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The Antient and Present State
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
OXFORD.
CONTAINING
I. An Account of its Antiquity, past Government, and Sufferings from the Danes, and other People, both Foreign and Domestick.

II. An Account of its Colleges, Halls, and Publick Buildings; of their Founders and especial Benefactors; the Laws, Statutes, and Privileges relating thereunto in general; and of their Visitors and their Power, &c.

III. An Account of the Laws, Statutes and Privileges of the University, and such of the Laws of the Realm which do any wise concern the same; together with an Abstract of several Royal Grants and Charters given to the said University, and the Sense and Opinion of the Lawyers thereupon.

To which is added the Method of Proceeding in the Chancellor's Court.

With an APPENDIX and INDEX to the whole.

By JOHN ATLIFFE, L. L. D.
and Fellow of New-College in Oxford.

VOL. I.

London: Printed for E. Curll, at the Dial and Bible against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet, 1714.
To the Right Honourable

JOHN
Lord SOMMERS,
Baron of Evesham.

My Lord,

The Natural Right, by which Your Lordship may claim the Patronage of the following Sheets, as the Prince and common Father of Learning, lays me under a necessary obligation of addressing the same to Your high Protection, which has ever been a

Remark.

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The Dedication.

remarkably propitious towards Men of Industry in point of Letters, as Your Lordship's consummate Knowledge in them has been indisputably universal; And therefore (tis presum'd) I may be allowed to offer this humble Tribute of my Homage and Duty to so great a Protector of Learning, without doing any Violence or seeming Injustice to another's Pretensions.

When the University of Oxford, the Subject of this Undertaking, and the Foster-Mother of Your Lordship's Education, first began to nurse Your tender Years, and to form them (in her Bosom) with the strongest Composition of Virtue and sound Literature, You gave Mankind very early Assurances of the various Blessings expected from the particular Felicity of Your natural Endowments; which were soon after improved with the largest Share and Acquisition of the Sciences, and polished with all the Ornaments and Graces, that either Art or Nature can bestow in Favour of the most shining Genius. It is then, My Lord, we saw You rising in this our Hemisphere, as the great Luminosity of the World, not with Light borrowed from any other Body in the Firmament, but in Your own pure and primitive Light, gently shedding down a beneficent Influence on all those, who had the happy Bolace of Your Lordship's Consideration.

But
The Dedication.

But no sooner had Your Lordship left this delightful Seat of the Muses, e're You lay concealed for some Time from the Eyes of vulgar Spectators, thro' the dark Clouds and Exhalations then arising in this our Region by the unkind Heat of the Season, till your stronger Beams of Light and Warmth broke forth and dispelled those Mists and Vapours, infesting the Nation with the pettential Air of Arbitrary Power: And thus was Your Lordship reserved for a while by Heaven itself, in a kind of Obscurity, only to render Your Appearance again the more acceptable and beneficial to us!

Tyrants and other Monsters, raised by Tricks and infamous Means to high Titles of Honour, on the Ruin of their Country, may in the mistaken Sense of the Multitude be esteemed great, in respect of their Power or ill-gotten Riches; but only they are really so, and as such will transmit a Name to future Ages; who, advancing themselves by noble and virtuous Actions, preserve that Nobility untainted; a Quality entirely due to, and almost in a peculiar manner enriching Your Lordship's Glory.

I might here pretend to a large Harangue on Your Lordship's just Praises for Your great...
great Skill in the Laws of Nations, as well as those of Your own Country; for Your deep Search and Penetration into all Matters of State; for Your solid Judgment and quick Apprehension of Things in all the polite Parts of Learning and Humanity; for Your constant Prudence and Courage in all Your several Trials of Grandeur and Adversity; for Your persuasive Eloquence at the Bar, and in National Assemblies; and lastly, for all Your other great and uncommon Abilities in the Affairs of Life, wherein the Welfare of Human Society, and the Love of Your Fellow-Subjects have so readily engaged You; But it would be a needless Publication to the World, so well acquainted with Your Lordship's Merit, to attempt the many glorious Perfections of that Life; which, according to its intimate and most darling Motive in Business, has ever been employed rather in doing Good, than in making it self conspicuous in the Eyes of living Men, or in the Annals of Posterity.

Yet maugre this, Your Lordship stands highly visible among the first of them, who to their just Honours can receive no Addition of Glory from the Commendation of the best of Pens; tho' I must confess even the ablest Pen can never exceed the Bounds of Truth, in their Praisers, where there is so much true Worth as in Your Lordship's
The Dedication.

ship's Character; but then it must be also allowed, that they, who deserve most, are generally contented with the least: Wherefore left I should offend Your Lordship's known Modesty, whilst I am only willing to do Justice to the Memory of so much repeated Merit and real Goodness, I am in all Submission to Your Lordship's Will and Pleasure, bound to proceed no farther. But then, My Lord, it must be on this Condition, That I may be permitted to enjoy the Satisfaction and common Happiness of a true Englishman and a Lover of his Country, in this one Instance, of acknowledging my self with all the Professions of Honour and Esteem,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most Humble,

Obedient, and Devoted Servant,

John Ayliffe.
THE PREFACE.

The Materials here borrow'd from History, ancient Records, and many excellent Law-Books, for the Service of the ensuing Volumes, I now restore to the Publick, with my Acknowledgments for the same, by the several Marginal Quotations the Reader will meet with in the Perusal thereof: And if the Performance shall in any wise answer the Design of the Compiler, he shall be inclin'd to think his painsfull Enquiries to be in some measure well rewarded, the Work is self being projected for the Use of Persons, either curious or concern'd to know, the Ancient and Present State of this renowned and famous University. Nor is it only calcul'd for the Meridian of Oxford, but it also extends it self to its Sister University of Cambridge, so nearly ally'd to us in Respect of its Charters of Prerogatives, Liberties and Immunities granted and transmitted thereto (in common) with those of Oxford by the several Princes of this Realm, &c.

The First, and about Half the Second Part of these Treatises are an Abridgment of Mr. Wood's History and Antiquities of Oxford, deliver'd from the many Errors and evident Partiality of that laborious Undertaker and Searcher into Antiquities; who being a known Friend to the Church of Rome (albo no profesi'd Papist)
The PREFACE.

Papists) has disparag'd the Reformation of Religion in many Particulars, by his sily Oalumies and Reflections on the State of the University through the Means of Edward the Sixth's Reign, and his high Commendations of it under the Administratition of Queen Mary's Government.

The First Part being wholly adapted to the Illustration of the Third, is dispath'd with as much Brevity and Clearness as the Nature of the Subject and my own Leisure would allow, my Purpose being to render the Book as cheap and easy to the Buyer as possible. And therefore passing over the fabulous Accounts of King Memprick, &c. founded on Conjectures of the most trivial Kind, I commence the Historical Part of this Essay with the Foundations and Liberalities of King Alfred; from which Era of Time I have given an exact Narrative of the most remarkable Occurrences happening here since his Days, which in some measure has a Relation to the City of Oxford itself, the Affairs thereof being in so known a manner mingled with those of the University.

In the Second Part, which is also a Continuation as well as an Abridgment of Mr. Wood's History, &c. the Reader will excuse the want of here commemorating the Munificence of some considerable Benefactors, and not impute it to Partiality; when he shall be made acquainted with the fruitless Application and Endeavours of the Reporter made to several Colleges for a compleat Lift thereof, and for obtaining an Account of the Purposes for which their Benefactions were given; and whereunto appropriated. This indeed has so bad an Aspect, that the concealing thereof seems to me to be an Argument of their converting the Uses of the Charity, or (at least) of their highest Ingratitude to their Benefactors. But this Difficulty of acquiring I cannot plead as an excuse for my Omission of Three considerable Benefactors.
The PREFACE.

To New-College, viz. Mr. Rolfe, and the learned Dr. Will. Musgrave, now a Physician of great Practice at Exeter, and both of them heretofore Fellows of this College, the First of them giving 120l. and the other 50l. to the new Buildings thereof, as did also Cholmondeley Turner, of Yorkshire, Esq; to the same Use give a Benefaction of 50l. upon his leaving this College as a Fellow-Commoner therein, besides other Tokens of his Affection hereunto shown by providing for Two of its Fellows; and therefore I must ask their Pardons, and remember to place them among the Number of Benefactors hereunto in another Edition, if the Success and Encouragement given to this shall demand it; wherein shall be supply’d and corrected whatever Defects or Errors shall appear in this, upon full Knowledge and Conviction thereof. But,

In the mean while, I think my self in Justice bound to declare, that I do not reflect on Dr. White Kennet, by that anonymous Editor of the History of England in 3 Volumes; but am oblig’d to vindicate that Reverend Divine and Dean of our Church from the undue Censures of such as have animadverted on him, for treating the Memory of William de Wickham with so much Reproach, in a false, scandalous, and lying Manner, by a Marginal Note under the Reign of King Henry IV. this worthy Gentleman having disclaim’d the Charge of being the Author or Publisher of that wicked and unchristian Mis-representation of so great a Prelate and Patron of Letters.

In the Laws relating to Colleges and the University, I have been as concise as possible without wronging the Sense thereof; tho’ I cannot say, that they are plac’d in the Method first intended, or that this Work in itself is penn’d with that Decoration of Style and Language as might be expected from a Person of my Degree and Standing in the University; but
The PREFACE.

the Trouble and Vexation which I have suffer'd from Law-Suits and other Persecutions, for the sake of my adhering to the Principles of the Revolution; which shall be the Test of my Loyalty so long as I live, have clouded my Imagination so much, that it is not so strange I write without Life and Vigour, as that I am still among the Living, when I consider the various Afflictions of Pain and other Oppressions under which I have labour'd for almost 10 Years together, from the Malice of such as are ever promoting arbitrary Power in the Prince; because it is a Weapon whereby they may aggrandize themselves in Battle with their Fellows. And here,

Lastly, If there be any proud strutting Head of a House in either of the two Universities, (as I hope there is not) unto whom I have given any Offence by bearing too hard (as he may conceive) on the Negative Voice, let him shew himself under this odious Character, and expend his angry Resentments as soon as he pleases; I shall ever be ready to expose and lay before the World the many foul and scandalous Corruptions, which may very probably arise from such an exorbitant Power. There were indeed beretofore in both Universities (as I have been credibly inform'd) such noxious Tumours, as were never wanting with the utmost Diligence, to prostitute the Honour and whole Concerns of their Societies, to gratify an insatiable Avarice, a cruel Revenge, and an insufferable Tyranny, even without the least Pretence to this domineering Empire: And if ever the like Mischief shou'd erect its Head again, it is much to be wish'd, that the respective Visitors of each College will curb this Power in its Infancy. For if the Head of a College, instead of being the Father of all his Fellows (as it is his Duty to approve himself) shou'd be affidious in contriving Ways and Means how to vex and distress them in their Rights and Privileges; or where there is no Negative Voice claim'd by him,
him, to divide his Society into Parties, that he may thereby govern as absolutely as by a Negative, the Publick Good and Interest of such College will not be long regarded; for many of the Fellows will either thro' Fear, or other base Considerations, go into his Party, and be always worrying and molesting the rest of the Society, until by degrees they make them their wicked Accomplices to ruin and subvert the very Design of the Foundation itself. Good God! that ever there should be Men of such disingenuous Tempers, where an ingenious Education is to be learnt and taught; but such is the Calamity of the Times, that Learning, good Manners, and a Publick Spirit, are to be laugh'd and his't out of the World by an illiterate Faction.

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THE
ANTIENT and PRESENT
STATE
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
OXFORD.

PART I.
INTRODUCTION.

CHAP. I.
Of Universiies, Academies, &c. in general.

BEFORE I proceed to the main Design of the following Sheets, it will not be thought improper (I presume) for me to give the Reader, by way of Introduction, some brief Account of Academies or Universiies in general, antiently call'd Studia generalia, i.e. Studies and Places of general Learning: which sometimes were stil'd the Epist. ad Ruf.

B
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Schools of the Church, as M. Paris expressly styles the University of Oxford the second School of the Church. Some will have it, that the Name of University obtain'd not the present Signification of publick Schools, till about our R. Henry III's Reign; for (say they) the Word University is not found in this Sense with any Writer whatsoever until that Age; which is a great Mistake with them; for Pope Leo IV. gave this Title to publick Schools of Learning long before this King's Reign; a Title perhaps at first not very grateful to Latin Ears: And there is now extant a Deed or Instrument made in King Richard I's Reign, between Rich. Sewey, a Citizen of Oxford, and the P. of St. Frideswide, touching a certain Tenement in Oxford, wherein Mention is made of the publick Seal of the University, with this Inscription round it, viz. Sigillum Cancellariri C. F. Universitatis Oxoniensis; as there was also another Deed, made between this University and the Priory of St. Frideswide, in the 3d Year of K. John's Reign; to both which Deeds the Impression of this Seal was affixed: So that there are irrefragable Proofs, that these Schools of Learning, and even those at Oxford, were honour'd with the Title of Universities, long before the foregoing Epoch of Time; but the Word University did not at first signify so much the Place of Study, as the Society of Students therein placed. And in this Sense the Lawyers use it at this Day; for by legal Grant all Professors and Students, incorporated into a Body Politick, in the Latin Tongue called Universitas, do bear this Name, and become thereby a Republick of Learning.

Some Persons indeed affirm, that these publick Schools first received the Name of Universities, either from the Universality of Sciences taught
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taught therein; or if all Sciences were not therein read and taught, yet (say they) such as were read and taught there, ought to be heard and learnt ab universis Scholaribus, by all the Scholars therein resident: And Erasimus too to humour his Fancy, will have them styled Universities, because Professors in the Universal Parts of Learning read Lectures there; and thus were these August Seats of Knowledge in the fore-going Style called Universities, which Style (some say) entirely prevail’d from P. Leo’s Time to the Reigh of Rich. II. when the Word Academia began to be restor’d, yet not to as to bring the ancient Name of University into Disuse.

