentes per brevia nra. hered. nrorum de certiorando de uno banco, vel de altero, seu coram nob. in cancellar. nra remota sint, &c. — Ex insinuacione, calumpnia, &c. per cancell. &c. iud. iustitiarum cuicunque processui, &c. omnino superfe-deant. & se ulterius in præmissis vel aliquo præmissor. nullatenus intromittant sub pœna 40l. nob. ut premititur forisfacturum.

§ 16.

— Ac omn. exitus, & proficua, fines & amerciamenta & forisfactura quæcunque coram eis. iusticiariis sive eor. aliquo assessa, affurata, seu forisfacta assessanda, affuranda, &c. ratione hujusmodi iudictamentor. sint ad usum, opus, & proficuum dict. Univ. in perpet.

§ 17.

— Quod aliquis scolaris, &c. arrestatus sive imprisonatus a maiore, Oxon. aut aliquo iusticiario cujusque, infra regn. nrum. Angl. immediate post cumpniam. per dict. cancell. &c. deliberetur, & ej. causa coram cancell. audiatur & terminetur.

§ 18. A scholar imprisoned by the mayor may be released by the chancellor.

— Quod non licet maiori vel alicui iusticiario regis præd. post cumpniam cancell., facere aliquos processus pro aliquo iudictamenta sub pena 40l. nob. forisfacturam.

§ 19. Nor is the mayor to make a process against it.

— Quod cancell. & scolar. ht omn. libtes. & priv. Univ. nunc & perantea concessa, absq. difficultate, ambiguitate, per nos, hered. &c. in contrarium fiendis.

§ 20. All their former privileges, &c. confirmed.

— Quod cancell. faciet præcepta sive mandata ministro Univ. pro summon. visus Franci Plegii infra dict. Univ. precinct.

§ 21. Frank Pledge.

— Quod ht & faciant unum parcum vulgariter dict. a *po-wnde* vel *pyn-fold*. infra vill. Oxon. & suburb. ejusd. & ibm. possunt licite imparcare omn. & singula, averia bona, & catalla omn. & singulor. que per legem terre nre imparcari possunt, & debent ac omnia & singula proficua, amerciamenta & advantagia & libtes eid. parco spectancia sive pertinencia recipere & habere possunt adeo plenè & integre sicut nos, & hered. unquam habuerunt, ad usum predict. nrae Univ. in perpet.

§ 22. May have a pound.

— Quod

- § 23. A scholar arrested, &c. may be heard by the chancellor. — Quod aliquis priv. arrestatus five imprisonatus infra præcinct. Univ. hundred & Com. præd. aut alibi infra regn. nrum Angl. statim, post notitiam custodi prisonæ cancellar. deliberetur sine feodo seu aliquo alio capiendo sub pena 10 l.
- § 24. The privileged may trade as citizens. — Quod priv. possint merchandizare & exercere artificia manualia, emant & vendant omn. res venales & in retalliam pōnant infra vill. præd. cum omnib. libtatib. quas ht burgenſes, & quod scholar. privilegiati, &c. vigore præf. concession. nre, exonerati, liberi, &c. sint ab. omni contribut. solucione, &c. pro dict. libtate & Francisia maiori, &c. faciend, five solvend. in perpet.
- § 25. May make statutes, &c. — Quod canc. ex assensu magror. in congregacione. auctoritat. ht faciendi statuta, cum penis ad obligand. omn. & singulos inhabitantes dict. vill. Oxon, tam merchandisas suas, quam vitellarios sua victualia, & alios quoscunque vulgariter dict. *glovers, cordewayners, and chaundlers*, ibm. commorantes res suas venales quascunque enormiter vendentes de temp. in temp. ordinent, &c. in perpet. aliquo statuto in contra ante hec temp. edit. non obstante.
- § 26. May recover things stolen. — Quod canc. scolar. &c. qui furto vel vi bona sua seu catalla amiserint, abq. inquietacione, vel molestacione nri, hered. ministror. &c. quorumcunque bona & catalla sic furata vel depredata, a dict. furib. &c. ad quor. manus per ceperint, recipere possint, licet contra dict. fures &c. ad penam sanguinis non fuerint profecuti, quanquam ead. bona & catalla per V. Com. sub V. Com. efcaetor. aut alios ministros nros hered. ac successor. nror. primitus capta & seiscita fuerint.
- § 27. The chancellor not to be disturbed, on any judgement given in his court, &c. — Quod canc. & scolar. &c. propt. aliquam sentenciam in aliquo iudicio. iuste vel iniuste per dict. canc. latam. trahatur per brevia nra aut alia mandata nra hered. & successor. extra præcinct. Univ. ad iudicium. Nec in quibuscunque curiis nris vexentur, aut perturbentur.
- § 28. The chancellor and mayor, conjointly, may tax for 15ths and 10ths. — Quod modo præd. canc. &c. iniuste facientes sint parati & obedientes infra præcinct. Univ. iudicio procurator. & alior. iudicio secundum statuta & consuetudines dict. Univ. ad hoc deputand. & sentenciis eorund. stare & obedire, sub pena xli.
- § 29. But the chancellor only, the scholars and privileged. — Quod canc. & maior. conjunctim, non divisim auctoritat. ht assidendi vel taxandi scolar. & priv. pro xva. & xa. nob. & heredib. soluend. de bonis & catallis aut tenis & tenementis suis in vill. præd. & suburb.
- § 30. For any other tax the chancellor to be assisted by the president of Magdalen, &c. — Quod canc. solus, &c. et non maior. nec alii commissarii scolar. aut priv. taxent. & pecuniam sic assessam canc. &c. per ministros suos levare faciant maiori five collectorib. ad hoc deputatis per indentur. deliberandam.
- § 31. A general pardon. — Et pro aliqua alia taxatione canc. associet sibi præf. Mag. coll. & warden Winton, & A. S. coll. pro temp. vel duob. eorund. & taxent in perpet. omn. privilegiat, & pecunia sic per eos assessa levetur maiori, &c. per indentur. deliberand.
- § 32. If these letters patent were not sufficient, the chancellor of England to make better. — Quod perdonamus præd. scolar. &c. omn. & omnimoda, prodiciones, murdra, homicidia, &c. omnes transgressiones, & firmam pacem eis inde concedimus, p. præsent. ita quod stent recto in curia nra, si quis versus eos seu eor. aliquem inde loqui voluerit.
- § 33. — Ex habundanciori gracia concedimus, si iste litere nre in aliqua pte. eorund. minus validæ & insufficientes sint, &c. quod tunc canc. Angl. potestatem habeat reformandi & alias conficiendi, prout casus exigit, & pro pociori comodo. & proficuo præd. canc. &c.
- § 34. — Quod litere nre predictæ & singule alie. carte per nos aut progenitor. nros eid. canc. &c. concessæ, sint ejusd. vigoris, virtutis & effectus, quales essent si omnia superius & speciliater experimrentur & legantur pro parte canc. erga nos &c. prout melius sciri poterit. Non obstante aliqua omissione, defect. negligencia, &c.
- § 35. — Quod omn. his libtatib. &c. eis antea concessis per nos, &c. tam in pſencia quam absentia nra, hered. &c. ht & gaudeant in perpet.
- Quod ht & gaudeant plena cognitione de omn. causis materiis querelis & pla-

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

183

& placitis quibuscunque infra vill. Oxon. suburb. & hundred. vel alibi infra regnum, libero tenemento tantummodo exceptio, si una pars fit scolar. privileg. &c. licet tangat nos, hered. nros, &c.

— Quod ht omn. amerciamenta, exitus, forisfacturas & proficua inde provenient. ad commod. & utilitat. Univ. § 36.

— Quod nullus justitiari. iudex vel officari. nostrum, vel hered. nror. de querelis, &c. scolar. & priv. tangentib. infra regn. nrum Angl. se in aliquo inromittant. § 37.

— Si intromittere presumpserint, super certificatorio cancellarii superfedeat. post tale certificat. cancellar. Univ. præd. ad respondend. non ponant. Quod he litere habeantur & deliberentur præfat. canc. & scolarib. absque aliquo fine vel feodo in cancellaria nra vel in Hanaperio cancellarei nre ad opus nrum vel hered. soluend. § 38.

In cuj. Sc. Teste Meipso apud Westm. 1^o. Apr. anno regni nostri xiv.

SUBSCRIBED.—*Per ipsum R. Sc. de data pdict. auctoritate parlamenti. — Ita in originali sub magn. sigillo in Archiv. dom. congregationis Oxon. an. Dom. 1522^d.*

[* * See this confirmed by Act of Parliament, 13th of Queen Elizabeth.]

Fourteen days after the cardinal transmitted to the University the above, by certain delegates, which promulgated at Oxford, did not a little gall the minds of the disaffected citizens; they refused publickly to acknowledge them; whence, soon after, several petitions appeared against it, with the University's answers: but the whole affair being related to the King, and the matter left to be discussed and determined by his council, (vid. 1528.) when the same was transmitted here again for its due observation. I find also copies of commissions of the peace in Oxford by the King,—by the lord chancellor, with a clause, forbidding others to intermeddle in what belonged to the chancellors sole cognizance^f.

The cardinal, at the same time, sent J. Longland, bishop of Lincoln, to assure the University, that he should now fulfill what he had often in his mind; he would found and endow a college for two hundred scholars, and seven lecturers, and make this University the famousest in the world; and if they would do their parts, and ply studies useful, that he would come to Oxford at the beginning of lent, with the King and Queen, nor depart from thence till he had given them a full specimen of his love to them^g.

After the greatest preparations, made for the reception of the royal guests, an ugly pestilence breaking out, put a stop to the whole^h.

A while after, bishop Longland came to Oxford to procure the necessaries for building Wolsey's college, and to give warning to the canons of St. Frideswede's, to make room for the cardinal's scholarsⁱ.

^d Hare, f. 179, Rot. Pat. p. 1. in Dom. Conv. Lond. Id. Ayloff in App. 129, & in Arch. Univ. Pix. M. in Turr. Schol. in 2 skins.

^e Arch. Univ. Pix. B. § 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.

^f Id. Arch. Univ.

^g In F. F. ep. 139, 140, &c. Wood 248.

^h H. f. 139, &c. Wood 248.

ⁱ F. F. ep. 136.

1544.

The cardinal was wholly bent on the raising his colleges, and nothing wanting to finish it but the King's consummation. He had chosen, at least, three-fourths of his scholars^k from the colleges and halls of our University, and of foreigners not a few; he had also sent for Cambridge men^l, from the example of Margaret countess of Richmond, who were his first batchelors of arts.

To the above Cambridge gentlemen Mr. Wood is accused of being very partial and unjust. — *Quorum eruditio intra angustos & sordidos veteris discipline limites adeo steterat, (ut si horum temporum^m scriptori fides) academiam illam omnimoda pené barbarie infamem, bonarumq. literarum cognitio ingressa vixdum fuerit; enimvero colligi vel hinc potest crassa Univ. ejus inscitia, quod insigne quoddam prestitisse, immo pessimé laboranti subvenisse memoretur Robertus Barnes Augustiensium ibm. prior, Lovanii aliquandiu educatus, qui scilicet Tho. Parnell discipuli sui ope usus, Terentium, Plautum, Ciceronem & Copiam Verborum & rerum, academicis præmorstravitⁿ*; — which brought on him the following reflection of Dr.

Mr. Wood
accused of
partiality.

Fiddes, “ I wish, says he, the partiality of our Oxford historian (Wood) could be easily excused;” who, speaking of the members of that other University at this time, that removed to prosecute their studies at Oxford, and especially of those first transplanted thence to replenish the cardinal's college, represents them in point of learning, (though he quotes the authority of Fox) under a character very little favourable to them, or to the former place of their residence.—Oxford might, at that time, under the auspices of their good and learned cardinal, enjoy several advantages towards rendering the state of learning more flourishing; but that Wood should describe that University in so very low and forlorn a condition, and bring in Fox, whom he does not ordinarily treat with much regard, to countenance his reflexions, seems rather to have proceeded from certain invidious motives, which ought to have no place in either University, than from an impartial examination of such other evidences, as he might have consulted, and from which it would have appeared, there were several persons at Cambridge at that time, not a little eminent for their learning^o.”

Dr. Fuller, who calls Christ-church a colony of Cambridge men (that is, nine came from thence^p) says of them, “ They were famous for their learning who at this time removed to Oxford, seasoned both with good learning and true religion.

And Erasmus, speaking of Cambridge, declares, “ It flourisheth so much, and hath so many learned authors, that it may contend with the prime schools of this age^q.”—And again, “ It doth flourish with all ornaments^r.”—And we will suppose William of Wickham's learned school-boys at Winchester, Queen Elizabeth's at Westminster, King Edward's at Eaton, and St. Paul's

^k H. fol. 113, &c. Wood 248.

^l Matt. Cantuar. in Cat. Canc. Acad. Cantab. in b. S. Jacobi MSS.

^m Fox. Act. & Mon. Ed. 1583, f. 1192.

ⁿ Wood, f. 249.]

^o Life of Cardinal Wolsey, f. 315.

^p Fuller Ch. Hist. C. 16, f. 170, 171. Caius de Ant. Cantab.

^q Lib. 17, ep. 11.

^r Id. l. 6. ep. 27.

under

under the famed Lilly and others, would become here, and at Cambridge, as good school-men †.

Luther's doctrine continued to get ground in the University; particularly prevailed in the cardinal's college ‡, encouraged especially by the Cambridge men whom he had introduced into his society; the chief of whom was J. Clark, his junior canon, whose private lectures and disputations our scholars much frequented; and who, for his singular learning and piety, was in so full estimation, that in all their doubts, he became their oracle.—The cardinal could not but hear this with the utmost concern, that it grieved him to think he should be the founder, as it were, of heresy.—He expelled some, imprisoned others for life, others were burnt with their books.

T. Garret, curate at London, published many things in favour of Luther's doctrine, which the cardinal hearing of, sent letters to the University's commissary, to put him in prison. ^{1527.} Garret, a Wickliffite, imprisoned, &c.

And he exhorts, in a letter to the University, to use their utmost care to repress Luther's principles, fearing his college would shortly be subverted; and that of his college as many as were found, or justly suspected of this, to be cast into prison, and otherways punished. The University complied with his desire, and the diocefan was desired to send J. Clark, a canon of his college, a principal in these matters, to him, viz. Wolfey, to receive the punishment his sins deserved.

“Univ. Oxon. literae cardinali Wolfeyo merita & beneficia ej. extollentes.”—*After enumerating and highly extolling the many virtues of his eminence, they add:—*“Porro & haec illa virtus est longe magnificentissima, quae in rem literariam, maxime Oxoniensium natos quosdam & peculiaris pietatis suae radios transfudit. Ubi, ut caetera fileamus, summa promerita collegium quoddam tam infigne, tam utile, tam sublime, & superexcellens erigit, ut tandem Christi gratia absolutam cum reliqua Oxonia merito conferatur. Cuj. nunc etiam varium splendorem, puta structuram mirificam, sanctissima instituta, divini cultus celebritatem, aliaque haudquaquam vulgaria ornamenta, cuncta miro ordine, mira pulchritudine disposita spectantes, ad mentem illico magna cum laetitia revocamus sapientis illud.—“Nonnisi suaviter sapientia cuncta disponit.” Ob hoc igitur aliaque, quamplurima magnificentiae tuae beneficia tantum tibi perpetuo debere, adeoque devinctos agnoscimus Oxonienses omnes, ut, si fieri possit, etiam oculos ipsos erueremus, & tuae daremus benignitati.—Sed modum epistolae imponamus oportet, praesertim cum summopere cavendum censeamus, ne oblonga orationi tuae occupatissimae sublimitati fastidio sumus & impedimento. Cunque etiam tanta rei sit, quam tractamus, amplitudo, ut perpetuo scribere nitentibus, perpetuo adderet amplissimam scribendi materiam, &c.—Itaque a Christo bonor. omn. auctore & conservatore tuae celsitudo regatur, & conservetur, Oxoniae suae, quae tota tua ex animo est, diu felicissime valitura. — Oxoniae XIV die Jan. M. D. XXVII.”^w

Garret, as before, having escaped confinement, is taken at Hinxey St. Thomas, near Oxford, and imprisoned;—accused by the commissary and certain doctors;—tried, and found guilty; and, with one Delaber, who had encouraged his flight, and protected him, ordered to carry a faggot from St. Mary's church to St. Frideswede's in a solemn procession: which being over, then to repair to Osney monastery, in firm custody, to wait for

† Id. Fuller 170.
‡ Wood f. 250.

^w Concil. Magn. 3. 709 ut prius, ex Autogr. in MSS. Cott. Faustina. C. VII.

THE HISTORY OF THE

their further doom.—Concerning Luther's followers in the cardinal's college, they were thrust in a deep hole under ground, in his college, designed for the preservation of salt; of whom J. Clark, H. Sumner, and Bayley, A. B. died of the stench of the place; others also were confined to Bocardo and other prisons.

A quarrel
between
the Univer-
sity and
city.

These troubles, and a pestilence, which also happened this year, were accompanied with a grievous contention between the University and city; the latter accused *Bayly* and *Byrton* in particular, the two proctors, for the injuries offered the citizens in their nightly watch. These particulars were made known to the cardinal.—Whilst they were under agitation, The University holding a court leet at Guild-hall in November, sent their orders, by the commissary, to *Edmund Irysb* and *William Clare*, bailiffs, to impeach 18 jurats and citizens. They refused; for which contempt, they were both sent to Bocardo before eleven o'clock the same day, to continue during the others pleasure.

Whilst the two different bodies were jarring, a convocation was called by Dr. J. Cotesford, commissary, in St Mary's church, July 14, to hear the message the cardinal had sent, and to be recited by Dr. Higden, dean of the cardinal's college.

The cardi-
nal's mes-
sage to the
University
of favour.

I. The original carts of the University privileges, which had been in the cardinal's hands, for the benefit of the University, now all safely returned, shall be put among the archives as usual.

II. For a certain testimony of his singular love towards them, he further procured the most ample privileges, which being declared, and by William Tresham, secretary to the University, distinctly and loudly read, it evidently appeared to the whole company present, that they were not only much greater and ampler than the University could ever have presumed to have wished, but also obtained, at his sole instance, and most grateful petition of the King, fortified also with the great seal.—The cart of these new privileges were, by the cardinal's order, to be kept in his college, under the care of the dean, to be preserved for the use of the University, till of preserving them he should order otherwise.

At the same time the dean aforesaid publicly declared, that the cardinal had determined, besides his college, to found other schools for publick lectures, as soon as they could be well begun.

x530.

In an act of parliament made this year, to abridge spiritual persons from having pluralities of livings, and from taking of terms, it is provided, that this act of Non-resistance, shall not extend to be prejudicial to any in the King's service, or of any going on a pilgrimage, or to any scholar being conversant and abiding for study, at any University within this realm, &c. All doctors and batchelors of divinity and law, may have dispensation to hold two livings; and the penalty of procuring of home dispensations, is hereby penable of 40l. *

* Stat. at Large, by Hawkins, 21 Henry VIII.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

187

Peace was composed between the contending parties above, but no longer after than the succeeding January, when it was usual for the citizens to perform their oath to the University in January; they refused. This was not resented publickly till another occasion offered.

May 30, the commissary, proctors, and masters, going to hold their court at the Town-hall, (as usual, once a year) the doors were shut against them. William Perry, bailiff, was interdicted, though he appeared, and alledged, what he did was by order of the mayor. R. Gunter, the other bailiff, and Mic. Heath, mayor, cited, but refusing to appear, were also, by the same authority, excommunicated. These censures in writings were delivered to Robert Blackmoor, rector of St. Ebb's, (for Heath resided in this parish) to be by him or his curate, Sir Potell, pronounced against them the Saturday after. The same sentence was also publickly read on a certain Sunday, in All Saints church. The mayor at first braved it, but shortly changed his mind, and was very greatly affected with sorrow, particularly at what excluded him from the sacred offices and blessings; and if sudden death interfere, of life eternal; earnestly begged a remission of his crime and punishment, which was effected by the commissary in the church of the Carmelites. Present, H. Morgan, LL. D. and J. Pye, alderman; under this condition, that he should swear to obey the laws of the church, and the University.

The citizens refusing the University the Town-hall, suffer.

September 27 cardinal Wolfey departed his life, not without the exceeding sorrow, and very great loss of the University. The 17th of December was a decree of the convocation to enroll him in the *album* of benefactors, when three of his principal benefits are recorded:

Cardinal Wolfey's death, &c.

- I. That large one, and worthy of all praise, which procured by his mere benignity new and most ample privileges of King Henry VIII. was more absolute than any of their old grants, much greater and ampler, and exceeding even the wishes of the University.
- II. That monument of his exuberant magnificence, his college called the Cardinal's, founded and a great part built; its structure wonderful, and so adorning Oxford as not easily to be explained by words.
- III. Testimony of his pious care and prudence for the University was, his institution of publick lectures.

And, as if they could not do enough for him, in return, it was then decreed, in convocation,—“ That all and every person thereafter, at their matriculation or admission to any degree, should swear, that as oft as he should preach within the precincts of the University, or at Paul's cross, or St. Mary's hospital, London, he should honourably mention the cardinal.”—And in all suffrages, orations, eleemosynaries, fasts, meditations, studies, preachings, peregrinations, and all other pious works, should his name and honour be preserved throughout the University for ever. — And

y Wood, f. 251.

B b z

mas

THE HISTORY OF THE

mas should be celebrated for his soul for ever, and in a way not inferior to that of duke Humphry².

The King, at the instance of cardinal Wolsey, which proved his ruin, willing to divorce his queen Catharine, questions of its legality were sent to the consistory of Rome, and to Oxford, among other Universities, for their determination. — The question was, “ Whether, by the divine and natural law, a brother is prohibited to marry his brother’s widow.” — The archbishop’s and chancellor’s letters were sent to the University hereupon, the 12th of February.—Three weeks after the bishop of Lincoln comes with a letter from the King, wherein, after his address,—“ *Trusty and well-beloved* “ *subjects we greet you well,*”—is, among other things :

“ Whereas we, for an high and weighty cause of ours, not only consulted
 “ many and substantial well-learned men within our realm and without, for
 “ certaine considerations our conscience movinge; we think it also very
 “ convenient to feel the minds of you amongst you in our University of
 “ Oxenford, which be erudite in the faculty of divinity, to the intent we
 “ may perceive of what conformity ye be with the others, which marve-
 “ lously both wisely and substantially have declared to us their intent and
 “ mind, &c. Wherefore we will and command you, that ye not leaning to
 “ wilful and sinister opinions of their own several minds, not giving cre-
 “ dence to misreports and sinister opinions or persuasions, considering we
 “ your soveraigne liege lord, &c. And we, for your so doing, shall be to
 “ you and our University there so good and gracious a soveraigne lord for
 “ the same, &c. In case you do not hand yourselves herein, we shall so
 “ quickly and sharply look to your unnatural misdemeanor herein, that it
 “ shall not be to your quietness and ease hereafter, &c. And we command
 “ you to give perfect credence to my lord of Lincoln, our confessor.—
 “ *Given, &c.*”²

A convocation was called upon it, but the King understanding the artists, or younger members of the convocation, could not be prevailed upon, or induced to his opinion, he sends a second.

L E T T E R II.

“ *Trusty and well-beloved, &c.*

“ Of late being informed, to our no little marvel and discontentation,
 “ that a great part of the youth of our University, with contentions, fac-
 “ tions, and manner, daily combineing together, neither regarding their
 “ duty to us their soveraign lord, nor yet conforming themselves to the
 “ opinions of, and orders of the vertuous, wise, sage, and profound learned

² F. F. fol. 89.—Mr. Wood reduces the University to barbarism, by the death of the cardinal; His words are, *Ad deploratissimam barbariem nescio an vel pristina longe pejorem relapsi sumus*, f. 246. And again, *inexplicabili damno Oxoniens.* f. 253.

But with Mr. Wood’s leave, learning went on without the cardinal, and very successfully too.

² No. 88. B. iii. ch. 7. in Fiddle’s Coll. f. 180. sans date.

“ men

“ men of this University, wilfully to stick upon the opinion to have a great
 “ number of regents and non-regents to be associate unto the doctors,
 “ proctors, and batchelors of divinity, for the determination of our question,
 “ which we believe hath not been often seen, yet such a number of right
 “ small learning in regard to the other, should be joined with so famous a
 “ fort, or in a manner to stay their seniors in so weighty a cause : which, as
 “ we think, should be no small dishonour to our University there, but most
 “ especially to you the seniors and rulers of the same, assuring you, that
 “ this their unnatural and unkind demeanour is not only much right to our
 “ displeasure, but much to be marvelled at, upon what ground and occasion
 “ they being our meere subjects, should shewe themselves more unkind and
 “ wilful in this matter, than all other Universities, both in this and all other
 “ regions do. Finally, we trusting in the dexterity and wisdom of you,
 “ and other the said discreet and substantial learned men, of this University,
 “ be in perfect hope, that ye will conduce and frame the said young persons
 “ unto good order and conformity, as it becometh you to do. Wherefore
 “ we be desirous to bear with incontinent diligence, and doubt ye not we
 “ shall receive the demeanor of every one of the University, according to
 “ their merits and defects. And if the youth of this University will play
 “ masteries, as they begin to do, we doubt not but that they shall well per-
 “ ceive that *Non est bonum irritare crabones*,—‘ What it is to provoke an hor-
 “ net.’—*Given under, &c.*”

But on their procrastinating this affair, or not shewing themselves as ready to gratify the King as he was desirous of their suffrage, by his confessor, Mr. Fox, he sends a third, as follows :

L E T T E R III.

“ *To our trusty and well-beloved commissary, regents, and non-regents, of our*
 “ *University of Oxford.*

“ Whereas, by sundry our letters sent, &c. we marvel at this your
 “ manner of delays, that our University of Cambridge hath, within far
 “ shorter time, viz. eight days since sent us their answer under common
 “ seale, &c.—You refusing to agree upon such order, we cannot other-
 “ wise think of you, but that you neither behave yourselves towards us,
 “ as our merits towards you have deserved, as good subjects to a kind
 “ prince and soveraigne lord, as by the learninge ye profess, ye be obliged
 “ and bound, &c. But the fault, perchance, consisteth and remaineth
 “ but in light and wilfull heads. We have thought convenient to send
 “ these letters unto you by our trusty, well beloved clarke and counsellor,
 “ Mr. Edward Fox ; trusting, verily, that ye, which be heads and rulers,
 “ &c. will so order and accomodate the fashion, that the number of pri-
 “ vate suffrages, given without reason, prevaile not against the heads,

† No. 85. b. 3. ch. 7. Id. Fiddes.

“ rulers

“ rulers, said sage fathers, to the detriment, hinderance, and inconvenience
 “ of the whole; but so to examine, try, and weigh the opinions and minds
 “ of the multitude, as the importance of the matter doth require; wherein
 “ we doubt not, but your body is established in such wise, that there be
 “ left wayes and means to the heads and rulers, how to eschew and avoid
 “ such inconveniences, when they shall chance, as we trust ye that be
 “ heads and rulers for the comprobation and declaration of particular good
 “ minds, ye will not faile to do accordingly; and so, by your diligence,
 “ to be shewed hereafter, to redeem the errors and delaies past.—The fa-
 “ vour we beare to the maintenance of learning, we would be very glad,
 “ as our said well-beloved councellour can shew unto you on our behalf;
 “ unto whom we will give you firme credence.—*Given under our signet at our
 “ castle at Windsor c.*”

April 4, met the convocation again, and at a full meeting of the doctors, masters regent and not regent, deputed a committee of thirty-three doctors and batchelors of law, best qualified to discuss and decide this important question, in the name of, or for the whole community, as appears from the following:

Joh. Cottisford, pro tribunali sedens, post scrutinium omn. & singulor. præd. secrete & singillatim factum, statim ad publication. ejusd. scrutini procedens, palam, publice, & expressè altaq. & intelligibi voce præconizavit, & admonuit omn. & sing. dres. baccalaur. & magros. prærecitatos qui non reddiderint vota sua in hac parte (si qui tales fuerint) quòd statim & incontinenter tunc ibm. comparerent, vota sua reddiduri; alioqui protestabatur & comminatus est, se præclusurum & exclusurum omnes & singulos tales ab omni ulteriore facultate vota reddendi in ea parte. Et quia nullus præconizatus, aut sic ut præfertur, admonitus comparuit, neq. reclamavit, id. ven. commissar. tunc & ibm. præcluserit omn. talib. vlt. facultat. vota reddendi in hac pte. dictumque scrutinium verbotenus publicavit. & in publicatione ejusd. modo, quo præfertur. facta, declaravit, omn. & singulos dres. & baccalaur. prærecitatos, seu saltem major. ptem, ac etiam (collatione numeri ad numerum ut asseruit, prius facta, & ad tunc verbotenus repetita) 36 magros. regent. major. ptem regent. dict. Univ. ut asseruit, pro tunc constituentes, ac omn. & sing. non regent. dict. Univ. Oxon. (præter paucos) & sic maior. ptem. omn. & singulor. drum. baccalauror. magrorunq. regent. & non-regent. antedict. Univ. Oxon. consensisse, consensumque & assensum suum in ea pte. præbuisse. quod staretur discussioni & determinationi 33 dres. & baccalar. theol. facult. præenarratae Univ. Oxon. a doctorib. & baccal. theol. dict. Univ. viæ & auctoritate totius theol. facult. ejusd. Univ. præantea elector. &c. et præterea quod liceret commissar. & proc. sigill. commune Univ. hujusmodi literis de & super definitione dict. 33 drum. &c. sup. question. prærecitata. concipiendis apponere. Et easd. literas cum sigillo huj. sigillare pronunziavitq. ven. commissar.

A confirmation of the decree of Oxford against the lawfulness of the King's marriage.

Nos Johannes Cottisford almæ Univ. Oxon. commissar. autoritate & consensu huj. totius venerab. convocat. declaramus, decernimus, &c. major. ptem. omn. doctor. magror. tam regent. quam non-regent. singular. facultatum huj. almæ Univ. Univ. concessisse & consensum pariter & assensum suum præbuisse, quod determinatio & definitio & responsio ad quæstion. nob. ex pte. serenissimi Dni. R. nuper propositam per illos triginta tres doctores & baccalareus ad id per facultatem theolog. nuper electos five per maior. ptem. eorum faciendâ, habeatur, censeatur, &c. pro definitione, determinatione & responsione huj. Univ. & quod liceat dris. commissario & procuratorib. sigillum commune Univ. litteris super præfata determinatione per eosd. concipiendis, apponere.—Quo decreto, publicè & intelligibli voce perlecto & interposito sæpedict. ven. & egregius commissar. convocation. hujusmodi alias inchoatam dissoluit tunc & ibm.—Præsentib. Joh. Bell, & Ed. Fox, præd.

^c No. 85. b. 3. ch. 7. Id. Fiddes.—These letters are without date.

^d Coll. No. 86. b. 3. c. 4. Id. Fiddes. Apr. 4, 1530.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

191

The same in every particular is confirmed by Robert Tayler, register of the University, and J. Franchyshe, notary publick °.

The seal was put to it, and their assent ran in this manner :

Omnib. Christi fidelib. ad quas præfens script. pervenerit. Nos Univ. doctor. & magistror. tam regentium, quam non regentium, omn. & singularum facultatum almæ Univ. Oxon. salut. in eo qui est vera salus, professionis nræ debitum pariter & Christianæ caritatis officium illud a nobis efflagitat, ut parati ac faciles semper simus de nræ cognitionis luce aliis libenter impartiri & satisfacere, omni poscenti de ea quæ in nobis est fide, doctrina & scientia. Cum igitur nos sæpius rogati & requisiti fumus, ut an nobis jure divino pariter ac naturali prohibitum videretur, ne quis Christianus relictam fratris sui morientis sine liberis duceret uxorem, nostram sententiam explicaremus. quoniam exanimatis & discussis cum omni fide, diligentia, & sinceritate sacræ scripturæ locis & sanctorum patrum sententiis ac interpretationibus quæ ad eruendam in hac quæstione veritatem facere & pertinere judicavimus, tum etiam audita gravissimor. & eruditissimor. doctor. & baccalaureor. S. Theologiæ, quibus illud negotii demandatum est, opinione & sententia, super dicta quæstione post multas frequentes & publicas disputationes, ab illis pronunciata & declarata, invenimus & indicavimus illa longe probabiliora, validiora & certiora esse, tum etiam genuinum & sincerum s. scripturæ sensum præferentia, & interpretum denique sententiis magis consona, quæ confirmant & probant jure divino pariter & naturali prohibitum esse Christianis, ne quis frater relictam germani fratris morientis sine liberis, & ab. ead. carnaliter cognitam accipiat in uxorem. Nos igitur Univ. Oxon. antedicta ad quæstion. præd. ita respondend. decrevimus, & in his scriptis ex totius Univ. sententia respondemus, ac pro conclusione nobis solidissimis argumentis comprobata confirmamus, quod ducere uxorem fratris mortui sine liberis cognitam a priore viro per carnalem copulam nobis Christianis est de jure divino pariter ac naturali prohibitum. Atque in fidem & testimonium hujusmodi nræ responsionis & affirmationis, his literis sigillum nrum curavimus apponi. — *Dat. in congregation. nostra Oxon. die octavo Apr. anno CljDXXX.*

Mr. Wood says^e, that this decree was not obtained by the free suffrages of the University;—that the act was not valid, as being without the concurrent voice of the masters of arts^h; (the University being founded on arts) that certain indirect methods were used, and rewards offered, a softer term for bribery;—that several eminent divines opposed it in the pulpit and publicationsⁱ;—that all the menaces or arts of the King had proved ineffectual, if the *secret* committee had not taken the opportunity of a tempestuous night, as it were, by stealth, to hold the convention, which signed the decree, wherein they were, notwithstanding, detected, and absolutely opposed by some members^k; and he *suspects* other like misdemeanors to be committed by his mother. He, who has loaded her with the most opprobrious names—(see before, *passim*)—with as much freedom of abuse as little justice or truth, (for he pretends no authority) taxes her now with no less a crime than obstinacy;—*Academix nræ. pertinaciam*,—and of wilfully prostrating her word, honour, and seal to an untruth.

In regard to this instrument; that it met with opposition, seems very evident, from the king's letters; but here is a case proposed:—If Prince

^e Ex instrum. Origin. in Chartolyp. Reg. Ex MSS. penes ep. Assav. in Concil. magn. v. 3. 126.

^f In Turr. Schol. B. T. & Wood, f. 259, b.

^g F. 259.

^h But the masters assented (see before.)

ⁱ These were Bayne, Kyrkham a Minorite, J. Roper, J. Holyman, and J. Moreton. — Id. Wood.

^k A few of Baliol. Vid. et Conc. magn. ut prius.

Arthur,

THE HISTORY OF THE

Arthur, while he lived, had really consummated his marriage with the lady Catharine, re-married to his brother, (though presumptions are not wanting to the contrary, or that he did not consummate) it cannot be inferred from this decree, that the University thought, the dissolution of King Henry's marriage to his relict, allowable on any other account¹. And what says the divine law, the standard of all proceedings:—Lev. xviii. 16. *Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy brother's wife.—If a man shall take his brother's wife, it is an unclean thing, &c.* Lev. xx. 21.

I have been the more prolix and tedious on this part of the history, with a design to expunge or wipe off the foul stain a son of the University has flung upon her, for her perverseness, as he calls it, and obstinacy in this affair. But, to proceed: This determination of the University, the vice-chancellor or commissary, attended with certain gowmsmen, carried to the King, who confessed himself not a little rejoiced at the suffrage of the most celebrated University; whom, therefore, he promised to be ever the more ready to serve for the future^m.

The King, the end of July following sent letters to Edward Leighton, batchelor of divinity, for the University to explore the heads of Wickliff's doctrine, and to transmit them to him, together with the confirmation of the Constantine sentence. The 2d of August a full congregation meets in St. Mary's church, when the King's letter was read, and the business of searching the said Luther's dogms was committed to Martyn Lyndsey, vice-chancellor, Dr. Leonard Hutchinson, J. London, and H. Morgan, LL. D. —The result of these was delivered to the convocation, signed and sealed with their publick seal, who also transmitted to the King the forty-five articles of Wickliff, condemned by thirteen bishops and thirty doctors, and after anathematized. The above instrument also conveyed the apogrophy of the Constantine confirmation to the King, who thankfully acknowledged the merits of industry and obligingness in the University; but examining the fundamentals of Wickliff, in a manner assented to him, especially where he talked of denying the Pope's authority, who had forbade his divorceⁿ.

This year archbishop Warham, and chancellor of this University, transmitted hither part of the last will of Sir William Tracy, of Todington, Gloucestershire, knight, to be carefully examined in the convocation-house, as suspected to favour too much of the heresy, as it was called, of Wickliff: whence a question arising hereupon, a severe censure was passed upon it, as containing things alien from, and averse to the holy church, which sentence was confirmed with the University seal, January 28; whence, soon after, his body was rooted out of the grave, and his reliques committed to

¹ Fiddle's Life of Wolsey.
^m Reg. F. T. ep. 198.

ⁿ F. F. ep. 202.

the flames^p. He was a person of distinguished parts, and sound learning; had been honoured with knighthood, and was sheriff for the county: and no doubt, his eminent and conspicuous character, and who had embraced the true religion, had exhibited him a mark of papistical indignation. Another account says^q, his will was condemned as heretical, in the bishop of London's court; and an order thence issued to — Parker, chancellor of Worcester, to raise his body according to the law of the church; who, too officiously burning his corps, was two years after sued by the heir of Sir William, (predecessor to the present Right Hon. Lord Viscount Tracy, and to the Hon. Dr. J. Tracy, a great ornament of this our Athens, and Warden of All Souls college) fined 400*l.* and turned out of his chancellorship.

His will, made 1530, 21st Henry VIII. runs thus: — “ My ground and belief is, that there is but one God, and one mediator God and man, which is Christ Jesus: soe that I accept none in heaven or in earth to be mediator between me and God, but only Jesus Christ; all others to be but as petitioners in receiving of grace, but none able to give influence of grace; and therefore will I bestow no parte of my goods for that intent, that any man shall say or do to help my soul, for therein I trust only to the promises of Christ.”

The proctor going his rounds at night, as usual, happens on some servants of the abbot of Osney, in the parish of St. Thomas, quarrelling and tumultuous, who refused to go away at the bidding of the proctor, nor spared to treat him with cursings and other abuse; he therefore ordered some of them to prison, but their comrades defended them with arms, till finding themselves too weak for the gown, they fled home wounded.

^{1531.}
The abbot of Osney's servants, for an insult, are punished.

The commissary, on complaint from the proctor, fixed a day for J. Barton, abbot, to appear at Rewly church, or surrender his servants for meet punishment, who himself was present on the day, and at the time appointed, but refused to send for his servants, asserting the University had no right to punish them, as his abbey was out of the limits of their jurisdiction: he is voted by the commissary and senior academicks, contumacious; and W. Forster and W. Feyner, two of these disturbers, were, on conviction before the commissary, sent to prison.

The University and City, as usual, quarrelling about their property and privileges, are both ordered to send to the King all their charters or authorities^t. In a convocation held therefore, January 3, it was decreed, “ There should be two writings of surrender sealed; one, wherein all their privileges, as well regal as episcopal; the other, containing only the regal, But it was the King's pleasure, that only such concessions as were by the

^{1532.}
The University and City send their charts, &c. to the King.

^p Reg. F. F. 119. & seq.—Mr. Wood, who is generally remiss in the chronological part of his history, was never more out than here, where he says, “ his body, after it had rested upwards of two years, was rooted out of his grave.”—Hist. f. 256, an. 1530.—For, at this rate, his will was made two years and more after his death; nor would the

watchful eye of persecution have suffered him to lie still so long.

^q Stemm. Visc. Tracy in Lodge Peerag. edit. 1754.

^r Ibid.

^s Wood 256.

^t In quod. Vol. de Acad. Oxon. Chart. & Priv. in Bib. Cotton. sub Faustina, C. 7.

THE HISTORY OF THE

“predecessors of the King should be sent, leaving at home any indulgence of the Pope and bishops, so for the present. But the King having changed his mind, the University surrendered to him their papal diploma or bulls also.”—Vid. in 1544.

Whilst this was in suspense, what offices happened to be vacant, the King filled up; a bedel particularly he put in^u.

Having maturely weighed their case, he was pleased to ratify and confirm all their rights and privileges, commanded all his subjects, judges, sheriff, particularly the mayor and citizens of Oxford, not to violate one article of them^v.

Soon after the citizens charter was restored, which was hardly to their mind, as they were seen so soon after falling out again about their immunities^x.

The King comes.

The above University's charter, granted this year, was recalled on account of the King having determined to visit us by his delegates.—Vid. 1543.

We had also the honour to receive the King here in person in the most magnificent manner possible, and with all the marks of duty and affection^y.

1533.
Two Oxford men challenge at Cambridge the Cambridge men to a disputation.

This year two Oxford men, G. Throgmorton and J. Ashwell, fellows of All Souls^z, went to Cambridge to challenge all the University to dispute with them on these questions.—*An jus civile præstantius medicina?—An mulier morti condemnata & bis suspensa, ruptis laqueis, 3tio suspendi debeat.*

Five Cambridge men undertook the disputation: J. Readman, Nicholas Ridley, masters of arts; J. Rokesby, Elizeus Price, batchelor of law; and Griffith Tregarn (counted in those days the magazine of all the law.) These repairing to the schools (whose doors were broken open by crowds of people) so pressed Throgmorton, that they easily foiled, and silenced him. Ashwell, who was to answer on the second question, declined it by dissembling himself sick.—This is told us by Caius de Ant. Cantab. p. 19, and Fuller in Camb. f. 104, Cambridge men: but Twyne in Acad. Oxon. and Wood, f. 257, Oxonians, qualify this relation; the former will have Throgmorton to be young, and counted none of the ablest men; but the latter (Wood) says, he came off conqueror.—*Quod si magistris duob. Rob. Banks, & T. Barnard, Cantabrigia huc dein migrantib. ac in æd. Christi (cuj. canonici deinde fuerunt) receptis, fidem adhibueris, ita se gessisse Throgmorton fatebere, ut victoriam fuerit consecutus.* He adds: two Oxonians that accompanied the above to Cambridge confirm this account; this, he says, he learned from Thomas Caius Oxoniensis, against Londinensis, in his book published 1568, who was one of their companions on this occasion.

This fashion or mode of challenging others was not particular to Throgmorton, for in 1407 John Argentine, an Oxford scholar, went to Cambridge to attack the Cambridge regents, as Brian Twyne relates, p. 335, which William of Worcester confirms.—*Actus magistri Job. Argentini publice habitus*

^u Reg. F. F. f. 122. b.

^v Reg. in Pix. B. B. ut supra.

^x In Scrin. Civit. Oxon.

^y Wood, f. 257.

^z Twyne's Ap. l. 3, 335.

in Univ. Cantab. contra omn. regentes buj. Univ. quoad oppositiones in an. Christi 1407.—And so far down as Henry III's time, it is told of Roger Bacon, p. 51, that on some Cambridge men designing a journey here, to try their skill against the Oxonians, he put himself in the dress of a thatcher, and was thatching a house in St. Clement's, when perceiving the champions coming, he threw himself in their way, as though to ask them to give him something. One of them demanded of him, *Rustice quid quæris?* to whom Bacon readily replied, *Ut mecum versificeris!* He being struck with wonder, the other took upon him to question him: *Versificator tu?* to whom Bacon answered, *Melior non solis ab ortu!* which so surprized them that they slunk away for home, not daring to engage where so much learning appeared in men of the lowest of mechanical trades^a.

A pernicious pestilence coming again, a dispensation passed to hold the convocation at the Austin or Predicants, or in the Divinity-school, and the congregation in the hall of St. Frideswede^b.

Dec. 6, J. Pye, mayor, J. Austen and Michael Heath, aldermen, with twenty burgesses, for injuries offered the scholars, were discommoded^b.

Feb. 4, it was enacted, "That beefe, porke, mutton, or veale, shall be solde from henceforth by waight, upon a price to be sett, &c. provided that all such persons as shall have auctoritie of clerke of the markett in Oxforde and Cambridge (and noe other) shal have power to sett prices and execute this acte within the saide townes and Univerfitees^b."

The clerk of the market to set the prices of meat.

The King having established himself the head of the Pope and the church, and willing to have the sense of his University upon it, proposed the following question to them: "Whether the Roman bishop had any greater jurisdiction conferred on him by God in the holy scripture, in the kingdom of England, than any other foreign bishop."—Thirty doctors were assigned to discuss this important truth, and to transmit an instrument of their opinion sealed to him, which they did, in the negative^c.

1534. The King proposes a question of the Pope's jurisdiction.

This settled, next is required the opinion of every particular college and hall. Then is used an examination singularly, man by man, and this question proposed: "Whether he would renounce the Pope's supremacy," which they did not long hesitate upon, but promised to sign any instrument they should bring them^c.

PROTESTATIO Univ. Oxon. quod Romanus Epus non sit major. aliquam jurisdiction. sibi a Deo collatam in hoc Regn. Angl. quam quivis alius externus Epus.

Univ. S. Matris eccæ filii, ad quos præsentibus literæ peruenierint, Johes. permissione divina Linc. ep. almae Univ. Oxon. cancellari. nec non Univerfus doctor. ac magror. regent. & non regent. in ead. caetus, salut. in auctore salutis. Quum illustrissimus simul ac potentissimus princeps, dnus noster H. VIII. D. gr. Angl. &c. assiduis petitionib. & querelis subditor. suor. in summo suo parlamento quibusd. habitis, super potestatem & jurisdiction. Romani epi, variisq. urgentib. causis, contra eund. epum tunc ibm expositis & declaratis, aditus atque roga-

The University protest against the Pope's supremacy.

^a Twyne's Ap. l. 3, 336, who mentions other disputants of this sort. Wood 258.

^b Ex Parl. per prorogationem tento apud Westm. 4 die Feb. anno 24 R. H. VIII. cap. 3.

^c Wood 258.

tus fuerit, ut commodis suor. subditor. in hac parte consuleret & querelis satisfaceret. Ipse tanquam prudentissimus Salomon sollicitè curans quæ suor. sunt subditor; quibus in hoc regno divina disponente clementia præest, altius quam secum considerans quo pacto commodissimas regno suo sanciret leges; deniq. ante omnia præcavens, ne contra scripturam aliquid statuatur quam vel ad sanguinem usq. defendere semper fuit eritq. paratissimus, solerti suo ingenio sagaciq. industria quandem quæstion. ad hanc ej. acad. Oxon. publice & solenniter per doctores & magros. ejusd. disputandam transmisit, viz. *An Romanus Epus sit major. aliquam jurisdiction. sibi a Deo collatam in S. Scriptura in hoc Regn. Angl. quam alius quivis externus Epus, mandavitq. ut habita super hac quæstione matura deliberatione & examinatione diligenti: quid s. literæ in hac parte nro judicio statuunt, eund. certiore facere, sub instrumento, sigillo communi nræ Univ. communito, confirmato curaremus.* Nos igitur cancellar. dres. & magri. præd. sæpe reminiscentes, ac penitus apud nos pensitantes, quanta sit virtus, sanctitas ac nræ professioni quam consona res & debita, submissioni obedientiæ, reverentiæ, ac charitati congrua, præmonstrare viam justitiæ ac veritatis cupientib. s. literar. vestigiis insistere, securioriq. & tranquilliori conscientia, in lege Dni. sacram, ut aiunt, suam anchoram reponere, non potuimus non invigilare sedulo, quam in petitione, tam justa & honesta, tanti principi (cui velut auspiciatissimo nro supremo moderatori obtemperare tenemur) modis omnib. satisfaceremus. Post susceptam itaq. per nos quæstion. antedict. cum omni humilitate, devotione, ac debita reverentia convocatis undiq. dict. nræ. acad. theologis, habitoq. complurium dierum spatio ac deliberandi tempore satis amplo, quo interim cum omni qua potuimus diligentia, justitiæ zelo, religione & conscientia, incorrupta perscrutaremur tam s. script. libros, quam super eisd. approbatissimos interpretes, & eos quidem sæpe & sæpius a nobis evolutos & exactissime collatos repetitos & examinatos, deinde & disputationib. solennib. palam & publicè habitis & celebratis, tandem in hanc sententiam unanimiter omnes convenimus & concordem fuimus, viz. Roman. epum major. aliquam jurisdiction. non habere sibi a Deo collatam, in s. script. in hoc regn. Angl. quam alium quemvis externum epum, Quam nram assertion. sententiam, five determination. sic ex deliberatione. discussam, ac juxta exigentiam statutor. & ordination. huj. nræ Univ. per nos conclusam, publicè totius acad. nrorum, tanquam veram certam sacræq. script. consonam affirmamus. In quor. omn. & singulor. fidem & testimon. has lit. fieri & sigillo nræ Univ. communi roborari fecimus. — *Dat. in dom. congregationis nræ xxvii. die mensis Julii, an. a Christo nato. CIJDXXXIV* ^d.

The revenues of the University looked into.

Soon after, in January, a commission was granted by the King's diploma to take cognizance of the revenues of the University; this office committed to Dr. W. Tresham, vice-chancellor; W. Freer, mayor; W. Barentine, Simon Harcourte, Walter Stonoure, J. Clarke, T. Ellyot, and J. Brome, knights; with fourteen others; who should enter in a book all their spiritualities and temporalities, (i. e.) livings or temporal estates ^e.

Is a bill this year for the first fruits, with the yearly pensions, to be paid to the King. In cathedral churches, colleges, &c. such persons who should be nominated, &c. to be dean, provost, master, &c. should be rated, or pay only after the rate of the yearly value of the possessions and profits limited and belonging to their office and dignities ^f. But no such person shall pay any tenth the same year they pay the first-fruits ^g.

In an act of parliament this year enacted, intituled, "The Submission of the Clergy, and Restraint of Appeals," it is ordered, no constitution or ordinance should be made without the King's assent. No appeals to Rome, but according to the statute made 24th Henry VIII. Who should offend against this order should incur the præmunire made 16th Richard II. ^h—See the same confirmed the 13th of Elizabeth.

^d Reg. F. F. f. 129.

^e Wood 259.

^f Hawkins, stat. 26 H. VIII.

^g Id. ch. 8.

^h Hawkins stat. an. eod.

ⁱ Ibid.

By another act, " No first fruits shall be paid to the Bishop of Rome, otherwise called the Pope; nor other hardships often complained of, viz. Peter pence, procurations, fruits, suits for provisions, expeditions of bulls for archbishopricks and bishopricks, deligacies and rescripts in causes of contention, appeals, jurisdictions legantine, dispensations, licences, faculties, relaxations, writs called *perinde valere*, rehabilitations, abolitions, and other infinite sort of bulls, breeves, and instruments of fundry natures, names, and kinds, in great numbers heretofore practised and obtained, otherwise than by the laws, laudable uses and customs of this realm, should be permitted; the specialities whereof being over long, large in number, and tedious here to be particularly related, &c."^k

Arrive the royal visitors (in whose hands our liberties were detained.) The principal of whom were R. Leyton, S. T. B. and J. London, L. L. D.

1535.
A visita-
tion of the
University.

In Magdalen college, where they began their office, were found, one lectureship for theology, two for philosophy, and a fourth for Latin, which they found much frequented; to which they added another for Greek, for the juniors to attend to.

In New college they instituted two, for Latin and Greek, each with proper stipends for the lecturers; which also they did at All Souls.

In Corpus Christi college were found lectureships, settled by the founder himself.

At Merton and Queen's they ordered one in each.

To the lectureship of canon law, they added another of civil law, to be in every college and hall^l.

And because the other colleges, through the meanness of their revenues, were unable to endow a lecture, they obliged some persons to read herein, and ordered all the scholars to attend him, under pain of losing a day's commons for their absence, *toties quoties*, without a cause to be approved of by the college of which he is member^l.

But many students, foreseeing the ruin of church preferments coming on apace, applied themselves to the Art of physick; whereupon it was decreed that no person should practise the same without the previous examination of the publick professor herein, whereby his proficiency in this faculty might well appear: And this decree of the visitors the King forthwith confirmed, empowering this professor and his successors to enquire into the qualifications of every fresh presumer^l. And this unskilfulness and multitude of practitioners gave rise to the college of physicians in London.

The King added another lecture of divinity at the University's, but not his own expence. They petitioned him to be excused paying first-fruits and tenths, granted him by the house of commons, which they obtained, by the friendship of Cromwell, on this condition, that they maintain a lecture in divinity, at their costs. Thinking this condition must be accepted, though somewhat hard, they raised a stipend of 13l. 10s. 8d. for such an officer. This immunity from first-fruits and tenths was ratified by the parliament

1536.
A lecture
of divinity
added.

^k Id Hawkins.

^l In Reg. I. f. 1.

soon

THE HISTORY OF THE

soon after, which confirmed this lecturer, to be called royal, and began by the King; but the lecture and stipend were converted to other uses, a little before Henry had founded five lectures^m.

Of the residence of the University men on livings.

In a recital of the 21st Henry VIII. ch. 13, for the residence of the clergy on their benefices, it was enacted, " That it should not extend, ne be pre-judicial to any scholar, or scholars; being conversant and abiding for study, without fraud or covin, at any University within this realm, sithence the making of which good act, divers persons being beneficed with cure of souls, and being not apt to study by reason of their age, or otherwise, ne never intending, before the making the said act, to travel in study within any of the Universities for the increase of learning, but rather minding and intending their own ease, singular lucre and pleasure, by the same provision, colourably to defraud the same good statute and ordinance, doe daily and commonly resort to the said Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where they, under the said colour of studye, do continue and abide, living dissolutely, nothing profiting themselves by study at all in learning, but consume the time in idleness and in other pastimes and insolent pleasures, giving occasion and evil example thereby to other young men and students within the said Universities.—And also divers old beneficed men have and do continually remain there, never exercising nor practising their learning to the example of virtue, and maintenance of the common weal, haveing nevertheless, and occupying such rooms and commodities as were instituted and ordained for the maintenance and relief of poor scholars, to the great hindrance and detriment of the same. Be it therefore enacted, &c. that all such collegiate persons promoted to any benefice, being of the age of forty years (except the chancellor, vice-chancellor, commissaries of the said Universities, wardens, deans, provosts, presidents, rectors, masters, principal and other head rulers of colleges or halls, or other houses or places corporate within the said Universities, doctors of the chair, readers of divinity) shall be resident and abiding according to the former act, nor shall be excused because they be students or resident within the said Universities.

" Such as are under the age of forty years, resident within the said Universities, shall enjoy the benefit of non-residence on the said benefices, who are present at ordinary lectures as well at home in their houses, as in the common school or schools, and in their proper persons keep sopherisms, problems, disputations, and other exercises of learning, and be opponent and respondent in the same, according to the statutes of the University.

" Provided also, that this act shall not extend to any person or persons which now is, or hereafter shall be readers of any publick or common

Ut in eod. Vol. Chart. Wood, f. 261, ex Feb. anno 27 R. H. VIII.
 Parl. per prorogat. teno apud Westm. 14 die

“ lecture in divinity, law civil, physick, philosophy, humanity, or of any
 “ of the liberal sciences, publick or common interpreters or teachers of
 “ the Hebrew tongue, Chaldee, Greek, in whatever college or place the said
 “ persons, for the time being, shall read the said lecture.—Nor to any per-
 “ sons above the age of forty, which shall resort hither to proceed for
 “ their doctors degrees in divinity, law civil, or physick ^o.”

“ It is also enacted, that all bulls, dispensations from the bishop or see ^{The}
 “ of Rome to any subjects of this realm be void. But such as purchased ^{Pope's}
 “ of the said Popes, and allowable, should be confirmed under the great ^{bulls to be}
 “ seal.”—This was repealed 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary, ch. 8, but was ^{void.}
 revived the 1st of Elizabeth, ch. 1.

Is a rehearsal of the statute 21st Henry VIII. ch. 14, “ touching the using ^{1536.}
 “ of sanctuary persons,” (i. e.) “ That such person or persons which do flee
 “ or resort to any parish church, cemetary, or other like hallowed place, for
 “ tuition of his life, by any occasion of any murder, robbery, felony, by
 “ the same person committed, shall lose the benefit of the clergy,” made
 perpetual, 32d Henry VIII^o.

Acad. Oxon. Epist. R. H. VIII. deprecans Primitiarum & Decimar. Solution.

“ ——— Postulamus itaq. obnixis precib. imo obtestamur omnes enixissime, ut a communi ^{The Uni-}
 “ hac primitiar. & decimar. solutione liberos & immunes nos. esse decernat augustissima tua ^{versity pe-}
 “ celsitudo, non minus bene meritura de acad. nra quam meruere hii, quor. primitus impendiis ^{tion}
 “ erant instituta. expendat, precamur, prudentissima tua benignitas, quam nihil sine magnis ^{against}
 “ incommodis dare possumus, quib. haectenus multa accepisse non sufficiebat. accedit quod in ^{tenths.}
 “ nullo usquam coll. vivitur sine frigore & fame, imo omnino non vivitur sine mecaenatum
 “ (qui hodie multo sunt, quam antehac fuere rariores) exhibitis stipendiis. Proinde per ingent.
 “ illum tuum in literar. studia amorem, perq. omn. imperii tui sacra, ac per ipsum demum ser-
 “ vatorem nrum Christum instantissime obtestamur, uti huic humili justaq. nrae petitioni annuere
 “ digneris. &c. Oxon. postrid. cal. Aug.” ^p—Which was granted, see 38 H. VIII.

The loss of the exhibitions withdrawn from the Univerfity by the bishops ^{1537.}
 and others, too much affected the scholars with straitness of circumstances. ^{Exhibi-}
 This, with a terrible pestilence, drove very many from the Univerfity; most ^{tions with-}
 of the colleges and halls were almost vacated; all the scholastick acts and ^{drawn.}
 publick businesfes of the Univerfity are, at the college of Henry VIII. or
 King's college, put off for a month, where the comitia are to be kept by
 the proctors. Trinity term is put off, and by a like dispensation the com-
 missary and proctors may hold a convocation, and transact other businesf of
 the Univerfity with only four regent or non-regent masters.

But of the sorrowful state of the Univerfity this year, and the preceding, ^{1538.}
 hear herself complaining to a powerful friend.

Pauperes enim sumus; olim singuli nrum annum stipendium habuimus, aliqui a nobilibus,
 nonnulli ab his qui monasteriis praesunt; plurimi a presbyteris quibus ruri sunt sacerdotia; nunc
 vero tantum abest ut in hoc perstemus, ut illi quibus debeant solitum stipendium dare recusent.
 Abbates enim suos monachos domum accersunt; nobiles suos liberos, presbyteri suos confan-

ⁿ Hawkins, stat. 28 H. VIII. ch. 13 a recital
^{of} of H. VIII.

^o Id. stat. 28 H. VIII. ch. 1.

^p Concil. Magn. ut prius, an. eod.

THE HISTORY OF THE

guineos. Sic minuitur scholasticor. numerus, sic ruunt aulæ nræ, sic frigescent omnes liberales disciplinæ: collegia solum perseverant; quæ si quid solvere cogantur, cum solum habeant, quantum sufficit in victum suo scholasticor. numero, necesse erit, aut ipsa una labi, aut socios aliquot ejici. vides itaq. quod nobis omnib. immineat periculum. Vides ex academia futuram non academiam, nisi tu cautius nræ causam egeris, &c.⁹

1538.
The University's letter to the King on his abolishing poetry.

Acad. Oxon. LITERAE CONGRATULATORIAE R. H. VIII. de abolita Papae suprematu.

“ *Serenissimo Principi H. VIII. Sc. Ecc. Anglicanae immediate post Christum in terris Capiti supremo Cancellarius & Universitas Oxon. Coetus, salut.*

“ Quum alia sunt permulta; quæ S. Maj. tuæ nomen orbi commendant, &c.—
“ Nihil magis quicquam in votis habeas, quam Angliam tuam, non multis ante seculis
“ barbaram prorsus & incultam, a foeda barbarie, resuscitatis ubiq. meliorum literarum
“ studiis, vindicare, & ab umbratili ac falsa quadam religione, quæ paulatim Romano-
“ rum pontificum imposturis irrepfit, ad pietatem ac rerum numinis cultum reducere.—
“ Accedit etiam, quod academias, quæ sunt veluti fontes virtutis & literarum seminaria, sic
“ regia auctoritate tuæ, sic inaudita liberalitate foves, sic deniq. melioris literaturæ profes-
“ sorib. ornas, ut unus ipse multor. beneficia regum, qui easd. primitus in publ. utilitat. infi-
“ tuere, tua penitus munificentia obscuraris, &c.—*Dat. Oxon. pridie id. Nov.*”^r

The archbishop Cranmer's desire the University should assist in translating the Bible.

In a session of parliament this year, archbishop Cranmer informed the house that it was the King's will and pleasure that the translation of both the Old and New Testament should be examined by both Universities. This met with much opposition in the house. All the bishops (Eli and St. David's excepted) making their protest to the contrary. “ These affirmed, the Universities were much decayed of late, wherein all things were carried by young men, whose judgements were not to be relied on, so that the learning of the land was chiefly in this convocation. But the archbishop said, he would stick close to the will and pleasure of the King his master, and that the Universities should examine the translation; and here the matter ceased for a while.”—Vid. in 1604.

Was an act of parliament for four shillings in the pound out of every ecclesiastical benefice to be paid the King in the province of Canterbury, but the colleges of both Universities were exempted.

1540.
Colleges exempted from paying tax.

At the same time was another for repairing religious houses, by antiquity or want of inhabitants, threatening ruin, which comprehended the halls deserted by scholars; and was the intent of the King to recover his Oxonians to their seat, or allure others to it.

Every beneficed clergy to maintain a scholar.

The King further commanded every beneficed clerk, who should be possessed of 100l. per annum, to find one scholar; and so of 200l. two scholars for either University, who, sufficiently instructed, might serve the rectors and others churches, in the care of souls, or other businesses as should be found necessary. But there is no appearance that this wholesome order was ever observed.”

⁹ Reg. F. F. ep. 118. Wood 262.

^r Concil. magn. V. 833, ex MSS. Cotton. Cleopatra E vi. f. 245.

^s Fuller Hist. Ch. 16, C. 239.

^t Rot. Com.

^u Wood, f. 258.