Moreover, these higher and publick Schools were also called Academies, (as before noted) and the Reason why they were so first called, was from the Word Academia, the Name of a Place near Athens, (as some say) built by Cadmus the Phenician; and (as others) by one Ecademus, from whom it had its Name: For among other Cities of Greece, Athens being in a happy and opulent Condition, hither a Multitude of Persons resorted, to make their Researches into all Parts of Learning; whereupon we even now call an University, nay also an inferior publick School, by the Name of Athenaeum. Near this City there was a Place well planted with Trees, wherein Ecademus founded a School, which changing the first Letter of its Name, was, from its Founder, called Academia, and the Persons applying themselves to Study there-in, were called Academicks; and from thence is the same Name derived down to our Times, by which we call the higher and more eminent Schools of Learning: And why this Word was borrow’d rather from the School of Ecademus than
than from other publick Places of Learning in Greece, is a Question of no Moment: In the first Use and Application of Words, if any Congruity of Signification appears in them, the same shall give a Designation thereto at Pleasure, and here not without good Reason, that with much Congruity in point of Sense, since this School of Academia, was the most celebrated School for Learning extant in those Times, and without doubt esteem'd the first and chiefest in all Greece, there most probably (vst credo) exist Here in this Place Plato taught his Disciples Philosophy, who from hence were called Academicians. Ciceron also called one of his Country Seats by this Name, having there fine Groves and pleasant Walks; for the Entertainment of his Philosophical Friends, where he wrote his Books De Naturae Domini et Amicitia, as he also did his Offices, calling them therefore, his Academical Treatises. And as the Platonick Sect were anciently called Academicians from their Study, in Academia, so afterwards the Term of Academicians became the Name of a Sect of Skeptical Philosophers, maintaining Reason and Truth to be Things indiscernible, and all Things to be uncertainly, so that Men ought to doubt of every Thing, and believe nothing.

Having given the Etymology, with the Reason why Academies and University do with us signify Schools of Learning, I next proceed to consider that all Universities, by the Civil and Canon Law, are conceived to be (at least) Bodies of a mixt Nature, if not entirely Ecclesiastical, consisting partly of Ecclesiastical and partly of Laicks. For as the Study of Divinity is a Faculty of Ecclesiasticke Profession; so are the Sciences of Law and Physick Studies of a Lay Denomination; and though the Canon Law contains many Matters-
Matters purely spiritual, yet it may be taught and practis'd by Lay-men, since Matters Ecclesiastical and Spiritual therein contain'd are mix'd and blended together, with an Infinity of Temporal Matters in the Civil Law.

The Polity and Government of Universities, and so of Colleges, (to be hereafter shewn) is very much of the same kind with that of our Corporations or Commonalties of Towns and Cities here in England; I mean as to the general Direction and Management thereof; for there are two Rules necessarily to be followed therein: And first, that which respects the Administration and Conservation of their Rights and Privileges, Goods and Estates, &c. which give a Subsistence and Well-being to these Bodies, and the Discipline which they ought to observe, for the Maintenance of Order and Decency. The second is that which respects the Offices and Duties of those Persons who severally compose and make up these Bodies in their different Conditions and Stations.

As to the first of these, they have Laws established, and Rules approved by way of Statutes and other Ordinances; whether they regard the Manner of electing Persons who ought to take Care and see that the Discipline thereof be observ'd; and also to have a watchful Eye in the Preservation of their Rights and Privileges; and moreover to intend those whose Duty and Business it is to bear the several Offices in such Corporations; or whether they regard the Administration and Management of their publick Revenues, &c.

As to the second of these Rules, it may be reckon'd two-fold; first, as it concerns the Duties of Persons presiding over others, for the good Government and Discipline of these Houses.
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The Antient and Present State Part I. fes and Schools of Learning; and secondly, as it relates to the Conduct of Lecturers and publick Professors, (for there must be of these in all Universities) how they demean and behave themselves towards the Publick in regard of their Offices.

There are also other Rules, which concern each particular Faculty, as touching the Time and Method of Study, the Examination of Students, and the giving of Degrees, &c.

And as all Universities have their Magistrates and Governors set over them, to enforce the due Observance of their Statutes, Rules and Ordinances; and also Professors to instruct and teach the Youth committed to their Charge, in human Learning, and a religious Education; so likewise have they peculiar Privileges granted unto them, distinct from the General and Common Laws of the Realm; and this being for the greater Ease and Quiet of Scholars, in respect of their Studies, doth in a manner become essential to the Well-being of an University: Exempli gratia, they have Courts of Judicature proper for the Hearing and Determination of all Matters and Disputes, whether Civil or Criminal, arising among themselves, or wherein one of the Parties litigant enjoys as a Member the Privileges of the University; and from these Courts they cannot be called to the general Tribunal of the Prince, unless in some special Cases hereafter to be observed. And a learned German Lawyer has brought no less than 42 good Authorities in Law, to prove, that Universities have a peculiar and distinct Jurisdiction within themselves; and that other Judges have nothing to do with their Sentences. "The peculiar Jurisdiction" of Universities has had the general Consent "of the most civilized Nations, ever since U-
Ch. 1. of the University of Oxford.

Universities have been erected in them; as appears by the Constitution of Frederick the first A.D. 1158. to that Purpose; by which all Differences among Scholars were to be decided, either by their own proper Officer, or by the Bishop of the Place: Which Constitution has not only been generally received, but so understood, as to exempt them from the Jurisdiction of temporal Courts, as appears by Baldus, Aecursius, Bald. in Au-
Scipio Gentilis, Rebuffus, and others; and Rebuffus gives the true Reason, Ne a studiis advocen-
tur proper lites alibi motas. In the University of Paris, he faith, That he was looked upon as a Jurifd. l. 3. 158.
Monster, who being a Member of the University appealed to other Courts, and it was then Perjury in any such so to do, especially where Appeals are forbidden.

There are many other Privileges, which all Universities are in Possession of, as well of common Right as by particular Grants and Indulgences, too needless for me to remark in this Place; because I shall recount them at large, when I come to speak of the Privileges of the University of Oxford.

The liberal Arts and Sciences taught in Universities, are the general Studies of Divinity, Law, and Physick; and such others as are especially conducive hereunto, as Logick, Rhetorick, Grammar, Ethicks, Natural Philosophy, Metaphysicks, &c. And to these three general Studies or Sciences, every Scholar therein is of the Faculty, and under the Denomination of a Student in Divinity, Law and Physick; and the Reason of this is, because now they proceed to no other Degrees of Honour in Respect of their Learning therein, as they did heretofore in Rhetorick, Poetry, &c.
The Ancient and Present State. Part I.

In the Study of the Law, which in Point of Honour immediately succeeds that of Divinity, the Study of the Civil and Canon Law chiefly obtains; because these Laws are principally established upon Rules of natural Equity, and the last of them on many Texts of Holy Scripture; and so by consequence more universally adapted to the Genius of private Affairs, and of publick Government, as is well known and acknowledged by Experience in foreign Parts.

I should here proceed to speak of other Sciences besides the Law, as they are taught and cultivated in all Universities, but that I have already exceeded the Length of an Introduction, according to the intended Bulk of this Undertaking; and therefore referring many Matters to be treated of under their proper Heads, I shall conclude the same with this general Rule, essential to all Universities in the Manner and Form they are now upheld and understood, viz. That they must have their Magistrates and Officers to intend the Learning and Discipline there of; they must also have Laws and Statutes, whereby they are to be govern'd and directed in point of Behaviour, &c. and likewise Lecturers and Professors, to instruct the Youth, and finally a Power of conferring Degrees according to the Laws and Statutes of each respective University: For without Degrees, which are the Honourable Badges of Learning, some maintain there can be no University; but of this more hereafter.

And thus much for Universities, Academies, and publick Schools in general. In the succeeding Work I shall employ my self in speaking of the University of Oxford in particular: And first, in the Way of an Historian, since many of its ancient Rights and Privileges do very much
much depend thereon; and secondly, as a Lawyer, in the Defence and Maintenance of all such Rights and Privileges, as have been granted from time to time, as well for the Advantage of Colleges in particular, as for the Ease and Benefit of the University in general, shewing some Regard in the Second Part to the public Buildings of this Place, and also to their Founders and Benefactors, &c.

CHAP. II.
Of the Antiquity, past Government, and Sufferings of the University of Oxford, from the Danes, Saxons, &c.

In treating of the University of Oxford, famous for so many Ages past, on the Score of Religion, Learning and good Manners taught therein, I shall begin the ensuing Part of this Work with its Antiquity, which has employ'd the Pens of many eminent Writers; and in the Way of an Historian, deduce its Beginning (according to the Thoughts of some learned Antiquaries) from the most early Times, soon after the Christian Religion was peaceably settled in this Island. Some Writers (I confess) refer the Beginning of this celebrated University, to the Age next succeeding the Destruction of Troy, and to one King Memprick, I know not whom: for (says Middendorp) the Studies of Learning flourished here, ever since those excellent Philosophers, with the Trojans coming out of Greece under the Command of Brute, entred and settled in Britain. Nor is he a less Friend to Cambridge, by ascribing the Foundation of that University to King Cantaber, a Spaniard, driven out of his own
own Country by his Subjects; 375 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, and coming hither in the Reign of Gurgintius, was received with great Humanity by the Inhabitants of the Island; and as a perpetual Monument of his Gratitude to the British Nation, procur'd and brought several Professors of Learning out of Greece, and transplanting them thither, consecrated that Place as a Seat to the Muses.

This Opinion, tho' it may seem fabulous and incredible to some, I shall neither endeavour to refute or confirm, but leave it to the wild and extravagant Belief of those, who can please themselves with such Accounts of Antiquity; yet as wild as it appears, it has met with its Supporters, pretending to fortify themselves with solid Arguments in Defence thereof.

Nor can I with a more ready Faith adhere to the foregoing Legendary Account of the Rise and Beginning of the University of Oxford; for'tis probable, that both these Traditions, touching the Commencement of these two Universities, long contending with each other on the Score of Antiquity, were at first the Inventions of the Monks receiving their Education in these respective Schools of Learning, and were afterwards imposed on the World for the sake of Victory.

Others affirm the University of Oxford to have been first founded by Aruragus, a British King, according to Juvenal, under the Reign of Domitian, about 70 Years after our Lord's Incarnation; and that it was afterwards reduced into a Form of Government, by the Care and Policy of St. Germain, Bishop of Auxerre in France, who with Lupus Bishop of Troyes in that Realm, came into Britain to the Assistance of the Christians, in order to compose the new Divisions
in the Church, arising by the Means of Agri-
cola, a Disciple to Pelagius, the Monk of Ban-
gor in Flintshire, who had propagated his Here-
fy here, to the great Disturbance of the weaker
Christians, not able to withstand his Errors.
And as some have made Arviragus the Foun-
der of this University, with greater Appear-
ance of Truth indeed, than the foregoing Ac-
count of its Foundation by King Memprick
bears; so have others * made King Sigebert the
Founder of the University of Cambridge, say-
ing, that this learned and pious King having
been taught the Christian Religion during his
Exile in France, and succeeding to the Crown
of this Realm, instructed the People in the
Faith of that Age, by the Preaching and La-
bour of Felix, a Burgundian Bishop; and in a
few Years, with the Help of some Teachers
out of Kent, he erected a famous School of
Learning, which some think to be the Univer-
sity of Cambridge then first founded: And A.D. 620.
those who maintain this last Opinion, urge, in
Defence of themselves, the Rescript of P. Ho-
norius the First, saying, that this Rescript was
afterwards repeated and approv'd by P. Sergius
the First, Martin the Fifth, and Eugene the
Fourth: But this Beginning will not satisfy
some others, citing the Charter of K. Arthur,
sent and given to Cambridge, for which Char-
ter, and others, see Appendix, p. 1, 2, 4.
But I will no more contend for the Certainty
and Exactness of the two last Accounts, than
for the Truth of the former; tho' it is probable
that the University of Oxford was founded soon
after this Kingdom embrac'd the Christian
Religion, altho' we cannot fix the particular
Aera of its Institution; for in the Papal Con-
firmation of it, under the Pontificate of Martin
the
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Leland.

The Second, the same was then styled an ancient Academy or University.

'Tis true, some Historians aver it to be with this Pope's Permission, that K. Alfred (whom I shall have frequent Reason to remember here, after) being zealous for the Faith, and the Propagation of it here in England, at the Advice of St. Neot, founded this University, the English Schools being then under an Interdict, on the Account of certain Heresies crept into the Church, in the Infancy of Religion.

But relying on the best Authorities, we shall only find K. Alfred to have been the Restorer of Learning here: for National Affairs in his Reign being reduc'd to a peaceable State and Condition, he promoting all things, that might either tend to the Honour or Advantage of his Subjects, proceeded to many Regulations; and notwithstanding Letters were at so low an Ebb in the Kingdom, that few on the South side of the Humber could read English, and scarce a Priest understood the Latin Tongue, he order'd Gregory's Pastoral to be translated into English, and sent a Copy of it to every Bishop: And for the further Advancement of Knowledge, sent into France for Grymbald, and John the Monk, whom he plac'd at Oxford, restoring this University to its Pristine Glory: for by the heavy and continual Wars of the Romans, Danes, and Saxons, Learning was almost abolish'd and destroy'd in Britain.

And as K. Alfred before, by his wife and pious Care of Learning, restor'd the University of Oxford, so K. Edward the Elder his Son, after the Father's Example, and by the Help of P. John 21, and Archbishop Plegmund; and thro' the Advice of all the Bishops and great Men of the Realm, restor'd the University of Cambridge,
Ch. 21. of the University of Oxford.

confirming to the Doctors and Scholars there-
in, and also to their Servants, all the Privi-
eges granted by himself or his Predecessors, to
endure for ever by a perpetual Succession, as
the Contenders for the greater Antiquity of
Cambridge say, it appears by the Copy of a
Charter still extant among them. Whether
there ever was such Charter, some have
doubted; and others strenuously deny'd this to
be an Authentic Copy, for a Reason alleging
the Transmission of Charters made by the Un-
iversity of Oxford to Cambridge, at K. Ed-
ward II's Command, after the Conquest: For
till that time, 'tis confidently reported, (tho'
I think without any Truth) that the University
of Cambridge had no such thing as a Royal
Charter; Edward II. in his Charter granted
then to that University, writing thus, viz.
Concessimus pro nobis & heredibus nostris, quod
prædicti Cancellarius, Magistri & Scholares ejusdem
Universitatis, & suæ succursum habent
ibidem omnimoda atia libertates & privilegia,
qualia per nos & Progenitores nostros Cancellario
& Universitati Oxon. sunt concessa, incédam Uni-
versitatis Cantabrigiae perpetuis futurus temporibus
exercenda; & quod de dictis privilegiis & liberta-
tibus sint ejusdem Cancellario & Universitati Can-
tabrigiae Litera patentes sub magno sigillo nostro de
singulis bujusmodi privilegiis mentionem facientes
Then the said King caused the Statutes and Pri-
ileges of the University of Oxford to be tran-
ferred and sent to Cambridge, together with
these Letters Patents, and afterwards wrote to
P. John 21. for the Confirmation of the Uni-
versity of Cambridge, confirm'd by his Pontifi-
cal Bull cited in the Appendix, p. xvi.

Some Writers affirm, that before the Reign
of Eorwald, King of the East Angles, there
were
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were two Places of general Study here in England; the one for the instructing of Youth in the Latin, and the other in the Greek Tongue: the last of these Places is said to have been founded by the Grecians at Greglade or Greccsalade, now call'd Kirklake or Creeklake, a small Town in Wiltsire: and the other was at Latinlade, rightly call'd Leccalade or Leclade, not far from Oxford in Glocestershire, which Place, say they, was founded by the Latins for the teaching of the Latin, as the other was of the Greek Language. In a little Narrative, call'd Historiola Oxoniensis, look'd on as an Authentic Account, we are also inform'd, that the Britains began an University at Greclade, which the Saxons remov'd to Oxford: But others on the contrary, think this to be a meer groundless Opinion, with whom I cannot agree.

K. Alfred only built here (according to Fabian) some Grammar Schools, with whom Lanquiet seems to concur; who yet afterwards refutes himself, saying, that Alfred enfranchiz'd this Place with many Honourable Privileges; which is not probable he wou'd have procur'd for, and granted to Grammar Schools only. But, I think, we have undoubted Evidence to prove, that Alfred built three Halls here, then called by the Names of Great University, Little University, and the Lesser University Hall. Yet the Oxford Antiquarian avers it for a Truth from the Archives of University College, that he only founded one Hall here, under a threefold Distinction of Professions or Sciences to be therein taught: But the best Opinion is, that he built three Halls (as aforesaid) in Number, all subject to one and the same Head; and here-with Bale and our best Writers agree; for in the most antient Registers and Statutes of the
University, mention is made of three distinct Halls of Learning.

K. Alfred dividing his whole yearly Income into two Parts, afterwards subdivided the first of these into other Portions, and gave the Third thereof to the Maintenance of his Scholars at Oxford. And thus as the Father restor'd the University of Oxford, and enlarg'd it with publick Buildings, which it wanted before his Time: So his Son Edward already remembred, by Right of Inheritance succeeding to his Father's Kingdom, restor'd the University of Cambridge, which with other Universities had then been for a long while under the Rubbish of Antiquity, in a State of Desolation, and commanded Halls to be built there, for the Use of Students, at his own Expence. And as a Nurturer up of the Clergy, he placed therein the Chairs and Seats of Doctors and Masters, sending for Masters of Arts and Doctors in Divinity from Oxford, and formally invited them to read and teach at Cambridge. Tho. Radburne in his Chronicle of Hyde Abbey at Winchester, (where Alfred and his Son Edward lie buried) and which Chronicle Ros says that he had seen, mentions the same. And in this flourishing Condition were our two Universities left at the Death of K. Edward the Elder.

But such is the Change of human Affairs, and the merciless Enmity which War ever bears to Learning, that these two Schools of Study cou'd not continue long in a tolerable Degree of Splendor, nor enjoy a secure Peace; but like other Places of Note and Reputation, suffer'd the various Traverses of Fortune, and were subject to the Ravages and Depopulations of the Danes, Saxons, Normans, and other barbarous People attending their Camps.
For within less than 150 Years after K. Edward's Death, this happy Restoration of Learning, by his Father effected at Oxford, and himself at Cambridge, receiv'd several Shocks and Interruptions from these Barbarians: for we are assur'd that among the many Pillages committed by the Danes in the Year 1002, or then-about, the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were both dreadfully consum'd and burnt by these People; and from thence all Studies ceas'd in both these Places (as Radburne relates the Matter) for above 130 Years. But yet after this, Oxford was soon rebuilt, and the Scholars re-assembled themselves here: but then it was again destroy'd by the Danes, to revenge a general Maffacre committed on them not long before, at the Instigation of K. Ethelred, who to put an end to all their Power at once in England, resolve'd on a general Slaughter, and with the utmost Secrecy sent Letters into all Parts, commanding all his Subjects at a certain Day and Hour, to set on the Danes, wheresoever they found them, and to destroy them all without Compassion: Which Royal Commission was executed with more Cruelty at Oxford, than elsewhere: for great Numbers of them here flying to the Churches, were all slayn without Mercy, as they stood embracing the Altars.

The Consequences of this horrid Carnage were very terrible, not only to the Citizens bearing a great Share in this bloody Tragedy; but also to the Scholars of the Place, who were afterwards on Surprize assaulted by the Incensed Danes, and almost every one of them butcher'd in the most inhuman Manner: Some few indeed by concealing themselves, made a Shift to escape the Rage of this unrelenting People, but immediately
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diately thereon forsook their Residence here; and by this Means the Place was left void of Students for some Time. Nor were the Danes the only Persons disturbing the Peace and Quiet of the Muses here; for even in the Saxon Age, remarkable for the continu-
al Ruin and Subversion of Towns and Cities, this Place suffer'd the common Fate of others; and for many Years, till K. Alfred's Time, was famous for nothing, but the Relicks of St. Fri-
deskide, a Virgin of high Esteem for the San-
ity of her Life, and first reputed a Saint, for that when by a solemn Vow she had devoted her self to the Service of God, and a single Life; Earl Algar courted her for a Wife, and pursu-
hing her in Flight was miraculously struck blind, as the Story goes. This Lady (as we read) built here a religious House, as a Trophy of her preserv'd Virginity, into which several Danes, flying for Refuge, from K. Ethelred's Sentence (as just now intimated) were de-
stroy'd by the Saxons and their Adherents, and the House burnt with them: But afterwards, the penitent King cleansed the Sanctuary, re-
built the Monastery, restor'd the old Indow-
ments, and added new Possessions; and lastly, Rog. Bp. of Sarum, gave the Place to Wimund, a learned Canon Regular, who settell there a perpetual Society of Regular Canons for Divine Service, according to the Whim of those Times, of which hereafter.

But scarce were the Scholars return'd to Ox-
ford, on the Encouragements of Athelstan, Ed-
mund furnamed Ironside, and Canute the Dane, (the first of that Nation in whose Reign here, the Affairs of the University receiv'd any Com-
fort) but that Harold call'd Lightfoot immedi-
ately succeeding to the Crown, and being much incens'd.
incens'd against the Place, on the Account of some of his Friends slain here in a Tumult, prosecuted his Revenge in so barbarous a Manner, that the Scholars were miserably banish'd and driven from their Studies; and the University it self being made a sad Spectacle, lay almost expiring till the time of the Conquest.

But to give a further Character of Canute, that great Patron of Religion and Learning, in the time of his Life; who by his good Disposition to each of these Perfections, did well acquire to himself the Name of a Meeres from all the Devotees to Literature; and hereon it came to pass, that he erected publick Schools in many Towns and Cities of the Realm, and endowed them with Stipends issuing out of the Royal Exchequer; which he commanded to be open'd for the Sons of the Nobility as well as of the Commonalty, there to be maintained and educated in a more profound part of Learning: Besides, this King was so great a Friend to our University, that living here he call'd together the Estates of the Realm, assembled here for the Confirmation of K. Edgar's, others say, the Laws of K. Edward the first, which at the King's Command the Scholars translated out of the Saxon into the Latin Tongue.

The next Person to be celebrated with us, for his favourable Inclinations to Learning, is Edward the Confessor, a Man of great Justice and Piety, who, by an Edict declared and established, that all the Scholars Goods, howsoever embezzled and perverted, should be fully return'd to their ancient Owners; and by this King's Laws, the University was entirely restored to all its Stipends formerly granted by K. Alfred, and lately lost by the Rape of Harold; and these were the first Symptoms of Life
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Life in this University, after a Languor of many Years under a Complication of Ignorance and Barbarism.

I should now proceed to the Reign of the Conqueror; but that I must step back a little and consider this, as an University or Place of general Study, before K. Alfred's Time; which no one will doubt of, who shall reflect on the Differences betwixt this King's and the ancient Scholars of the Place; as may be seen in Aesirius Menenferis, who says, that a sharp and dismal Contest arose between Grymbald and the learned Men brought hither by him, and the old Scholars found here as his coming hither; who absolutely refuse'd to submit to the Statutes, Institutions and Forms of Reading prescribe by him; which Difference for three Years did not proceed to any great Height; but this private Enmity between them afterwards broke out with the utmost Violence imaginable, appearing more clear than the Light itself. To appease these Feuds, K. Alfred being certified thereof by Grymbald's Complaint, immediately came to Oxford, with a Design to adjust the Matter, and patiently submitted himself to much Pains in hearing the Complaint and Cause of both Parties. The Controversy depended on this, viz. The old Scholars maintaining, that Learning flourish'd here before Grymbald came, tho' the Students were then less in Number than formerly, through the Expulsion of many of them by Pagan Tyranny; another declaring and proving, from the undoubted Testimony of their Annals, that good Orders and Constitutions had been already made for the Government of the Place, by Men of great Learning and Piety, as Gildas, Melkin, Nennius, Kentigern, and others; who...
had there prosecuted their Studies to a good old Age, and had the quiet Administration of Affairs here: And about this Time St. Germain coming to Oxford, in his Passage through Britain, in a wonderful Manner approv'd the aforesaid Orders and Institutions. The King with great Humanity and Attention heard out both sides, exhorting them often to preserve Peace and Amity with each other, and hereon left them, in Hopes that they would mutually follow his Advice, and obey his Instructions: But Grymbald resenting these Proceedings, immediately retir'd to the Monastery at Winchester, lately founded by Alfred, and soon after procur'd his Tomb to be removed thither to him, in which he design'd his Bones should be put after his Death, and plac'd in a Vault under the Chancel of St. Peter's Church in the East, at Oxford, which Grymbald built with Stone hewn and carved with great Art and Beauty.

As this Grymbald was an eloquent Man, and a most excellent Interpreter of the Scriptures; so was St. Neot, an eminent Professor of Theology at Oxford, being both Regents and Readers in Divinity here. Grammar and Rhetorick were taught here by Alfred the Monk; a Man of extraordinary Parts: Logick, Music, and Arithmetick, were also taught by John the Monk of St. David's; and Geometry and Astronomy by John (a Monk and Colleague of Grymbald's) a Person of great Knowledge in those Sciences; and their Lectures were often honoured with K. Alfred's Presence, whose Memory for Learning will be ever sacred to future Generations.

As some affirm: Membritick to have founded this City, and opened an University here, as already remembred; so others will have it that Urtiern, King of the Britains, was the Restorer
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rer of Learning herein: but not relying on the Credit of such Historians, I hasten to speak of this University in the Reign of the aforesaid William the Conqueror; wherein we are informed, that this King, having heard what was done in the North, swore, that he would quite exterminate the Northumbrians; and to that End, resolving to march against those Rebels, who were join'd by the Danes at York, he was forc'd to go a little out of his Way; for that the City of Oxford had at that time rebelled against him; but as soon as he besieged it, he took it; for part of the North side Wall falling down (as some say) of its own Accord, it gave an easy Entrance to all his Troops: But Hen. Knighton, Hollingshead, Speed, and others, will have this to be Exon, and all Persons writing thus were impos'd on by faulty Copies.

However, the City was now so much impoverished, that whereas (according to the general Survey) there were reckon'd within and without the City Walls, 750 Houses, besides 24 Mansions on the Walls; 500 of them were not able to pay the Geld, tho' this City heretofore paid for Toll and Gable, and other Duties to the King per Ann. 20 l. and 6 Sextaries of Honey, and to Earl Algar 13 l. which had afterwards the Denomination of the Fee-farm Rent, with-held from K. Edward the first for certain Reasons hereafter mentioned, (if any true) whereupon he disposed'd to his Exchequer the Clerkship of the Market, and demised the same, as the Reader will find in the third Part, under the Title of the Market.

K. William, jealous of the Fealty of this Place, and the adjacent Parts, caus'd Robert D'Oily, a Norman, who had receiv'd a large Portion of Land from him, in this County, as
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a Reward of his Services, to build a Castile on the West side of the City, fortified with large Trenches and Ramparts, in order to repress the Insolence of the Inhabitants, and the neigh-bouring Villages; and in this Castile he erected a Parish Church dedicated to St. George, to which the Parishioners not having Access, when Maud the Empress was besieged herein by King Stephen, the Chappel of St. Thomas, hard by, and Westward from the Castile, was built for that Purpose: But some will not allow this to have been built as a Parish Church, because the Ofney Register expressly says, that the Founders therein instituted secular Canons of the Austin Order. Rog. de Iveri being mentioned as a Co-Founder, who, with the aforesaid Rob. endowed this House of Canons with certain Revenues issuing out of their Baronies, and with other Lands and Possessions, as you may learn from the Deed of Rob. D'Oily.

See Appendix. p. v.

That there were Scholars here in Oxford at this time, tho’ Londinensis strenuously denies the same, very plainly appears from the antient Statutes of this Chappel or College of St. George aforesaid, frequent mention being made of the Fellows and Tutors, and also of the Commoners and others therein residing; in which Statute there is this Provision made; that all the Clerks, i. e. the Scholars, should eat and drink in the Presence of some one of the Canons; which Canons were afterwards, in K. Stephen’s Reign, translated from hence to Ofney Abby, and the House it self after became an Hostel or Inn for secular Students, subject to the Jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the University.

Rob. D’Oily is supposed to have beautified and repair’d the Walls of this City, at this Time sensibly decay’d; and from hence it is sufficiently
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ently shown, that the same was walled in long before the Conquest, or (at least) for some time.

But from the Castle and City itself I return to K. Alfred's Scholars, at first despoil'd of their Exhibitions settled on them by Alfred, and injuriously treated by the Conqueror; for endeavouring with all his Might to extirpate and destroy the English Tongue, and unwilling to have Christianity any longer preach'd in the vulgar Language, which the Clergy and Scholars here as earnestly contended to preserve, he retracted and withdrew the Pensions and Stipends granted to them by Alfred, and issuing from the Royal Exchequer, which forced the Scholars of this College or Hall to live only on the Benevolence and Devotion of those Persons, as were then Sticklers for the English Tongue; which they did till such time as this College or Hall was afterwards endowed: Yet notwithstanding this Act of Resentment, he ratified the Laws of Edward the Confessor, made so much in favour of this University.