“ A merrie and pleafante narration (fays Fox^w) touchinge a falfe fearfull
 “ imagination of fire.”——“ The third Sunday of Advent Mr. Malary,
 “ M. A. and fcholar of Chrift-church, Cambridge, for heterodox opinions
 “ held and propagated, was convened before the bifhops, and for the greater
 “ fpectacle, & *in terrorem*, fent to Oxford; and to St. Mary’s church, on a Sun-
 “ day appointed, when a very great company of all forts was affembled, and
 “ crouded the church on the occafion. Dr. Smith, then reader of the divi-
 “ nity lecture, the preacher. All things prepared, comes Malary firft, with
 “ a faggot on his foulder; next the preacher takes his place in the pulpit,
 “ who had provided the holy catholick cake, and the facrament of the altar,
 “ there to hang by a ftring before him in the pulpit. The preacher had
 “ fcarcely proceeded to the half way of his fermon, when fuddenly was
 “ heard in the church the voice of one in the ftreet crying fire! fire! He was
 “ one Heufter, who coming from All Saints church, faw a chimney on fire.
 “ The found of fire being heard in the church, caught the ears of the
 “ audience, and fire! fire! was echoed through the church — ‘ Where?’
 “ faith one: ‘ Where?’ faith another.—‘ In the church!’ faid one. The
 “ church was fcarcely pronounced, when the common cry was among
 “ them ‘ The church is on fire!’ ‘ The church is on fire by hereticks!’
 “ Through the rage and outcry of the people all left the fermon, and ran
 “ away; but running on heaps together, the more they laboured the lefs
 “ they could get out of doors. They ftuck fo faft to the fouth door that
 “ it could not be opened. Going to the other doors, they were in like
 “ manner impaffable. They ran to the weft door with fuch a fway, that
 “ the great bar of iron was pulled out and broken by the force of men’s
 “ hands; yet the door for the prefs could not be opened. Debarred from
 “ their efcape, they ran up and down in great agony, crying out upon the
 “ hereticks who had confpired their death. Dr. Smith had exclaimed
 “ aloud, ‘ Thefe are the trains and fubtleties againft me;’ — ‘ Lord have
 “ mercy upon me.’ &c.—Many fancied the lead would foon melt: fome
 “ affirmed, they felt the lead dropping on their bodies. Dr. Claymund,
 “ prefident of Corpus Chrifti college, with other learned divines, kneeling
 “ before the high altar, committed themfelves and lives to the facrament.
 “ Others offered rewards: one offered 20l. to any one that would pull
 “ him out. Some ftood clofe to the pillars, thinking themfelves fafe under
 “ the vaults of the ftone, from the dropping of the lead. Another great
 “ perfon pulling a board out from the pews, covered his head and foulders
 “ therewith againft the fcaling lead. Others tried to get out at the
 “ windows but the iron grates hindered. — A boy clambering over a door,
 “ and thinking himfelf in danger, got into a monk’s coule that was open
 “ before him, who feeling it heavier, and hearing a voice clofe behind him,
 “ began to play the exorcift: ‘ In the name of God and All Saints I com-
 “ mand thee to declare what thou art behind my back.’—‘ I am Bertram’s
 “ boy,’ fays the lad.—‘ But I (faid the monk) adjure thee in the name of the

^w Hift. Eccl. an. eod. He puts it in this year, but it happened fome time before. Mr. Wood
 dates it in 1536.

“ inseparable Trinity, that thou, wicked spirit, do tell me who thou art; from whence thou comest, and that thou get thee hence.” — “ I am Bertram’s boy (says he) good master, let me go.” The boy at length delivered, by the breaking of the coule, ran away. — This continued for several hours.

“ The next day, and all the week following, there was an incredible number of bills set upon the church doors, &c. for things that were lost: ‘ If any man hath found a pair of shoes in St. Mary’s church;’ another for a gown that was lost; another for his cap. One lost his purse and girdle with certain money; another his sword. One enquireth for a ring, &c. — There were few in this garboil but had lost something or other.

“ As for the heretick, because he had not done his sufficient penance there, through the hurly burly, therefore the next day he was reclaimed to the church of St. Frideswede, where he supplied what was wanting of his plenary penance.”

1547.
A proctor
not to be
chosen till
after eight
years
standing.

The King finding the proctors, on account of the paucity of the scholars, and disturbance of the University, were chosen out of the junior masters, commanded that none should be appointed proctor before he had completed his eighth year from his inception; and as a precaution against the quarrels which were used to arise in choosing them, he decreed, they should be chosen by the chancellor, or his commissary, celibate or unmarried doctors and heads of colleges, commorant in the University, until he should provide a statute to the contrary. Concerning proctors thus chosen, they are commanded to swear, according to custom, to be present at all disputations, lectures, determinations, &c. and omit nothing that tends to a prudent administration of the schools.

Latin ser-
mons to be
continued.

The King perceiving the Latin tongue much in disuse here, charged, that the Latin sermons, according to the old statutes and antient custom of the University, should be continued, beside other things, from which the University might receive no little advantage.

1542.

The King, in a commission to Sir J. Norrys, recites the charter of Henry IV. and signifies that Dr. G. Nevil, chancellor of the University, had appointed him steward to do and execute what was contained in that charter, and named him to the chancellor of England, he confiding in his loyalty and prudence, assigned him steward of the University, to do and execute, from time to time, according to the tenor of that charter, and the affirmation thereof, and therefore chargeth him that he do diligently attend and execute in that form.

1543.
The chest
robbed.

Feb. 20. The publick chest was robbed. — J. Stanshaw, of Reading, Berks, Gent. and Robert Raunce, of Great Wickham, Bucks, late pupil to the University, broke into the chapel belonging to the chancellor and scholars, joining to St. Mary’s (being the old Congregation-house) about nine o’clock at night, and stole five flat sylver peices, two sylver cups, three chalices of sylver gilt, a sylver salt cellar, forty-two sylver spoons, one valuable pair of

coral with pledges of silver, forty ounces of silver and gold, a key, *ligationibus cyphorum*, † and harness gurdyls, one chain of gold, twenty-two rings of † Sic Wood. gold, and one spoon of gold, value one hundred pounds.

The theft presently discovered, and a hue and cry after them, the rogues are taken and convicted. Raunce paid 20l. to the University, which was put in the possession of the commissary, in whose hands it continued for many years.

Is a bill for all colleges, chantries, hospitals, guilds, with all their manors, lands, and hereditaments, &c. to be given to the King. And that doctors of civil law, being married, may exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction. In the preamble it says, “ Nevertheless, the bishop of Rome and his adherents, “ in their councils and synods provincial, minding utterly to abolish, ob- “ scure, and delete such power given by God to the princes of the earth, “ whereby they might gather to themselves the government and rule of the “ world, that no lay or married man should or might exercise any jurif- “ diction ecclesiastical, nor should be any judge or register in any court, “ commonly called ecclesiastical court, lest their false and usurped power, “ which they pretended and went about to have in Christ’s church, should “ decay, wax vile, and be of no reputation, as by the said councils, &c. “ appeareth, &c.”^a

The University surrendering into the King’s hands all their privileges, he confirms them all, except the papal, and commands all his subjects, and by name, the mayor, &c. of Oxford, to permit the chancellor, &c. to possess and exercise the same without molestation, &c. and that the mayor, &c. do not challenge any priority of jurisdiction, &c. on pretence of the said surrender of the privilege.—*Teste Meipso apud Westm. xvi die Julii, an. reg. nri. 35*^b.

By this, the King’s refusing to gratify what was offered, he meant to exclude the bulls or charts of the Pope, yet to ratify all the rights and privileges of the University from thence accruing to them, and to establish them by virtue of his own regal authority^c.

What with the pestilence, and the restraining of monasteries, and the building of colleges, the University was reduced to the lowest degree of numbers that ever was known; three hundred or more halls had been before-time, but now only New-hall, Edmund, St. Alban, Hart, St. Mary, White, Lateport, and Magdalen, not one of which contained above sixteen students, some not above ten, or less; nor in colleges, even on the foundations, could they boast of any tolerable number. Seeing the road was stopped to preferments, the scholars turned to civil offices or mechanical employments.—Of the inceptors this year, there only occur ten in arts, and three only in divinity and law, whence the University held not a convocation from February to September, nor afforded clergy enough for the care of the churches^d.

^z Hawkins Stat. 31 H. VIII. ch. 4.

^a Id. 37 H. VIII. ch. 17.

^b Hare, f. 189, ex Dom. Conv. Lond.

^c Ayliff, p. 1. ch. 5, f. 185.

^d Reg. G. G. f. 3. b. Id. f. 3. b. in Turr. Oxon.* Walt. Haddon, in *Lucubrations suis*, edit. 1567, p. 12.

1547.

Coming now to the end of this King's reign, who was certainly the most liberal patron of learning of all his predecessors, there is no reason to think learning had degenerated. For the travelling of gentlemen to Italy for perfecting themselves in Greek, this was not much owing to the want of the language in this University, but that certain monks, and others most prevalent, hindered its being openly taught. They who in their cloisters devoted themselves to luxury and sloth, held, *Intelligere Græce hereticum, Hebraice diabolicum*. — Erasmus attributes this partly to the Scotists, who would be divines without so much as reading the scriptures. And in an epistle to Dr. Colet, "he was forced to fight for him against the Thomists and Scotists, who endeavoured to prevent the progress of learning, and especially the Greek tongue.

These, ositant and illiterate, did not forbear to fly out against it, even in the pulpits under the notion of heresy, whence they cried, *Cave a Græcis, ne fias hereticus, fuge literas Hebreas ne fias judæorum similis*. But why should they avoid a science, if non-existing, or if it did not appear prevalent? — Standish, who was a bitter enemy to Erasmus, stiled him *Græculus Iste*, because he presumed to teach it publickly, and, as it were, in defiance of these; and it continued to possess the name of heresy, which was the reason why they that did understand Greek were afraid to teach it publickly, lest they should be accused by these powerful parties to propagate heresy^e.

Of the learned Oxonians of this and the following ages, I shall refer the reader to Mr. Wood's *Athenæ*, who fills two volumes in folio with them, commencing at 1500 and ending at 1695; certainly they are more than the limits of this history will contain; and a continuation of the above *literati* to the present time is in hand, by the ingenious and very learned Mr. Swinton, keeper of the Archives, I shall therefore barely recite some of the chiefs of this reign, whom Mr. Leland enumerates in a compendium.

*Lumina Doctrinæ, Grocinius deinde secutus,
Sellinus, Linacer, Latimarusq. pius.
Tunstallus Phœnix, Stocleius atq. Coletus.
Lilius & Paceus festa Corona virum.*

*Omnes Italiam petierunt sydere fausto
Et nituit Latiis Musa Britannia scolis.
Omnes inq. suam Patriam rediere disertis:
Secum Thesauros & retulere suos.*

Mr. Twyne, the industrious and learned antiquary, was their cotemporary; indeed, the University in general appeared more adorned with all sorts of learning; and the Greek and Latin became more universal or in use; owing chiefly to the putting away those grand obstacles the monks, and to bishop Fox and cardinal Wolsey, who had instituted lectureships of these languages, and had the pleasure to see them carried on, and succeed, in their own time.—And this we may venture to aver with truth, for the honour of the reformed religion, that the most celebrated men for learning, of these and the last reigns, were, by God's grace, promoters and most steady maintainers of it.

^e Certe meo Judicio, res erat majoris famæ domi quam foris peregrinam linguam didicisse.— Bp. Tanner Not. in Chaundlerus Joh.

^f Brit. Biogr.

^g In *Encom. suis illustrium Viror.* edit. 1589, f. 74.

The young King was no sooner set upon his throne, than the eyes of people were earnestly fixed upon him, and doubts and fears possessed their minds as to what side he would take. Whilst religion was thus pendent, Dr. J. Harley, of Magdalen college (afterwards bishop of Hereford) in a sermon at St. Peter's, ventured to attack, in bitter terms, the Pope and his adherents; for which he was first summoned to appear before the vice-chancellor, and after ordered to London, to answer for his daring impiety; but the party of protestants preponderating, he was suffered to retire, whilst, at the same time, his accusers feared, and for shame hid themselves. This known at Oxford, none of the protestants were afraid to discover their sentiments; some, even of excessive joy, over-acted their parts in doing many things which were not fortified by law^h.

1547.
x Ed. VI.

Carta amplissima confirmans omn. priv. antiqua Univ. Oxon.—Edv. D. gr. &c. The King confirms to the University their privileges.
—By *inspeximus*.—He ratifies the charter of his most dear father, Henry VIII. p. 83;—of Henry VII. dated March 1, p. 159;—of Edward IV. dated July 3, reg. 1^o. p. 152.

Nos autem cart. præd. & omnia & sing. in ead. contenta rata habentes & grata ea pro nob. & heredib. &c. acceptamus, &c. — In cuj. &c. Test. Meipso apud Westm. xvii die Jun. anno regni nostri 1^o.

For encrease of learning in the Universities, it was enacted, “ That all colleges, free chappels and chauntries, with all their launds then remaying, should be in the Kynge's possession. — *Item*, That he mighte at his pleasure alter the nature or condicion of anie obite within the saide Universities, and dispose them to any other use^k.” But though the above revenues were consigned to their pristine uses, the obits, or money assigned for the maintenance of the clergy, the King had them made over to himself, in order for the support of the scholars the most straightened in their circumstances; but his design was frustrated, and the money, as also the income of the five lectures established by Henry VIII. was pocketed by the King's court-knaves, as Wood says^l. *Aulicis Nebulonibus*. Whence the gownsmen, stripped of their provisions, quitted the University for mechanic arts, or other businesses; but there is reason to believe the estates thus designed for the support of studies, &c. were surreptitiously conveyed, or by fawnings and entreaties extorted into the hands of these vultures^m.

The colleges, &c. in the King's hand.

The same day it was enacted, “ That the service in churches thro'out the realme shoulde be saide in Englyshe, according to a booke set out by the Kynge and his parliament, provided, that it shall not be lawful to anye person within the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford to use their common prayers of matines, evenfonge, letany, and others (the masse excepted) in Greeke, Latine, or Hebrewⁿ.”

The service of the church to be in English.

^h Wood, f. 265.

ⁱ Hare, f. 191, ex Rot. Pat.

^k Ex Parl. inchoat. apud Westm. 14 die Nov. an. 1 reg. Ed. VI. sessione 1 cap.

^l F. 266.

^m Id.

ⁿ Ex Parl. per prorogationem tento apud Westm. 4 die Nov. anno 2^o. reg. Ed. VI. cap. 1.

Arch-
bishop
Cranmer's
design to
encourage
the refor-
mation.

In a parliament this year held, an act was made for restoring the crown of England to its former jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; to wit, by renewing the laws of Henry VIII. against the see of Rome, and of Edward VI. in favour of protestants. Whence T. Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, with the prelates that favoured the reformation, plied themselves hard in abolishing certain superstitions; but as the church was to be called to her pure and pristine purity, they thought proper to implore foreign help to purge the fountain head (i. e.) Oxford. Melancton was the first sent for on this occasion; afterwards Martin Brucer, and Peter Martyr, the great champion against popery, by invitation came here, but they did not triumph without several attacks on them by the other party, particularly Dr. Smith, who at length ran away to St. Andrew's, in Scotland, leaving the field to the enemy^p.

1549.
The Uni-
versity vi-
sited.

A commission was given to J. Dudley, earl of Warwick, and great chamberlain of England, H. Holbech, bishop of Lincoln, Nicholas Heath, bishop of Rochester, Sir W. Paget, comptroller, Sir W. Petre, first secretary to the King, R. Cox, dean of Christ-church, and who had been tutor to King Edward VI. Simon Heynes, dean of Wells, Christopher Nevenson, LL. D. and R. Moryson, Esq; or any of them^q, to visit the University. The King sends a letter to this learned body, "That no gownsmen should concern themselves at the election of any president, fellow, or scholar; or do any thing to oppose this visitation." — Thus over-ruling the statutes, which gave occasion to no little disturbances and crimes, as will appear; this visitation was to be in this wise:

" I. They should enquire into all and singular colleges, halls, &c. set apart for scholastick exercises; examine the studies, lives, and morals of the heads hereof, masters, fellows, and scholars; deprive such as they found any way culpable of their stipends, or punish them by any other like coercion, by this means reduce them to a better way of living.

" II. On the contumacious and rebellious, of what degree soever, they should inflict ecclesiastical censure, or imprison, as was meet.

" III. The money to be spent yearly on obsequies and banquettings, and for publick and private lectures, shall be converted to other uses more convenient.

" IV. The monies to be applied to chauntries, choiristers, and other expences incurred by daily service of the church, shall be converted for the maintenance of boys in grammar, or of fellows or scholars of colleges in philosophy, or other arts. The heads of colleges, fellows, or scholars, unworthy of their offices, shall be expelled or amoved, and others substituted in their room.

" V. The grants of any societies and offices, &c. in the University, exhibited or proved before the visitors, shall by the royal authority be admitted.

^q Cambden's Eliz.
Wood, f. 266, &c.

^q Ex fasc. billarum sign. 3 Ed. VI. prt. 1. in Dom. Conv.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

207

“ VI. Two or more colleges, if the visitors think fit, for the utility of the University, may be joined together.

“ VII. That they remove and change the name of chauntries, and assign their profits, or revenues for scholars exhibitions; the incorporations, foundations, statutes, &c. of the said University, their muniments, and revenues, &c. be demanded and received, diligently examined and discussed, the forms of divine offices and disputations and publick lectures, be commuted for a better form.

“ VIII. That they make, in the King's name, injunctions and statutes, as shall seem most meet to the visitors for better order, and punish such as impugn or refuse them.

“ IX. An oath of obedience to the King, and abjuration of the Pope, be required.

“ X. They shall call convocations, congregations of the doctors and masters for the execution of the premisses, and execute or do all other things necessary, whether here expressed or not, which shall be necessary or fit for the business of reformation.

“ XI. The King particularly desires, they would encourage the study of civil law, now almost extinguished in the University; to transfer the number of legists from New college to All Souls, and the artists studying at All Souls, to be transferred to New college;” but we find not this ever executed.

He gave them also authority to constitute a college for physick, nor was this design ever fulfilled.

The visitors, backed with this authority, arrived here, and after a suitable sermon by Dr. Martyr, set upon their business, enquired into the state, numbers, stipends, and manners of every college⁹.

The lazy and wicked they expelled their colleges; extirpated exequies and banquets, which many were well pleased at.

But for chauntries, choiristers, at the loss of their stipends, many of the citizens, whose sons were fifty or more, in the colleges, and clothed, fed, and taught grammar, logick, and other learning, at the schools, therefore preferred a letter, signed with their seal, to the King, who in a great measure redressed their grievance. But their stipends were after assigned to the study of philosophy⁹.

The visitors counseled of reducing all the colleges into one, on account of the narrowness of their revenues, but this was over-ruled, from the hopes, after the reformation, of their revenues improved, and the King had determined to confer on them several rectories, and estates lately taken from them⁹.

They changed the form of the University's government, abolished many customs and usages relative to divine worship, and made a new code of statutes⁹, hence called *Edward's*, which continued of full force till they were established a-new by archbishop Laude: but this innovation caused not a little disturbance among the friends of the old religion⁹.

⁹ Wood 270.

⁹ Lib. Stat. E.

1550. Some of the delegates or visitors still continued here, doing, as Mr. Wood says, things which little became men professing the more humane learning, and Christian piety. For the greatest ornaments and aid of the University, the libraries, full of foreign and English books and manuscripts, they either bade or permitted to be plundered. A great number of manuscripts, having no shew of superstition, were committed to the flames or jakes. Divinity books were put to sale; but as many as contained circles or diagrams were torn or burnt, as certainly favouring of the magick art.—More than a waggon load of manuscripts were taken from Merton college; these treated of divinity, astronomy, and mathematicks, wrote by fellows of that society, greatly famed for the two centuries before for these sciences. Most of these served for the worst of purposes, but some were rescued from destruction by Garbrand Herks, a Dutchman and bookseller, in St. Mary's parish, of whose son certain well inclined to our Athens bought them, which are yet extant in the Bodleian, known by their antient inscriptions¹.

Baliol college library was also robbed for the most part; also Exeter; Queen's, and Lincoln. In a word, the works of antient fathers, of old criticks, the collections in the publick and private libraries for 500 years, or more, suffered greatly by these ignorant visitors. And that nothing might be wanting to their ignorance or contempt of antient literature, they brought heaps of these books on biers to the publick market, burning some, and selling others to grocers, or the like busineses, for their purposes.

1552. All the books of civil and canon law were set aside, to be devoured by worms, as favouring too much of popery. All the Pope's bulls, with several other muniments and charters relating to the University, were seized and taken from the University. This was enough for the citizens to insult them upon; and truly, if it had not been for Goodrich, bishop of Ely, and Cox, then our chancellor², the University had probably been made subject to the city; on the complaint of Edward Forman, a burges hereof (instigated by the mayor and his brethren) whose house the proctors, Martial and Rogers, had often, in their night-watch, in the months of June and July, according to right, entered; for the bishop of Ely, being lord high chancellor of England, by letters to the citizens, on hearing the merits of the complainants cause, signified to them the proctor's right of *watch and ward* by a grant of Henry IV.³

The blame is generally cast on Dr. R. Cox, chancellor of the University, who, as Sir J. Haring⁴ says, so *cancelled* the books thereof, they could never since recover them, which must be the greater sin in him to deprive the University he was bound to preserve the rights of, or promote its good, despoiling it of so precious a treasure so long belonging to them.

As to the turbulent reign of this prince, over which it were better to draw a veil, than bring or expose it to publick view, for in his minority he

¹ Wood 271.

² Id. p. 174.

³ E. F. f. 131. Id. Wood.

⁴ In I. fol. 213, a.

⁵ Fuller Ch. Hist. C. 16. f. 392. Id. 114.

was so much deceived by his ministry, that though they procured much good to themselves, they acquired little to the reformation, through the havoc they made in church lands.—A learned author observeth, the King's treasury was so empty, that it wanted wherewith to defray necessary and ordinary expences.¹

The schools, from what they had suffered at this time, had but sixteen determining batchelors in the University; for though 1015 appeared on the books, the greatest part of them had renounced the University for ever. Such confusion were things in here.

But this turbulent reign was succeeded by the worse misfortune of Queen Mary's reign.—The first thing she did was to abrogate the late oaths of rejecting the authority of the Pope.—Many academicks returned, and the Magdalenians had the Queen's command to resume their studies; where the professors of his Holiness should not longer suffer the grievous injuries they had endured.²

1553.
1st Queen
Mary.

She viewed the University with a favourable countenance. The schools dedicated to the muses she impowered to shine with their usual splendor; the old statutes of the University again have their force; and for their encouragement, she gave the University the rectories of **South Petherton**, in Cornwall, of **Seyston**, in Leicestershire, of **Holmcultram**, with the chapel **Newton Arloc**, in Cumberland; the first of which belonged to the priory of **Alvescroft**, and the third to the abbey of **Holmcultram**. This grant of the Queen's was dated 2d May, 1 regn. which, as it represents the miserable condition of the University under the ministry of Edward VI. it may not be amiss to exhibit to the reader a part hereof.

Her fa-
vours to the
University.

The bad
estate of
the Uni-
versity.

Regina omnib. &c. Gravissimor. hominum testimoniis ad aures nras perlatum est, ac certissimis quibusd. rationib. nobis quasi ob oculos positum, nram illam Acad. quæ Oxon. sita est, alterum totius regni lumen, olim bonar. literar. omn. celeberrimum emporium, sic et temporum injuriâ afflictam esse, ut pene inculta jaceat, & inopiâ harum rerum quib. dignitas omnis sustinetur, adeo oppressam esse, ut extincta jam pæne & quodam quasi squallore contabuisse videatur. Publicas enim illius scholas, in quibus olim fiebat stas quibusd. et solemnib. dieb. frequens discipulorum concursio, vastatas, & in privatos hortos conversas, publicum thesaurum direptum; ornamenta publica ablata, & publica vectigalia ita tenuia, imo ita ferè nulla esse accepimus, ut neq. publicis usib. aliqua ex pte. sufficiant, neq. publ. causarum defensionem & injuriis propulsandis respondeant. Nos igitur Acad. illam, qua contempta & deserta, nec orthodoxa fides defendi, nec in reb. controversis veritas erui, nec certè in justitia administrari potest, pene oppressam & jacentem erigere atq. excitare, illiusq. squallorem depellere & inopiam nrâ munificentia sublevare ad regium munus nrum pertinere existimantes, ut posthac hinc quo & suas scholas erigat, erectas teneat perpetuis, ut speramus, futur. temporib. & se suaq. priv. adversus quorumcumq. injuriar. procellas defendat. &c.³

One might now see the face of things quite changed; the papists exulting after a wonderful manner, at their religion returned, the ornament of their altars, the solemnity of masses, the pomp of processions, &c. whilst the pro-

¹ Fuller Ch. Hist. in Camb. f. 68.
² Reg. Coll. Magd. f. 4. a. & 6. a.

³ Pat. 1 Mar. R. part 6. & in Cist. Univ. in Theol. Coll. C. C.

testants.

THE HISTORY OF THE

testants were forced to exercise themselves in the liturgy only, and preaching sermons to the people.

Bishop
Gardiner
visits cer-
tain col-
leges.

But for the better facilitating the Queen's resolution of re-establishing the Romish idolatry in the University, Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, this year sent delegates or commissaries to visit all the colleges in Oxford subject to him, as a local visitor, viz. Corpus Christi college, Christ Church, and Magdalen.—The principal of these visitors were Sir R. Mead, Dr. Walter Wright, arch-deacon of Oxford, who expelled some from New college, whilst others voluntarily quitted it.

October 6, they visited Magdalen, where they expelled fourteen fellows: Dr. Haddon, principal of the college, chose to resign; and T. Bentham, this year dean, being required to correct the scholars for their absence from popish prayers, was ^b rejected. He had for his companions, or sharers of his misfortune, T. Richly.—he snatched the host out of the pixe at evening prayer, rent it with his hands, and trampled on it with his feet; H. Bull,—who openly in the choir snatched the censer out of his hands who was to offer incense; painful J. Fox, learned Laurence Humphry, studious Michael Renninger, sweet natured J. Molins, Arthur Saul, Peter Morvin, Hugh Kirke, and Luke Purefoy; dear brethren in Christ: So that then Magdalen had reason to weep indeed, for the loss of so many worthy sons. They found also the altar and sacred vestments did not appear; none of the fellows celebrated, or was present at, the mass, (the visitors being obliged to perform the sacred offices themselves;) the chaplains and choristers refused to chant, for which the latter were denied their commons, or whipped with rods^b.

They proceeded next to Corpus Christi college, whose president, Robert Morwent, and the senior fellow, H. Walsh, dean of the college, to testify their attachment to the Romish faith, shewed the sacred vestments, pillows, silver vessels, candlesticks, and other ornaments of their profession, carefully repositied and preserved.

The visitors found in this college no footsteps of the reformed religion, except in that essential ornament thereof, Mr. J. Jewel, who, on his refusal to be present at *Massé*, and other popish solemnities, was expelled the college. He had been chosen to pen the first congratulatory letter to the Queen, in the name of the University; an office imposed on him by those who wished him no good, and the performance of which would expose him to great danger; yet he so penned the same in general terms, that his adversaries missed their mark^c.

He afterwards lived at Lateport hall, in this city, one of whose pupils, Ed. Anne, wrote a poem against the mass, for which he was ordered by Mr. Walsh, as before, dean of Corpus Christi college, to be whipped in the hall with rods, and blows to the number of his verses, which amounted to about eighty, as Fuller conceives, part of which he has collected^d.

^b Reg. Coll. Mag. f. 8. a. 12, 13, 15, &c.—Id.
Fuller Ch. Hist. C. 16. 7.
^c Ch. Hist. c. 16, f. 7.

^d Id. f. 8.—and Laurence Humphrey in Jewel's
Life. p. 77.

Confirmatio amplissima omn. privilegior. antiquor. Univ.—*Philippus & Maria*, The King and Queen confirm all the privileges of the University.
D. gr. &c. Inspeximus.

They had seen the charter of the late King Edward, p. 205;—of Henry VIII. p. 183;—of Henry VII. p. 159;—of Edward IV. p. 152.

Nos autem cart. præd. & omn. & singula in ead. contenta rata habentes & grata ea pro nob. & heredib. nris quantum in nob. est acceptamus, &c. ac dilectis nob. in Christo cancellario magris. & scholarib. Univ. præd. & successorib. suis ratificamus, &c.—*In cuj. &c. Testib. nob. ipfis apud Westm. xiiii die Oct. annis regnor. n 2do & 3tio.*

“ It was enacted, that noe paryshe churche or chappel sometyme under
 “ the jurisdiction of anie abbot, prior, or howse of religion, by special
 “ exemption from Rome, which, after the dissolution of monasteries, were
 “ graunted bye Kynge Henrye VIII. to sondrie laie persons, shal be anie
 “ longer under the jurisdiction of anie such laie person, but of the arch-
 “ bushope, or bushope, &c. Provided that thys acte shal not dymynishe the
 “ priveleges of the Universties of Oxforde and Cambridge, &c.”

“ It was also enacted, that none shal sel by retaile anie wollen clothe,
 “ linnen clothe, haberdashers’ ware, grocers’ ware, or mercer’s, in countye,
 “ citie, corporate towne, market towne, or suburbes of the same, upon
 “ payne of forfeyture of 6s. 8d. for everie tyme offendynge, and losse of
 “ the ware. *Provided*, that this acte shall be not prejudicial to the privi-
 “ leges of the Universties of Cambridge or Oxforde.”

None to
 sell by re-
 tail cloaths

April 13. Archbishop Cranmer, who had closed the eyes of King Henry VIII. who loved him, and had crowned his son, Edward VI. after continu-
 ing about six months in the Tower, for his steadiness to the reformed religion, was sent here, with the bishops of London and Worcester, Ridley and Latimer, to be first baited by disputations and abuse, by the fiercest papists, and then sacrificed.—Cranmer was confined in Bocardo; Ridley was committed to the care of Edmund Irish, an alderman; and Latimer to that of one of the bailiffs^b: they were debarred from books and denied friends^c.

1554.
 Arch-
 bishop
 Cranmer,
 and the
 bishops La-
 timer and
 Ridley sent
 to Oxford
 and burnt.

A few days before their coming, Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, sent letters to his friends at Cambridge (of which University he was chancellor) that a council would be held on them, and that they should choose some of the learnedst men amongst them to assist the Oxonians in confronting and confuting the bishops. A convocation was called, and the eight following were elected and assigned for this business: Drs. J. Young, vice-chancellor, and master of Pembroke-hall; J. Seton; R. Atkynson, master of King’s college; W. Glyn, master of Queen’s; T. Watson, of St. John’s; Cuthbert Scot, of Christ-church; T. Segewyke; and Alban Langdale.

^e Hare, f. 195. ex Rot. Pat. p. 1. in Domo Convector. Lond.

^f Ex Parl. inchoat apud Westm. xii die Nov. annis 1 & 2 Philip & Mar. R. R. cap. 8.

^g Ibid.

^h Brit. Biog.

ⁱ Fuller Ch. Hist. C. 16, 10.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The Oxford doctors were: Hugh Weston, rector of Lincoln college, speaker on the occasion; W. Tresham, canon of Christ-church; H. Cole, late warden of New college; J. Harpysfield, fellow of the same; Audoen Oglethorpe, president of Magdalen college; W. Pye, dean of Chichester; W. Cheadsey, late fellow of Corpus Christi college; R. Smith, canon of Christ-church; J. Smith, provost of Oriel; Robert Ward, fellow of Merton; and J. Fecknam, abbot of Westminster.

On Saturday the 14th of April, at a convocation held at St. Mary's church; after a parade or solemn procession to Carfax, and then to Christ-church, in the afternoon, in St. Mary's chapel, within the said church at the north side, met the above champions for the Roman cause, with thirty-three more. These going to the altar, and seated in the form of a triangle, sent for the right reverend prisoners: the archbishop was brought in like a felon, by a guard of soldiers, not without a great tumult, which when a little appeased, the prolocutor, Dr. Weston, after a short speech in praise of religious unity, proposed two questions.