The Jews, at this time, very much frequenting Oxford, amassed together great Riches, and in the chief Parts of the City soon purchas'd as many Houses in St. Martin's, St. Edward's and St. Aldate's Parishes, as gave them the Names of the Old and New Jewry; and in one of these they built a School or Synagogue, wherein certain learned Matters of that Nation taught the Hebrew Tongue, and explain'd the Dogmas of the Rabbies to the Advantage of the Students in the University: And herein they were also to perform their Sacrifices and other divine Celebrations according to their own Mode of Worship; this we often find call'd the Jewish School at Oxford; but their Burying-place was without
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without East-Gate, where now the Physick Garden is situate, a manifest Indication whereof appear'd when the Foundation of the Garden A. D. 1642. Walls were laid; as it also did when the Rampire was built between the Eastern Bridge and the North side of the Wall, when many Bones of each Sex, and of all and divers Ages, were found by digging here. Besides, contiguous to the Jewry, and behind the Blue Boar Inn in the inner Court, or near thereunto, they had a House call'd the Converts, where such as had been induc'd by the Industry of the Dominicans their Neighbours, to embrace Christianity, were wont to be lodg'd and supplied with all Manner of Necessaries. These Persons were banish'd the University, at the same time as the rest of their Nation were driven out of England, on the Account of their several Crimes committed here and in other Parts of the Realm: I shall now relate the chief of them done at Oxford, viz. First, there now arising very grievous Disputes between the Scholars of this Place and the Jews, whether in Respect of their excessive Usury or not, is not well known: On Candlemas Day there happen'd a great Robbery to be committed on them, in the Jewry, by plundering their Houses, and taking from them great Sums of Money; for which 45 Scholars were committed to Prison; but yet, at the Instance of Rob. Grosched, then Bishop of Lincoln, they were all set at Liberty by Royal Command; for that no one appear'd against them to charge them with any Breach of the Peace, or any other Crime. Yet some say, the Occasion of this Robbery was the high Interest of Money, with which they oppress'd both the Scholars and Citizens. 2dly, That in a solemn Procession to the Relicfs of St. Erideswide, wherein
wherein the Chancellor and Scholars were attended with all the Parochial Priests and Commonalty of the Town, the Jews treated the holy Cross, carried before this Solemnity, with many Indignities; in particular, a certain Jew of the most projective Impudence, mov'd thereunto by the Persuasion of some of his Nation, snatch'd the Cross out of the Hands of the Bearer, and in contempt of our Saviour, throwing it on the Ground, trampled on it. To punish this impious Affront, as soon as 'twas made known to the King by his Son Edward, then at Oxford, a Writ was forthwith sent to the Sheriff, commanding him to arrest and imprison all the Jews here, and likewise to seize all their personal and real Estates, and keep them for the King's Use, till they found Sureties for themselves, to undergo the Pains inflicted on them; and their Punishment was, first, to erect a marble Cross, of an august Size and perfect Workmanship, to be set up on one side of St. Mary's Church, with our Saviour thereon, which they after there exhibited, gilt all over. 2dly, They were to present a portable Cross of Silver gilt, with a Staff fitted to it, (such as our Archbishops were wont to wear before them) to the Profitors, to be carried before the Masters and Scholars at every solemn Procession. Their Thoughts were constantly employ'd in finding Ways to escape such an Expence, to be finish'd before St. Edward's Day, (the Day before the Epiphany) and tho' they had convey'd over all their moveable Goods to certain Friends, before they were imprison'd; yet this did not avail; for the King ordered the Mayor of the City, together with the Bankers, in whose Hands their Money lay, to confign them to the Sheriff in Execution of the Royal Mandate;
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date; and after the Money was collected and brought to the King, because a Cross could not be erected in the Place, where the Impiety was committed, without Damage to some of the neighbouring Inhabitants, the King would have it built opposite to the Jewish Synagogue: But even this Place seeming inconvenient to the King and his Council, he order'd it to be placed near Merton College, just by St. John Baptist's Church. 3dly, That the Jews at Oxford counterfeited the Abbot and Convent of Osney's Seal, when Rog. of Coventry was in that Office, and this they did to the great Damage of the Abby. 4thly, They refus'd to yield any Obedience to the Chancellor of the University, and to acknowledge his Jurisdiction over them; and as little Regard did they shew to the Sheriffs Power and Authority. 5thly, They entic'd the younger Students of the University, and the Townsmen's Children, to follow their Religion, and forced them to undergo their Symbol of Circumcision. And these were some of their chief Crimes committed here; others of an inferior Degree I pass by in Silence.

When they were banish'd from hence, many of their Houses eschewed to the King, and were afterwards granted to the Provost of Wells, and their Books fell into the Scholars Hands: among whom there was then Rog. Bacon, well vers'd in the Hebrew Tongue, after whose Death they fell to the Library of the Franciscan Friars, (of whom I shall speak hereafter, when I come to treat of that Locust of Religious Orders infesting this Place) and were there consumed by Worms, &c. And thus I have done with the Jews, almost the only People who vex'd the Quiet of the Students here, from the Conqueror's Reign till the Year 1209, which open'd
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open'd a Scene of new Troubles between the Scholars and Townsmen of this Place; and shall be, with other Matters, the Subject of the following Chapter.

C H A P. III.

Of Domestick Troubles and Disturbances arising within the University of Oxford, between the Students, Citizens, &c. from the Conquest until the End of King Hen. III.'s Reign.

TH E Mayor and chief Magistrates of Oxford this Year, not being able to find out a Scholar or Clerk, (for so were all Scholars now called) who happen'd to kill a Woman here, apprehended three of the Students, and straitways hung'd them up at the Town's End, without any Tryal or Examination: Whereupon, the other Scholars being alarm'd, forsook the Place, to the Number of three thousand, and return'd not again till some Time afterwards; but repairing to Cambridge, Reading, and Maidstone in Kent, studied there, and left the University naked of Students: This was in the 11th of K. John's Reign, who (as M. Paris observes) was displeased with the Scholars for having Recourse to a Papal Interdict. But on the Discovery of this Fact, it appear'd, that the Citizens had behav'd themselves very maliciously towards the Scholars; and therefore soon after came to the Pope's Legate then at Westminster, and ask'd Pardon for their rash Offence in hanging so many Scholars; yet a Penance was enjoind them, to go to all the City Churches, with Whips.
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"in their Hands, bare-footed, and in their Shirts, " and there pray the Benefit of Absolution " from every Parish Priest, repeating the Peni- " tential Psalm; and to pay a Mark of Silver " per Ann. to the Scholars: which the Town- " men refenting, gave a Portion of Land, called Middenham, near Oxford, on Condition, that the Abbot of Osney did yearly pay to the P. of St. Frideswide, a Mark to the Use of the Universi- " ty for this Grant; and lastly, that they should, on every St. Nicholas's Day, entertain 100 poor Scholars honestis reflectionibus, the Abbot of Eve- " sham yearly paying 16 Shillings towards this Festival Ex pense.

By the Number of Students withdrawing themselves from hence on this Occasion, it ap- " pears that the State of the University now flour- " ish'd; as it also does from a Tax imposé on Houses, in the City and Suburbs thereof: For whereas heretofore only 20 l. and 6 Sextaries of Honey per Ann. were paid for Toll and Gable: the Citizens now, on the Increase of their Hou- " ses being full of Scholars paid 60 l. which was chiefly owing to the Encouragement of our King Hen. from his Proficiency in good Letters, surnamed Beauclerk, who erecting a Palace here for the Residence of our Kings, gave so high a Reputation to this Place, that in succeeding Ages, a prodigious Multitude of Scholars flock'd hither from all Parts of the learned World. The Ground whereon this Palace stood was an- " ciently call'd the Beaumonts, from its Situation on a fine Hill, which Time has since level'd, tho' the Ground still retains its Name to this Day. The Building of this House here by this King, refutes a receiv'd Notion of his being a Student at Cambridge; whereas (besides) 'tis well known, that the learned Harvest (as Wri-
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ters term the Restoration of Literature in that University) was not carried to that Barn by the Monks of Crowland, till this Prince was advanc'd to the State of Manhood: And 'tis more probable, that he studied at Oxford, by the many Favours shewn hereunto in his Grants of Privileges, tho' since lost, yet remembred in the Charters of succeeding Princes, given to this University. During this King's Reign, there were many learned Men at Oxford, as Walter A. D. 1099. Calne, Archdeacon thereof, William of Malmesbury, Celsus Archmchanus, a Person well endued with all sorts of Knowledge, and Rob. Bertune, whom Gervais of Cant. Riles the Oxford Clerk, by Way of Eminency; this Man was through the Pope's Favour, made Bishop of Hereford; and after his Death, on the Score of a holy Life, in a fair Way of being canonized for a Saint. Tho' there were many others of high Perfection in point of Learning, for Brevity's sake here to be omitted; yet I cannot pass by Winand the King's Chaplain, of great Letters according to those Days; who purchasing the Advowson to St. Friese's Church, then in a decaying Condition, had himself presented to the Priory thereof; and expelling all the secular Canons then married, chose Persons in the State of Celibacy into their stead; and such especially as were of the Number of Students here; and repairing its Buildings, visited all the Estates belonging to it; and therein introduced the fame School-Exercise as was then in Use in the University. Leland avers that Learning at this Time neither flourished at Oxford & Cambridge; but if he had examin'd the Nomenclatures of Doctors and Masters, now living here in Reputation, on the score of reading Arts and Sciences, he might have soon found his Error.
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A.D. 1130. Not long after this, Rob. Nephew of the aforesaid Rob. D'Oily, finish'd Osney-Abbey, and transplanted the secular Canons of St. George's College, in the Castle thither, making them a Society of Regulars of the Austin Order; and soon after granted this House to be inhabited by Scholars (as aforesaid) of which they were in Possession till Hen. VIII's Reign. Some impute this Expulsion of the Seculars to a Controversy, arising between them and the Regulars here and at Paris, about the Dignity and Superiority of each Society. Theobald Stamp, a Master at Oxford, and a Governour of some Hall, in the behalf of the Secular Clerks, publish'd a Book against the Regulars, as others had done before against the Seculars: which Stamp had at once under his Tuition 60 or 100 Students, another Argument of the good Estate of this University, under the reigning Influence of this King's Abode here for the most part.

--- 1134. For the better Support and Encouragement of Learning, there now came hither from Exeter one Rob. Pullein, who for five Years read the holy Scriptures to the Students here, for some Time much neglected, and in a Manner diffused in England; and every Lord's Day preach'd to the People; from whose Doctrine many of the French and English Church received great Advantage. Leland, highly extolling him for his Restoration of Learning, says, that he left no Stone unturn'd, in order to instruct the Youth in the learned Languages, by reading constantly to them in the publick Schools. But he was afterwards sent for to the Roman Court by P. Innocent II. his Fame reaching far and near; and by P. Celestine II. advanced to a Cardinalship; and then by P. Lucius VII. made his Cham-
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Chancellor; by these and other Honours con-
fer'd on him here by the King, he was in so-
much Grace and Favour with the King and
Pope, that he procur'd of them Bulls and
Charters of Privileges, as well for the Govern-
ment and Administration of the University, as
for the Defence thereof; tho' these Privileges
and Immunities are since lost, partly at the
Time of the Reformation, and partly during
the Ravages of the Barons Wars; yet some
have doubted, whether there ever were such
Privileges or not.

On the Death of Henry, our great Patron of
Learning, K. Stephen succeeding to the Crown, a
Parliament was held at Oxford, to confirm the
Royal Promises made at his Inauguration; ab-
out the Investiture of Bishops, Settling of Forest
Lams, and remitting of Dane-gelt, a Sum of
Money formerly paid to the Danes for every
Hide of Land in England, not to invade us.
There was no doubt some Interruption given to
the Students by this Prince's Death, and the
Parliament assembled here, tho' it remain'd not
long. But soon after a Civil War breaking out
between K. Stephen and Maud the Empress, ab-
out their respective Rights to the Crown;
Maud was received into the City to the Joy and
Satisfaction of the Inhabitants, by Rob. D'Ols-
ley, the second of that Name in England; and
the Day following, on a thorough View of it,
the caus'd the same, together with the Castle,
to be fortified; and lest she should be too fore-
ly press'd, the order'd the same to be supplied
with Plenty of Provisions, and warlike Stores,
wherein many of the Scholars assist'd; for the
chief of the Bishops join'd with the Empress,
looking on Stephen as an Usurper, and an En-
emy to Religion and Learning. During these
civil
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civil Broils Maud was besieged in the Castle here, from Mich. to Christmas, but at last made her Escape in the dead of the Night, through all the Enemy's Guards, by the Means of her white Garments, and the Snow then fallen; the City being first subdued, and then the Castle reduc'd to the last Degree of Want: But such was Stephen's Sentiment, that at his Departure from hence, in Pursuit of his Competitor, he caus'd the Town to be burnt to the Ground; yet, the same being rebuilt, he called a Parliament here to adjust these Differences, which was the third Parliament I find assembled here.

About three Years after this sad Event, the Scholars thereby dispers'd, and unhappily driven from hence, return'd again to their Studies; and being encouraged by the Bounty of several Patrons of Learning, resum'd the Reading of Lectures to the young Students, according to the ancient Institution; Sim. of Durham, a Monk of the Benedictine Order, and a Searcher into the hidden Recesses of Natural Philosophy, reading therein, and discovering the Secrets thereof, to the Admiration of his Disciples.

Passing by Henry II's Reign, as a Time which promis'd no Good to Learning, by reason of the Contests between him and his Clergy, I descend to the State of Affairs here, under King Richard, from his Lion Heart called Cœur de Lyon, who being born at the Royal Palace here, had good Inclinations towards Letters; and hereupon he added many Privileges and Immunities to this Place, by Charters since lost and destroy'd, and now only appearing by Letters of Insipximus, as the Lawyers file them.

In these Times there came hither many Persons from beyond the Sea, for the Study of the Cities Reigns
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...vil and Canon Laws, as there also did in the Reigns of K. Stephen and Hen. II. when Vacarius, a Lombard by Nation, and whom Selden celebrates for his great Skill in the Laws, read here and explain'd the same: For till K. Stephen's Reign the Civil and Canon Laws were unknown at Oxford; nor were the Pandects or Digests restor'd, till the Year 1129. To Vacarius most of the Scholars here applied themselves, with great Thirst after this new kind of Knowledge, who, without Distinction of Quality, instructed both rich and poor, reading to the Commonalty as well as the Nobility; and afterwards, for the Poor's sake, collected nine Books out of the Code and Digests, for the Decision of their Causes. The Occasion of his Coming into England was to accommodate a Difference between Theobald Arch-bishop of Canterbury, and Hen. de Blois Bishop of Winton, the first claiming from the Pope, by virtue of his Office, to have the Legatine Power to him and his Successors; and the last contending thus, to have it because it had been once granted to that See on emergent Occasion, it being ill administered under the Impotency of an Archbishop. And in the Time of Vacarius, the Study of the Laws so far prevail'd at Oxford, among all Students there, and in other Parts of the Kingdom; yea, so far it obtain'd, that the Artists resenting the sensible Decay of Learning in their Faculty, complain'd to the King thereof, and imputing many pretended Inconveniences to these Laws, maliciously suggested them to suit ill with the English Genius, and finally pray'd the King to impose publick Silence on Vacarius, and to inhibit him further Reading; nay, so much Esteem did this Study gain among all Persons of Knowledge, giving Delight...
and Satisfaction to all Men, in Point of Sound Reasoning, that it almost extinguish'd Divinity it self.

A.D. 1190. There now happen'd a dreadful Fire at Oxford, whereby the whole Town was in a Manner consum'd, together with St. Frideswide's Church; whereupon the Citizens being sufficiently warn'd both by this and the Fire in King Stephen's Reign, after the Example of London, resolv'd to lay a-side the Use of Board and Straw, and build their Houses with Stone and Slats; and the poorer sort not able so to build, were to have a Stone Wall between every 5th or 7th House. There were many Halls erect'd after this Fire, some cover'd with Lead, and others with Slat and Tile; and thus were they distinguish'd by the Names of Reden-Hall, Tole-Hall, &c. as another was called Glazenhall, it being the first of the Halls adorn'd with Glass Windows.

1180. I shall close this Reign with K. Richard's extraordinary Friendship to Learning, and especially to the Scholars of this Place, of this and of foreign Nations; maintaining many of these out of the Royal Exchequer. Nor had he less Affection for the City, where he was born, than for the University, where he had part of his Education, holding the same so dear to himself that he granted to its Citizens many honourable Privileges, making their Mayor his Butler on the Coronation Feast, and giving to the City the Honour of two Aldermen (for K. Henry III. added the other two) and incorporating them also into the same Rights and Liberties, and in as ample Manner as London then enjoy'd; which Dignity confirm'd on the Mayor, most of our succeeding Kings have since confirm'd with the additional Honour of Knighthood; And the
the Citizens, in return for this Mark of Affection to them, that they might redeem him out of the Imperial Hands, being taken Prisoner and detained in Germany, rais’d and cheerfully contributed a large Sum of Money; and this I mention, (tho’ out of the Compass of my principal Design) to give a just Commendation due to such loyal Gratitude.

The State of Learning here, during his Reign, was chequer’d with the Subtleties of the Sophists; for the School-Divinity now flourisht’d to such a Degree, that the University of Paris began to look on this Place with an envious Eye; yet Philosophy was in Disrepute, and the Study of Languages almost exhausted by Barbarism succeeding in its Room. Indeed the Knowledge of the Civil and Canon Laws still kept its Ground, maugre the invidious Endeavours of the Artists to destroy it; and the University was so famous for Students in the Law and School-Divinity, through all the World, that if any Foreigner was known to have studied here, he was immediately (in his own Country) esteem’d a Doctor or Master thereof. Among the eminent Professors of Arts and Sciences resident here, in the Reigns of King Stephen, Henry II. and Richard I. appear’d Alberick de Vere, Earl of Anjou, for his Skill in the Law’s Attorney-General to Stephen and Henry II. Laur. of Durham, an experienced Lawyer, and an excellent Divine, who, returning from Rome, died in France, and was buried among the Monks at Durham. Rog. the Infant, a great Astronomer and Mathematician, read to the Scholars here, as did Dan. Morley, a celebrated Mathematician. Rog. Hoveden was remarkable for his Researches into History and other Parts of Learning; which I particularly mention to re-
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fute a groundlefs Error of Middendorp and o-
thers, averring the want of Letters here till Ed-
ward the first's Reign.

'Tis true, Learning was under a Cloud in K.
John's Reign, a Time of known Madness and
Folly, as well in this as in other Parts of the
Realm; for besides the Insult committed on
the Scholars afore-intimated, and the King's
unjust Sentence then at Woodstock, for the Ex-
ecution of many guiltlefs Perfons; there settled
now at Oxford several Orders of Monks and
Friars, from Spain and Italy, under St. Francis
and St. Dominick's Banner, for the pretended
Propagation of the Christian Faith. For this
Locust was so far from serving Religion, that
they introduced a greater Blindness and Super-
stitition into Mens Mind; and were rather lent
to devour the vital Parts of Learning, than by
Rays of Light to cherish the same, the Pope
well knowing, that if Learning increas'd here,
he should lose the Dependency of the British
Crown; so that in this and the succeeding
Reign, our Students were overshadowed with
Darkness and Error, out of which they did not
extricate themselves till the Day-break of
Wickliff's Doctrine.

Besides, at the Beginning of this King's
Reign, towards suppressing good Letters here,
as aforesaid) there happen'd a Recess of Schol-
ars from hence on the Grounds of their ill
Treatment above-mentioned, and the Pope to
punish the Inhumanity of the Town, by an E-
dict, forbad all Academical Exercifes here; yet
notwithstanding this Papal Mandate, some of
the Masters, not regarding its Authority, read
to the Scholars remaining here; for which they
were after severely handled by the Pope's Le-
gate, and debarred the Power of Reading for
three Years together.

This
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This Procedure of the Pope (for now was the University under the supreme usurp'd Jurisdiction of the Roman Court) struck such a Terror into all the Citizens of Oxford, under Oppression of Grief for the Loss of Trade and Want of the Scholars Rents for their Hostels; that when the Legate came into England, they in the humblest manner applying themselves to him at Westminster, deprecated their Crime, and prayed Absolution from the Apostolick See; which with much Difficulty obtaining, they were again received into the Bosom of the Church, (being excluded thence by a Papal Interdict) on the Conditions of Penance already remembred, which they performing, were accordingly absolved; yet in the said Legate's Bull there is a severer Punishment recorded, which, by virtue of this Bull was deriv'd down to Posterity. For they were hereby to remit a Moiety of the Rents of all Houses letten to Scholars, for ten Years ensuing the Feast of St. Michael, and then all Hostels were to be sub Mercede Cleri taxata, i.e. letten according to a Rent tax'd by Scholars, for the next ten Years following, &c. for which Bull see the Appendix.

Hereupon the Scholars returning to Oxford, reported this Matter and its Consequences to the King; who on their Complaint, that the University needed larger Privileges (as aforesaid) repenting of his rash Proceedings against them, granted them several Privileges and Immunities; and (among others) that they should not be oblig'd to appear at any foreign Court of Judicature, but that the Chancellor of the University should have the Cognizance in all Causes and Matters whatsoever, wherein a Scholar or his Servant shall happen to be one of the Parties litigant.
This King about four Years before his Death, came to Oxford, with a Resolution of meeting his Barons in a Convention then call’d here; but they disobeying his Summones, declar’d they would stay at Brackley in Northampton-shire, till such Time as he had confirm’d the Laws of Edw. the Confessor, and their noble Liberties; whereupon a Civil War ensued, giving great Disturbance to the Students here. But after this Prince’s Death, and the Legate’s Departure out of the Realm, the Citizens soon forgetting their late Obligations, return’d to their antient Frauds and Oppressions, in Taxing their Houses; for under a Pretext of the Legatine Constitution, they tax’d some primarily belonging to Religious Houses, as appertaining to the Citizens pleno jure; all which Frauds Cuallo, another Papal Legate, sent into England, at the Beginning of Hen. III’s Reign, and coming to Oxford, on due Examination of the Scholars Complaint, redres’d by another decretal Bull made for that purpose; and so for about 12 Years the University and City remain’d in Peace with each other. But then arose a sharp and dismal Conflict between the Scholars and Townsmen, insomuch that the latter, thro’ Violence, broke into the Scholars Houses and Inns, and many were wounded on both sides; whereupon the Bishop of Lincoln, their Diocesan, laid all the Citizens under an Interdict, and the City it self excheated to the King; and as many Citizens as died during this Excommunication, were buried in the Cross-Ways, at a small Distance from the Town. But ’twas at last agreed, that all Citizens guilty of this Assault, should receive their Tryals at the Court of Rome, and that the Plunder taken from the Students should be restor’d, and the Citizens only oblig’d to pay 50 Marks,
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Marks, to be distributed by the Masters among the poorer Scholars; and 'twas further decreed, that if any future Animosities should arise among them, the Town should submit the whole Matter to the Decision of four the principal supreme Masters, and willingly undergo the Pains inflicted on them, according to the Canon Law, without any further Appeal or Provocation.

Soon after, there arising a Tumult between the Students and Citizens of Paris, about the Price of Wine, Henry III. by Letters Patents, invited the Parisians over into England, to Study at Oxford, who, induc'd hereunto by his Royal Promises, came and settled here to the number of a thousand, or (as some say) several thousands; in return of Gratitude, 20 Years after, they received the King with all the pompous joy imaginable: And about the Time this Difference was at Paris, a Controversy happened at Oxford, between the Scholars and preaching Friars, who no sooner came hither, but (by a Power they obtain'd about School-Exercises) they assum'd new Privileges: But it does not appear how this Dispute was allay'd; and these Feuds lay dormant for some Time; yet they continued by Intermissions for 130 Years at least, according to the various Opinions Popes had about the State of these Mendicants, and this Constitution; and the first Provincial Chapter held by them in England, was about this Time at Oxford.

The University of Oxford now abounding with Scholars, the Friars were ever provoking them with ill Treatment. Hereupon the King, at the Chancellor's Request, by Letters Patents this Year, commanded the Mayor and Bailiffs of the City, to accommodate the said Chancellor.
lor with a publick Prison for keeping the Peace, by the Commitment of rebellious Scholars, &c. according to the Nature of their Crimes and Offences; which Right he still enjoys: Also this Prince being appriz'd of the Profit accruing to his People, and of the Honour he received himself by this Concourse of Strangers, by his Writ to the Mayor and Bailiffs here, commanded all Persons, letting Houses to Students, to set a just and reasonable Price on them, the Citizens hereunto yielding ready Obedience. But the Number of Scholars increasing, the Burghers for their Reception were forced to enlarge the City Bounds, and to repair all the decay'd Inns about the Town; and so great a Bulk was the University now grown, consisting of French, Irish, and Scotch, besides English, that Rich. of Armagh, and other Writers of this Age, affirm their Number to have been at once 30000 at least.

Among these there crept in certain Rioters, who under a Pretence of Study, were all the while waiting for Opportunities of Rapine and Plunder, and attending all Manner of Villanies: To cure this Debauch of Manners, the King, on the Chancellor's Complaint, commanded the Sheriff of the County to make Proclamation at Oxford, forbidding the Continuance of Scholars above 15 Days within the University Precincts, not matriculated and subject to a Tutor, according to the Rules of the Place. How long the aforesaid Friendship between Oxford and Paris continued, occurs not in History; but it remain'd till the War broke out between the two Nations in Edw. III's Reign; and so good a Correspondence was kept between these two Universities, that in all times of Danger they mutually aided each other.
But the Commerce between the Scholars and Townsmen lasted not so long, there happening another Conflict between them, wherein many were wounded, among the former especially. The King, on enquiry after the Authors and Occasion of this Quarrel, caused several Townsmen to be imprison'd, who were privately dismissed and set at Liberty by the City-Bailiffs; but were after seiz'd and committed to the King's Prison.

About two Years after, the King, by a Precept transmitted hither, at the Instance and Complaint of the Chancellor and Masters, order'd the Mayor and Bailiffs to release all Jews Women then in Goal, on condition they straitways left the Town, finding Sureties not to come again to Scholars Chambers. On the Publication of this Writ many loose Women were expell'd from hence, maugre the Turbulents then made by some of the French Students, whose infamous Lust had engag'd them in their Quarrels, and by haunting Stews and Brothel-Houses, had contracted the foul Disease almost in an Epidemical Manner; which deprav'd Course of Life, some Years after, Otho brought over the Pope's Legate into England, sent hither to reform the Corruptions of the Place, and residing at Osney was at first respectfully treated by all the Scholars, liberally entertaining him with all Marks of Honour; and thereby thinking to have pleased him in the best manner. One Day, after Dinner many went to welcome him, hereby presuming a good Reception of themselves; but as soon as they came to the Abbey-Gate, were rudely saluted by the Porter, in his loud Italian Voice, demanding their Business; who reply'd, they came in Duty to attend the Legate; but he, in
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in contumelious Language, refus'd them Admission at the Door, which they forcing open, went in, the Legate's Retinue at the same time repelling them with Staves; but at length falling together by the Ears, many Blows ensued on both sides: Whilst some of the Scholars ran home for Arms, there happen'd a poor Irish Scholar to wait at the Gate for Alms, on whom the chief Cook (being the Legate's Brother) threw scalding Water; which a Welshman perceiving, shot the Cook dead through the Body, which caused an Uproar throughout the House. The Legate hearing this Tumult, ran into the Belfry, and locking the Door, stay'd there till Midnight, but the Scholars, in no wise pacified, sought after him in every Corner, exclaiming against him as an Usurer, Simoniack, and one guilty of Extortion, &c. The Cardinal, in the Silence of the Night, coming out of his Fort, convey'd himself over the River to the King, then at Wallingford, who, on this Outrage, sent Troops to protect the Legate's Attendants, through Fear hiding themselves. Hereupon was one Odo, a Lawyer, with 38 other Students, seiz'd and brought before the King, and, from Wallingford in Carts sent to London, where, after much Entreaty of the Bishops, on doing of Penance, the Legate absolv'd them from their Offence, and the University was releas'd from the Anathema or Interdict under which it groan'd.

The Citizens, by virtue of the fore-going Writ to the Mayor and Bailiffs, claim'd to have sole Jurisdiction over lewd and incontinent Women here; whereas the Intent of it was only to give them a Power of aiding the Chancellor in the Execution of his Office, impugn'd by the Disobedience of the Townsmen, and
and the Contempt of the Monks and Friars settled here, and maintaining Concubinage; for the University was now under a very unquiet State, by Reason of these turbulent and rebellious Spirits, as we read in M. Paris, &c.

In the Year 1235. a Ferment arose between the Scholars and Townsmen (as suppos'd) about the Breach and Violation of a certain Composition lately made between the said Parties, in which Strife many were wounded on both sides; but the King, on Notice hereof sent Sim. the Norman, and John Juband his Marshal, to decide these Differences, and punish the Ringleaders thereof. But a dreadful Fire happening here, towards the End of this Year, was of worse Consequence, not only destroying most of the Houses, but even creating new Jealousies between these Bodies, the one charging the other with the Perpetration of this Villany: to enquire into which, the King again sent Commissioners, but the Issue thereof is not recorded; but the Citizens soon rebuilt their Houses, and the Scholars their Halls and Inns, returning hither.