- I. Whether, after the priest's consecration of the eucharist, the natural body of Christ remains in the eucharist?
- II. If in the eucharist, after the consecration, any other substance remains than Christ's flesh and body?

Cranmer denied both, and refused to subscribe to them.—He then shewed his grace the articles which were to be disputed upon, all which he gave a flat denial to, but said, if they would give him a copy of these articles, he would consider of, and return an answer to them the next day. The prolocutor then gave the mayor, who had sat by his side in the church, charge to convey the archbishop to his seat, Bocardo.—After his dismissal, Ridley and Latimer are introduced likewise before the commissioners; but they also refusing their assent to the truth of these articles, two several days were likewise appointed for them to dispute against them.

The day come, appointed for the archbishop's disputation, he was again brought before the commissioners by a guard of soldiers. After defending himself learnedly and boldly against many clamorous opponents, he was ordered back to Bocardo, under guidance of the mayor and a guard. The two next days Ridley and Latimer took their turns, but neither from their inflexibility, had their enemies reason to triumph. Two days after these disputations ended, the archbishop, with his fellow prisoners, were brought again before the commissioners, at St. Mary's church, when the prolocutor, having in vain pressed them to recant, read the sentence of excommunication and condemnation against them. The archbishop then was remanded to his prison, and the other two to their confinements.

After the condemnation of these eminent reformers, their servants were discharged. They were all in great want of money, and other necessaries, from the first of the archbishop's imprisonment. His revenues had been sequestered; but if they had no servants, they did not want friends; if they had no cash, supplies were received from protestant friends. But on the

16th of October the two bishops were totally delivered from all their wants, well exchanging the world for a crown in heaven, being brought to, and burnt at the stake.—See Hist. City.

But it seems, all the proceedings of their opponents, and sentence of them, hitherto was illegal and irregular, without the concurrence and authority of his Holiness the Pope; and therefore a fresh process had been previously carried on, and for the same reason a new commission was sent from Rome, for the trial and conviction of Cranmer. Accordingly he appeared before the inquisition at St. Mary's, as before, but he protested against such pretended power of the Pope, and refused to pay any respect to Brooks, bishop of Gloucester, who sat in the court as the Pope's representative. In consequence of this power delegated from the Pope, Feb. 14, 1556, Bonner and Thilby, bishops of London and Ely, were sent down to Oxford to degrade the archbishop. He was brought before them at Christ-church, where they read to him their commission, and afterwards clothed him in pontifical robes, a mitre, and the other ornaments and garments made of canvas, of an archbishop, and put a crozier in his hand by way of derision. After pleasing themselves thus, they proceeded to degrade him, by stripping him again, piece by piece, of this ridiculous attire.

March 21 following, L. Williams, L. Chandos, Sir T. Bridges, Sir T. Brown, and other persons of rank, arrived here, in pursuance of orders from the court, to prevent any tumult on account of the archbishop's death. It was proposed a sermon should be preached at the stake, but it proving a rainy day, he was brought by the mayor and aldermen, accompanied by L. Williams, and others, and a guard, to hear one at St. Mary's, preached by dean Cole; but the archbishop declaring his firm belief in what he professed, and that especially he recanted what he had before put his hand to; and whilst he endeavoured to say more, they cried, "Stop the heretick's mouth, and take him away." Upon which they pulled him down with violence from the place where he stood, and led him away to the stake to suffer, where his brother bishops were burnt about five months before*.—See Hist. City.

In an act this year, concerning certain regulations about licensing wine taverns, it is provided, "That nothinge in this acte shall be prejudicial to anie of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or to the chancellor and scholars of the same, or their successours, or anye of them, to impair or take away anye of the liberties, privileges, &c. soe always that no more taverns be kept or maintained within the said townes of Oxford and Cambridge, than may be lawfully kept or maintained by the provision, true meaning, and intent of this statute¹."

Anthony Garnet, A. M. of Baliol college, suspected of felony or theft, was to be tried in the City-hall. The bailiffs, out of a desire of seizing felons

^{1555.}
The citizens refusing the

* Brit. Biogr. See also Fox's acts fully.

¹ Stat. ch. 5, 7 Ed. VI. Ex Parl. Inchoat.

apud Westm. 1 die Martii, anno 7 Reg. Ed. VI. cap. 3.

F f

goods,

University entrance into their Town-hall, are impeached and hindered.

goods, or at least of acquiring the cognizance of University causes, refused entrance to our high steward, by shutting the door of the Guild-hall against him; for which the University impeached the citizens in the Star-chamber, and a decree was made by the lords of the council, that the chancellor and masters of Oxford should have free ingress into the said hall, for the holding their accustomed court-leet there, under the penalty of 200*l.* to be inflicted on every citizen contravening the same¹.

The Queen also this year eased the two Universities of the tax or tribute used to be paid^m.

And this year laboured under such a scarcity of provisions, that some entire companies of colleges were forced to disperse into, and live in the country.

1555. No badger, purveyor, &c. to purchase within five miles of Oxford.

“ At the humble sute of the two Univerfitees it was enacted, That noe purveyor, taker, badger, lodger, or other mynster, shal take or bargain for anie kinde of victuele or graine in the markets of Cambridge or Oxforde, or withyn fyve myles compasse, without consent of the owner, &c.

“ *Item*, Yf anie person shall take or bargain for anie graine or victuell, provided within the said fyve myles, for anie college, hall, or hostell, he shal forfeyte the quadriple valewe of the victuell, and suffer three monthes ymprisonmente; the one halfe thereof to be to the common treasure of the saide Univerfitees respectivelye, and the other halfe to him that will sewe before anie of the said chancellours.

“ *Item*, That the chancellour, with two justices of peace, maie enquire, by othe of twelve men, of the offences against thys acte from tyme to tymeⁿ.—Provyded, that be not put in execution when their Majesties are within seven miles of the Univerfitee; they shal be suspended duringe thys tyme onelyⁿ.”—Note, by this act the liberties of the mayor, &c. were secured; but by 12 George II. ch. 24. all purveyance is entirely taken away^o.

The University absolved from protestantism.

A diploma or bull of Reginald Pole, cardinal, and the Pope's legate, a *latere* to the chancellor, or his vice-chancellor, concerning absolving the University and scholars from the guilt of apostacy, and reconciling them to the church of Rome.—*Dat. at Lambeth, 1555, pridie nonas Martii*^p.

1556. The election of cardinal Pole for chancellor.

Electio Cardin. Pole in Canc. Univ. Oxon.

— *Cum* sui ordinis vir ornatissimus de acad. nra turbulentis & iniquis schismatis temporib. insigniter meritus, Johannes Mason, nuper noster cancellar. literis suis ad totam acad. scriptis, sigilloq. suo munitis, pure, sponte, & ultrò cancellarii. muneri & officio cesserit. in ecc. S. Mar. &c.—*In quor. Sc. Dat. in Domo nostræ Congregationis 2do die Nov. MDLVI*^q.

Another visitation of the University.

The cardinal was scarce elected than, the better to enforce or drive men to the Roman persuasion, he nominated the following his visitors of the

¹ Reg. Decret. Cam. Stellat. Term Pasch. 1 &
² Ph. & Mar. an exemplification of which is in Arch. Univ. Pix. A. — *Dat. xviii May, r & 2 Phil. & Mary.*

^m Reg. Coll. Magn. ut prius, f. 12.

ⁿ Ex Parl. Inchoat. apud Westm. xxi die Oct.

annis 2 & 3 Ph. & Mar. R. R. cap. 15.

^q Burn's Eccl. Law in College.

^r Arch. Univ. Pix. M. § 22.

^s Ex Reg. Pole, f. 22, a, in Concil. Magn.

V. 4, 144.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

215

University, who should purge it of all opposers of the holy church: — J. Brooks, bishop of Gloucester; Nicholas Ormanet; Dr. H. Cole, dean of Windsor; Dr. Robert Morwent, president of Corpus Christi college; and Dr. Walt. Wright, archdeacon of Oxford †.

July 20, At St. Mary's they began to resume the Roman worship, and endeavoured to fix their religion on its antient basis. They were also, under the orders of cardinal Pole, to examine, on thirty heads or more, of things done by the commissary, proctors, heads of colleges and halls, and certain others, under King Edward VI. Two of the principal are these: The protestant worship forbad, &c.

I. Whether the foundations, statutes, and laudable customs of the University, and all the colleges and halls, are observed by all and every of those whom these things concern. If they answer negatively, that they specify what things are not observed, and for what reason.

II. Whether, in the time of scism, any statute was made, or has been introduced by usage that opposes the canonical institutions and antient foundations, or is derogatory to statutes, privileges, and customs; and if they answer affirmatively, let them express in particular what things they have introduced, and why?

In short, they ejected all from the colleges who had been active in opposing the papistical or Romish religion; all English bibles and commentaries on them written, in the same language, they burnt at the common Market-place. All books in the publick libraries, asserting the cause of protestantism, were cast out; and if any such were found in private studies, they sent them off for the flames, and punished or expelled the owners of them.

The cardinal was also acquainted of the defect of the University's statutes, wherefore, he being chosen chancellor in the room of Sir J. Mason, who resigned, sent the book of statutes to Dr. Reynolds, vice-chancellor, and commanded that they have the force of laws, till taking to himself delegates out of every faculty, they should decree what were proper to be disannulled or retained. But this business afterwards was committed to certain delegates, by him chosen out of each faculty; of whom were to be four philosophers or artists, five civilians, two canonists, five physicians, and four divines. These statutes thus evolved, and thoroughly considered, received their full vigour and authority from the consent of the convocation held upon the occasion, when in things appertaining to divine worship they bore so hard on the minds of many academicks, that they left the place. The statutes improved.

Whilst the visitors were in action they were advised to enquire into the morals and religion of Catharine Cathie, alias Dampmartin, the wife of Martyr, and who had been dead four years, and buried in Christ-church, not far from the sacred reliques of St. Frideswede. They therefore sent for those whom they knew had any acquaintance with the deceased, and intending, if they found any proof of her heretical depravity, to pull her out of

† In Pix. M. M. nu. 22.

her grave, and burn her, But these declared they did not understand the languages she used, or ever knew her mind about religion. When they could not accomplish their design, the delegates write back to their cardinal, acquainting him of the above particulars. He writes to Dr. Martial, dean of Christ-church, the sum of which was, that formerly Catharine Cathie, a woman of abominable memory, had married Peter Martyr, the heretick, though both were under the sacred ties of chastity; since therefore she had lived at Oxford in a detestable fornication with the aforesaid Peter, that opposed the truth of the holy eucharist, and dying, was buried near the tomb of the glorious virgin St. Frideswede: therefore, that he should dig up the body so hated by all good men; should send it afar off from the church and its limits, where he should think proper. The Dr. obeys, and ordered the woman's body to be taken up and buried in the dunghill next to the stables; but in the time of Queen Elizabeth, 3 id. Jan. 1561, she was taken up, and a third time buried with honour and this epitaph:

His requiescit Religio cum Superstitione.*

“ Here lieth Religion buried with Superstition.”

1557.

In a convocation of the prelates and clergy of the province of Kent, held by Reginald Pole, archbishop of Canterbury, January 1, 1557, in a part of the result of the meeting it is specified, *Quia fonte corrupto necessum est rivulos inde fluentes impuros & insalubres esse, constatq. Universitates illas Oxon. & Cantab. fontes esse, unde rivuli omn. scientiarum profuxerunt; qui quidem fontes, si fuerint corrupti, si errorum & heresum maculis conspurcati fuerint, quantum timendum est, ne ex illis fontib. prodeant, qui universum Regn. suis heresib. inficiant. Ut igitur sanæ doctrinae eruditioni in ipsis fontib. consulatur errorumq. & heresum in ipsis omnis occasio tollatur; hoc sacro approbante concilio, statuimus, &c. quod Epus Linc. ad Univ. Oxon. accedat, & ibm. supra heretica pravitate diligenter inquirat, & puniat, &c.* — The chancellor ordered at this meeting they should agree in a proper mode of study, and publish the provincial constitution of archbishop *Arundel de hereticis*, and that this visitation should be yearly kept; but they should by no means hurt the privileges, &c. of the University. And whereas, if the abbey were ill supplied with learned men, we ordain, that in every monastery, or religious house, there be one well instructed in grammar, to teach there the *primas primitivas scientias*, “ the first sciences of learning, who, when qualified for better studies, shall be sent to Oxford or Cambridge.”

Mr. Wood gives a sad account of these times.—*Imperante Ed. VI. despiciatui habitæ fuerant artes ingenuæ, maxime vero theologica scholastica, & enimvero in gratiam cum illis haud dudum redierat vel rudis & ignara Plebs.—Adeo tamen in populi animis inolevit literarum contemptus & fastidium, quin & eruditionis adeo imminuta præsidia, ut ægrè ad infelices artes transitus feret, &c.*” And the in-

* Wood, f. 280.

t Reg. Pole 59, in Concil. Mag. V. 4, p. 167.

† But as to the above accusation he reckons without his host; though he condemns the ignorance of the University in general, in the same

page, he corrects himself, and excepts some very eminent men for learning: very many more may be seen in his *Athenæ*; as also bishop Tanner, Bale, and Pitts, furnish us with abundance of the literati of these times; and Twyne answers Wood, once

genuous arts were held in contempt. The Divinity-school in the time of Queen Mary was seldom opened, the stipend of Queen Margaret's lecture converted to the use of repairing the schools. For sermons, scarcely was one in a month. Publick lecturers, through idleness or insufficiency, seldom performed their offices. The Greek tongue fell into its old decay, and in general was such a contempt of learning and disuse, that there was no appearance of, or was a way left to the miserable arts. For six years, he says, were only three inceptors in divinity, eleven in civil law, in physick six. Masters of arts, one year, but eighteen, another nineteen, another twenty-five, and another twenty-seven.

Omitting a private contention among the fellows of University college, about choosing a master, referred to the chancellor and proctors, we pass on to a more agreeable prospect, the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on whose ascending the throne the face of things was again changed. The protestants were as glad to succeed in the places of the papists, as the papists had been to drive the protestants from their posts. Many carried themselves away to live retired, or to see what part the Queen would act. But Dr. Tresham, that he might not be still, who was elected vice-chancellor at the death of cardinal Pole, who died the same day as the Queen, convened a convocation^w to consider of a congratulatory address to the Queen. Tresham carries it, signed with the University seal, attended with the Drs. Reynolds, Wright, and the junior proctor, and offered it with gloves, &c. to the Queen, who therefore signified the greatest testimonies of her benevolence to learning, and especially for her Athens. And she was as good as her word, for this year she procured an act^x to be made, whereby should be remitted forever to the clergy the first-fruits and tenths. And that whatever indulgencies they had received from Henry VIII. or his predecessors or followers, should retain their pristine and full vigour.

And when, according to the law of tenths and fifteenths of all temporalities or lay fees, one of which had been once demanded, the other twice, she pronounced the University free from tributes^x.

Statuta edita in concilio provinciali celebrato in mensib. Martii & Apr. annis Domini M D LVIII, & IX.—In which it is ordered, among other things, that as the statute before ordained required, that the religious send their members, such as are fit, to the Universities for the sake of study; each abbot, &c. should present to their ordinaries the names of such as were sent to the Universities between this and the 1st day of August next; and likewise the letters testimonial of the Universities, in order that a diligent enquiry be made by the ordinary^y.

once for all, that there never was an age unadorned with great learning at Oxford. — *At nulla unquam ætate tam barbaris studiis deditam fuisse Oxoniensium comperies, quin tanquam fecundissima melior. disciplinarum linguarumq. parens viros semper (ut cæ-*

tera taceam) Latine, Græcè, & Hebraicè, doctissimos aluerit.—Ap. l. 3, 341.

^w Reg. Coll. Mag. f. 21.

^x Statut. 1 Eliz. ch. 4.

^y In Concil. Magn. V. 4. p. 253.

1558.
1st Queen
Elizabeth.

An address
to the
Queen.

An act
made
whereby
she remits
the first-fruits
and tenths.

Confirms
the privi-
leges of the
University.

1559.

This

Oaths to
to be taken
on admis-
sion to de-
grees.

This year also it was enacted, "That every person before he be preferred to any degree of learning in either University, shall take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy before the chancellor, vice-chancellor, or their sufficient deputy." The same was confirmed by the 1 W.²

January 25, in the parliament the laws of King Henry VIII. against the see of Rome were renewed; those of Edward VI. in favour of protestants, revived; and of Queen Mary repealed. Uniformity of prayer, and administration of the sacraments, were enacted^a.

1559.

The Queen's intention this year, the year after her inauguration, to see the University, was quickened hereunto by letters received from the heads of houses, complaining of the ill treatment of Romish scholars; she, by a letter to the chancellor, commanded them to use them well in all publick and private concerns; by no means to proceed to the election of any head, fellow, or scholar; moreover prohibited all alienations and exchange of lands (such only excepted as are for the necessary improvements of their estates) and possessions, till she had caused a visitation of the University^b.

A visita-
tion of the
University.

A few months after the following are elected for this purpose.—Edward Cox, bishop of Ely; J. Lord Williams; Sir J. Mason; Sir T. Benger; W. Kyngsmille, Esq; J. Warner, warden of All Souls College; Dr. Walter Wright (who had been a visitor for Queen Mary) archdeacon of Oxford; J. Watson, chancellor of St. Paul's, London; and Robert Byng, Esq.^c

These she required to use all tenderness upon the occasion. — The first thing they went upon was, to remove from all the colleges, halls, and churches, whatever diserved the true religion, or had any thing of superstitious or papistical. They re-instated in their offices those who had fled from or had been expelled by the other;—disannulled the statutes made by cardinal Pole, for the most part substituting those made in King Edward's time^d.

They next proceeded to particular persons. The earl of Arundel, chancellor resigned. Some were deprived of their offices or places. Dr. R. Martial, dean of Christ-church, disallowing the power of these delegates, was sent to a prison at London.—Dr. W. Tresham, canon of Christ-church; Dr. T. Raynolds, warden of Merton, by the Queen herself at Hampton-court; Dr. W. Cheadsey, president of Corpus Christi college; Dr. Walter Wright, master of Baliol; Mr. J. Smith, president of Oriel; Mr. T. Slythurst, president of Trinity; Mr. Alexander Belfire, president of St. John's, and canon of Christ-church; W. Ely, president of St. John's; Mr. W. Allyn, principal of St. Mary-hall; G. Etheridge, professor of Greek. (These refused the oath of supremacy.) T. Coveney, president of Magdalen, for treating too roughly the gentlemen of his college.—Many resigned: among these, Mr. H. Henshaw, rector of Lincoln.

² 1 Eliz. ch. 1. § 25.
^a Ch. 2.

^b Wood, f. 281.
^c Id. ^d Id.

The visitors continued still to purge the University. Some indeed, changing their minds, recovered their situation: such were, Dr. Walter Wright, as before; Dr. T. White, of New college; and others.

Of New college, — were removed Dr. W. Knott, and Dr. T. Butler, doctors of law; Edward Atflow, M.D. (ejected by the chancellor of the bishop of Winchester.) W. Pomerel, J. Cattagre, Robert Fenn, Lucas Atflow, J. Fratyfall, Anthony Fortescue, L.L.B. Robert Poyntz, A.M. J. Fenne, J. Fowler, J. Noble, R. Whyte, batchelors of arts; J. Hardy, civilian: T. Darrel, J. Mundin, W. Norwode, Thomas Shelley, J. Ingram, and J. Bustard, for refusing to attend the English service in the chapel. — Audoen Lewis carried himself away.

Of St. John's, — either retired or were compelled, J. Bavent, Ralph Windon, Leonard Stopes, H. Shaw, masters and fellows; W. Wyggs, and Jonas Meredith, batchelors and fellows.

Of Merton, — for refusing the oath of supremacy were removed, Robert Dawkes, David de la Hyde, and Anthony Atkins, fellows.

Of All Souls, — T. Dorman, and T. Dolman, fellows.

Of Christ-church college, — W. Shepery, and James Fenne.

Of Magdalen, — a great number this year and after.

Of Lincoln, — a great many.

Of Trinity, — Leonard Fitzsimons, T. Scott, T. Ford, and many others. — And no doubt the same of the other colleges, but the particulars are not known, nor can we get the names of them.

The interchanges of religion, within the compass of the last ten years, no doubt affected greatly the good and quiet of study; accordingly we find, at this time, very few performing exercises in the schools, or the year before. Not one in theology, only one in civil law, three in physick, and in arts not more than eight inceptors. This year, Mr. Wood says^d, not one divine, legist, or physician, stood for his degree. He adds, from an old register, very many of the University were so far reduced to want, as to apply to the chancellor for licence to beg. But this is probably meant, as before in 1464, and in 1473.

The citizens were willing to add to the grievances of the University; for when the University magistrates were accustomed to hold their court in the Town-hall, T. Ryley, and J. Hartley, city bailiffs, required to cite or impanel, according to their office, twelve citizens for jurymen, refused, and when sent for to the commissary, maintained and defended their doing it.

The 10th of November, in the convocation, they are forbid commerce with the scholars and privileged men, which punishment having undergone a month, and thinking better of it, they begged pardon, and were reconciled.

Sir J. Mason^e, again chancellor of the University, sent his precepts to the mayor, bailiffs, and justices of the city of Oxon, to deliver the body of Miles Fello, and other scholars, to be tried before the steward of the Uni-

^d Wood 1284. Ex Reg. G. G. f. 262. a & alibi.

^e Ayloff by mistake calls him Richard:

versity, for the murder of Edward Senfe, alias Tayler.—*Dat. Lond. x Jan. 4 Eliz.*

1562. William Rowel, Esq; the Queen's sollicitor-general, steward of the University, likewise at the same time emitted his precept to the same. — *Dat. ut supra*°.

Some Latin superstitious hymns, formerly sung on festivals, had, by order of the late warden, Dr. Gervas, been abolished, and English psalms instituted in their place; when Mr. Leach, a fellow in the house, on All Holland day last, had the book in his hand ready to begin the psalm, springs in Mr. W. Hall, a senior fellow of New college, offering to snatch it from him with an intent to cast it into the fire, adding, moreover, that they would no more *dance after his pipe*. This was done in the interval of the vacancy of the warden; for though J. Man was lawfully chosen to this office, Hall and his popish faction (whereof Mr. Potto, Mr. Binnion, and Sir Appleby, were leaders) opposed his admission; and whereas, in this *house*, great was the power of a senior fellow (especially in office) over the young scholars, Hall raised such a persecution against them, that it was penal for any to be a protestant.

Archbishop Parker hearing hereof, summoned Hall to appear before him, who so far despised his authority, that some of his party plucked off the seal from the citation, which was affixed to the gates of the college; whereupon his grace made a solemn visitation of that college, wherein all were in general examined. The fellows had sent to his grace the names of five men, two or three of which had never been of this society, for a nomination of one of these. The archbishop resenting this their insolence, chose P. Manne, fellow of New college, for the wardenhip. Hall was expelled, his party publickly admonished, the young scholars relieved, papists curbed and suppressed, protestants countenanced and encouraged in the whole University†.

March 6, “Is a bill that spiritual judges shall be of those that be graduate in Oxford or Cambridge.”

1563. This year, by the Queen's edict, certain priests should read over the principal parts of the scripture, and the homilies, with themselves, before they preached to the people. And the Latin tongue she endeavoured to keep up by ordering the prayers to be read in Latin^h. Not a preacher then was here, except T. Sampson, M. A. dean of Christ-church, and Dr. Laurence Humphrey, president of Magdalen, some add, Andrew Kingmill, B. A. of All Souls. These preached on Sundays, but inclining to the *Cathari*, much infected with their Calvinistical opinions the minds of the academicks, not easily to be soon purged or cleansed; but Sampson leaving Oxford, and Hum-

The play-ers to be in Latin. Seldom or no preaching used.

Calvinistical notions prevail.

° Reg. Univ. Pix. A. 4.

† MSS. Rec. of Kent in Mat. Parker, p. 322, Fuller Ch. Hist. s. 16, p. 71.

‡ Journ. H. Com. an. eod.

^h Wood 285. Fuller Ch. Hist. C. 16, p. 64.— That the reading of the scriptures, or certain portion hereof, in the vulgar tongue, was in use,

appears from that exhortation to the laity.

“We shall heare Goddy's serbise eberge Quen-
“daye with reuerence and deuotion, and save de-
“uoutely the pater noster, and hear Goddy's law
“taught in the moderne tongue.” — Ant. Ha-
mer, p. 57, Coll. p. 10, b.

phrey

phreys frequently absent, the pulpit was supplied by any futile preacher, and so continued for some years, as we find preaching ran very low, when R. Taverner, of Wood-Eaton, Esq; sheriff of Oxon, came out of charity to give the people a sermon; mounting the pulpit, (a sword by his side, and a gold chain about his neck) he saluted the academicks with this beginning:

“ Arriving at the mount of St. Marie’s, in the stony stage,
 “ where I now stand, I have brought you some fine biskets baked
 “ in the oven of charitie, carefully conserved for the chickens of
 “ the church, the sparrows of the spirit, and the sweet swallows of
 “ salvation, &c.^h”

“ The Queen commandeth, that noe maner of person, being either
 “ heade or member of anie college or cathedral church within thys realme,
 “ shall in the same college have, or be permitted to have, within the pre-
 “ cincte of anie such colleg, hys wyfe, or other woman, to abide and dwel
 “ in the same, and to have anie lodging within the same, upon payne to
 “ forfeyte all ecclesiastical promotions within anie such church or college.
 “ And that the transcript hereof shall be reputed as parcell of the statutes,
 “ and soe observed in the said Queene’s letter, dated at Ippeswich, 9 daye of
 “ Aug. 3d yere of our reigneⁱ.”

1563.
 No mem-
 ber of a
 college to
 have his
 wife, or
 other wo-
 man, in
 college.

January 12. “ An acte was made towching couryers, and for the trewe
 “ tanning, corrying, and cutting of lether, &c. Provided, that thys acte
 “ shal not be prejudiciale to the priveleges of the Univerfitees of Cam-
 “ bridge and Oxforde^k.”

Passing by a raging distemper or pestilence that drove many from their
 seats the preceding year, the University considering the disorder they were in
 by the late revolutions, and being now well settled in their religious opinions,
 began to reform themselves. They shook off dispensations, indulgencies,
 as practised afore, and made new laws concerning degrees^l, especially in
 divinity, law, and physick, and against luxury in drefs: “ That no master,
 “ graduate, or scholar, enjoying any stipend or benefice, in the colleges or
 “ halls, should use a garment ruffled more than at the neck or wrists; nor
 “ the plaits should exceed half a thumb’s breadth, and should be trimmed
 “ or mixed with no gold, silver, or silk. Nor that any of the aforesaid
 “ should wear a collar more than a thumb’s breadth; nor should wear his
 “ *caliga*^m, or boots, antiently *botys*, unless made of plain cloth and sewed,
 “ (i.e.) not loose at the end, nor reaching above the calves of the legs,
 “ and with one *virga*ⁿ or rod only, a foot and a half long, and not adorned
 “ with clasps, nor especially to be worked with silk.” — Moreover, it was

1564.
 The scho-
 lars drefs
 and sta-
 tutes
 amended.

^h In pref. J. Cheek’s edit. 1641.

ⁱ Parker’s Hist. Camb. fol. 222.—But this is a mistake for 1561.

^k Ex Parl. Inchoat. apud Westm, XII die Jan.

^l reg. Eliz. cap. 8.

^m I. F. 207, b.

ⁿ Q. a Calo pedum dict. vel quia ligantur priusquam sandalia induant, caligine ad genua usque protensis crura revinciunt. Du Casne Gloss. in Verb.

^o I find wood was used as necessary in the making of this. Id. Du Casne.

G g

ordered,

ordered, "That none of them should wear his doublet of a grey colour, or white or yellow, under pain of suffering for the offence against these orders."—It now also appeared, that the matriculation-book, wherein the names of scholars and privileged persons were entered, and the account of the money issuing thence was lost.—In amending the statutes, the chancellor was so earnest as to omit nothing that might favour and increase the welfare of the University.

The Queen confirms the University's privileges, &c. Eliz. D. gra. &c. salut.—Inspeximus quasd. literas dispensationum p̄sentib. quas & singula in eis contenta juxta quend. actum inde in parlamento dni. H. nuper R. Ang. 8 patris nri ratificamus, &c. Ita quod dilecti nob. in Christo cancellar. pro-cancellar. doctor. magri. graduati & bonar. literar. studiosi quicunq. in Univ. Oxon. in dict. literis nominati omnib. & sing. in eisd. specificatis uti, &c. valeant & possint libere & quiete impune & licite secundum vim, &c. eorund. absq. impediment. quocunq. Eo quod expref. mentio de certitudine premifforum. aut. de aliis donis vel concessionib. per nos eisd. cancellar. pro-cancellar. &c. ante hæc tempora fact. in p̄sentib. minime fact. existit aut aliquo statuto, actu, &c. inde in contrarium fact. &c. aliqua alia re causa vel materia quæcunq. in aliquo non obstante.—*In cuj. rei test. has lit. nras. fieri fecimus pat.*—*Test. Meipfa apud Westm. XIII. die Nov. an. regn. nri. 6.*

"COOKE P."

1564. The University began to be excused eating fish on Wednesdays. The University write to Sir J. Mason, late their chancellor, for his interest to procure them leave of the King from eating fish, *quartis feriis* (i. e.) on Wednesdays.

At the same time another from the same is sent to the archbishop of Canterbury, for his obtaining the same liberty from eating fish on *Mercuriis*, or Wednesdays.

January 1, is their letter to Sir J. Mason, and chancellor, on his resigning his office.

1565. A great number of hopeful youths here. June 23, is a letter to the chancellor in behalf of Oriel college, maltreated by W. Button, in which they say, *Pertenuis sunt nræ facultates, & perexigui fructus qui nob. a nris prædiolis quotannis importantur, & tamen amplam & copiosam multitudinem juvenum ad laudem & virtutem properantium alimus*.

The COPIE of my Lord of Leicesters LETTER.

The earl of Leicester's letter. "When I understood not long agoe, what good orders were by your common agreement devised upon motion of my letters, for the advancement of true religion, virtue, and learning, in your Universitie, I was in my minde very glad of it. For since I had first charg of your Universitie, I must contes I have been careful to se it prospere. But understandinge againe of late, by credible information, hou ill these well devised orders are observid and kept among you, I cannot but much marveil and be sorie for it. Marveil at the mindes of *learnid* men, so soone altered from their own device and purpose, and forrie for the evident hurt of the Universitie, which hath hertofore ben compted the right eie of

* Reg. K. K. f. 11. a. Wood 286.

† Ex MSS. Dr. Brook, ut prius.‡

‡ Ex Cod. Vet. MSS. in T. Hearn edit, 1716. in Vit. T. Mori f. 69.

† Id. f. 71.

‡ Id. 73.

‡ Id. f. 79.

"Ingländ,

“ In gland, and a light to the whole realme. For I am advertised, that all
 “ good orders which yourselves made, decencie in apparail onlie excepted
 “ (which is reported to be indifferentlie well looked unto) but all other
 “ orders saving this (as Soondaie sermons, exercise in learning, publick dis-
 “ putations in all faculties) are utterlie unregarded, which disorder is re-
 “ ported to have don already great hurt, and will be undoubtedlie (if it be
 “ borne with a while) the utter decaie of the Univerfitie. And assuredlie
 “ I would be loth to se the Univerfitie fall anie wise in decaie, as long as
 “ mie charge continueth over it. Therefore these are to praie you, and to
 “ require you to looke more straightly to your owne orders, and to put them
 “ better in excution then hath ben hitherto doon. Namelie to the princi-
 “ pal orders, which directly touche learning and religion, as sermons, pub-
 “ exercises, and disputations, whereby all Univerfities stand and kepe their
 “ name, not neglecting nether such inferior orders as are appointed neces-
 “ sarie. For sometimes contempt of small orders bringeth in disobediens
 “ in greater matters, and everie order made and not observid teacheth dis-
 “ obedience. Notwithstanding it is not unknowen that principall orders
 “ ought cheffy to be respected, which ye shall doe well hereafter better to
 “ look unto, both for the honor of the Univerfitie, their own profet, and
 “ mie great contentacion. Els shal ye want of your good conformities
 “ herein (being for your owne benefites) cause me for wante of being able
 “ to do good as willingly release the charg I have, as I did with very good
 “ mynde toward you all, carefullie receive it for the well discharging my
 “ dutie therein. For I minde not to neglect the charge I have being
 “ chancellor, in tendering generallie the increase of learning in all, and par-
 “ ticularly the preferment of everie one, as their virtue, learninge, and con-
 “ formitie to good order shall deserve.—Thus fare ye well.

“ From the coort, the xxiiiith of Julie, 1565.”

Comiti Leicestr. Cancellar. RESPONSIO.

“ Duo sunt, ut honor tuus sapienter & acute scribit, præcipua literar. fundamenta: quor-
 “ alterum est, ut bonæ leges sanciantur, alterum, ut sancitæ diligenter & studiose observentur.
 “ Illud ut fieret, quantum in nob. erat, vigilasse nos & elaborasse non diffitemur. In hoc vero
 “ nram socordiam reprehendi, & merito quidem reprehendi ab honore tuo vehementer nos
 “ pudet, insignissime cancellarie. Qua quidem in re immensum est profecto, & infinitum,
 “ quod tuæ dignitari debemus, propterea quod nram, in re tam necessaria, diligentiam sua-
 “ vissimis tuis literis, pietatis & sapientiæ plenè, velis excitare. Et quanquam homines for-
 “ tasse decet verecundos, quod male commissum est, id velle quantum in ipsis est, occultare &
 “ obtegere, nos tamen honori tuo fingemus nihil, sed asserere constebimur, fuisse nos in his nris
 “ novis legib. observandis negligentiores, quam vel homines providos & prudentes oportuit,
 “ vel officium nrum postulavit, sed ita tamen hoc ipsum fatemur honori tuo, ut culpæ nos
 “ veniam speremus adepturos. Non enim ignorat amplitudo tua, quantum sit & quam labo-
 “ riosum, agere cum multitudine quæ natura sua vel penitus effrænata est vel laxissimas saltem
 “ habenas concupiscit? & intelligit prudentia tua, nemo melius, quæ res male fieri longo jam
 “ tempore consueverunt quam ægre & difficulter, idq. pedetentim, corrigantur, & videt excel-
 “ lentia tua, nemo melius, cum novum aliquid instituitur, & attentatur, principium omne esse

The Uni-
 versity's
 answer.

• In Hearne, ut prius, f. 86.

“ difficultatis plenum. Quod vero ad antiqua nra statuta attinet, nullum nos unquam tempus
 “ extitisse arbitramur, in quo laudabilius observarentur. Nam & in scholis disputatur a bacca-
 “ laureis, nunquam subtilius nunquam vehementius, & a magris artes leguntur & explicantur,
 “ nunquam diligentius, & cetera exercitia & disputationes habentur & audiuntur, nunquam
 “ avidius.—Quæ certe omnia magnam nob. spem adferunt, brevi fore ut ceteris etiam in rebus
 “ vel major. vel faltem parem diligentiam videamus. et quanquam in eam fortasse ætatem incidi-
 “ mus, quæ nimiam in omni re quærit & amplectitur licentiam, speramus tamen neminem tam
 “ longe aberasse, quin & possit & velit revocari; eoq. libentius, quod boni omnes prudentissimis
 “ tuis literis intelligunt, amorem & pietatem tuam nulla re facilius posse conservari, quam si
 “ diligenter laboreata, & enitentur, ut auctoritati legum modeste pareant & obsequantur. Ut
 “ est honori tuo recipimus & pollicemur, nihil nos in posterum commissuros, quod vel tuam
 “ offendat dignitatem, vel nræ famæ & existimationi obsit vel acad. nræ laudem & splen-
 “ dor. ullam in partem minuat & obscuret, &c.—Valeat amplitudo tua 8 Aug. 1565 w.”

1565.
 An Uni-
 versity pri-
 vileged
 person to
 forfeit the
 freedom of
 the city.

In a convocation held the 4th of June it was decreed, “ That whereas
 “ divers privileged persons enjoyed the privileges of the University and
 “ freedom of the city of Oxford at the same time, in repugnancy to all
 “ statutes and customs of the University, they shall either renounce all
 “ jurisdiction which the city claimeth over them, or wholly wave and quit
 “ their claim to the University privileges, for that the University will not
 “ suffer them to be of both corporations.”—See also the decree of the con-
 vocation of the 2d of April, 1576, Reg. K.*

On the earl
 of Leices-
 ter's com-
 ing, &c.

Is *Oratio gratulatoria in aduent. honoratiff. com. Leicestræ acad. Oxon. cancellar.*
Non vereor ne vel celsitudini tuæ, vel cuiquam eor. qui adsint, temere impulsus
adolescencia fecisse videar, illustr. comes, qui in hac omnium læticia tam communi, in
hac sede, literatissimis hominib. tam affluentibus, ego potissimum ad dicend. procefferim.

This speaks of disputations, and the sciences of divinity, law, and phy-
 sical, duly administered and well observed, and the University in a very
 flourishing condition †.

1566.
 The earl
 of Leices-
 ter's letter
 of thanks
 for books,
 &c. sent
 him by the
 University.

“ Wythe my verye hartye commendationes I have receivid your bokes
 “ of orationes and versis, sent unto me from you by the towne proctoures.—
 “ I have good cause to thancke you for them, and no lesse for the good
 “ entretainmente I had at my beinge nowe wythe you, which gevethe me
 “ good occasion bothe to be myndfull of you and desirous to recompence
 “ your good willes towards me in suche sorte as ye shall thincke me any
 “ wise able to do you good.—Wherfore ye shal be sure, from time to time,
 “ as occasione shall faull out, to the uttermoste of my power. — And so I
 “ bid you most hartelye farewell. Your lovinge frende,
 “ At the corte, the of Apr. R. LEYCESTER z.”

In Hearne is “ a cople of the erle of Leycester's lettres touching the
 “ Quene's majestie's comminge to Oxforde,” the intent of which is,
 “ That he thought, goode lyke, as to gyve you certainelye to understande
 “ that, soe to provyde for the same in suche a sorte, as there be noe wante
 “ of anie thinge that maye apertaine to the more honorable recevyng of

w In Hearne, f. 83.
 x Ayloff, prt. 3. ch. 1. f. 111.

y See the whole letter in Hearne, in D. T. mori
 vita, f. 95.
 z Ibid. f. 97.

“ her highnes, and that may tende to the honor of the Univercytie. — At
“ the corte, the 1111th of Julye, 1566^a.”

D. Marchion. Wintoniensi græ aguntur, quod chartam regiam academiae recuperavit, 16 Julii 1566.—In this, it is said, that the royal charter, a long while lost, he recovered for them^b.

1566.
The University's
charter
found.

Is Oratio gratulatoria in Advent Serenissimæ Principis Eliz. Angl Fr. Hybern. &c. Regnæ, 11 Aug. 1566^c.”

Oxford was now in a flourishing condition, and had many learned men, the which the Queen's coming^d to Oxford this year will evince the truth of.

The Queen
arrives.

Indeed, two years before, she had done the University the honour of a visit but for fear of the pestilence; but the 29th of August, this year, she had sent before her the marquis of Northampton, earl of Leicester, then chancellor of the University, lord Strange, Lords Sheffield and Paget, Cecil, lord Burgley, secretary, and sir Nicholas Throgmorton, knight.—There met them, on horseback, Dr. Kennal, vice-chancellor, and all the heads of houses. The inferior gowmsmen were drawn up in Christ-church quadrangle, according to their degrees and quality. At their entering Oxford some showers of rain fell, which spoiled the solemn cavalcade, whence they sheltered themselves, as soon as they could, in Dr. Kennal's house, where Mr. Potts, of Christ-church, harangued the earl; and Mr. Robert Benson the secretary, who conferred much with Potts, asked him the reason why Aristotle wrote of monarchy, when, in his age, that form of government was totally displeasing to the Greeks?—After with the vice-chancellor, he proposed a question to be disputed on by three batchelors: *An divitiæ plus conferant ad doctrinam assequendam quom paupertas?*

About three or four o'clock this day, the above nobles, with their companions, returned to Woodstock, testifying by their countenance, as well as words, what pleasure they enjoyed by this short acquaintance with the society of the learned.

Saturday, Aug. 31. The earls of Huntingdon and Leicester, with other men of distinction, came to the school before noon, and heard, with great pleasure and praise of him, Dr. Laurence Humphrey reading lectures.—They were afterwards present at the disputations.

In the evening came the Queen: she was met at Wolvercot, the furthest limits or jurisdiction of the University, by the earl of Leicester, chancellor, followed by four doctors, J. Kennal, vice-chancellor, Laurence Humphrey, T. Godwyn, and T. White, dressed in their scarlet robes; with eight masters of arts, heads of colleges and halls. The chancellor, according to custom, presented to her Majesty the staffs of the three upper beadles, which, when she had received, were returned again to the beadles.

Mr. Roger Marbeck, late president of Oriel, and now canon of Christ-church, received her Majesty with a speech, beginning *Multa sunt divina erga*

^a Vit. T. Mori. f. 101.

^b Ibid.

^c Ibid.

^d The following account is taken from Wood.—J. Berchloc de Advent. Eliz. 1566; in Hearne Hist. R. II.—Regina Literata edit. 1568.

THE HISTORY OF THE

nos bonitatis testimonia.—Which done, the Queen saluted him with, *Multa de te prius audivimus, nunc autem qualis revera sis, intelligimus.*—And the Spanish ambassador (Goseman) said, *Non pauca multis, sed multa paucis complexus est.*—The Queen soon after permitted Marbeck, and the rest of the doctors and masters, to kiss her hand. As he was advancing to her, she addressed him in these words: *Domine doctor, laxa hæc vestis te quam optime decet, unde miror quid rei sit, quod dogmate adeo aritari placeat, sed criminari nunc temporis nolo.* Hinting to his scrupulous conscience in regard to little matters relative to the church, as who had been much inclined to the *Cathari*.—The Queen then proceeded on her journey, attended with her illustrious company, and the gownsmen on horseback, preceded by the beadles carrying their maces, all on horseback, a mile from the city. The mayor, attended with the aldermen and others, 13 in all, surrendered his mace to her, also performed the usual solemnities and duty, and after addressing her in an English oration, presented her with a silver cup, doubly gilt with gold, valued at ten pounds.

About five or six o'clock they passed Bocardo gate, when Robert Deale, of New college, harangued the royal guest. The north street, to Carfax, was lined thick, on both sides, with academicks, and as the Queen passed in her chariot, they fell on their knees, and cried, *Vivat Regina!* “Long live the Queen!” who with a truly royal and pleasant countenance made answer, *Gratias ago! Gratias ago!*

When they came to Carfax, Mr. Lawrence, professor of Greek, expressed, for a quarter of an hour, the joy of the University in a Greek oration, which her Majesty was pleased to say, in Greek, excelled any thing of the kind she ever heard; that the reverence of the most learned company hindered her from saying more at present, but she must have some more talk with him at her lodgings.—She came on to Christ-church, the masters and batchelors of arts ornamenting the way on both sides, and at the lower door of the great hall the publick orator, Mr. Kyngsmill, received her with a Latin oration; to whom she returned thanks, asserting that he was much to be pitied for being burthened with too low a subject.

After entering the cathedral, and seated under a canopy, which was carried before her by the doctors Kennal, Humphrey, White, and Barber.—The beautifullest orders of students stood on both sides, dressed in their golden gowns, and crying out *Long live the Queen!*—At the right hand of the choir was a seat prepared for her; Dr. Goodwin celebrated prayers for the Queen's happy arrival, when *Te Deum* was performed by the best singers, and attended with cornets.—This over, she went to the house assigned her.

At the great gate of this college, and the hall door, were compositions in Greek and Latin.—At the gate aforesaid was a schedule full of verses, wrote by Dr. J. Peers. Others ——— Calhill, canon of Christ-church, composed, whose beginning was:

Incluta

*Incyta fæminei virgo quæ gloria sexus
Et generis decus & gentis Regina Britannæ,
Grata venis nobis, perfectaq. gaudia portas,
Imperfecta tui subiens monumenta parentis.*

September 1, being Sunday, the service of sermon, &c. was at Christ-church. The Queen did not attend, but whilst in her private chamber, was introduced to her a boy of the most promising hopes, Peter Carew, son of the late Dr. G. Carew, dean of Christ-church, who most charmingly delighted the Queen with a little oration in Latin, and some Greek verses, so that she sent for Cecil, her secretary, and begged the young gentleman, with kind words, to repeat the same before the secretary, which he did, not without the most pleasing astonishment of all that were present.

The same night was acted a comedy in Latin, called *Marcus Geminus*, in Christ-church hall; the scenes most splendid. At this were present the Queen, a great number of nobles and gentry, and the Spanish ambassador, who was so much taken with the performance as to interrupt the Queen with his unseasonable and loud commendations of every part. — “ Pardon me (says the Queen to him) I would not lose the pleasure I should have, in hearing what is acted, by applauses aforehand.” — The ambassador said, “ I have seen many things, but these are admirable, and so I shall say when I return to my own country.”

The next morning the ambassador, with several English nobles, desiring to hear the publick and ordinary lectures, went to the schools, for whilst the Queen was at Oxford all literary exercises were celebrated as in full term. They were detained a great while in the Divinity-school with the pleasure of hearing Dr. Humphrey reading lectures.—Thence they repaired to New college, and with them the earl of Leicester and secretary Cecil: they were received by G. Coriat, and W. Reynolds, batchelors of arts, in two orations from each; the first of which had in return great praises, and a handsome present in gold.

The Queen designed to have been present at noon at the disputations in Christ-church hall, but the apparatus for the play, and the scenes, hindered; but at her home Mr. T. Neale presented her Majesty with two books; one was the Prophecies, translated from the Hebrew; the other, Views of all the Colleges, with verses subscribed to each.

At night, in the same hall, was acted a comedy in English, called *Palæmon and Arcité*, composed by Mr. R. Edwards, of the Queen's chapel; and was scarcely begun to be performed before it became a tragedy, for by the weight of the multitudes the scaffold fell down. — Five men were greatly hurt and wounded, and three killed by the fall of a wall.

This misfortune greatly affected the Queen. She sent her surgeons, with the vice-chancellor, commanding them all to take good care of the wounded; and though her mind was averse at that time to mirth, it is said that the play made her laugh whether she would or no, and the poet was by her amply rewarded for it^d.

^d Stow Chron. p. 66e.

THE HISTORY OF THE

Sept. 3. Tuesday afternoon her majesty walked on foot to St. Mary's, with her noble retinue, to be present at the disputations in natural and moral philosophy, always held from two till six o'clock.

In Morality,

Edm. Campion, A. M. respondent. } } J. Belley, A. M. moderator.
R. Bristow, A. M. opponent.

And when Campion used these words, *Deus servet Majestatem tuam, Te quæ hæc facis, Te quæ hæc mones*, the Queen smiled, saying to the earl of Leicester, "And you, my lord should be partaker of all these praises."

At the same time, in *Re Morali*,

J. Wolley, A. M. of Merton, respond. } } T. Cooper, A. M. of Magd. moderator.
Jam. Leech, A. M. of Mert. opponent.

The latter was greatly commended by the royal auditor, especially on his pronouncing what he had affirmed before in his thesis, with an emphasis, *Hæc omnia vitæ, et si opus est, morte comprobabo*.—The Queen could not but applaud him for this, saying aloud *Euge & belle*.

The next day the nobles resort to Merton college, and also the Spanish ambassador, to hear first the physical, and second the moral questions, not determined the day before at St. Mary's.

In the afternoon the Queen went to St. Mary's, purposing to receive not a little pleasure at the disputations in civil law, lasting four hours, when Dr. T. Whyte, of New college, was opponent; Dr. W. Aubrey, of All Souls, respondent, whom Dr. Kennet thinking too prolix, and desiring him to finish.—The Queen interposed, saying, *Pergat quæso domine moderator*.—She dined this day at Christ-church.

The nobles were delicately treated at Magdalen, where, by order of the secretary, three batchelors of arts had a question proposed to them.

*Causidico, medico, an vero rhetori, obtingerent bona paterna,
Si jus primogenituræ prætermittendum esset.*

The same night the rest of the aforefaid comedy that was left unfinished (for it could not all be acted at that time, her Majesty having stayed too long at St. Mary's) entertained her greatly. She is said to have been filled with wonderful pleasure, so as to call to her the author of the play, to commend him, and promised what she would do for him, and talked to him in the most familiar way.

The persons of the drama she severally, one by one, ran over, and illustrated.—Palemon, she said, so feigned love, that she caught the real flames, and was truly in love.—That Arcytas was a lively image of a brave man, wearing on his front the representation of armed Venus, and not allured minds but conquered them.—That Trecaius was a naughty man, most furnished with tricks and frauds.—That Pirothous so acted the mad man, that it appeared plain, that he was wiser than those who seemed to themselves to be wiser than others.—That Theseus pursued hunting so violent, that it was to be feared, lest any children standing at the windows, should throw themselves headlong to follow the dogs.—Æmilia was a virgin of uncorrupted

uncorrupted simplicity, who though she sang sweetly, and alone gathered flowers in the garden, defended the honour of her chastity. — He that acted this character (thought to be young Carew) so excessively pleased the Queen as to draw from her a present of eight guineas.

Thursday, Sept. 5. Medical disputations, after dinner, were held at St. Mary's.

Dr. T. Francys, respondent. } } Opponents three.
Dr. Masters, moderator. }

Questions in Theology.

Dr. Humphrey, respondent. } } Opponents five.
Bishop Jewel, moderator. }

After these businesses were finished, not without the utmost pleasure conceived of all then present, nor with less praise of the gowned *literati*, the Queen, importuned by the lords to speak (the Spanish ambassador, the earl of Leicester, and Cecil, to whom she offered the opportunity, modestly declining) turning to the academicks, addressed them as follows:

“ Qui male agit, odit lucem; et ego quidem quia nihil aliud nisi malè agere possum, idcirco odi lucem, id est, conspectum vestrum. Atq. sane me magna tenet dubitatio, dum singula considero quæ hic aguntur, laudemne an vituperem, taceamne, an eloquar: si eloquar, patefaciam vobis quam sim literarum rudis; tacere autem nolo, ne defectus videatur esse contemptus. Et quia tempus breve est quod habeo ad dicendum, idcirco omnia in pauca conferam, & orationem meam in duas partes dividam, in laudem & vituperationem. Laus autem ad vos pertinet. Ex quo enim primum Oxoniam veni, multa vidi, multa audivi, probavi omnia. Erant enim & prudenter facta, & eleganter dicta. At ea quibus in prologis vos ipsi excusastis, neq. probare ut Regina possum, neq. ut Christiana debeo. Cæterum quia in exordio semper adhibuisti cautionem, mihi sane illa disputatio non displicuit. Nunc venio ad alteram partem, nempe vituperationem atq. hæc pars mihi propria est. Sane fateor parentes meos diligentissime curavisse, ut in bonis literis recte instituerer, & quidem in multarum linguarum varietate diu versata fui, quarum aliquam mihi cognitionem assumo: quod etsi verè, tamen veterundè dico, habui quidem multos & doctos Pædagogos, qui, ut me eruditam redderent, diligenter elaborarunt. Sed Pædagogi mei posuerunt operam in agro sterili & infæcundo, ita fructus percipere vix poterant aut dignitate mea aut illorum laboribus, aut vestra expectatione dignos. Quamobrem etsi omnes vos me abunde laudastis, ego tamen, quæ mihi conscia sum, quam sim nulla laude digna facile agnosco. Sed finem imponam orationi meæ barbarismis plenæ, si prius optavero & voto unum addidero. Votum meum hoc erit, ut me vivente litis florentissimi, me mortua, beatissimi.”

After she had thus cherished the minds of the scholars, and was going out of the church door gate, she received a little book of Greek verses, from, and by Mr. Etheridge, late professor of Greek in this University, relating the noble acts of King Henry VIII. and when Edwards, the author of the comedy before commended, saluted his tutor Etheridge before the Queen: she said jokingly, “ The naughty boy has not been sufficiently whipped by his master.”

After supper the Queen went to Christ-church hall, to hear the tragedy of Progne, the work of James Calphill, which she heard with pleasure, and

* This speech was taken by Dr. Laurence Humphrey, and by him printed in the Life of Bishop Jewel, p. 244.

afterwards thanked the author, though it gave much less satisfaction to the auditors than the comedy.

Friday, Sept. 6, was a full convocation, when many nobles and gentlemen received honorary masters degrees; after which was a Latin oration by Dr. J. Piers, whereat the nobles attended, but the Queen was not here present, having been somewhat fatigued with yesterday's disputations and tragedy; for the welcome and pleasure of the Muses was so great, that the acts lasted even in summer time till candles were lighted, delight devouring all weariness in the authors^e.

At dinner-time the vice-chancellor and proctors, in the name of the University, offered to her six pair of gloves, a small token of their utmost esteem and duty, and honorary degrees to the noblemen, and attendants of her Majesty, a regard being had to the dignity of every one. These they all cheerfully and gladly accepted.

When she came out of Christ-church, and was now soon to leave the University, Mr. Tobias Matthew spoke of her departure in an elegant speech, which so pleased the Queen that she honoured him with the title of being *her scholar*.—Hence she passed through Carfax to the east gate, a most splendid and numerous company of the superior gownsmen going before, whilst the inferior ranged themselves all the way as she passed, crying, *Vivat Regina!* “Long live the Queen!”—She again repeated her thanks.—On the walls of St. Mary's church, All Souls, and University college, were almost innumerable poems affixed, expressing the gownsmen's concern for her departure. When the cavalcade came to Magdalen bridge, Sir Francis Knollys, the city steward, informed her Majesty that the city limits or jurisdiction reached no further; wherefore she turning to the mayor and citizens, returned numberless thanks to them for their trouble, and wishing the city all prosperity, went on, attended with the academicks only, whose chancellor, the earl of Leicester, at the hill of Shotover-wood (about two miles from the city) told her they were come to the end of the University precincts. — The company all stood still, when Mr. Roger Marbec aforementioned detained the Queen a little while with a most learned and eloquent speech, asserting into what straits literature had been lately brought, but that a new light had shone upon it, which would make more bright men than ever in any age before, &c. Having done, he was suffered to kiss her hand, and the Queen promising she should never forget the obsequiousness of the University, and pains they had taken to please her, looking back on Oxford, says, “Farewell ye famous University; farewell! most faithful subjects. Farewell most dear scholars! May God be propitious to your studies! Fare ye well! Fare ye well!”

About this time was a bill to explain a branch of a statute made 37th Henry VIII. touching colleges and free chapels^f.

^e Fuller Ch. Hist.

^f Journals H. Lords, 9. Eliz.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

231

Octoſter 10. *Illuſtriſſimæ Principi Eliz. quod hinc ad Palatium ſalva redierit literæ gratulatoriæ* 10 Oct. 1566^b. A letter to the Queen of her ſafe arrival at home.

The ſame day was directed a letter to the earl of Leiceſter, *Ut ej. ope privilegia nobis rata ſint*, 10 Oct. 1566^c.

Carta ampliffima confirmands omn. privilegia Univ. tam antiqua quam recentia. — 1567. The Queen confirms all the privileges of the University.
Eliz. D. gr. &c. Inſpeximus, &c.

She confirms the letters patent of Philip, and Mary her ſiſter, p. 211; — of Edward VI. p. 205, — of Henry VIII. 11th of April, 14 regn. p. 183; — and Henry VII. p. 159; — of Edward IV. July 3, regn. 10, p. 152.

Nos autem cartas & lras. pdict. & omn. & ſingula in eiſd. contenta rata habentes & grata, ea pro nob. & heredib. & ſucceſſorib. nris quantum in nob. eſt acceptamus, &c. — In cuj. teſtim. &c. — Teſt. Meiſſa apud Weſtm. 2^o Jan. an. reg. nri nono^k.

A troubleſome affair happened at Corpus Chriſti college. — The fellows elected Robert Hარიſon, M. A. fellow, their preſident, who, for the Romiſh ſuperſtition, had been expelled the college, whiſt at the ſame time W. Cole, formerly of this college, but turned out in Queen Mary's time, was recommended by the Queen's letters to this office. This being told to the Queen, ſhe declared the election void, being contrary to the ſtatutes, and expreſſly commanding the fellows to chooſe Cole. They wrote back they never acted contrary to the conſcience of their oaths. Whence Dr. Horn, biſhop of Wincheſter and viſitor, was required to do juſtice to Cole. He entered the college by force (for they had locked the gates againſt him) and entering the college, and calling the ſenior fellows, affirmed that they were not ignorant of the buſineſs he was upon, and were pre-admoniſhed to admit Cole for their preſident, and if they obſtinately continued to reſuſe, he declared publickly they ſhould be expelled the college, and others ſubſtituted in their places, whom he knew would be more obedient to the royal command, and placed him at the head of the college. At that time came an ediſt to the chancellor of the University, the biſhop of Wincheſter, Sir W. Cecil ſecretary, Drs. T. Cooper and Lawrence Humphrey, to viſit this college and enquire of various things, and either puniſh with lighter puniſhments, or expel from the ſociety the diſturbers of it. The iſſue of which was, that the Romaniſts, Edmund Raynolds, Milo Windſore, and G. Napier, were ejected. 1568.

To Robert Dudley, earl of Leiceſter, and chancellor of this University, is to be aſcribed the royal viſit. At the time of his being a ſtudent here he had obſerved, no doubt, the great corruption crept into its diſcipline and government, wherefore he reſolved on a reformation of theſe at his coming to the chancellorſhip, and to this end invited the Queen hither, to command, what he ſhould give his advice in, touching the ſtate thereof. 1569.

^b Vide in Hearne, Vit. T. Mori, f. 108. in full length.

^c Id. l. III.

^k Hare, f. 200, ex Rot. Pat. de an. cod. prt. 1. in Domo Converſ. Lond.

The chan-
cellor
makes
great alte-
rations.

He made great alterations in the University's affairs. The last year he abolished the form of choosing proctors *per instantes*. The vice-chancellor he nominated without consulting the convocation. He first instituted the Hebdomadal meetings of the vice-chancellor, proctors, and heads of houses, to consult of things before they should come to the convocation. Moreover he decreed, that publick busineses, and especially of the utmost moment, should be carried on secretly, and by scrutiny, and not by publick suffrages, as before.

The visitors this year find an employ at Exeter college. They had reason to believe there were many which wished too favourably to the Romish party. Amongst the rest the sub-rector, W. Wyot, is ordered to appear before them, but not obeying their commands he is imprisoned in Bocardo, from the 10th of January to Easter. — And soon after J. Neale, rector, is questioned, as refusing to attend to the established service at the chapel, and, persisting in his determination, is ejected.

1570. In Hearne is, *Clariff. Viro Rob. illustr. Leicestriae Comiti Acad. Oxon. Cancellario Digniff. pro duob. in Parl. asciscendis Oxon. 3 id. Mar. 1570.* — These two should be *de nro gremio ætate maturi, consilio pollentes, religione sinceri, rerum experientia valentes, &c.*^m

In adventum gratissimum nobilissimi Leicestriae Comitis Acad. Oxon. Oratio. nonis Sept. 1570, habita.

In Advent. ornatissimi Dni. clarissimi Gallie Vidami Oratio 3 id. Sept. habita, pene subito.

The ex-
pences of
the Uni-
versity
treat of
their chan-
cellor.

The CHARGYS of mie Lorde's of Lefyster's diner, the vth Daye of Sept. 1570.

- “ For 5 doz. of manchate bred for my lorde's borde, vs.
- “ — 5 doz. of bred for the kychen for sippates, and for dreye and for boylde metes, xv d.
- “ — IIII doz. of waferne breade for the bottom of the marche paynes, xv d.
- “ — II cc of wafers more, IIs.
- “ For II both; a pecke and a haulfe pecke of flower, at IIs. viii d. the both, vi s. IIII d.
- “ For II kylderkyne of dowbell beere, vi s. viii d.
- “ — Ale and beere spente in the kychen, xiii d.
- “ For vii gallandes and III quartes of clarate wine, xs. IIII d.
- “ — a gallande of white wine, xv d.
- “ — a pottel of facke spente in the hale, xv d.
- “ For II gallandes of clarrate wine for gelleyes, and boyled meat spente in the kychen, IIs. viii d.
- “ For 50lb. of butter, at III d. ob. the pownde.
- “ — cc hd. and haulfe of eges, viii s. vi d.
- “ — xxxii ditto, viii d.

^m See fully in Vit. D. T. Mori, f. 135.

ⁿ Id. f. 118.

^o Ibid. 130.

- “ Two pottels and a gallande of creame, for custardes, xxvi d.
 “ Pottel of milke for wetleche, iiii d.
 “ xv lb. of showet, at iiii d. the pownde.
 “ iiii payre of caves feete for gellyes, and boylde meat, viii d.
 “ A cowe’s udder viii d.
 “ A nete’s tongue, viii d.
 “ For a peeße of roasted beffe for my lord to eten coude, ii s.
 “ A breste of muttone, viii d.
 “ A lege of muttone to be boyled and stofed with parshleye, viii d.
 “ A necke of mutone to be friede in stekes, and a lege of muttone to be
 “ roasted for my lorde, xv d.
 “ For vi leges of muttone, 2 of them for tewets, and iiii of them for
 “ boylde meates, ii s. iv d.
 “ iiii marie bones, xii d.
 “ 4 brestes of veele for boylde meates, 2 of them at xviii d. a peeße,
 “ the other ii at xi d. a peeße.
 “ iiii brestes of velle to be roasted, vi s. viii d.
 “ For iiii singetetes at vi s. viii d. a peeße.
 “ For x capones, —. vi turkes, iii of them cokes, and iii of them
 “ henes, at iii s. a peeße.
 “ For iii pecokes, xiii s. iv d.
 “ x cowpel of rabbats, at viii d. a cowpel.
 “ x yonge fatte mallardes, at vii d. a peeße.
 “ xxxv chickynes at iiii d. ob. a peeße.
 “ For xviii pygians xviii d. — iii pewetes, v quayles, ii d.
 “ ii cc cravishes, ii s. iiii d.
 “ For iii gal. of rose watere for boylde meate, and leches and gellye,
 “ and drie leche and marchpeyne, and to washe afore dinnere and
 “ after, ii s. ix d.
 “ For barbaries, xii d.
 “ For carrot rotes and parsleye rotes, fennyle rote and suckerye rote,
 “ parfenipe rote, xviii d.
 “ Raddyshe rotes, purslande, spinege, and parselye and onyones, xviii d.
 “ iii bottells of vinger and vargis.
 “ For vi erthen pottes for mye lordes boylde meate, xii d.
 “ For gowld and other thynges to Mic. Hearne, for his paynes, iii s. iv d.
 “ For xxxi quinsles, ii s. viii d.
 “ For xx dewfant, viii d.
 “ For xii pippines, xii d. — xx costers, iii d.
 “ For damsones, xii d. — Peeres, xii d. — Philberts, xii d.
 “ For xviii lb. and a — of gingere, at xii d. the pownde.
 “ For a lb. of pepper, iiii d. — ii lb. of grate reafones, vi d.
 “ — iiii lb. of damaske prunues, xv d. — xlb. of currantes, iii s. ii d.
 “ — iiii lb. and a half of dates, iiii d. — ii lb. of Ryffe for drye leche
 “ and kyshawes, viii d.