The next Year after this Calamity, another Contest appear'd between these Bodies, which the King and Nobility could scarce appease; but twas at last quieted, and the University restored to its ancient State: I know not how these Differences arose, whether touching Privileges or Injuries offer'd, tho' generally believ'd touching the last; for many of each side were imprison'd, among whom was Currey, a Scotchman, and the chief Encourager of the Insult offer'd the Cardinal Legate two Years after, who being in Prison on the Chancellor's Warrant, was afterwards discharg'd, on condition that he procur'd 24 honest Men to be his Bail, for his future good Abearance in the University.
Scarce were the Scholars return’d to Oxford, after their Penance for their Attempt on Otho, which they perform’d by walking barefoot, and naked down to the Waste, from St. Paul's Church to Durham House, the Legate’s Residence, but the Citizens began new Troubles with the Scholars about the Rents of their Inns and Halls, which grew to such a Height, that many Students leaving the Place went to Cambridge, and obtain’d some Liberties and Privileges against the Townsmen; yet some disbelieve this, because there is no Mention of it in a Manuscript Copy of M. Paris, now in the Queen's Library; nor does this agree with our Archives, from whence it appears that the Scholars were commorant in Oxford, and quiet enough till 28 Hen. III.

AD. 1242

The King intending now to go into Gascoigny, committed the Guardianship of the University to the Care of Walt. de Grey, Archbishop of York, a Person very fit for this Trust, having had an Education formerly here, and also to William de Cantelupe, and William of York, by Letters directed to them, giving them a Power to receive all Scholars Complaints, and redress them according to the Laws, Statutes, and ancient Customs of the University.

Soon after a Dispute being between the King and William de Raleigh, Bishop of Norwich, about his Election to the See of Winton, the King refer’d the Matter to the Lawyers at Oxford and Paris, to have their Opinions thereon; but the Bishop obtaining his Election from the Pope through Fraud, was highly displeased with the Determination of the Oxford Canonists in the King’s Favour, and was not a little ral- lied in the Schools by the young Students Wit; and for a fuller Refutation of the Bishop’s Right,
the King obtain'd a Decision from the Lawyers of Paris. Tho' there was this Consent of Opinion, the Bishop never forgave the Judgment of the Oxonians, but pursu'd them at the Roman Court with the umost Hatred a few Years after, when the Carmelites came and settled here by the Pope's Favour, obtain'd thro' his Means, rather for the sake of subduing the Scholars Minds, than for improving their own. But as I shall treat of these Caterpillars elsewhere, I will now return to our seditious Citizens, neither to be oblig'd by Censures, nor by any Act of Grace.

For now did they enterprize new Disturbances with the Students, and in their Madness, on St. Phil. and Jac. slew a Scholar of Noble Extraction, whom they met late at Night passing through St. Martin's alias Cairfax Church; assaulting him, on no Provocation, first with Blows; and then with offal Butchers Meat from the Stalls befmeared him all over, in his Attempt to escape; whilst others pelted him with Stones and all the Filth pick'd up in the Streets, in their pursuit, reviling him with contumelious Language, till at length he fell down half dead before All Hallow's Church Door; and being three Days after carried to his own House, died there early in the Morning. The Bailiffs of the City suffering his Murderers publickly to walk the Streets, convers'd with them after their usual manner, and with Arms conducted them to St. Mary's Church, there to reside, as in a Sanctuary, with greater Safety. The University much incensed at these Proceedings, declared the further reading of all Lectures, and declared, that unless this Matter was duly animadverted on and punish'd, since the like had often happen'd with Impunity, they wou'd al-


together leave their Studies here: nor would they suffer the Body lain to be interr'd, till they receiv'd an expected Answer from the King and their pretended Diocesan the Bishop of Lincoln touching the same; who because he could not have legal Cognizance of the Fact, so as to pronounce any certain Sentence of Condemnation on particular Persons, or against the County at large, he commanded his Chancellor immediately to repair to Oxford, and there in Person forthwith to cause a publick Excomunication in general to be solemnly denounced against all Persons disturbing the Peace of the Church and the University, by laying violent Hands on this Scholar, and giving him his Death; and also against all Aiders and Abettors thereof, commanding the same to be pronounced in every Church of the City, with Candles lighted, and Bells tolling. After the Performance hereof, he was diligently to enquire, by a Jury of honest Men, taken to his Assistance, touching the Reason of this Murder, and to publish an Agreement made between the University and City by the Pope's Legate, during his Residence at Osney Abbey, as already noted; and on discovery of any of the guilty Persons, to proceed against them with all Severity, according to the Canon. What Issue this had is not so well known, tho' it is said, that the Sheriff of the County, by virtue of a Royal Writ, seiz'd on all the Goods of a certain Vintner, an Accomplice in this Murder, murthering him in the greatest part of his Wine.

The Scholars pursu'd their Refsentments for the repeated Injuries done them by the Townsmen with a constant unshaken Resolution, of which they gave a Specimen by their Suit against Rob. Wells, Bailiff of North-Gate Hundred,
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dead, and a notorious Disturber of the University Privileges; declaring on Oath, that they would immediately shut up the Schools, and supersede all Exercises, unless Justice was done them on this their implacable Enemy, according to his Demerits; which they obtained, tho' not according to the Humour of their own Minds.

On the 29th of May this Year, the King at Woodstock granted to the University several Privei. vilegess and Immunities by Charter, as well in the Presence of the Proctors of the University, as of the Town-Burgesses: the King hereby in some measure taking care to fortify the Rights and Privileges of the Scholars against all the Attempts made on them lately by the injurious Townsmen, as formerly by the afflicting Jews.

The Affairs of the University being now in a low and troubled State, Learning was corrupted with the Subtleties of Logick and Metaphysics; for although there were at this time several Persons eminent in these Points of Study; yet having had some part of their Education at Paris, they brought from thence things very light, and hurtful to Sound Knowledge: Among whom was Richard of Cornwall, Chancellor of York, who poison'd the Youth here by Lectures read in the Schools on the Sentences, in imitation of the Paris Friars; which employ'd the studious Care of many Learned Men for 40 Years afterwards in refuting these erroneous Doctrines, and restoring the University to a sound State of Mind: nor were his Tenets only destructive of Divinity, of which he was here a publick Professour, and (according to some) got a great Reputation by his Expositions of it; but also of many of the liberal Arts and Sciences.

Nor
Nor was the University only perplex'd with religious Heresies, and false Principles of Philosophy; but was also embarass'd with the continual Diffensions and Strugglings of the Predicant Fryars, complaining of the Rigour of some Statutes now chiefly made (as they alledg'd) in their Prejudice; which Statutes had their Rise from a Constitution for the Advancement of Study in Divinity, decreeing it unlawful for any one to be an Inceptor in Theology, unless he had been first either in this or some other University a Regent in Arts; and that no insufficient Person should be promoted to this high Degree thro' any Solicitations or Demands of great Men, as heretofore usual for them to be; which as it procur'd Esteem to the Degree itself, so it was of great Service to Religion: and thus without a perfect Knowledge in Philosophy, no one was qualify'd for this Degree in Divinity. The Fryars highly resenting this, by Appeals and other Complaints solicited the Abrogation of this Statute; hereon giving the University much Trouble and Anguish of Thought, by their adulterating the Sciences here with new Opinions, and by their impugning the Rules and Institutions of the Place: Thus did they disturb the peaceful Progress of Letters, tho' the Disputes about Exercizes grew not to any height till 1311, when the Fryars wholly apply'd themselves to distract the Measures of Learning, as hereafter to be shewn.

The King and Queen coming to Oxford, the Scholars address'd themselves on behalf of two Students imprison'd for certain Offences against his Majesty, praying that all Scholars arrested for any Crime whatsoever, and claimed by the University, might be discharg'd from the King's Prison, and deliver'd to the Chancellor thereof: which
which the King granted in all such Crimes, wherein the Chancellor, as the Bishop's Vicegerent, might in the Administration of Justice inflict condign Punishments on them: but in Crimes of a more heinous Nature, requiring Degradation or Deposition, he would have all Scholars hereon imprison'd to be deliver'd to the Bishop, or his Official for this end appointed. Hereon a Contest ensued between the senior and junior Students, the one in no wise accepting, and the other approving this Grant in the highest manner. At the Scholars Petition the King releas'd the aforesaid Prisoners; the Masters notwithstanding desisted from reading Lectures for several Days. The King promised the Scholars to confer with the Bishops and Nobility 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, in pursuance of the Laws of the Realm and holy Church. The Scholars obtain'd their Wish, and the two imprison'd Members for wounding a Man, were by the King's Precept, April 25th following, deliver'd to the Chancellor, to purge themselves according to the Laws and Customs of the University, unless the Person should happen to die of his Wounds.

This same Year, a little before the King came hither, a Controversy began between the Scholars and Townsmen about Payment of Murage; the Scholars refusing to pay it, for that it issu'd out of certain Tenements of theirs. But the King, on notice hereof, by his Writ to the Chancellor commanded him forthwith to collect the same according to the Custom of the City, and to see it deliver'd to the Mayor and Bailiffs, and that the collecting thereof be
not retarded through any Defect or Neglect of him.

A.D. 1252. Animosities and Disputes had been frequent between the North-English and Irish Scholars, lasting till now, when those of each Nation were reconcil'd by an Agreement mutually entered into at a full Congregation hereon held at St. Mary's Church, where 12 of each Country were delegated for the happy ending of these Differences, and preserving the future Peace of the University; And a Statute was hereon made, with an Oath first to be taken by the Delegates, and then by all Inceptors in each Faculty, and by all Scholars coming hither, and taking Degrees; and on Refusal of it, tender'd by the Proctors, to stand deprived of all Academical Exercises and Advantages.

We know not the Rise of these Discontents, but believe the same to proceed from the Celebration and Commemoration of National Festivals, by indulging themselves too freely in Battling and Drinking, which usually produces Quarrels and Fighting. After this Cordial the Chancellor by a Statute made thereon, with the Sanction of the greater Body, forbade all these Feasts; these Broils being of bad Consequence, as the Chancellor and Master a'vert by their enacting this Prohibitory Law.

The Year succeeding this Composition, the Carmelites Friars, a great Nuisance to Oxford, came hither to gain a Settlement, as they were also willing to do at Cambridge, on a Pretence of instructing their Youth in the Knowledge of Divinity and Philosophy, growing weary of their Habitations in Kent and Northumberland; where after their first coming into England their native Country, on the Invitation of two Chief-tains in the English Army against the Saracen, the
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the Enemy of Christendom; they had settled themselves at Ailsford and Holney near Aulney, in those Counties. These Fryars, with the Provincial Prior of their Society, a Lover of Solitude, had dwelt for some time on the Top of Mount Carmelus near Ptolemais, under many Austerities of Life, chastising their carnal Lust with such kind of Penance; and being visited by these Captains, led thither either through a religious Opinion or a Curiosity of seeing the Place, were by them prevail'd on to leave the Mountain, and return into England, with a View of establishing their Order here; and no sooner were they settl'd (as aforesaid) but they dispers'd themselves through the chief Cities among us; and being principally delighted with Oxford, first infused them'selves into the Affections of the Mob, and then into the Mind of the better sort, making their way hither by frequenting our Lectures, and taking Degrees in the manner of other Religious Orders.

Pet. Swannington, a Co-temporary with Hum. Netton (the first Professor of Divinity at Cambridge) was the first Doctor in that Faculty of this Order at Oxford, as was Sim. Stokes the first Batchelor therein among them, being promoted to this Degree at a Time, when no Dwelling had been assign'd them here; but by aspiring to Academical Learning with all possible Diligence, they us'd their utmost Efforts to obtain the same; Persons from all Parts of the Learned World coming hither for Knowledge. At last, through the Request of their Provincial, they acquire'd a Mansion in Stockwell Street of Nic. de Meules, sometime Constable of the Castle here, and now bearing the Title of a Barony in Somersetshire, whose chief Seat was at North Cadbury. See the Instrument or
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Deed of Conveyance in Wood's Antiquities, in answer to those ascribing this Gift to Richard Earl of Cornwall, and Brother to Hen. 3d. This House was situate, where now the South part of Gloucester Hall stands. The Fryars, desirous to erect a Chappel and other Buildings, but straitened for want of Room, prevail'd on an Oxford Burgess, on the score of his Riches and Wisdom Mayor hereof for many Years together, to assign and grant them a Spot of Ground contiguous to Meules, or Noell's Building; for so Bale calls him; which he readily gave them, admiring the Sanchity of their Lives; on the Acquisition whereof they purchas'd Leave of their Diocefar, and also of the Abbot and Convent of Osney (this Seat of theirs being within St. George's, now call'd St. Thomas's Parish, and from the Foundation of it belonging to this Abbey) for the building of their Oratory; which they obtained through the Means of their Founder Nic. de Meules, Richard Earl of Cornwall, and Ela the pious Countess of Warwick: And on St. Agatha's Day an Agreement was made between the Abbot and Convent on the one part, and the Prior and said Fryars on the other, by the Consent of Henry then Bishop of Lincoln, the Diocefar. This Agreement may be read at large in the afore-cited Page of Mr. Wood: And for the Confirmation thereof their Provincial in England by Letters granted a Power to John de Ropha, Procurator of this Order at Oxford, to take an Oath in animus fratrum, for the faithful Obedience of all things therein contained; and the said John accepting this Proxy by Oath, oblig'd himself and all his Family, before the Abbot and Prior of Osney, and certain Canons thereof. This Oath thele Fryars repeated every five Years, as
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as they did it, according to a certain Writer, A.D. 1278.
when Reg. de Crosneye was their Prior, and
under the Government of Hugh de Risburge.
But these Fryars, regardless of the Necessaries
lately obtain'd, began now to wish for fine Gar-
dens and pleasant Groves, and hereon they had
an Accesion of Ground belonging to Osney Con-
vent: and having amass'd a good Sum of Mo-
ney, they purchas'd the Tithes and Observa-
tions usually paid by them to the said Abbey;
and insinuating themselves into vulgar Affec-
tions (as before noted) they grew so popular,
that by a Covert Fraud, under the Name of
Buying, they got many Houses, as N.c. de Forst-
hull sold them a Tenement, went to pay three
Shillings to the Priory of Littlemore; so that
they appropriated to themselves many real
Estates.