“ For

THE HISTORY OF THE

- " For vi lb. of almones for drye leche and marche payne, and
 " frecaffes, vi s.
 " — xi ownffes and a haulfe of cloues and mace, xs. ii d.
 " — vii ownffes of finemonde, iv s. i d.—vi of gynger, ii s. vii d.
 " — iii ownffes of nutmeges, xvii d.—ii of great mace, ii s. i d.
 " — ii ownffes of safferne, ii d.—A lb. of isome glasse, ii s. viii d.
 " For haulfe a lb. of turufawe, xii d. — Qr. lb. of gomdebrey,
 " xviii d.
 " — A lb. of finemonde comfate, ii s. viii d.—Haulfe a pownde of
 " colliander comfate, xv d.
 " — Haulfe a lb. of carrawayes, v d.—Haulfe a lb. of biscate, v d.
 " — ii quyre of paper for the bottomes of the baked metes, vi d.
 " For a gellye bagge of cottone, v d.
 " For the lonne of xiii doff. of pewter dyshes, to the cokes of the
 " Uniuerfatie, iiii s. viii d.
 " For William Lakene's paynes, for ii dayes and a nyghte in the
 " kychen, vi s. viii d.
 " For Richards's paynes, the mayster coke of Chrifte-churche,
 " iiii s. iiii d.
 " For Godman Godstale's paynes for a diner, iiii s. iiii d.
 " For Godman Richardfone's paynes, of St. Thomas paryshe, to goe to
 " Garuarde for partreges, and fuche lycke, xii d.
 " For James Stevenes's paynes to goe to Stadome, for pheasante, or the
 " lycke, xii d.
 " For Welled's paynes to gett quayles about Brill, viii d.
 " For John Gylle's paynes, and others, in the kichen, and 3 dayes for
 " the skowringe, ii s. xd.
 " For xxii doff. of dyshes, and gatheringe them together, and carryinge
 " them to and fro' to se them faufe delyvered, ii s. i d.
 " For Anthonye's paynes for keynge the kichen dore, viii d.
 " — Washinge of iii doff. of napkynes, a table-clothe, and ii doz.
 " of toweles, and for skowringe of ii doz. of plate, in conderinge the
 " lonne thereof, ii s. vi d.
 " — ii doz. of trenchers.—For perfumes for the halls, viii d.
 " — iii qr. of coles, and for fagotes, which were spente in the
 " kichen, and in the pastrie, iiii s. viii d.
 " To Furnivall, for hys paines, vi s. viii d.
 " To mye lorde's man for bringinge a bucke, vi s. viii d.
 " To mye lorde's Coke, xs. viii d.
 " To hys purveyeur, vi s. viii d.
 " For their horses, and meate and drinke, at the inne, xs.

" Sum total, xixl. ii s. ii d." ^p

De ludis illicitis scholarib. interdictis.

*Dna Eliz. Reg. statuit, quod aleæ nullo tempore piæ cartæ, non nisi tempore nativitatis Christi, idq. idoneo tempore & in aula usurpentur*⁹.

A bill that no purveyor shall take any grain, corn, or victual, within five miles of Cambridge and Oxford.—*Quæ communi omnium procerum assensu conclusa est.*—Journ. H. Lords, 13 Eliz.

The powers and jurisdictions before-mentioned, granted to the University, being in law not grantable by charter, therefore it was enacted, 13th of Elizabeth, entitled, “An Act for the Incorporation of the two Universities.”——*Exhibita est regie Majestati in parlamento billa quedam formam actus in se continens.*

“For the greate love and favour that the Queene’s most excellent Majesty beareth towarde her Highnes Universities of Oxforde and Cambridge, and for the greate zeale and care that the lords and commons of this present parliament have for the maintenaunce of goode and godlie literature, and the vertuous education of youth, within either of the same Universities; and to the intent that the auncient privileges, liberties, and franchises of either of the said Universities heretofore graunted, ratified, and confirmed by the Queene’s Highness, and her moste noble progenitors, maie be had in great estimation, and be of great force and strength for the better encrease of learning, and the further suppressing of vice. Be it therefore enacted, by the authoritie of this present parliament, that the right honourable Robert earl of Leicester, now chancellor of the said Universitie of Oxforde, and his successors for ever, and the maisters and scholers of the same Universitie of Oxforde, for the tyme being, shall be incorporate, and have a perpetual succession in facte, deede, and name, in the name of the chancellor, maisters, and scholers of the Universitie of Oxforde: and that the same chancellor, maisters, and scholers of the same Universitie, for the tyme being, from henceforth by the name of the chancellor and scholers of the Universitie of Oxforde, and by none other name or names shall be called and named for evermore; and that they shall have a comon seale to serve for their necessarie causes touching and concerning the said chancellor, maisters, and scholers of the saide Universitie of Oxforde, and their successors.

“And further, may ympleade and be ympleaded, and sewe and be sewed, for all manner of causes, quarrels, actions reall and personall, and mixte, of whatsoever kinde, qualitie, or nature, theie be.——And shall and maie challenge and demaunde all manner of liberties and franchises, and also answer and defende themselves under and by the name aforesaid, in the same causes, quarrels, and actions, for everie thing and things whatsoever, for the proffit and righte of the aforesaide Universitie, to be

⁹ Ex Statutis suis regis dat. apud Reeding, 25th Sept. an. regn. sui 12^o. Cap. 47, in Parker Hist. Cantab. 252.—See also a statute of the Univ.

made hereupon, in Corp. Stat. edit. 1768, Tit. xv. § 7, (ex Vet. Lib. sen. Procl.)

1570. Card playing forbidden, except at Christmas time, and at seasonable hours in the hall.

1571. The Universities privileges confirmed by parliament.

“ done

“ done before anie manner of judge, either spirituall or temporall, in any
 “ courtes and places within the Queene’s Highnes dominions whatsoever
 “ theie be. — And be it further enacted, by the auctoritie aforefaide, that
 “ the *lettres patents* of the Queene’s Highnes most noble father, *King Henry*
 “ VIII. made and graunted to the chancellor and scholers of the faide
 “ University of Oxforde, bearinge date the fyrst daye of Aprill, in the
 “ XIIIITH yeare of his raigne.

I.d. Coke,
 in the 2d
 part of his
 Instit. puts
 very great
 stress upon
 these
 words.

“ And also all other lettres patents by anie of the progenitors or prede-
 “ cessors of our faide soveraigne Ladie, made to the faide corporate bodie,
 “ or to anie of the predecessors of the said Universitie, by whatsoever
 “ name or names the faide chancellor, maisters, and scholers of the faide
 “ Universitie, in anye of the faide lettres patents have bin heeretofore
 “ named, *shall from henceforth bee good, effectuall, and availeable in the lawe, to*
 “ *all intents, constructions, and purposes,* to the forefaide nowe chancellor,
 “ maisters, and scholers of the faide Universitie, and to their successors for
 “ evermore; after and accordinge to *the form, wordes, sentences, and true*
 “ *meaning of everie of the same lettres patente, as amplie, fullie, and largelie,*
 “ *as yf the same lettres patents, were recited verbatim in this presente acte*
 “ *of parlamente, anie thing to the contrarie in any wise notwithstanding.*—

“ And furthermore be it enacted, by the authoritie aforefaide, that the
 “ chancellor, maisters, and scholers of the faide Universitie, and their suc-
 “ cessors for ever, by the same name of chancellor, &c. shall and maye
 “ have, holde, possesse, enjoye, and use to them and to their successors for
 “ evermore, all manner of mannors, lordshippes, rectories, parsonages,
 “ landes, tenements, rents, services, annuities, advowsons of churches, pos-
 “ sessions, pensions, portions, and hereditaments. — And all manner of
 “ liberties, franchises, immunityties, quietances, and privileges, view of
 “ Francke-pledge, law-daies, and other things whatsoever they be, the which
 “ the faide corporate body of the faide Universitie had, helde, occupied
 “ or enjoyed, or of right ought to have had, used, occupied, and enjoyed
 “ at any tyme or tymes before the making this acte of parliament, accord-
 “ ing to the true intent and meaning, as well of the faide lettres patents
 “ made by the faide noble Prince King Henrye the eighthe, made and
 “ graunted to the chancellor and scholers of the faide Universitie, bearinge
 “ date as is aforefaide; and as according to the true intent and meaning
 “ of all other the forefaide lettres patents whatsoever, any statute or other
 “ thing or things whatsoever heretofore made or done to the contrarie, in
 “ any manner of wise notwithstanding.—And be it further enacted, by the
 “ authoritie aforefaide, that all manner of instrumentes, indentures, obli-
 “ gations, writings obligatorie, and recognizances made or knowledged by
 “ any person or persons, or bodie corporate, to the corporate bodie of the
 “ faide Universitie, by what name or names soever the said chancellor, maif-
 “ ters, and schollers, have bin heretofore called in anie of the faide instru-
 “ ments, indentures, obligations, writings obligatorie, or recognizance, shall
 “ be from henceforth availeable, stand and continewe of good, perfecte, and
 “ full

“ full force and strength to the nowe chancellor, maisters, and scholers of
 “ the saide Univerfitie and their successors, to all intents, constructions, and
 “ purposes, although they or their predecessors, or anie of them, in anie of
 “ the saide instrumentes, indentures, and obligations, &c. be named by anie
 “ name, contrarie or diverse to the name of the nowe chancellor, &c. of
 “ the saide Univerfitie.—And be it further alsoe enacted, by the authori-
 “ tie aforesaide, that as well by the saide lettres patents of the Queene’s
 “ Highnes saide father Kinge Henrie the eighth, bearing date as ys be-
 “ fore expressed, made, and graunted to the saide corporate bodie of the
 “ saide Univerfitie of Oxforde; And all other lettres patents by anie of
 “ the progenitors or predecessors of her Highnes, and all manner of liber-
 “ ties, franchises, imunities, quietances, and privileges, leetes, lawe dayes,
 “ and other things whatsoever therein expressed, given or graunted to the
 “ saide chancelor, maisters, or scholers of the saide Univerfitie, by what-
 “ soever name the saide chancelor, &c. in anie of the saide lettres patent be
 “ named, be and by virtue of this present acte, shall be from henceforth
 “ ratified, stablished, and confirmed unto the saide chancelor, &c. and to
 “ their successors for ever, anie statute, lawe, usage, custome, construction,
 “ or other thing to the contrarie in anie wise notwithstanding, saving to all
 “ and everie person or persons, bodies politique and corporate, their heirs
 “ and successors of everie of them, other than the Queene’s Majestie, her
 “ heires, and successors, all such rightes, titles, interests, leafes, entries, con-
 “ ditions, charges, and demandes, which they and everie of them had,
 “ might or shoulde have had, of, in, or to anie of the mannors, lordshippes,
 “ rectories, parsonages, landes, tenementes, rentes, services, annuities,
 “ advowsons of churches, pensions, portions, hereditaments, and all other
 “ things in the saide lettres patents, or in anie of them mentioned or com-
 “ prised by reason of anie right, title, charge, interest, or condition, to
 “ them, or anie of them, or to the ancestors and predecessors of them, or
 “ anie of them, devolute or growne before the dates of the same lettres pa-
 “ tents, or by reason of anie gyft, graunt, demise, or other acte or actes at
 “ anie time made, or done, between the saide chancelor, maisters, and
 “ scholers of the saide Univerfitie, or anie of them, and others, by what
 “ name or names soever the same were made or done, in like manner and
 “ forme as they and everie of them had, or might have had the same before
 “ the making of this acte, anie thing therein contained notwithstanding.—
 “ Provided alwaies, and be it enacted, by the authoritie aforesaide, that
 “ this acte, or anie thing therein contained, shall not extend to the preju-
 “ dice or hurt of the liberties and priviledges of the right belonging to
 “ the mayor, bayliffes, and burgeses of the citie of Oxforde; but that
 “ they the saide mayor, &c. and everie of them, and their successors, shall
 “ be and continue free in such sorte and degree, and enjoye such liberties,
 “ freedoms, and imunities, as they, or anie of them, lawfullye maye or
 “ might have done, before the making of this present acte; any thing con-
 “ tained in this acte to the contrarie notwithstanding.”

THE HISTORY OF THE

In this act Cambridge has a grant of a corporation, &c. as fully as Oxford⁹.

By this blessed act, as lord Coke calls it, all the courts, franchises, privileges, &c. mentioned in any letters patent, are established and made good and effectual in law against any *quo warranto*, *scire facias*, or other suits, or any quarrel, concealment, or other opposition whatsoever^r.

But this jurisdiction avails not, unless the plaintiff or defendant is a scholar or servant of the University. And where there is collusion (i. e.) one or other enters, or is matriculated merely to avoid a suit in the King's-bench, &c. such have often been denied their privileges.

Mr. Twyne^s uses many arguments to prove that the University of Oxford was a body politic, lawfully constituted and approved before the time of Queen Elizabeth, as that it had a mortmain to take possessions, had many impropriations annexed to it, had power to make incorporations of trades, and a publick seal.

And sir Edward Coke shews that a body politic, or a corporation, may commence to be established three ways; by prescription, letters patent, and by act of parliament: and though the University might formerly be incorporated by one of the two former ways, it might seem more effectual to be done likewise by act of parliament.

College
leaves.

“ For remedye against fraudes used in dilapidations, it was enacted, all college leaves, other than for the term of twenty-one years, or three lyves, shall be void. Provided, that this shall not extend to make good any lease or graunte for moe yeres then are lymyted in the private statutes of their colleges^u.”

1571.
A pesti-
lence.

In Lent a most terrible pestilence seized the students, it raged many weeks; ordinary lectures, and other scholastick exercises, were all at a stand, and so continued till Trinity, having killed, during its course, 700 or more^v.

1572.

April. The University in a letter to the chancellor say:

“ Nunc vero quam primum vel divino auxilio, vel tuo consilio, ad acad. tuam jamdiu morbidam & miseram, salvi & sani revenimus, &c.”

Again, 4 non. June:

Some in
parliament
willing to
subvert the
University.

“ Non tua nobis literæ, sed procancellarius ipse coram renunciavit, esse quosdam his regni comitiis, qui palam in academicos calumniis invecti, clam & occultè academiis ipsis moliantur; eis autem tua præcipua ope & auxilio partim itum jamdudum esse obviam, partim occursum iri, ut speramus in futurum, &c. utrum eor. improbitatem inauditam accusemus magis, qui literas vitæ lumen e vita tollere nituntur, an nrum statum infelicem, & inausita tempora deploremus, qui amplissimis ab omnib. principibus semper sulti privilegiis nunc ab iniquissimis hominib. in status nri. controversiam vocemur, an tuam potius exaggerati animi generosam altitudinem admiremur, qui tanquam Hercules Hydram, sic solus monstrum illud hominum deposcas, solus pugnare pro Musis adversus Cyclopidas istos duros & barbaros non extimescas. — Non capit epistola quam meretur eor. impudentia, reprehensionem, &c. Tu modo perge, ut capisti, academiæ patrone patrocinare literis. — Cancellarius cum sis, circumscriptam can-

⁹ Journ. H. Lords, an. eod. id. in Hare, f. 200.

^r Inst. 227. Hale's Hist. Com. Law, 33.

^s Ap. ch. 3, § 37.

^t Com. on Littleton, 3d book, ch. 6, § 413.

^u Stat. 13 Eliz. c. 10. — Hawkins ex Parl. apud Westm. 11 die April, 13 reg. Eliz. cap. 10.

^v Reg. Coll. Exon. p. 101. Wood 291.

“ cellis angustioribus coerce protervitatem in perniciem literarum tam effrenare evagantem,
“ &c. Vale decus & afylum literarum. Oxon. 4 nonas Junii, 1572.

“ Honori tuo deditissima academia Oxoniensis ”.

It was declared in parliament, “ That all scholers of Oxforde and Cambridge, going about begging, and not authorized under the seates of their Universities, by the comissarie, or chancellour, shall be taken among the number of rogues and sturdye vagabondes^r.”

The Queen came to Woodstock the 31st of August. The heads of houses, to testify their duty, paid their addressses to her. Among the rest, Dr. Humphrey made a very excellent speech^r in the name of the University. — They had all the honour to kifs her Majesty’s hand. — She shewed the most favourable dispositions towards the University, declaring many promises of what she would do for her University. — And she received of them curious gloves, according to their custom to give to royal visitors.

The Queen comes, and the ambassadors of France.

In Adventum nobilium Dnorum Dni de la Mote, & Dni de la Mola, Reg. Gallie Legator. oratio habita pene subito die xxiiii Aug. an. 1572^r.

In Advent. illustr. Leicestrie Comitissæ Acad. Oxon. Cancellar. oratio habita pridie nonas Septembr. an. Dni 1572^r.

In this they say, since he commenced chancellor, *Omnes in memoriam revocare, alumnos acad. nræ in quibus aut res, aut spes esset ulla paulo magis illustris, theologos, jurisperitos, medicos quocunque doctrinæ genere præstantes.*

Are here men excellent in learning in all sciences

Is a letter to the chancellor, in which they greatly complain of their neighbours, the citizens :

1573.

“ Tam enim indigne ab oppidanis nr̄is antiquis nr̄is adversariis tractamur, tam impune & audacter ab illis fons & fundamentum status & libertatis nr̄æ privilegia nr̄a violantur, tam astute audaciæ suæ summæ summam auctoritatem dolis sine dubio & mendaciis impetratam adjunxerunt, ut jam non ultra obsequi nobis, ut et oportet & solebant; non pares esse, quod nec nos ferre unquam nec illi sperare potuissent; sed plane dominari & nobis & famulis & reb. nr̄is incipiant, & contra jurament. suum &c.” — *They request the matter may be referred to himself and Sir Francis Knolles, &c.* — “ Dated “ Oxon. ad diem vices. Jan. 1573^b.”

“ To my verie lovinge frendes, the vice chauncellor and governors of colleges, in the Universitie of Oxforde.

The chancellor’s letter to the University.

“ After mie verie hartie commendacions, where the Quene’s Majestie’s ilandes of Gersey and Garnesey, being places of themselves well peopled and inhabited, and otherwise frequented by many of her Highnes good subjectes of this and other her Majestie’s dominions, are and of long tyme have bene utterlye unfurnished of any men of their owne cuntrye breede, that for lerning and discipline might be thought fit to enter into the mynisterie, or take any spirituall function upon them to the advaancement and settinge forthe of Gode’s glorie, and the edifieng of the peo-

^r In Hearne, Vit. T. Mor. p. 141.

^z In Hearne, Vit. D. T. Mori, f. 147.

^x Hawkin’s ex Parl. viii die Maii, anno 14, Reginæ Eliz. cap. 5.

^a Ibid. f. 149.

^y Edit. Lond. 1572.—Wood, f. 291.

^b Ibid. f. 16a.

THE HISTORY OF THE

“ ple of the saide ilandes, I have thought it a verie necessãrie matter to be
 “ looked into, and holpen yf yt be possible, and for that purpose do desire
 “ you to consult you with the rest of the heddes and aunceyentes of the Uni-
 “ versitie, for the fyndinge and bringinge up of fowre schollers, that is to
 “ saye, of eche handes two to be yearlely placed in the Univerfitie: which
 “ yf it may be brought to passe (as I greatlye desire) the act must neades
 “ be both godlie and charitable. I shall therefore, estsones, right hartilye
 “ praye you to consider of it, with such care as to suche a cause apper-
 “ tainethe; and thereupon to advertise me what will be done therein. — So
 “ fare ye hartilye well. Your very frende,

“ At Greenwiche,
 xiiiith of Marche, 1573.

R. LEICESTER.”

April following is the Univerfity's answer in full thanks and pleasure^d.

The August following is, *In Advent. illustr. Leycestriae com. acad. Oxon. Cancellar. oratio habita pridie comitor. nror. viii cal. Aug. 1574^e*; wherein they say, among other things full of his praise, he came *Ab aula ad acad. a Palatio Principis ad tuguria musarum, a Majestate ipsa regia ad philosophos, simplices homines & rudes, a deliciis aulicis ad disputationes Oxonienses istas nras venire, tot nobilissimis hominib. comitatus venire sis dignatus, &c.*

A statute was made, that every one should conform himself in things pertaining to the liturgy and discipline of the church, and whoever should go into orders, must subscribe his name to the truth of it. This sat uneasy on many who lurked under another religion; such as the *Catbari*, so called, from their pretended purity; or Round-heads, from their round cut hair on their heads; and many broke out upon it, which was the case of several of Christ-church, Magdalen and its hall, Corpus-christi college, and St. John's^f.

1574.

The chancellor, for the encouragement of learning, recommended to us^g J. Drusius, a protestant of Flanders, for a Greek professor, and desiring an annual allowance should be assigned to him for this purpose.—The Drs. met, and appointed twenty marks, to which the Mertonians added 40s. and also ordered, that the scholars should esteem him as a publick professor of the Univerfity. — Here he continued diligently, for some years, to exercise his office, till he returned to fill the professor's chair in Holland.

In the beginning of Sept. the vice-chancellor ordered a court to be held at the Town-hall, but W. Noble, a bailiff, thought fit to fasten the doors and hinder them. For his obstinacy, he is first imprisoned in the castle, then forbade holding any commerce with the Univerfity, or privileged of the Univerfity, and interdicted from sacred things, the church, &c. — This brought on a sharp contention, and both pleaded their cause before the Queen and privy council. Each shewed their authorities.

Soon after were published the following orders by the Queen, under the great seal of England, July 4, 1574, and were transmitted here and published, May 19, 1575.

^d In Hearne, Vit. T. Mori, f. 163.

^e Id. 165.

^f Id. 165.

^g In K. K. fol. 148.

^h Ibid. 177. b.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

241

“ *Eliz. Dei gra. &c.*—Elizabeth, by the grace of God, &c.
 “ To our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt.
 “ keeper of the great seal of England, greeting.
 “ Whereas we have been informed, that heretofore there have been
 “ divers controversies, &c. between the vice-chancellor, masters, and scho-
 “ lars of our University of Oxford, and the mayor, bailiffs, and burges-
 “ ses of our town of Oxford aforesaid, wherein our privy council having sundry
 “ times heard the allegation of both parties, and their learned counsel,
 “ and taken the advice of Roger Manwood and Robert Manfon, two of
 “ our justices of common-pleas, and our attorney and sollicitor-general,
 “ have with good deliberation made certain orders, agreeing with law and
 “ equity, and to be practised by both parties accordingly. To the intent
 “ that the said good order may ensue and continue hereafter, to the more
 “ quietness and better preservation of justice; we do herewith send unto
 “ you the said orders, contained in a schedule, subscribed with the hands
 “ of our said council, which, at the humble intercession of our right trusty
 “ and well-beloved cousin and counsellor, the earl of Leicester, chancellor
 “ of our said University, our will and pleasure is, and so we require you, to
 “ cause to be entered and enrolled in our chancery, to remain in record, and
 “ to be used and exemplified hereafter, under our great seal, for the benefit
 “ of the chancellor, &c. of our said University, or any others, as the case
 “ shall require, and these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant in this
 “ behalf. Yeoven under our signet, at our manor of Greenwich, 17th day
 “ of May, 1575, 17th year of our reign. — *Per ipsam reginam, &c. et war-*
 “ *rantum inde remanet in custodia præd. custodis magni sigilli. — Inspeximus etiam*
 “ *irrotulamentum quarund. ordinationum virtute warranti præd. in rot. cancellar.*
 “ *nre præd. irrotulat. in hæc verba, viz.*—Whereas heretofore there have been
 “ divers controversies, &c. between the vice-chancellor, &c. on one side, and
 “ the mayor, &c. on the other side, touching the use and exercise of sundry
 “ charters and privileges, alledged by both parties, for the maintenance of such
 “ liberties, &c. claimed by them. Whereupon did, and was daily more
 “ and more like to ensue, great disquietness in the said University and
 “ town, not meet to be suffered; wherefore, upon the repair hither of Mr.
 “ D. Humphrey, vice-chancellor, and certain other officers of the said
 “ University, and Roger Taylour, mayor, with some of the aldermen and
 “ the recorder, town-clerk, and burges-
 “ ses of the said city of Oxford, their
 “ lordships thought it convenient to move both parties to submit the hear-
 “ ing of the causes of their controversies in law, to grave and indifferent
 “ men, learned in the laws of the realm; whereupon both parties did assent,
 “ that all and singular the said controversies and debates should be com-
 “ mitted to the hearing, &c. of Roger Manwood and Robert Monfon, two
 “ of the justices of the common-pleas, Gilbert Gerard and T. Bromley,
 “ her Majesty’s attorney and sollicitor-general; who, by order of their
 “ lordships, sundry times called before them both parties, and thereupon
 “ the said four commissioners set in writing their opinions concerning the
 “ said

1575.
 A cause
 between
 the Uni-
 versity and
 city before
 the Queen.

THE HISTORY OF THE

“ said controversies as agreeable with law and justice; and afterwards their
 “ lordships, having had at their several times of meeting the said vice-
 “ chancellor and officers of the University, with their learned council,
 “ whereof the one time was at the Star-chamber, and the mayor, &c. be-
 “ fore them, with their learned counsel at the same time and place, where
 “ the lord keeper of the great seal of England, and some others of the
 “ privy-council, besides these above-mentioned, were present, and with
 “ deliberation considered not only the report of the said committees ex-
 “ hibited in writing, but also particularly in the presence of the said com-
 “ mittees, and all the parties, heard the circumstances of the whole matter,
 “ claims, answers, and replies, on both sides, what each party could alledge,
 “ and so with great and advised deliberation, their lordships have, according
 “ to right and equity, for the benefit and quiet both of the said University
 “ and city, places necessary to be ordered always by the order and authority
 “ of the privy-council, thought convenient and necessary to have these
 “ following orders set down, to be inviolably hereafter observed by both;
 “ and upon the return of the said vice-chancellor and mayor, within four-
 “ teen days to be published and notified by them in the common places of
 “ the assemblies of the said University, to be by them appointed and called
 “ together for that purpose; as in like solemn acts hath been heretofore
 “ accustomed, as orders enjoined unto them from their lordships, in the
 “ Queen Majesty’s name, and there to be registered in the common book
 “ of the University and city, to remain as a perpetual memory and record
 “ of such orders between them, as followeth:

The ar-
 rears of an
 100 marks

“ *Imprimis*, Whereas 1500 marks were demanded of the city, for the
 “ arrearage of an annuity or annual payment of an 100 marks yearly, pay-
 “ able by the said city for a memorial or penance of a slaughter then com-
 “ mitted by their predecessors (see p. 91) and for payment whereof the
 “ city stood bound to the said University, by virtue of the deed obligatory,
 “ bearing date the 15th of May, 31st Edward III. now done and unpaid, for
 “ fifteen years now past, &c. it was thought adviseable by their lordships,
 “ instead thereof, the mayor and burgeses should cause yearly a communion
 “ or sermon to be made in St. Mary’s church there, on the day mentioned
 “ in the said defeazance, and then and there, with such number of the city,
 “ as in the said bond or defeazance are mentioned, make their oblation
 “ yearly of a penny a piece (at the least) to the said University, for a per-
 “ petual memory or remembrance of the said slaughter or misdemeanor by
 “ them committed, as aforesaid, and not for the souls of the parties then
 “ slain, or for any other superstitious use.

Post horses

“ II. Whereas by letters patent of K. Henry VIII. dated the 1st of April,
 “ 14 regn. it was granted to the said University, that neither the horses of
 “ the chancellor and scholars, &c. should be taken for post horses, or other
 “ purposes, but that the citizens had taken the horses of divers scholars
 “ and privileged persons, it is ordered, that the citizens, under no colour,
 “ presume to do the same again.

“ III. *Item*,

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

243

“ III. *Item*, That whereas by the chart of Henry III. 52 regn. the mayor and bailiffs should swear in the common place of their assembly, warning thereof first given to the chancellor, &c. neither of which have been observed; but they alledge they have been used, by warning given them by the University, to take the same oath in the University church, with a *saving* always of the liberties of the city. It is ordered the said oath mentioned in the said charter, shall be taken by the mayor, &c. yearly from henceforth, *verbatim*, before the mayor's entry on his office, without any *saving*, &c.—And it is ordered, that it shall be taken in St. Mary's church, adding before the words of the oath,—*Liberties and customs of the University, &c. You shall swear that truly you shall observe and keep all manner of lawful liberties and customs of the said University, which the chancellor, masters, and scholars have reasonably, without gain-saying; saving your fidelity to the Queen's Majesty.—So help you GOD.*

Oath:

“ IV. That by letters patent of Edward III. dated the 12th of April, 1^o. regn. for linnen or woollen cloths to be sold by retail, the University were hindered by the citizens, it is ordered, the same liberty shall be continued to sell, &c.

To sell re-tail goods.

“ Whereas the University, as well by letters patent of Henry VIII. dated the 1st of April, 14 regn. as also by the composition of Henry VI. and Edward I. claim liberty within the city and suburbs for all scholars, servants, &c. to exercise any trade, to be exonerated from all burthens, concord, payment, or licence for such like liberty, payable to the mayor; but persons privileged or taillable, paying scot and lot, and other charges, shall do as like occupiers, being freemen of the city, do and ought to do for the said merchandize.

Privileged.

“ VI. All manner of cognizance of pleas shall be to the University, felony and mayhem only excepted, and that the mayor, &c. intermeddle not therein.

Cognizance.

“ VII. That the University which claimed prescription to keep leets in the Guild-hall, shall be allowed, and not hindered from time to time to return precepts, pannels, attachments, &c. and to do all things which belong to Frank-pledge.

Guild-hall

“ VIII. And the corporation of brewers, erected by the mayor, &c. contrary to the sole right of the chancellor, &c. by charter 21st Edward III. and by act of parliament 12th Edward IV. is declared void.

“ All and singular which orders their lordships will to be registered here, in the book of her Majesty's privy-council, and two duplicates thereof to be signed by the lords of the council, and to be afterwards inserted among the records of the said University, straitly willing and charging in her Majesty's name, all and singular persons, as well of the University as city, to obey and observe the same, humbly and dutifully, as they and every of them will, upon her Majesty's indignation, and their own perils, answer to the contrary.

“ N. B A C O N, *Custos Sigilli*
“ N. BACON,

THE HISTORY OF THE

“ N. BACON, W. BURLEIGH, ROBERT LEICESTER, FRANCIS
 “ KNOLLYS, JAMES CROFTS, T. SMITH, FRANCIS WALSHINGHAM,
 “ Lords of the Council ^h.”

This sentence given totally in favour of the University, the bailiff continued obstinate in prison till October 1576, till being dangerously ill, he begged to be admitted to forgiveness. — He had been in 1567 discom-
 muned for a great offence against Dr. Cooper ^l.

1576. Was a bill for repairing and amending of the bridges and highways, near unto the city of Oxford ^k.

And was another for the maintenance of the colleges in the Universities, and of Eaton and Winchester ^l.

At the same time was another against buying and selling of rooms and places in colleges and schools ^m.

The Queen granted that it might be enacted, that in leases made by colleges, a third part of the rent should be reserved in corn ⁿ. — This was to be estimated according to the market price of corn, before it became due, and it proved of singular use to some colleges, hereby increasing in their estates so much that they seemed almost fresh endowed ^o.