After this, the Abbot and Convent of Osney
granted and quit-claimed, for themselves and
their Successors, to the said Prior and Fryars
and their Successors, that they might for ever
hold and quietly enjoy, as far as to them rela-
ted, all that Portion of Land which Richard
Mandelock for some time inhabited, where they
built a Gate 60 Feet in Length, and 30 in
Breadth, lying between the Land of William
Eynsham on one side, and Richard Lekam's on the
other, in St. George's Parish, in the Suburbs near
le Huse, free and quit for ever of all Demands
of Tithes, Oblations and Profits whatsoever,
belonging to St. George's Church; which the
said Abbot and Convent had appropriated, &c.
for the Yearly Rent of 16 Shillings. Upon
enlarging their Ground, they increased their
Buildings, with the Ornaments of Gardens and
other Pleasures, living here for almost 60 Years,
during which time they had many neighbouring
of their
their own House. But at last transferring themselves to the King's Palace, opposite to Stockwell Street, call'd the Beaumonts, they continued there till their Dissolution. This Mansion they obtain'd by the means of one Rob. Bastro, a Carmelite, and in his Time a celebrated Poet, who in a Poem on King Edward the 1st's engaging the Scots, render'd himself acceptable to the Father, as he afterwards did to the Son Edward the 2d, who being in danger by Flight, after the Battle fought between him and Rob. Bruce King of Scotland, was promis'd Safety, on Condition that he would build a House for the Carmelites, on his Return into England. But through want of Money being not able to build the same, he was by the Persuasion of Persons then in Power prevailed on to grant them his Palace, which accordingly he made good; and farther ordained the Residence of 24 Pryars therein, attending the Study of Divinity, and each of them to receive five Marks per Ann. out of the Royal Purse; which Pension was afterwards, in the 4th of Edward the 3d's Reign, disputed, and whether wholly taken away we know not. Edward the 2d, the same Year he gave his Palace to the Carmelites, granted to them, for the more commodious enlarging this Seat, two other Tenements, situated almost opposite to Gloucester Hall in Stockwell Street. And thus these Carmelites in their Primitive State living the most recluse from Human Conversation, but afterwards by receiving Confessions grown popular, advanced themselves to great Riches; and having the most ample Seat in the City, solaced themselves with all manner of Pleasures. And that this Palace might have the firmer Continuance to them and their Successors, they procur'd a Bull from P. John 21st, in the
the 2d Year of his Papacy, by which King Edwards Grant was confirm'd to them, and a Power given them of leaving their antient Seat, and either of selling or commuting the same for other Lands and Houses, notwithstanding Boniface the 8th's Bull to the contrary. After this they purchas'd Leave of the Osney Convent (for their new Seat was within St. Mary Magdalen's Parish) either in the same House, or the King's Palace, of celebrating Divine Service, and a Liberty of burying their Dead, &c. according to the Tenor of their Privileges, without Diminution or Impediment: which Licence they obtained from Rob. Garsington, then Vicar of this Parish, and from John Dalderby, Bishop of Lincoln, by Letters dated at Bugden the first Sunday in Lent.

These Fryars had one School in their first House, built by Hen. de Hanna, and in their new Seat they built two Schools themselves, calling one the Divinity and the other the Philosophy School, from whence issu'd many learned Men. Their first House was in the Area of the lesser Quadrangle, to the South of Gloucester Hall now standing, which from its Antiquity some believe to have been built by these Fryars, tho' Roff will have their ancient Mansion to be near the Banks of the River Thames, opposite to Rewly Abbey: but wherefoever it was, they let it on their going out from thence, to the Benedictine Monks of Gloucester, and the Close lying on the South-side, then called Cornwall; which Henry the 8th sold to Edm. Povel of Sandford in Oxfordshire, Gent.

And thus having done with these Fryars for a season, I proceed to speak of Rob. Grosbeak, Bishop of Lincoln, whose Death gave the Students here great Grief: For he was not only a pious
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Pious and indefatigable Promoter of Learning, but a strenuous Asserter of the Rights and Privileges of the University, and an Avenger of their Infringements, and also a great Supporter of poor Scholars here, who living and dying free from Censure, was lamented by all Men, and after his Death by the Vulgar reputed a Saint. Yea, King Edward the 1st and this University, by Letters to Pope Clement the 5th, solicited his Canonization, which may be read in Mr. Wood, dated May 6th at Carlisle, as did also the Abbot and Convent of Osney to the same End, which were transcribed into the Abbey Register, and carefully preserved with those of the University. Hen. Lexington succeeded him in the See, who from a different Temper immediately began to enlarge his Jurisdiction over the Scholars, by disturbing that of the University, which, to obviate his Incroachments, obtained several Bulls from Pope Innocent the 4th, just before his Death. By the first, in the 10th Year of his Papacy, he gives Protection to the Liberties and Privileges hereunto granted by Kings, Bishops, &c. as he does by the 2d, dated at the same Time and Place *, and inscribed to the Bishops of London and Sarum: and a 3d dated at the same Place, is directed to the Students, in confirmation of the University and of its Immunities, Liberties and Customs, which differs little from the former. The 4th, dated the same Day and Place, concerns the Confirmation of the Statutes, &c. which was afterwards confirmed by the Bull of Sixtus the 4th. These Bulls for the present quashed the Bishop's Endeavours, tho' he afterwards gave the University great Trouble: for after Innocent's Death Alexander the 4th being advanced to the Apostolic See, the Bishop of Lincoln complain'd to him.
him of the Scholars lodging in the Castle at Oxford, alledging, that they refus'd to yield Obedience to the Authority, which he and his Predecessors had ever been in Possession of; to whom Alexander, in his Bull dated at Naples, in the first Year of his Papacy, wrote, that he should exercise Jurisdiction over this Place, notwithstanding any Letters from the Pope obtain'd or to be obtain'd to the contrary, unless the Letters hereafter obtain'd made full mention of these Presents; and so far Lexington prevail'd, that he afterwards visit'd the University, and made Inquisition into the Rights of St. George's Church here.

The Affairs of the University every Day increased, by reason of the great Number of Clerks and Laymen, that the Magistrates of the University were insufficient for the Government of the whole Place; wherefore the Masters and Scholars were in some measure oblig'd to pray the King for an Institution of more Magistrates among them, with a Power to intend the Peace and Welfare of both City and University; whereupon two more Aldermen, and eight Burgessees Assistant, were added to the Mayor and Aldermen already settled, with two Bailiffs to aid and assist these Persons; and this the King granted with other Privileges by Charter.

But I observe, that in the first Article of a Charter of Composition made between the University and City touching the Institution of these Aldermen and their Assistants, &c. the same is said to have been granted to the Chancellor and University; and that this new Institution was for no other Reason, than for the Peace and Advantage thereof: it appearing from hence, that they could claim no Jurisdiction over the
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The University, for then this Institution would not have been to the Peace and Advantage thereof, but rather to its Prejudice. "We have (says the King) inspected the Charters by us granted to the University of Oxford, at the 39th of our Reign, under our Seal; then used, in these Words, viz., Honoria, &c., where the Charter for settling their Aldermen is recited in the first place, therefore this was granted as a Privilege to the University. But the Townsmen submitted not to this Charter, deeming the same as void, and only granted in favour of the University, so that they were hereby obliged to take an Oath of Fealty, in the presence of the Scholars, who would add another Oath hereunto, which had its rise on the hanging of certain Students before remembered; which would be a new Argument for their Subjection to the University. The Scholars were so far incensed at the Townsmen's Disobedience to the King's Commands, that by a Deputation of Masters they impeach'd their Contempt before the King himself, who by Writs to the Mayor and Bailiffs commanded them, on pain of Forfeiture of their Estates, readily and inviolably to observe these Liberties and Privileges, which he had granted for the Quiet and Advantage of the Scholars, and cause the same to be observed by others within the City of Oxford, which Writs were sent by the Advice of his Nobility and Privy Council. About the time as the City Magistrates were increased in Number, the Scholars, aggrieved with the Taxations of their Inns and Halls, made their Complaint to the King, then at Woodstock, who by Letters Patent ordained, that all Citizens in the possession of Scholars Houses, should better the future rate every 5th Year, according to the Judg-
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Judgment of certain Clerks and Laymen hereunto sworn to act according to Equity: which, tho' much for the Scholars Advantage, was oppos'd by the Convents, having a Property in many of these Houses; but especially by the Osney Convent, which lost several Marks per annum hereby: for before the founding and endowing of Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, the Scholars liv'd either in Houses of their own, or in Houses hir'd of the Townsmen, by the Names of Inns and Halls, and were subject to the Rule of certain Presidents, all which even now obtain in foreign Universities. Thus the Monks of Crowland living together with their Disciples, taught in a Barn which they hir'd at Cambridge.

It was not lawful for the Proprietors of these Inns and Halls to exclude Scholars from thence, applying them to other Purposes; and therefore as often as any one demised a House to a Fellow Citizen, it was always understood, if no Student wanted the same; and of this we have many Precedents: I shall cite one here, viz. Phil. Burgess conveying a Tenement in St. Mary's Parish to William Russell, his Heirs and Assignees, was in his Grant understood to reserve the Right of the University thereunto, &c. And that the Scholars Houses might not go to Ruin for want of Repair, 'twas agreed between the Parties, that every Principal of such House, according to Custom, should admonish his Prefect or Host, to look after all necessary Repairs thereof; and in Defect of such Case, on these Admonitions, the Landlord might repair the same out of the Rents thereof; but in Defect of such Admonition, the Principal was to repair it, and pay the full Rent notwithstanding. But it was not entirely at the Townsmens
mens Will to encræase the Rents of these Hous-
es; for what the Pope had before granted to
the Parisians, and the King, by his Authority,
to the Cantabrigians, the same was now granted
by certain Charters to Oxford. Custom giving
the like before these Charters, viz. That two
Masters, and as many Townsmen, should upon
Oath, as Taxers, make an equal and just Taxa-
tion of Houses; which Taxers being chosen the
first Congregation after Mich. were statutably
obliged, the last Congregation in every Term,
to declare and deliver in Schedules of what
Houses and Schools Scholars were possesst'd,
and in what Parishes, and how tax'd; and these
things were registred by the Chancellor and
Professors. And tho' these Taxations were dis-
tused on the building of Colleges, and the De-
crease of Students, yet there are Traces there-
of even now (as I am informed) at Cambridge;
there being two called Taskers, who bear this or
the like Office, and are almost the same with
our Clerks of the Market. Of these Taxers there
is no mention in our Registers till 15, Hen. III.
(and only in Tusculanus's Bull) for then the
King being made acquainted at Oxford with
the cruel Exactions of the Townsmen (where-
unto the great Number of Students resorting
hither from all Nations contributed) did by a
Royal Writ to the Mayor and Bailiffs, thus in-
hibit the same, viz. Idcirco vos obis mandamus fir-
mite injugentes quatenus super prædictis Hospitiiis
locandis vos menurantes secundum consuetudinem
Universitatis per duos Magistros & duos probos &
legales homines de Vlla nostrâ ad hoc assignandos,
hospitia prædicta taxari & secundum eorum taccionem
et locari permittat: And if any Contro-
troversy should arise about the Taxing or Pay-
ment of the Rent tax'd, the Determination
thereof
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thereof should belong to the Chancellor and University, as appears by the Royal Charter granted for the Cognizance of Pleas. But whereas, on the advance'd Rent of Houses the Students had been at frequent Expenses in repairing and enlarging them; it would be difficult for the Chancellor and Taxers to decide Suits arising hereon; the King therefore ordered such Taxation to be quinquennial, and to begin this Year; from whence the Townsmen perverting the Words of the Charter, infringing the Charter granted 1244. and saying, no Taxation ought to be repeated, Nisi interjeto quinquennio, let out whatever Houses were not tax'd before currente illo quinquennio, and refuse to submit to the Arbitration of the Taxers, having Recourse to a solemn Taxation. Besides, from the Word Domorum in the Letters Patents, they cook'd up a new Fraud, alleging this Word only denoted entire Houses; and let out single Chambers to Scholars of meaner Rank at pleasure. But the King, acquainted herewith, commanded the Mayor and Bailiffs to observe his Orders to them directed this Year; nam ad utilitatem paserum & minorum quam alium & maiorum; commanding them also to cause all Houses in Oxford, as well greater as lesser Chambers, letten to Scholars, to be taxed without delay, in the foresaid Form, when they should be thereunto requir'd, on the Part of the said Masters and Scholars.

The Bishop of Lincoln still persever'd in his Claim of Jurisdiction over the Students, making such Steps herein, that he violated the known Liberties and Statutes of the University, receiv'd here for many Ages past. Wherefore, towards the End of this Year, the Scholars chose nine Artiffs, and sent them to the King then ad St.
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St. Albans, to complain of the Injuries inflicted on them by the Bishop, and to pray timely Relief against these Misfortunes; which they did there in St. Oswin's Chappel, partly in Writing, and partly by Word of Mouth, according to the Testimony of M. Baris recording their Prayer in these Words, viz. Domine, pro Domino et universam, habe de Ecclesia jam vacillante, Universitas Parisiensis tot aliis & Magistris sanitatum Praetorium non medius inter perturbatur, si similiter unum temporis perturbatur Universitas Oxoniensis cives sua Schola, sed Ecclesia, intus Ecclesia fundamentum, eis mandatorem et vehementer, ne Ecclesia sese ruinam patiat, &c. From hence it appears, that our University was in these Times, in a high Degree of Dignity, since the eminent Parisis gave it so honourable a Title.

But to pursue this Controversy, which was this Year adjusted between the University and the Bishop, at a Convocation held in Lent, at the Appearance of these Artists at the King's Command; where, least any thing should be spaced in Fraud of the Bishop; his Official was constantly present to protest against all Attempts; which he did, when then the Chancellor and University made certain Statutes about the Ordinary Lectures of Masters, and other Matters, as appears by a Memorandum on the 4th of June, to be seen in Wood's and Tyndal's Antiquities.