There are several other regulations concerning the same, by several other acts of parliament, which falling in with the general law concerning leases made by corporations, whether sole or aggregate, the whole is treated of together, under the title, Leases ^p.

This year also, at the beginning of October, a pestilence raged, which lasted to the 5th of November following, when the vice-chancellor, for the fewness of scholars, transferred the term to January.

Statutes
 against
 drefs.

Some statutes were made to restrain the scholars growing extravagant in dress, and to reduce the publick exercises into a better form ^q.

A question
 of privi-
 leged per-
 sons.

And the first of June, in a full convocation, was a matter of question proposed concerning certain privileged persons also bound by oath to the city, how far they were to be deprived of their privilege or not. This was canvassed strongly on both sides, but the result of their determination, or if it came to a determination, are equally uncertain ^r.

Incorpo-
 rating the
 Cambridge
 men.

In the same convocation arose another debate concerning the incorporat-
 ing of Cambridge scholars into this University, when it was moved, if their petition for such incorporation should be held of grace, or dispensation: — the majority carried it in the affirmative for the former ^s.

The 25th of October is another convocation. Various articles were pro-
 posed, collected by the delegates of the convocation, in the form of statutes, which were confirmed. — It was also decreed, that if any student in any other

^h Reg. K. f. 192, 197. Ayloff, prt. 3, 264.

ⁱ Id. fol. 48, b.

^k Journal H. Com. 18 Eliz. 8yo. Mart.

^l Ibid. 1575.

^m Ibid.

ⁿ 18 Eliz. c. 4. — Rot. Dom. Com.

^o Wood, 293.

^p Cunningham's Dict.

^q K. K. fol. 237, b. Wood 293.

^r Id. 213.

^s Id.

University should obtain the benefit of incorporation here, he should be admitted *ad eund.* or enjoy the same state or place he enjoyed in the other.

Then a power was given to the doctors, Yeldard of Trinity, Jeames of University, Squire of Baliol, Kennal of Christ-church, Lloyd of Jesus, Culpeper of New college, and others, masters, or eight of them with the vice-chancellor and proctors, "to consider all statutes before made, to correct imperfect, abrogate useles and superstitious, reduce the ill-disposed into good order, make necessary allowances for writers and others occupied in that business.—Provided always, that what additions they should make, either whole statutes, or parts of statutes, should not be ratified, unless approved after by the convocation¹."

Soon after, the choosing of the rector of Lincoln gave occasion for a dispute.—Four candidates offered: Mr. William Wilson had the archbishop of Canterbury's interest and bishop of Rochester's; also was favoured with letters of the Queen to the University in his favour. Mr. T. Underhill, who had the patronage of the earl of Leicester, the chancellor of the University, obtained it in preference to the rest.—An appeal was lodged in the court of Arches, when it appeared shameful things had been done, and destructive of the privileges of the college. — But the fellows would not be diverted from their choice by force or threats, locking their gates and stopping up the entrance².

The 19th of Queen Elizabeth, Dr. Westphaling, vice-chancellor, in a trial, puts in his claim of privileges in the King's-bench, in Francis Willis's case, M. A. of St. John's college, under Sir James Pyer, and had it allowed, and the trial referred to his court, as appears by the endorsement dated the 7th of April, 19th Eliz.³

In the same year, Sir Nicholas Bacon then lord chancellor, was a certificate under the seal of the University of Oxford exhibited into his court of chancery on the defendant's behalf, certifying and declaring that the chancellor of the said University, and his successors, for the time whereof memory of man is not to the contrary, as well by grant and concession of her Majesty, and her Majesty's noble progenitors, sometimes Kings of this realm, have had the consueance and final determination of all manner of pleas, strifes, quarrels, and controversies whatsoever (felony, mayhem, and Frank tenement only excepted) rising and growing as well within the precincts of their city of Oxford, as without, within the realm of England, whereof one of the parties within the suit, action, or plea, is a master, scholar, or common minister of the same University, or such a person as the chancellor, vice-chancellor, lieutenant, or commissary will certify, *ought to enjoy* the privileges of the said University, and that the same upon shewing forth of the said certificate in any court, where they are impleaded, ought to be discharged out of the same; forasmuch as it appears, by the said certificate, that the said defen-

¹ Ex K. K. f. 237, a.

² Reg. K. K. 222. A. 101, b. C. 27, a.
D. 7. b. now inserted in Corp. Stat. Edit. 1768.

Tit. ix. 8. 1, 2, 3.

³ w In Archiv. Univ. Pix. L. §. 7.

THE HISTORY OF THE

dant who is brought up by a subpoena to answer a bill exhibited by the plaintiff into this court is a doctor of law in the same University; and for that it also appeared by the bill of the complainant, that the matter therein contained is only for certain promises supposed to be made by the defendant to the plaintiff, touching certain goods, chattels, and monies therein mentioned, and not for one tenement or any matter before excepted.—It is therefore ordered, that the said defendant be of and from the said bill of complaint, and the matters therein contained, from henceforth clearly and absolutely dismissed, and the plaintiff referred to take his remedy for the same, before the chancellor, vice-chancellor, lieutenant, or commissary, according to the tenor of the said certificate ^a.

The same. The same year, Thomas being plaintiff in chancery, Mounson defendant, upon a certificate from the said University, the cause was thence dismissed to be tried and determined here ^v.

The great mortality! at our assizes, called the Black Assizes. About this time, when the judges sat at our assizes, and one Rowland Jenkes, a popish bookseller, was indicted for uttering opprobrious words (Fuller says, of dispersing scandalous pamphlets) defamatory to the Queen and state, suddenly they were surprized at a pestilent favour ^z, whether rising from the noisome smell of the prisoners, or from the damp of the ground, is uncertain, but all that were there present, almost every one, within forty hours died, except women and children, and the contagion went no further.—There died, Sir Robert Bell, lord chief baron of the exchequer; Sir Robert D'Oily, high-sheriff; Sir W. Babington; H. D'Oily, — Wenman, — Danvers, — Fetiplace, — Harcourt, Esqrs. and justices, the most noted men in this tract. Serjeant Bernham, the famous lawyer; Kerly, Greenwood, Nash, and Foster, gentlemen of good account; almost all the jurors, and 300 others, more or less, died ^v in the town; and 200 more sickening there, died in other places within a month; amongst whom not either woman or child ^a.

The 15th, 16th, and 17th of July, says an old register of Merton, more than 300 were sick of this disorder, and within twelve days 100 scholars were dead. It affected the patients with a kind of phrenzy or madness; some leaped out of their beds to beat their masters; some would run in the streets like wild things; and others threw themselves into the rivers.—The physicians fled; the heads of houses, and all got off.—They suffered an extreme pain in their heads and stomachs, were deprived of their understanding, memory, sight, and hearing, and as the disease increased they refused food; they had no sleep, yet suffered no nurses or guards to attend them. All this while they had a wonderful strength of body, which declining, their senses returned, and a cure was effected.

The occasion of this, no doubt, was the gaol distemper ^b.

Duke Cossimer, a foreigner, accompanied with the earl of Leicester, our

1578.
Duke Cossimer arrives.

^a Carey's Reports, f. 65, 66.

^v Ibid. 66.

^z Baker's Chron. 19 Q. Eliz. p. 510.

^a Fuller's Ch. Hist. c. 16, f. 109. Stow's Chron. f. 681.

^b Reg. 2. Wood 295.

chancellor,

chancellor, gave an opportunity to the University to receive them with the best that the Muses and good arts could inspire them with.

The mayor, aldermen, &c. having taxed privileged persons to a subsidy, and being convened before the chancellor, confessed their fault, pretended ignorance, and promised not to do the like again.—The 11th of Jac. 1614, at a hearing before the lords of the council this right is adjudged to the University^b.—Vid. & 1634, 1649.

Taxing the privileged persons disallowed.

About the same time a question was agitated, by the academick delegates, of the privileges and rights of masters of arts, and batchelors of civil law, when the preference was adjudged to the masters, *in processionib. & aliis locis quibuscuq. propter suos gradus magis venerabiles & labores plurimum diuturnos*^c.

The preference of the masters of arts to the batchelors of law.

The University was very solicitous, and in earnest to root up all the seeds of superstition, and therefore delegated the doctors of the most consummate knowledge to frame rules or orders proper and necessary for this end.—They did, the principal or sum of which were :

1579.

- “ I. That they should read Alexander Nowel’s catechisms, in Greek and Latin ; J. Calvin’s, in Greek, Hebrew, and Latin ; or Andrew Hyperius Clements of the Christian religion ; or the Heydelbury catechism, according to the capacity of the auditors, or pleasure of the readers.
- “ II. For the more adult persons, H. Bullinger’s catechism may be added ; and the institutions of Calvin, or *Apology of the English Church* ; or the *Articles of Religion*, wrote at a synod at London, and published by royal authority, with an explication of common places taken out of the scriptures, or from the testimony of the fathers.—At the first reading, we will the younger shall attend ; at the second, such as are more advanced in age, and honoured with no degree.
- “ III. All catechisms contrary to this sound doctrine, and other superstitious and papistical books we forbid to be read by, or had in possession of any one.
- “ IV. This province of reading and interpreting the scriptures we commit to the tutors privately ; publickly to the catechists in colleges or halls, to be assigned by their respective heads.
- “ V. That these statutes be further observed, an examination shall be had every term at the catechist’s house, or by the heads of colleges every term.
- “ VI. If any teacher or scholar be found negligent herein, or otherwise culpable, he shall be subject to, and suffer the punishment his master or the vice-chancellor shall impose upon him.”

Rules prescribed to keep out superstition.

But for the office of catechising were not teachers sufficient^d, therefore this office was allotted to foreigners, commorant among us, such as were for

^b Coll. Dr. Smith, f. 129.

^c Reg. C. f. 64, a.

^d Wood 297. — But for this he gives no

authority ; the University did not want scholars sufficient to catechise, but were willing to encourage two destitute foreigners.

their religion drove their country. — Anthony Corran, of Savil in Spain, had Gloucester, Mary, and Hart-halls assigned him; Bensir, from Caen, had Lateport.—They had also good pensions allotted them^c.

The great and pious civility of the citizens.

And whilst the gowmsmen were intent to exterminate all that favoured what was pontifical, the townsmen joined them with their assistance, who seeing the great infrequency of sermons, gave twenty marks yearly for two lecturers that should preach by turns the pure word of God, every Sunday, at St. Martin's church. The first who engaged were, Mr. R. Potter, of Trinity, and Mr. J. Prinne, of New college, who published many excellent things against the Romanists^f.

1580. A Latin sermon on the first day of term.

The office of catechising having been instituted the last year, it was now ordained, in convocation^e, that the first day in every term a Latin sermon should be preached at St. Mary's, which continues to this day; and others in English at the same place in the morning, and the two next festivals after the Passover or Easter. — The latter was affixed at Christ-church, and the old English sermons, that used to be preached at St. Peter's in the east, on *Low Sunday*, should be repeated; which fashion or custom prevailed for many years. — At length it was ordered, that one of the sermons should be changed from the Passover or Easter-day, to the eve of that festival, which Wood says continued to his time^g.

Another claim of privilege in chancery.

The 21st and 22d of Queen Elizabeth was a trial in chancery, Cotton being plaintiff, and Mannering defendant, a master of arts of Oxford pleading his privilege and demanding judgement whether he should be judged to answer contrary to the privilege. — The privilege was allowed, and the attachment discharged^h.

None to preach without leave of the vice-chancellor.

At the same time, during the vacation, care was taken, on Sundays and holidays, to instil in the minds of the youth a true and just sense of the reformed religion; but young and raw divines too often ascending the pulpit, to the offence of religion and good manners, brought frequent complaints to the chancellor. And in the University senate it was provided, that none should preach in the University unless with leave first obtained of the vice-chancellor. Nor this should he be permitted to have, unless a testimonial of his sufficiency in that study was first signed by the head of his college, or Regius professor of divinity, and subscribing to the XXXIX Articles, approved by the convocation, and subscribing to the liturgy of the church of Englandⁱ.

An earthquake.

The 6th of April, between the hours of five and six in the evening, *in ipso Cœna Tempore (sic Reg.)* Oxford was greatly shook with an earthquake^k. — All are affrighted, run out of doors, leave their houses that were shaking, and expect nothing else than that the earth would gape and swallow them up alive. All things are in great disturbance. The sparrows that had betaken themselves to the roofs of the houses for rest, suddenly fly out; the birds of the air fettle on the ground; and the oxen low; but by the

^c Magn. Brit. in Oxon. p. 295. Wood 297.

^f Wood 296.

^g In K. K. 308, a.

^h Carey's Rep. f. 73.

ⁱ K. K. f. 313, 14. Wood 298.

^k Reg. 2. Coll. Mert. p. 70.

bleſſing of God were we ſoon delivered from this fear. — Nor was this calamity particular to this place, for all England, France, &c. and the ſea, felt a ſevere emotion.

Dr. Niphus, a foreigner, arrived, with letters commendatory from the chancellor, dated the 9th of October. He was famous for phyſick and philoſophy, was admitted a member of this Univerſity, and proved very uſeful in teaching the rules or ſcience of phyſick, for which he was well rewarded¹.

Feb. 8. The vice-chancellor and proctors had a diſpute in regard to the nomination of the clerks of the market, when the vice-chancellor carried the day, after a proceſs, with oaths on both ſides, &c. ending the 18th of April^m. A diſpute about the market.

A letter from the chancellor, dated from the court, Oct. 5, 1581, on complaints of divers diſorders in the Univerſity, in matters of religion, the exerciſes of learning, and in apparel, and ſome to her points concerning converſation, &c. of which he gives a ſchedule, which being read, Nov. 2, in the convocationⁿ, the vice-chancellor added three more propoſals to the above articles contained herein; and nominating delegates to conſider of them, they framed theſe decrees following herefrom. 1581. Origin of ſubſcription to the XXXIX Articles at matriculation.

“ Nov 14, A. D. 1581. — In Solemni Convoc. Doct^m. Mag^m. Reg^m. & non Reg^m. decimo quarto Nov. habita leges ſulſcrip^t.a publice perleſtæ & Communi omnium conſenſu approbatæ & ſancitæ ſunt °.

“ *Imprimis*, It is decreed, that no ſtudent, being of the age of ſixteen, or upwards, and unmatriculated, being already admitted into any college or ſchule of this Univerſitie, ſhall theare any longer abide than the Fryday ſennight after the publication hereof, unleſs he have under the vice-chancellor’s hand, for the time being, a certificate of his ſubſcription, both to the articles of religion, her Majeſty’s ſupremacy, and the ſtatutes of the Univerſity, and have his name entered in the matriculation-book. Of the age of ſixteen.

“ *Item*, That no ſtudent hereafter to be admitted, *ut ſupra*, ſhall longer ſtay than till the next Fryday ſennight after his admiſſion, unleſs he per-

¹ Reg. K. K. f. 344.

^m Ibid. 345.

ⁿ Ex Reg. Convoc. K. K. f. 338.

“ *Imprimis*, That whereas the old order of matriculation is, that within ſix days of every ſcholar’s firſt coming to Oxford, he ſhall take an oath to obſerve the ſtatutes of this Univerſitie, &c. and for as much as by the negligence and careleſſneſs of many heads, this hath been and daily is omitted, inſomuch that many ſcholars have lived here a long time, being never regiſtered in the Univerſitie booke, nether at any time heretofore ſworne to the ſaid Univerſitie, and by this means many papifts have heretofore, and may hereafter lurke among you, and be brought up by corrupt tutors, nether yielding to God nor to her Majeſtie, or this Univerſitie, theare bounden dutie, as hath of late yeares too much appeared, and is evident in ſundry younge ſtudents in your Univerſitie, ſum being atte Rome, ſum in the ſeminaries,

“ and other places; all out of her Majeſtie’s obedience, I have thought good to have this order following to be eſtabliſhed :

“ Firſt, That no ſcholler be admitted into any college or hall of the Univerſitie, unleſs he firſt before the vice-chancellor ſubſcribe to the Articles of Religion agreed upon, take the oath of the Queen’s Majeſtie ſupremacy, ſwear to obſerve the ſtatutes of the Univerſitie if he be of lawful yeares to take an othe, and have his name regiſtered in the matriculation-boke, &c.

“ II. That, to hinder recusants, or papifts, I wiſh that by act of convocation it may be like- wiſe eſtabliſhed, that noe tutor hereafter may be allowed, but ſuch as be of ſound religion, and that under the hand of the vice-chancellor for the time being, and three doctōrs of divinity, and three batchelors of divinity, or three preachers, for that purpoſe aſſembled all together, where it ſhall pleaſe the vice-chancellor.”

° Ibid. 340, 341.

“ form

Not 16,
but be-
tween 12
and 16.

“ form all things in such sort as are above specified : except the said scholler
“ or student, either now being or hereafter to be admitted, be not full six-
“ teen yeares of age, but between twelve and sixteen, he shall but subscribe
“ and be matriculat onelye, and so continue till he or they be of yeares
“ sufficient to performe the rest above specified.—Provided alwayes that the
“ said student or scholler that is to performe any thing that is above speci-
“ fied, shall attend upon Frydayes in terme time, at the vice-chancellour’s
“ court, and at all other times at his lodging.

“ *Item*, That if the head of any college or haule, or in his absence the
“ senior or vice-head, or governour, doe suffer in his house any student or
“ scholler by him admitted, not performing the thinges above specified, he
“ shall forfeit 20 s. and the scholler 40 s. for every weeke, *toties quoties*.—
“ which gave rise to the statute, Tit. II. § 3. ^p

Tutors to
be chosen.

“ *Item*, That all private tutors or readers hereafter shall be allowed, by
“ the consent of the vice-chancellour, the head of the same house, whereof
“ he or they shall be, and also the consent of two doctors of devinitye, or
“ two preachers at the least.—And that no tutor or reader now beeing, that
“ is or shall be detected of vehement suspicion of popery, shall, after the
“ nativity of Christ next insuinge, retain any pupill or scholler, unless he
“ doe, being thereunto required, purge himself before the vice-chancellour
“ and proctors, by his own othe, or the hand of three preachers in the
“ Univerfitie.”—Of this see further in 1616.

1582.

Mr. Wood gives a sad account of the University this year.—“ The indo-
“ lence was such in divines, tutors, &c. and lectures of all sorts so totally
“ neglected, and the *Vis Inertiae* so prevalent, that the University of Oxford
“ you might look for in Oxford, so much it was altered for the worfe.”—The
“ earl of Leicester’s letter does not say or imply as much.—And a letter from
“ Caen to the University, a little before, speaks otherwise, *Cum doctissimorum viro-
rum copia abundetis* — And again, that Benfir *eruditissimorum Oxoniensium colloquiis de-
tentus* .—And the account the University gives of herself about this time,
and before the completion of the statutes, is very different,—*Viguit academia,
colebantur studia, enituit disciplina; Et optanda temporum felicitate, tabularum de-
fectus resarcivit innatus candor; Et quicquid legibus deerat, moribus suppletum est* .

1583.
The prince
of Poland
comes.

Albert de Alasco, a Poland prince, having a great desire now to see, with
his own eyes, the University which he had so often heard of with pleasure,
came here on the 10th of January °, accompanied with the chancellor and
some nobles, and not far from the east part of the city was met by the
Drs. Humphrey, Toby Matthew, Arthur Yeldard, Martin Culpeper, and
Herbert Westphaling, all in their scarlet robes; the last of which addressed
him in an elegant Latin oration, which drew from the princely foreigner
ample thanks in the same language.—As the noble company approach’d nearer,
the mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs, in purple, salute him, by their town-clerk, in

¶ In Corp. Stat. edit. 1768.
Ibid. in Reg. L. 234. Wood, f. 299.

¶ Præf. Lib. Stat. edit. 1768.

a Latin speech, and every nobleman is presented with gloves.—In the process, at the eastern gate, the cornets and hautboys struck up, whilst an innumerable company of gownsmen, were ranged on each side in the High-street, all dressed in their respective hoods. — Coming to St. Mary's, the vice-chancellor appeared, with the rest of the doctors in purple robes, when the orator, as usual, had spoken his speech, bibles with gloves were given to the prince; to every nobleman, gloves only. These trifles, offered cheerfully, were received by the prince, with great pleasure. Hence they come to Carfax, and so on to Christ-church, and are met by the dean, canons, and the rest, a great company of the same college, and by the dean is conducted to supper: he was highly delighted at night with various sky rockets exhibited in the quadrangle.

The next morning he went to hear a Latin sermon, preached by Dr. Matthews; after this, the various exercises at the publick schools. — At All Souls he dined with the vice-chancellor, who was then warden of that college, when he was highly entertained with an elegant oration as he entered the college, and numerous sets of verses were stuck upon the gates, and after dinner some exercises performed.

Between two and three o'clock he went to St. Mary's, and attended to the disputations in theology, physick, natural and moral philosophy; thence returned to sup at Christ-church; after which a comedy, called the Rivals, was acted before him and the nobles in Christ-church-hall, which it is said afforded them singular mirth.

The next day he went to the schools, and was not a little pleased at the various lectures and disputations; from thence he was brought to Magdalen to dinner, is received the same as the day before at All Souls.

In the afternoon he revisited St. Mary's, having conceived a wonderful satisfaction of pleasure, so that he could not be satisfied enough at their philosophical disputations: the questions then put were:

An mares vivant diutius quam feminae? Aff.

An sit divinatio per stellas? Neg.

Respondent was Mr. Nicholas Maurice, of Corpus Christi college, who shone in these performances.

Opponents were, Masters T. Singleton of Brazen-nose, J. Wickham of Christ-church, Matthew Gwynne of St. John's, and W. Tooker of New college.

Mr. T. Leyson, one of the proctors, was moderator.

Every one of which is said to have discharged his office so as to gain immense praises from all the auditors, especially from the prince Palatine, who every where, where he was after, greatly extolled their wits and learning.

After this, and supper at Christ-church, a tragedy, called Dido, was acted, which also afforded the company great satisfaction.

The third day, in the morning, Dr. W. James entertained him with an oration, after which the prince visited some colleges, all of which received him with orations, verses, and disputations.

Being

Being sumptuously entertained at New college, and having been much delighted with scholastick exercises, he went on his journey to Woodstock, nor would be detained by the St. John's men, who had prepared most delicate dainties, and had their walls covered and adorned with poetical works, any longer than whilst a scholar of that house was haranguing him.—Hence he is brought on to the first stone by the heads of houses and doctors, in their purple gowns, and there, after a very polite oration of the University orator, he took his leave of them, with the chancellor and the lords, and going to London soon after, heaped on the University such commendations to the Queen, that she wrote to the University, and thanked them for their favour as much as if they had treated her as elegantly.

1584.
A regulation concerning degrees.

In July¹ the chancellor, at the Queen's instance, sent a letter to the University, forbidding any person to be admitted to his degree without performing the statutable exercises for the same, upon a report made to her Majesty that degrees were taken here by dispensations and gratuities, without regard to learning or merit. Wherefore he commanded them, both in his own name and the Queen's, to see that all persons whatsoever did their exercises for the same, and stayed their proper time before they presumed to take any bachelor's degree in divinity, law, or physick, or any other faculty, or sue for any doctor's degree without reading their cursory lectures, except the sons of Kings and noblemen, having a voice in the upper parliament; nor should any dispensations be granted for the doing of exercise after the taking of such degree; but relaxing soon after from these good rules, and by giving of bonds, and then forfeiting the conditions thereof, were suffered such infamous blockheads to pass to their degrees, as could never otherwise have been conceived to have had the least part of an University education.

The chancellor comes.

In this letter it was also forbade gownsmen putting on other dresses, than in gowns, lest they should raise quarrels and disturbances in the villages.

In the January following the chancellor returns, accompanied with many of the higher rank, desiring the delights of the school exercises. — How long these noble guests stayed is not known, but they were most kindly and generously received, and wonderfully delighted.—Two comedies were acted for them, one at Christ-church, the other at Magdalen, which gave them wonderful pleasure.

A mistake of the two Reynolds.

In the morning he was at the lectures, in the afternoon at disputations at St. Mary's², one of which was that famous one between the two brothers, John and Edmund Reynolds, who much differed in their religious principles, the one maintaining the protestant doctrines, and the other as vehemently impugning them. — The report is, that they disputed so long, that they convinced each other; so that the papist turned protestant, and the protestant papist.—*Concurrere pares & cecidere pares.*—But this notion of Wood and others is groundless, for both stood and fell as they came; John continued a protestant, as his writings shew, and Edmund became a retired papist³.

¹ Reg. L. 247.
² Id. 235.

³ Vid. writings, & Magn. Brit. in Oxon. f. 296.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

The chancellor took an opportunity this year to reform the discipline of the University, and to mend some statutes; one of which forbade stage-players or actors to enter Oxford ^w.

Stag players
is fo. bid.

About this time some Romanists gave themselves an unbridled liberty in publishing books, reflecting on the Queen's character, and inviting the Queen's own servants to attempt the same upon her as Judith did on Holofernes, or to murder her.—This was proclaimed by a crier, and in convocation ordered, that no one conceal, or diffuse this poison of popery ^x, under the severest punishments. — Some found guilty absconded, and the printer was punished.

A certain historian ^y says, the author of these books could not be found, but the suspicion lay on Gregory Martin, some time of Oxford; and Carter, a stationer, who printed the books, suffered for it.

The dean and chapter of Christ-church commenced an action of trespass before the vice-chancellor, against J. Parrot, Leonard Williams, and H. Ancell, Gents. who were thereupon arrested and imprisoned. — They were accused of entering into the plaintiff's lands, pastures, and woods, at Hinxei, by force and arms, and did there tread down their corn and grass, brake their hedges, &c.—A few days after, the defendants, then in custody, by their attorney, served the vice-chancellor with a writ of *Habeas Corpus cum causa*, issuing from the Queen's-bench, and directed to the vice chancellor, the mayor, and keeper of Bocardo, to bring the bodies of the said defendants, together with the day and cause of their arrest and detention before them the said justices, on the day therein prefixed; which writ being communicated to the convocation for their advice, the house declared all writs of this kind derogatory of their privileges, &c. and their result was signified to these justices by a messenger, who informed them of their particular immunities by royal grants, and that the University could not, without breach of their privileges, exhibit and produce the bodies thus imprisoned. —After this allegation discussed by the court, it was adjudged they should be discharged from prison, on their putting in sufficient caution or stipulation, *de judicio sistendo & judicato solvendo*, and to answer the said dean and chapter in the vice-chancellor's court. — Yet notwithstanding this award, the parties imprisoned, on a certificate thereof, refused to put in this caution or stipulation. Soon after, another writ came from the same court, and directed as before, under the penalty of 40l. this was on the 10th of Feb. an. regn. Eliz. 26. — The vice-chancellor repaired to London, and laid the matter before the justices, and pleaded the liberties of the University conferred by royal grants, established by act of parliament, and strengthened by length of time and constant usage. — But soon after his return home to hear and determine this action by his assessor, there came a third like writ, with a commination of 100 marks; this was dated the 12th of February, 26 Eliz. whereupon the vice-chancellor, attended with certain doctors of

1584.
A claim of
privilege
in the
King's-
bench.

^w Wood, f. 300.

^x Id.

^y Baker's Chron. 524.

this University, on the 27th of February appeared before Sir W. Ayliffe, and protested in maintenance of the privileges and liberties of the University against these proceedings, by asserting the said writ, as appeared to them, to be surreptitiously obtained without the knowledge of the chief justice. But a return of the writ was insisted on by the court, according to the precept thereof, and that the party detained be exhibited, with the day and cause of their imprisonment; to which the vice-chancellor no way submitted, but affixing his answer to this writ, he delivered the same to the court, in a long speech, with a suitable reverence, — which see at length in Ayloff, part. 2, ch. 1, f. 67.

The process went on in the vice-chancellor's court against the defendants, who, by a definitive sentence, were sentenced, *ad restitution. dampni*, and to pay the expences of the suit, and committed to goal, unless they paid as was adjudged.

But the judges of Westminster threatened to levy the penalties certified in the aforesaid writs, and forfeited, as they pretended. Whereupon, at length, this whole matter was brought before the Queen, in her privy-council, to be there argued and considered; which referred the hearing and examination thereof to Sir Gilbert Gerard, Knt. master of the rolls; and Thomas Egerton, Esq; solicitor-general; who, on hearing both sides, made an order, under their hands, which the privy-council approved and confirmed, and moreover wrote a letter to the justices of the Queen's-bench, and all other justices, to supersede all proceedings against the vice-chancellor in this matter; and being informed by the vice-chancellor, and his deputy, that they, and one J. Woodson, a beadle of the University, were troubled in that court about other points in these causes, and were in danger of incurring penalties: therefore the privy-council having read and considered their charters in these points, and finding both the causes to belong to their jurisdiction and their manner of proceeding, and to have been agreeable to their charters, and the antient use and custom of the University, in the like cases, did require the said King's justices to see that neither the vice-chancellor, his deputy, or the said Woodson, did incur any penalties for this their defence of their jurisdiction and privileges, but that they may be freely and quietly dismissed without any further trouble or charge^z.

1585.
Some Scots
arrive, cal-
led Ca-
sbari.

Some Scot divines arrived here, from their pretended purity, called *Casbari*, or *pure*, and solicited fellows, masters, and others, to be of their opinion, and to subscribe to certain conclusions of theirs, one of which is as follows:

Nemo hominum academicus licet ministerium ultro ambiat, neq. ministerio vago incertoq. fungatur. Quod si aliquem evocavit eccia aliqua particularis, id classi seu conventui, ad quem ipse spectavit vel synodo cuius ecclesiasticæ frequentiori, notum faciat, cuj. literis (dignus sacro munere si videatur) epo commendetur, in clerum tum deniq. asciscendus.*

^z Test. Wray, apud Westm. xii die Feb. an. regn. nri. 26^o.—Ayloff, f. 67, prt. 2.

* Wood, f. 301.

Sir Francis Walsingham, first secretary of state, greatly inclined to the *Cathari*^b, instituted a theological lecture, and appointed Dr. J. Reynolds, president of Corpus Christi college, a man of the same kidney, to this office.—He was a man among the first for learning, and by his reading his lectures three times a week in term, gained many to his wish.—It is observable, the earl of Leicester, chancellor, was then most addicted to Calvinism^b; that the less wonder will be at what will soon follow.

1586.

Some scholars of Magdalen college went into Shotover-wood to steal deer; one of whom, T. Godstow, being caught in the fact, was by H. lord Norris of Ricot, *locum tenens*, lord of the manor, committed to prison.—About Michaelmas his lordship came to Oxford to attend the assizes.—The academicks finding he was at the Bear inn, though attended with a great number of servants, set upon him with arms, take him, and were devising to use him very ill; when Maximilian, lord Norris's son, at the head of his own people, attacked, and repelled them as far as St. Mary's.—It was high time for the chancellor and proctors now to interpose. They forbade any more fighting, or rather, by good words, persuaded them to desist; especially as many were wounded on both sides; and on the part of lord Norris, his woodman was dangerously hurt.—The vice-chancellor also ordered the heads of houses to compel their members into their respective colleges, and lock the doors to hinder their going out. But in All Souls college, University, and Magdalen, they were not so peaceable. They laid in wait for him as he went home to Ricot, that he could not well have escaped, had not his servants used a plank or part of a table for a canopy, and protected him as with a shield, from stones flung at him from every quarter.—By this means his lordship escaped, and many of his own people were wounded dangerously.—Enquiry was made of these rioters, some of which were expelled, and others otherways punished.—And Lord Norris now returned into the greatest favour with those whom he had found his fiercest enemies^c.

A violent riot and affront to Ld. Norris

Dna. Eliza. concessit, quod nullus scholaris nec aliquis serviens communis vel minister alicuj. eor. ardeatur ad veniendum aut comparendum ad monstraciones pro guerra nec ad expensas circa preparationem aut missionem aliquor. hominum ad guerram^d.

1588. No scholar to be forced to war, or pay towards it.

In Textus Roff. in Hearne, is “the manner that the University of Oxford used in creating the Rt. Hon. Sir Christopher Hatton, knight of the noble order of the garter, lord chancellor of England, master of arts, and so chancellor of the said University^e.”

Manner of creating a chancellor.

To pass by an old grudge that broke out again the last year between the southern and northern scholars, which was attended with wounds and some murder; attributed to the Welch, who in some colleges, especially All Souls, so prevailed, that by the majority of votes they could obtain what they

^b Wood 301, 302.^c Id.^d Ex Lit. Pat. ejusd. Eliz. dat. apud Westm.

xxvi die Apr. an. regn. sui 30.—In Parker's Hist. Camb. f. 225.

^e P. 595, c Reg. quod. inter Arch. Acad. Cant.

would, except only overturning their society, which they did at Oriel college^f, Mr. Wood says.

The chan-
cellor dies.
—His cha-
racter.

About the middle of August the chancellor made us another visit, where being detained some time at the school exercises, which were used to afford great entertainment for strangers, he went to Cornbury, where August 1588 he died; of whom it may be said, he almost changed the whole government of the University, in some things for the better, yet in many for the worse. His tyranny and indiscretion in point of government was very visible. And his propensity to the *Cathari*, or presbyterians, too evident.—He was succeeded^g in office by Sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor of England, who in a great measure accomplished what his predecessor had been defective in.

First, he ordered, that every one before his admission to a degree shall give an account of his faith.—He also provided against the Romanists lurking in Oxford or its vicinity, and enticing the younger gowmsmen, and transmitting them to foreign seminaries.—Also luxury in dress he repressed, and corrected some other faults in them^h.

1589.
An act
against
buying
and selling
prefer-
ments.

Was an act of parliament. — “Whereas by the intent of founders of colleges, &c. the elections and presentations should be had of the fittest persons, freely, and without any reward for the same, and for the due performance whereof, some electors, presentors, &c. should take an oath; yet it was found by experience, that the said elections, presentations, &c. be many times wrought and brought to pass with money, gifts, and rewards; whereby the fittest persons are seldom or at all preferred.— For remedy hereof it is enacted, that if any person which hath election, nomination, presentation of any fellow, scholar, or any other person to have room or place in any college, hall, &c. shall take any money, fee, or reward, directly or indirectly, or shall make any promise, &c. for himself or his friends, for his voice or assent in the election, &c. then the place or room, or office, the said person so offending shall then have in any of the said churches, colleges, halls, &c. shall be void as if he was naturally deadⁱ.

And
rooms.

“And if any fellow, scholar, &c. of any of the said societies, having room or place therein, shall sell, &c. as before, his room for another to be placed in the same, he shall forfeit double the sum of money, or value of the thing so received, or agreed for, &c. and every person by whom, or for whom any money is given, shall be incapable of that room or place for that time or turn^k.

“And for the more sincere election, &c. of fellows, scholars, &c. to have room or place in any of the colleges, halls, &c. it is further enacted, that at the same time of every election, &c. as well this present

^f Wood 302.

^g Mag. Brit. 297.

^h Reg. L. 246. b. 247.

ⁱ Stat. 31 Eliz. ch. 6, § 12.

^k § 3.

“ act, as the orders and statutes of the same places, concerning such
 “ election, &c. to be had, shall then and there be publickly read, on pain
 “ that every person, in whom default thereof shall be, shall forfeit and lose
 “ the sum of 40l: half to him that will sue, and half to the use of the
 “ society.”

This year also passed out of the world Dr. Laurence Humphrey, yet not without having in his life time infected his college only, but the University herself, with his Calvinistical principles and tenets; for besides his extensive learning, *omni moda eruditione*, he was president of Magdalen college, Regius professor of divinity, and vice-chancellor of the University in 1563, and from 1570 to 1576, which gave him great opportunity of instilling his principles into the minds of many ready for novelty. — He was particularly fortunate in the good works of charity, and had a hand ever stretched out to the poor; and his piety, regarding not the ceremonies of religion, &c. shone very bright in him. All which gained him the greatest applause and favour with very many^m.

A statute was made, “ That the canons of Christ-churchⁿ, every Sunday, in term time, should preach, *propria persona*, and not by deputies, unless a good reason be given to the contrary, to be approved by the vice-chancellor.” — And another statute was enacted, “ compelling all candidates for degrees, and matriculated persons, to subscribe to the Articles of Religion, according to custom intermitted long since.” — He also took care to revive the course of disputations, *pro termino*, in divinity, law, and physick, called the *stated* and *ordinary* disputations, ordering penalties to be inflicted on all such as omitted the same. And finally, so careful was Hatton of the honour and advantage of the University, that had he lived longer, he would have left no discipline for his successor to have amended^o.

About this time Mr. Wood thinks, were instituted lectures for every Wednesday morning; first at All Souls, by Dr. H. Ayry, of Queen’s college, and other of the Calvinistical sort; afterwards to be held at St. Mary’s, by the fellows of colleges, in their turns; but Sir H. Savile, a man the most distant from this cast, took care to dissolve this custom, but it afterwards revived, and prevailed to the time of the surrender of Oxford to the parliament forces. Again it arose, and availed to the restoration^p.

Care was had of disputations in the three great sciences of divinity, law, and physick, and punishments assigned for delinquents in these, or either of these capacities. — As for sermons directed the last year, they are not omitted, but are sadly hindered by divisions, one party for the Roman, the other for presbytery, not afraid to broach publickly in the pulpit their opinions^q.

Of the former, J. Buckfold, chaplain of All Souls, and Bernard Robinson, of Queen’s, in their sermons before the University, advancing things

^l § 4.

^m Wood, f. 304.

ⁿ L. 297. b.

^o Aylloff, prt. 1. 199.

^p Wood, f. 304.

^q Reg. L. 250. b. Wood 394.

1590.
 Canons of
 Christ-Ch.
 to preach.
 — Matriculated to
 subscribe
 to the articles,
 &c.

1592.

in favour of popish principles, was summoned to produce his sermon before the convocation, suffered the punishment due, which struck some little terror on his advocates or party.—The boldness of such as these had given great disturbances to divine matters, and literature, that they called for a restraint; and the Queen, who had often complained to the chancellor of the freedom these took, now sends a messenger on purpose to the chancellor, to require his utmost endeavours to find out, and apprehend Jesuits, and such as used mass, nor suffer any one such to abide in the University †.

1592.
The Queen
arrives.

Sept. 22. Re-came here Queen Elizabeth from Woodstock^r, with a noble attendance. She was met at the farthest limits of the University by the vice-chancellor, with his superior beadles; the heads of houses all in their purple robes, the proctors and masters in their respective gowns and hoods. — A speech was made as usual, and the Queen, in form, presented with some presents (which she abundantly thanked them for in Latin.) When they came to the first parish of the city, St. Giles's, the mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs, with other citizens, in their dress, paid their duty. After, the recorder detained the Queen with a short speech; the mayor, in the name of the city, offered to her a silver cup gilt, with sixty angels.— The Queen coming into the city is received with great shouts and applause; the gownsmen lining the street from North-gate to Christ-church. Of these were the younger scholars, commoners, &c. of the colleges and halls; one of whom in an oration, another in verses, testified their pleasure and utmost sense of the honour received.

When they came to Carfax the Greek professor exhibited his performance, and was thanked in the same language by the Queen. A master also detained her shortly with an oration; another with verses. — On coming into Christ-church quadrangle the University orator displayed his eloquence, in which he spake of the unlimited joy and honour of the University from the Queen's presence. — In the cathedral of that college she is introduced under a canopy supported by four doctors, the *Te Deum* was celebrated, and some religious duties performed, expressive of her safe arrival; at all which she discovers a pious disposition.—The whole apparatus in receiving such guests, is not further material to say, than that it was much similar to what happened on the same occasion, see before in 1566.

The 25th of September the Mertonians entertained very sumptuously the Queen, her nobles, and gentlemen, to the number of sixty or more, in their hall; but the feast of letters seemed to please the Queen best, or she did not think the best treat or dainties compleat without this.—Accordingly disputations were performed at this time. — The question or subject was:

An dissensiones civium sint utiles reipublicæ?

Mr. H. Cuffe, professor of Greek, respondent.

T. French, R. Trafford, H. Wilkinson, H. Mason, opponents.

T. Savile, one of the proctors, moderator.

† Ibid. Reg. 253.

^r Reg. 2. Mert. p. 158.

These disputations ended with great honour to themselves. The Queen's counsellors retired to Mr. Gasper Colmer's room, with the French ambassador, to move a question, "Of the difficulties of managing a kingdom."

The 27th day, in the morning, many of the noblemen, and other courtiers of great rank; among the rest the French ambassador, Beavoys la Noude, were made honorary doctors. After which theological disputations are celebrated before the Queen at St. Margaret's, which Dr. Westphaling, the bishop of Hereford, shortened, by a most elegant oration, and who proposed a Question, *An liceat in rebus divinis dissimulare?*

The next day she sent for the heads of houses, and certain others, and conferred with them in Latin; but especially she talked to Dr. J. Reynolds, on his too openly favouring the party of the *Cathari*; which done, she began her speech. But happening to see old Cecil Lord Burleigh her treasurer standing, she commanded a seat to be brought him, and was herself the person that accommodated him. — But not to hinder myself or you of her speech.

"Merita & gratitudo sic meam rationem captivam duxerunt, ut facere cogant, quæ ratio ipsa negat: curæ enim regnorum tam magnum pondus habent, ut potius ingenium obtundere, quam memoriam acuerere soleant. Addatur etiam huj. linguæ defuetudo, quæ talis & tam diuturna fuit, ut in triginta sex annis, credo, vix trigesies me usam fuisse meminerim. sed fracta nunc est glacies; aut inhærere, aut evadere oportet. Merita vra, non sunt laudes eximia & insignes, sed immerita mea: non doctrinar. in multis generib. exercitia, quæ declarasse vos cum laude sentio; non orationes multis & variis modis eruditè & insigniter expressæ; sed aliud quiddam est multò pretiosius atq. præstantius, amor scilicet vester, qualis nec unquam aurib., nec scripto nec memoria hominum notus fuit; cuj. exemplo parentes carent, nec inter familiares cadit; immo nec inter amantes, in quor. fortem non semper fides incidit, experientia ipsa docente, qualem nec persuasiones, nec minæ, nec execrationes delere potuerunt; imo in quem tempus potestatem non h't quod ferrum consumit; quod scopulos minuit id ipsum separare non potuit: ista sunt ejusmodi, quæ eterna futura putarem, si & ego æterna essem. Ob quæ si mille pro una linguas haberem, gratias debitas exprimere non valerem: tantum animus concipere potest, quæ exprimere nequit; in cuj. gratitudinem ab initio regn. mei, summa & præcipua mea sollicitudo, cura & vigilia fuit; ut respublica tam externis inimicis, quam internis tumultib. immunis servaretur, ut quod diu & multis seculis florisset, sub meis manib. non debilitaretur. — Post enim animæ meæ tutelam in hoc solo meam perpetuam sollicitudinem collocavi, quod si pro totius salute tam semper fuerim vigilans, cum & ipsa acad. pars ej. non minima putetur: quomodo non & in illam extenditur ista cautio, pro qua tanta diligentia usura semper sum, ut nullo stimulo opus sit ad eam excitandam, quæ ex seipsa prompta est, ad promovendam, servandam, & decorandam illam. Nunc quod ad concilium attinet, tale accipite, quod si sequamini, haud dubito, quin erit in Dei gloriam, vram utilitat, & meum singulare gaudium. Ut diuturna sit hæc academia, habea ur imprimis cura, ut Deus colatur, non more omn. opinionum, non secundum ingenia nimis inquieta, & exquisita; sed ut lex divina jubet & nra præcipit. non enim talem principem habetis, quæ vobis quicquam præcipiat, quod contra conscientiam vere Christianam esse deberet; scitote me prius morituram, quam tale aliquid acturam, aut quicquam iusturam quod in sacris literis vetatur. Si cum corporum vror. semper curam suscepi, deseramne animarum! Vetet Dus. animar. ego curam negligam, pro quar. neglectu anima mea judicabitur! Longe absit. moneo ergo ut non præcatis leges, sed sequamini, nec disputetis num meliora possint præscribi, sed observetis quæ lex divina jubet, & nra cogit. — Deinde memineritis, ut unusquisq. in gradu suo superiori obediat, non præscribendo, quæ esse deberent, sed sequendo, quod præscriptum est: hoc cogitantes; quod si superiores agere

The
Queen's
speech.

caperint

“ creperint quæ non decet, alium superior. habebunt a quo regantur, qui illos punire & debeat
 “ & velit.—Postremo ut sitis unanimes: Cum intelligatis unita robustiora, separata infirmiora,
 “ & cito in ruinam casura.”

After which she conferred some time with the doctors.

In the afternoon she left Oxford; and going through the city, and seeing the walls of St. Mary's, University college, All Souls, and Magdalen, loaded with poetical lucubrations, she testified, by frequent nods and a most chearful look, how much she esteemed the love and observance of the gownsmen, who shed forth their prayers and tears. — Then coming to Shotoverhill, the extremity of the jurisdiction of the University, attended by the doctors and masters, she was for some time detained by a farewell oration. The gracious Queen abundantly recompensed our offices by innumerable thanks, and the permission and honour to kiss her hand; and turning her eyes at length upon the city, she broke out, “ Farewell! farewell! most dear Oxford; God ble's you, and encrease your sons in number, sanctity, and virtue!”—And then went on for Ricot near Thame.

1593.
The
French
ambassador
arrives.

Sir J. De la Fri, ambassador from France, arrived here, with Nicholas Ruff, lord of St. Aubin, and Lewis Baron D'Orbee, whom we received very splendidly, treating them with theological disputations and other exercises, and with honorary degrees †.

Players
forbade.

But the year was soon clouded here with a pestilence, which raged so with us that the scholars fled. Michaelmas term was put off till All-Saints, and by other adjournments to the 5th of December.—Disputations were at an end. — This was attributed to the numerous company that flocked here at this time for the sake of players; whence complaints were sent, about the end of July, to the chancellor and the Queen's council, who in letters to the vice-chancellor and the heads of houses, forbade players in the University, lest, as they say, “ not only the bodies, but the minds of
 “ the scholars should be infected;” — and also scholars from personating
 “ characters to the hindrance of piety and good manners.”

Bridges
and high-
ways, who
to amend,
&c.

It was enacted by parliament, “ That every person having one yard-
 “ land, or more, in his possession, lying within five miles of the precincts
 “ of the University, shall pay yearly the sum of four-pence for every yard-
 “ land, before the feast of Pentecost, to the vice-chancellor and mayor, or
 “ their deputy or deputies, towards the amending the bridges and high-
 “ ways; the vice-chancellor and mayor, or other their deputy or depu-
 “ ties, may distrain and carry away and keep the distress, till the forfeitures
 “ and charges of keeping the same shall be paid.”

Whatever corruptions in the manners of the scholars had escaped the industry of Sir Christopher Hatton, were blotted out at length by lord Buckhurst, who, at the request of the Queen and council, endeavoured to

† In Reg. Mert. p. 160. Reg. L. f. 262. b.
Wood 306.

‡ Reg. L. 262.
§ Stat. 25 Eliz. c. 7.

reduce our affairs still into a better form. — He therefore commanded the heads of the University* to the observance of the following rules.

- I. To extirminate all jesuitical seminaries and recusants from the bounds of the University.
- II. To endeavour and see that the youths be not committed to the care of any papist, or who should be suspected to be so; an injunction before given, but not put in execution.
- III. That lectures, according to the antient institution, or as the state of the literature requires, be used.
- IV. That no idle person, mispending his time, who either refuses to respond in his turn, or frequent the lectures of his faculty, be permitted to stay in the University.
- V. That the habits proper for degrees be recalled to use, in order that the academicks may be distinguished from each other; a great scandal having been brought on the University, in that almost every one dressed himself in what manner he pleased.
- VI. To restrain luxury in dress, a fault often complained of before, and forbade, but without effect; which laws were so well observed, that we hear no quarrel arose upon it, and good manners, piety, and learning, soon found the use of these precepts.

Upon the answer of the civilians of Doctors Commons, who were most of them herein consulted, a convocation was held on the 10th of April, 1594, and a decree made and published by the delegates to the following effect, viz. “ That forasmuch as in the yearly election of proctors, it has been often questioned, who those are, whom the statute made in this behalf declares *abiisse cum pannis*, by which great contests have arose among the University members: therefore, for the future preventing of the same, it was interpreted, declared, and ordained, that such persons should be adjudged to have left the University, *cum pannis*, who have not been resident within the same for the space of six months, immediately preceding such election, retaining no chamber, or part of a chamber, with their books and other scholastick utensils, at their proper costs and charges, and not paying University dues, publick and private Provided nevertheless, that if any one shall, after the said time of six months, come to the University, *studendi causa*, then before he be admitted to give a vote in such election, he takes an oath before the vice-chancellor and proctors, that he comes, *bona fide*, to the University for the sake of study, with an intent of keeping four months residence therein (at least) after such an election; else he shall be utterly excluded the number of suffragants. But this shall in no wise extend to fellows and chaplains of colleges, nor to those who maintain a family within the precincts of the University.” — And by this reasonable interpretation the University is at present governed in most cases, relating to valid suffrages, in convocation

1594.
The statute of
*abiisse cum
pannis* explained.

* Reg. L. 272. a.

and congregation. This interpretation was made in pursuance of a law or statute enacted in the year 1513, on a dispute about the choice of a proctor, occasioned by masters giving voices, who had left the University, or (at least) had not been therein resident for the greater part of the year: whereupon it was decreed and ordained, that no one should hereafter give any vote in the election of a proctor, if he had before left the University, unless he took an oath to be resident in the University for the greater part of the year following, and observed all the aforesaid conditions of voting ^a.

^{1595.} G. of Missenbuk, ambassador from the Landgrave of Hesse, came here, and delivering letters to the University of his recommendation from the earl of Essex, was received with the usual tokens of honour, politeness, and philosophical disputations; he was also honoured with a master's degree ^r.

The earl of Solmes also had the same honour conferred on him, by virtue of recommendatory letters from the aforesaid earl of Essex, one most favourably inclined to the good of the University.

Preaching at St. Paul's cross revived. An antient custom of preaching at St. Paul's Cross had been omitted by the Oxonians. The chancellor and bishop of London observing this, therefore desired the University to nominate certain famous men in this study, to preach on that occasion. Accordingly the University promised, and wrote to T. Martyn, at Scrope-house, opposite to St. Andrew's, Holborn, to entertain our men as long as their occasion required their stay at London ^z.

^{1596.} **Method of jurists and physicians exercises.** The method of performing exercises by jurists and students in physick, was much improved (especially with regard to the latter profession, before they had licence to practice) for at this time were bought three tables, wherein the statutes made for the regulation of the jurists in office, were drawn out and hung up in a publick place for the general inspection and knowledge ^a.

Professors desired for Gresham college. In January, letters from the mayor and corporation of London, and the mercers company, were brought here, and read; in which they desire the University to recommend fit men for professors of Sir T. Gresham's college, according to his will. — The former had right to choose in theology, astronomy, geometry, and musick. — But the latter, in the offices of law, physick, and rhetorick. — Accordingly proper persons were appointed and elected, 50l. yearly being allotted to each. — For physick, Dr. Matthew Gwynne, of St. John's. — Civil law, H. Mountlow. — Astronomy, Edward Brerewood, of Braze-nose. — Rhetorick, Caleb Willis, A. M. of Christ-church. — The rest were disposed of to the Cambridge gentlemen ^b.

^{1597.} **Sir T. Bodley's present.** Sir T. Bodley, Knt. seeing the defect of a publick library, and for the advancement of learning had it in his mind to repair and restore to its pristine splendour and use, what was founded and furnished with books by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and other Mæcenas's, but was pillaged by

^a Ayloff, prt. 3, ch. 5.
^y Reg. Ma. f. 14, b.
^z Ibid. f. 10, a.

^a Ibid. 8. b. a.
^b Ibid. 22. b.

some ill-minded men at the beginning of the reformed religion — The letter appears to have been wrote to Dr. Ravys, vice-chancellor, to this purpose :

“ That it was his fixed resolution (with the consent and approbation of the University, and the statute of Mortmain not hindering) to repair the buildings of the old library, and bring it into the antient form, and furnish it with desks, classes, and benches, with other conveniences fit to receive the books of future benefactors, as soon as materials can be got together ; and because books will be of little use alone, unless some suitable salaries be settled upon proper officers to preserve them ; he promised to settle a yearly revenue upon it for ever, not only to buy books, but to maintain a library-keeper, and to defray other incidental charges ; by which means he hoped in time it would be filled with innumerable volumes, and be not only an ornament, but a treasure of knowledge to the whole University.”

This letter, read publickly in the convocation, was received with all joy and thankfulness, and Sir Thomas went immediately about the work, which was finished Nov. 8, 1602 ^c.—But of its donations, and becoming far the largest and best library in the world, see in Bodl.

The University seized upon the goods of G. Binkner, a townsman, who killed himself; the inventory of whose goods came to 18l. 12s. 10d.— In the convocation Dr. Thornton, vice-chancellor, declared that the lord bishop of Chichester, the Queen's almoner, who laid claim to the goods of G. Binkner, was fully satisfied, and then the University did dispose of the same ^d.

1599.
Felons
goods.

Sept. 12. The proctors nominated five delegates, who, with the vice-chancellor and proctors should reduce into order, and cause the statutes to be wrote out ^e.

The
statutes
amended.

Is a dispute between the vice-chancellor and the proctors, chiefly the senior, Mr. Osborne. — This was concerning the power which they exercised over determining batchelors, and arose to such a height, that when Sir Lloyd, B. A. senior collector, made his speech at St. Mary's church, he greatly reflected on, and defamed the vice-chancellor, who approving the exercises of the rest of the batchelors, declared the disputations of the collector should not go *pro formâ*, and deferred them to the next term.

1600.
The vice-
chancellor
deprives
the proctors
of a
power.

There were not wanting, who lodged their complaints of this usage to the chancellor, and referred the cause to him, whence others were deputed for the consideration of this matter by the Queen; which seemed hushed for awhile. But the next year the vice-chancellor continuing to set aside the proctor's right, and contemning the antient statutes which impowered the proctors to hold their meeting, called the *Nigra Congregatio*, exclusive of, or inadmissible of the vice-chancellor and heads of houses, arrogated the

1601.

^c Ibid. f. 31. a. L. p. 292, b.

^d In Brooks, ch. 5, who instances in many others of this kind.

^e Reg. F. Bod. 83.

power of convening this meeting to himself. — The proctors taking it ill thus to be stripped of their antient usage, sent to the chancellor the crimes of which they accused the vice-chancellor. — Both parties, equally to blame, were severely reprov'd.

Articles amended.

But the disagreeing of the statutes themselves, which gave great reason for disputes, leave is given to delegates, T. Allen, of Gloucester-hall, T. James, of New college, both M. A. to amend them, and reduce them to a better form ^m.

Against embezzling charities.

A law of this Queen is enacted, “ That whereas divers lands, &c. left for the maintenance of schools, and other charities, are embezzled: for which reason the lord chancellor may issue commissions to enquire into them: It is provided, that nothing herein shall extend to any lands, tenements, &c. given to any college or hall within the University of Oxford or Cambridge, &c. which have special visitors or governors appointed them by their founders ⁿ.”

The *Cathari*, or Puritans, troublesome.

The University began to abound in the *Cathari*, or Puritans, followers of Calvin, who greatly disturbed, and spake ill of the established religion, and rights of the church; and in a sermon, full of invectives, had abused Dr. Howson, the vice-chancellor, and other heads of the University. Refusing to obey a summons, to appear or answer for their faults, their cause was brought before the chancellor, and at length to the Queen and council. — The whole affair was refused to the Queen's delegates of ecclesiastical matters; who, upon hearing both sides, ordered J. Sprynt, A. M. of Christ church, Dr. H. Ayray, and Robert Troutbeck, M. A. both of Queen's college, to recant in the Convocation-house, of what they had rashly uttered. — This was performed by Sprynt, the ring-leader of this party, and Troutbeck, who afterwards defended his opinion, and endeavoured to corroborate it with arguments. — But Dr. Ayray, by the help of his friends, was excused. — Others were also chid, but promising to behave themselves peaceably and conformably to their superiors for the future, the delegates dismissed them.

The University excused from tax.

Is an exemplification of Queen Elizabeth, of a decree made by the lord treasurer and barons of the exchequer, for exempting privileged persons in the University of Oxford from being taxed to subsidies. — *Dat Westm. xxxi. Jun. 44 Eliz.*^o

1603. The Queen's death.

This year brings the sorrowful news of Queen Elizabeth's death. — She died March 24, 1603, in the 70th year of her age, and 44th of her reign. The University, with one consent, decreed her to be enrolled among the number of her benefactors. And her memory was much lamented and honoured, in a large collection of verses, chiefly in Latin and Greek, contained in a book intitled, *Oxon. Acad. funebre Officium. In Mem. Eliz. Reginae* ^p.

^m Reg. Ma. 35, b. &c.
ⁿ Forty-third, Eliz. c. 4.

^o Arch. Univ. Pix. L. 1.
^p Edit. Oxon, 1603, in Bodl. Q^o. c. 14. Art^o

A D D I T I O N S.

Page 31, *after* Medicus,—*Halifax John de Sacro bosco*, (i. e.) Halifax in Yorkshire; when young, studied at *Vadum Isidis*, or Oxford. — Chiefly applied himself to Aristotle's philosophy, and mathematicks.—*Tam expedito cognitionis successu, ut exemplum pene inimitabile posteris se exhibuerit.*—*At nullus adhuc inventus est, qui laudem cum eo parem-sibi rectè vindicet.* — He wrote four books, one whereof, *De Sphæra Mundi*, is a very little book.—What then? says Bale, *Ab universo quæritur, legitur, teriturq. mathematicorum grege.* — He died 1235.—Fuller Ch. Hist. c. 14, 95, 98.

P. 118, *after* the Pope's bull, — Which drew from Pope Martin the following: 1393.

Martinus Epus, servus fervor. Dei dilecto filio nobili viro Joh. Duci Bedford, salut. & Apostol. Benedict. quamvis dudum in regno Angl. Jurisdictio Romanæ eccæ, & libertas ecclesiastica fuerit oppressa; vigore illius Execrabilis Statuti, quod omni divinæ & humanæ rationi contrarium est, &c.—*And again he calls it, -fœdum & turpe facinus.*—See it in length in Fuller's Ch. Hist. c. 14, f. 148.

P. 152, *after* Part;—Dominus H. IV. R. assensit petitioni communitatis Angliæ, in parlamento, pro confirmatione franchesiarum & libertatum suarum secundum tenorem cartarum predecessorum regum salvis franchesiis Univ. Oxon. & Cantabrigiæ ac omnium alior. Dnor. spiritualium & temporalium^a.—*Ex Parl. tento apud Westm. Die Dmæ in Fests S. Fidis Virginis an. regn. sui 1º.* 1461. Ed. IV.

P. 156, —Dnus Edv. IV. R. præcepit. V. Com. London, qd. publicè proclamari faciat, inter alia contra validos Mendicantes, fingentes se esse scholares in aliqua Univ. studentes, defectum in necessariis ad studium sustinentes, ne sine literis testimonialib. Cancellarii sic vagentur sub pœna prisonæ^b. — *Ex Brevi ejusd. Ed. IV. dat. apud Westm. xii die Jul. an. regn. sui 12º.* 1473.

P. 170, *after* Perjury.—This was on the complaint, and by the advice of the chancellor, archbishop Warham, Jan. 14.—*When decretum est ut eligantur vel deputentur quinq. vel septem viri secundum discretionem congregationis majoris ad examinandum reformandum, & adnicillandum omn. & sing. statuta nra jam edita, & in unam veram & fidelem copiam reducendum:* seven delegates are accordingly named, and large instructions given.—Reg. 9, 208, 209.

P. 230, *after* chapels. — Cardinal Pole, chancellor, sent down to the University a body of new statutes to be observed; two or three learned in each faculty, together with the vice-chancellor, should determine in what manner to correct and amend the former statutes, *superflua tollendo, præsentib. temporib. non convenientia immutando; contraria ad concordiam, & iaordinata ad ordinem reducenda, diminuta supplendo, aliaq. statuta prout necessitas & utilitas ipsius Univ. suadebit de novo condendo.*—Reg. E. Bodl. 83.

E R R A T A.

Page 2, margin, *read*, The learning *here* of this time. — p. 6, l. 8, *dele* Hoveden, &c. — p. 7, l. 17, *after* barbarism *add*, as Wood says, but without authority, f. 58; in note ^u, *for* 98; *read* 58. — p. 8, l. 5, Discourse. — p. 13, l. 33, *dele* again 12 May to occasion; *and after* rebellious students *add*, “ That the governor of the town shall safe keep the “ scholars in the King’s prison, and that the chancellor, at his plea-
“ sure, may deliver them from prison.” — p. 18, note ^m, *anima*. — p. 24, *perturbetur*. — p. 25, l. 20, *dele* for *after* loss. — p. 40, l. 24, *admittible*. — p. 69, *for* master, *read* mayor. — p. 82, l. 2, *dele* not — p. 94, l. 44, Universities. — p. 113, *after* note ^a, Wood II, *add*, See a full process thereof in Smith’s Annals Univ. p. 139, 312, 313. — p. 120, *after* note n. Paschæ, &c. — p. 122, l. 16, yearly; l. 27, *put* orders, &c. *before* p. 121; Are letters patent. — p. 132, l. 36, whence an act. — p. 133, R. Fleming. — p. 137, l. 13, *for* 147 *read* 152. — p. 138, *admittible*. — p. 150, *Celeberrima*. — p. 153, Bayly Park. — p. 158, Dionisius. — p. 160, Mæcenas’s. — p. 164, Avicenna. — p. 165, *diligentissimam*. — p. 170, l. 3, *by a* clause; l. 6, granted *to* them; l. 14, the first, the next year; l. 18, others. — p. 178, note ^r, Hist. — p. 186, l. 37, *for* terms, *read* terms; l. 38, *for* non-resistance, *read* non-residence; l. 42, *for* home, *read* Rome. — l. 43, *for* 401. *read* 201. — p. 193, l. 13, *after* Mediator, between G. &c. — p. 199, l. 39, *annuum*. — p. 200, l. 6, *abolito*. — p. 202, l. 30, *after* advantage, *add* Reg. F. F. f. 107, b. — p. 207, l. 19, *dele* to before transfer; note ^t, *after* E. *add* Bodl. 78. — p. 208, l. 41, *dele* over which, *and add*, it were better to draw a veil over, &c. — p. 216, l. 33, Whereas that the abbays; l. 35, *after* learning, --when such as are qualified, &c. — p. 222, January. — p. 224, l. 10, *laborent*. — p. 231, l. 20, commanded. — p. 245, l. 2, *after* other, *put* ^u; l. 21, *dele* ^u. — p. 246, l. 6, *for* one, *read* Frank tenement. — p. 249, l. 13, *for* to her, *read* other. — p. 250, l. 23, *after* year, *put* ^q; and in n, before *ibid*. — p. 257, l. 40, *dele* of the former, *and add*, the chief were, J. Buckfold, &c. l. 41, *after* Queen’s, *add*, the former in his sermon. — p. 264, l. 21, referred *for* refused.