Among the Convulsions with which the University was this Year shaken, (passing by those of the Parliament called Insurrections, and held at Oxford) there happen'd Discontents among the Scholars themselves, being of different Nations, breaking out in an outrageous Manner; so that the University was divided into Parties; the Welsh, Scotch, and North English, erecting their Banners.
Bennets, fought it out against the Southern Men, in the Fields about Oxford; in which Engagement many were kill'd and wound'd on each side, and the Southern Men being subdued, the other Party triumph'd; but as soon as the Heart of their youthful Courage grew cold again, they seriously considering the Heinousness of the Fact committed, on mutual Advice apply'd themselves to the King, to deprecate the Vengeance threaten'd them, dreading the same very much, especially from killing the Brother of Edward Prince of Wales, lately in Prison, and praying to themselves with the King, they at last resolv'd to make a tender of 4000 Marks to him, 300 to his Son Edward, and 200 to the Queen; but in Answer to their Supplication the King said, he had more Regard for the Life of anyone Subject than for any Sum offer'd him. And thus they returned to Oxford with great Anxiety, tho' they were not instantly punish'd, the King being employ'd in War, partly with France, and partly with his Nobility, and not at leisure to inflict a Punishment.

This War in the University was a Pretext of the ensuing Turmoils in the Kingdom, if we may credit the following Verses, viz.

Chronica sculpit, veniam pignare Oliminus.
Poet paceos Memfes, vela stupa Anglia vales.

For the Year after these Discontents were at Oxford, the English Barons and Nobility, Sir Montford being their Leader, appear'd in Arms, and 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 observ'd by Foreigners.
A.D. 1259. But in Lent this Year (a Time for Disputes here as well as at Cambridge) new Disturbances arose, on the Account of a certain Scholar's breaking Prison, and making his Escape, the Students thinking to exempt him, being detain'd for Murder by a Rescue, and by Force to carry him off into some Church, according to Custom, to prevent the Execution of Justice on Scholars condemn'd; being brought out of Prison to be hang'd near the Castle, or in a Place called Green Ditch, they would take them out of the Sheriffs Hands, and carry them into St. Giles's Church, and forcing them to abjure the Realm, dismiss them.

1260. Soon after this, an Authority was granted to
Pat. 45. H. 3. John Wyville and Lawr. Brooks, of enquiring into all Causes belonging to the Scholars and Jews, and of certifying them to the King, whose express Duty 'twas to acquaint him, what Power would accrue to the University, and what Jurisdiction the King would lose thereby, if such Authority was given to the Chancellor in these Cases; but hereof nothing more occurs; yet, when the same Question was again mov'd, the following Return was made by a Jury, viz.

That the Chancellor of the University of Oxford for the Time being, in past Ages, had been accustomed to have the Cognizance of all manner of Contracts, Quarrels, and Complaints, arising between the Scholars and the Jews at Oxford, and has been used to determine the same; 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 has the University, any, by Cognizance of this kind, because the said Chancellor neither shews any Compassion herein to Scholars, nor does he
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"He receive any Gain from the Jews, but only keeps and maintains the Peace of the Univeristy among the Jews and Scholars." And this was the End of this Strife: But 'twas signified to the King in his Privy Council, that the Oxford Scholars suffer'd great Inconveniences from the Number of Persons resorting thither, either on the Affairs of the Realm, or some other Account, whereon Riots ensued, by their Commerce with Citizens; for the future preventing whereof, the King granted leave to the Masters and Scholars to go to Northampton, if they pleas'd, and erect Schools, and profess the liberal Arts and Sciences there; and that they be received into that City with greater Benignity, he commanded the Mayor, Bailiffs, and the rest of the Magistrates, to treat them with Humanity, and provide them with all Necessaries. He that reads this will not believe Cambridge to have been yet an University, or an approv'd School of General Study; for if it had, the new University at Northampton had been as prejudicial to it, as to Oxford; but we see nothing in the King's Letters relating thereunto; Oxford being only mentioned, as the only University in England; whereas, doubtless Cambridge would have been mentioned as well as Oxford, if it had been an ancient University. At other times, when the Oxford Scholars left that Place, they immediately went to Cambridge, and so would have done now, if Cambridge had been an University. But this is not so fair a Consequence, for now they were not forced from hence by Civil Discords, but by the King's Will. This Controvery I shall leave to Bryan Tunstall and Londinensis, Persons in their times better pleas'd than I am at present with the like Dispute. Indeed, when the Scholars of Oxford
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ford were dispers'd throughout England, on the Account of the Insult offer'd to Otho, the King in his Writ to the Sheriff of Cambridge, makes no mention of any Fugitives to be arrested there, as he does in his Writs to some other Sheriffs in England, commanding them to seize all Scholars within their Bailiwicks; and yet we cannot believe Cambridge a Town of so little note, as our Scholars not to go thither for Refuge, especially if it was then an University. Besides, the Licence to commence an University at Northampton, was not granted to Cambridge but Oxford only; and Rob. Hare, among his Memorabilia of Oxford, saying, that Cambridge had the like Letters of the same Date, is a Mistake; for he who consults the Archives at Northampton will find no mention of Cambridge, or of this Matter.

It has been said, that the King, in 39th of his Reign, ordain'd, that Oxford should have four Aldermen and eight Burgessess Assistants:

A.D. 1261.

It is moreover said of them this Year, that the King granted a Power to the Constable of the Castle here, (a Person at this Time in great Honour and Authority,) to give them an Oath of Fidelity in his Name, but whether it was only granted for this Time, or to him and his Successors for ever, I nowhere find; And this Year, according to a certain Author, the School at Oxford was erected into an University, and endowed with Privileges under that Name, Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, obtaining a Papal Bull for this end; but of this see the Introduction, Page 2.

--- 1262.

This Year the Bailiffs of Oxford were excommunicated by the Chancellor, for retaining certain Scholars in Prison, committed by them on the Score of Mayhem. On Complaints to
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To the King, he commanded the Professors of the University at their waiting on him, to cause a Revocation of this Sentence, under Pain of the University’s being depriv’d forthwith of all its Privileges and Immunities. But we must not from hence infer, that the Chancellor assum’d this Power of Excommunication unjustly to himself, (using the same very antiently, as appears from many Writers) but that he illegally in- sulted it on the Bailiffs for their Offence com- mitted.

Prince Edward this Year returning from Paris A.D. 1263. Soon after St. Matthias, march’d with an Army towards the Borders of Wales, and coming to Oxford in his way, was, by the Burghers, for- bid Entrance into the City, on occasion of the Tumults now among the Barons. Under this Necessity he quarter’d his Soldiers in the adja- cent Villages, disposing of them as he could; and lodged himself that Night at the Royal Palace in Magdalen-Parish, the next Morning pro- ceeding on his intended Journey; but the Scholars shut into the Town, being desirous to meet and salute that Prince whom they lov’d so much, first assembled about Smith-gate, and de- manded to be let into the Fields. Being de- nied this by one of the Bailiffs, they returned to their Hostels for Arms, and broke open the Gate, whereupon the Mayor arrested many of them, and on the Chancellor’s Request was so far from releasing those whom he had committ’d to Goal, that he ordered the Citizens to bring out their Banners, and display them in the midst of the Street, and embarking them, commanded a sudden Inset on the rest of the Scholars, remaining in the Town, and much Bloodshed had been committ’d, had not a Scholar by the sound of the School Bell in St. Mary’s Church,
Church, given Notice of the Townsmen drawn into the Streets, near Alhambros Church, and of the Danger that threaten'd the Students then at Dinner. On this Alarm, they straitways arm'd, and went out to meet their Assailants, and in join'd Battle courageously subduing the Enemy, put the Townsmen to flight, wounding many of them: The Scholars, on this Victory, broke into the Citizens Houses, and plunder'd them of their Goods, and fir'd the Bailiffs Houses, and drank up the Mayor's Wine, who was then a Vintner, or what they did not drink they spilt. The King, on Complaint hereof, by a Writ transmitted to the Chancellor, Mayor, and others at Oxford, commanded full Enquiry to be made into this Matter, strictly requiring them to certify him thereof, that he might, in due Season, redress these Calamities; but their Certificates disagreeing with each other, he sent John de Balsam and Sim. de Len bithor, to enquire into the Reason of these Distractions, and to make Peace between the University and City; and in their Report the King acquiesced, proclaiming the Scholars Pardons by the Mouth of the publick Cryer; the King requiring the Persons from hence retired, to return again, and join in Endeavours with the City to preserve the future Peace thereof. Some few Days after, the King, to quiet the Commotions now throughout the Realm, assembled a Parliament here; and thinking it inconvenient for the Scholars to continue at Oxford, among such a Concourse of People, commanded them for a time, to depart the City, till the End of the Parliament; when their Goods, and all their Immunities should be entirely restored them, according to his Promise, deputing some Persons to collect their Revenues,
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nues, in their Absence for them; moreover promising, that as soon as these Tumults were compos'd, they should be readmitted to their ancient Seat of the University; binding himself by Oath to decide all Differences in the meantime happening between them and the Townsmen, according to Law and Equity, in pursuance of Letters Patents.

Feb. 28.

Some say, the Students at Oxford, now cens'd (according to Risheoger) out of the Matriculation-Book, to the Number of 15000, were forced from hence by the Barons, and not by the King's Command; (among those dismiss'd, some went to Northampton, and others to Sarum) which is not very probable: Others say, they were sent from hence on the King's coming to see St. Frideswide's Shrine; and others, that the King caus'd this Reces as a Punishment of the Citizens, frequently insulting the Scholars Persons and Privileges, by the Imprisonment of several Students, contrary to the Immunities granted them, as well by the King himself as by his Progenitors; which is neither probable, that the whole University should be dissolved on his visiting of this Tomb; nor is the Banishment of the Scholars just for the Punishment of the City-Outrages.

But what-ever was the Reason of this Reces, all the Students, some few going to Sarum excepted, went to Northampton, where some of them had lately founded certain Schools, whether many repair'd before the King's Decree:

And when the King, the same Year, drawing together his Forces at Oxford, mov'd against the Barons, and came to Northampton, where they defend'd themselves, he besieged that City with his whole Army; but the Scholars aggrieved with their late Removal, join'd the Nobility,
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Nobility; and armed under their own Standard defended themselves, and gall'd the King's Troops more than all the besieged, and so gallantly they behav'd themselves, that the King, on asking who they were, swore that he would hang them all; who, being frightned with so severe a Doom, on the Victory's now leaning to the King, some of them, with shaven Crowns, fled to the Church for Sanctuary, others endeavoured to save themselves by flight. The King having, in some measure, suppress'd these Troubles, and in Possession of the City, had, according to his Oath, commanded some of the Scholars to be hang'd, had not some there present dissuaded him from this Execution, fearing least he should thereby incur the Hatred of many Friends, having Sons amongst the Scholars fighting against him; which induc'd him to pardon them. Soon after, making a firm Peace with his Barons, on the Supplication of the City, he caus'd a Proclamation to be made for the Scholars Return to Oxford, which they did, on Midsummer-Day; under the Conduct of Sim. de Mountfort, and the Townsmen readily submitted their Causes to the Decision of certain Arbitrators; and the King, to unite the Minds of Men, not only forgave all Offences against the Crown, committed by each Side, but shewed the same Benevolence as formerly to this University, and antiquated what he had before granted to that at Northampton.

A.D. 1266. Tho' the King was said to have pardon'd this Revolt of the Scholars, acquitting them from all Punishment; yet this Matter was under Debate in a Parliament held this Year at Kemulworth, wherein it was decreed at length, that those who came to Northampton under the Command of the aforesaid Sim. Earl of Leicester, and on the
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the King's Approach fled to the Church, quitting their Arms, should be exempted; but those who came without the Earl were find'd in the Loss of half a Year's Revenue, such only excepted as held in Fee from him: And among other things it was thus ordain'd, That all Clerks affording Assistance to the Barons in their Wars, should lose all the Privileges and Immunities granted by Kings and Popes to this University.

The Scholars returning this Year to Oxford, had scarce settled themselves to their Studies, before new Contests arose between the North English and Irish, and also those of South and North Wales, join'd by the Scots; which grew so high between the English and Irish, that they were not contented to disturb the Peace of the University, in the hostile Way of School Disputations, but often, even in the midst of the City, Suburbs, and adjacent Fields, fought it out in set Battles; but at the Instance of the Bishops and Nobility, a League was made between them, which some say the Scholars broke before they went to Northampton: See the Agreement in Mr. Wood's Antiquities, p. 114. And for the greater Firmness thereof, it was strengthen'd with the Seals of 18 considerable Men, with the Chancellors in the midst thereof, on Parchment; which was the second Peace made between the Irish and North English, and this remain'd unshaken for many Years. Some will have the Occasion of these Differences to be about the Antiquity of their Country; and from hence it appears, a great Number of Irish studied here about this Time, giving the Name to a certain Street in Oxford, call'd Irishman Street; which Street has disappear'd long since, and nothing now is seen thereof.

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The King (as aforesaid) for the Peace of both Bodies, ordering the Scholars Halls to be tax'd every 5th Year, according to the Discretion of certain Clerks and Laymen, now farther decreed, that all Townsmen letting out any Chamber whatsoever, should submit without delay to the Taxation of these Persons; and also to shew his great Affection to the University, commanded the Sheriff and Bailiffs on occasion to aid and assist the Chancellor in the Execution of his Office, and to support and defend the Privileges and Immunities of the Scholars, according to their Abilities: and upon the Complaints of the University about two Years after, touching Injuries inflicted on them by the Citizens, he sent Geoffrey Bishop of Worcester, with Reg. Mortimer, to enquire into the same, and to assert the Privileges granted by him and his Predecessor, a plain Refutation of the partial Error of Archbishop Parker *, who speaking of Archbishop Boniface, says, that he was the first Person that obtained a Royal Charter for the University, and that we have none granted by any King more than that.

Pope Innocent the 4th empowering the Hermits of St. Austin, or the Austin Fryars, to travel the World over, and build Monasteries, &c. they came over into England, anno 1251. and the next Year settled at London in a House built by Hum. Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex; tho' in an Epistle Dedicatory to Hum. Duke of Gloucester, 'tis said, that Richard, Son of Gilb. de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, provided them with the first Habitation; who, after their said Settlement, sent some of their Order to hire a House near the publick Schools at Oxford, with a Desire to settle there, and retail out their Knowledge in Divinity and Philosophy to the Students.
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dents of the University, where they were soon taken notice of, and endow'd, thro' the Bounty of Sir John Handlow, a Person of great Riches, then living at Borsthall in Buckinghamshire, tho' he had many good Estates in the County of Oxon; who, purchasing a convenient Spot of Ground, built an Inn or Hall for them without Smith Gate, near the present Scite of Wadham College on the North-side of Halywe Street, together with a Chappel, at his own Expence; which he not living to see finish'd, committed the Care thereof to his Heirs: which K. Hen. at his Request confirmed to them by a Charter, to be read in the aforesaid Antiquities, p. 115. And because this Ground was too strait for a Dwelling House and a Chappel, the King, at Handlow's Instance, commanded the Rector of* Bogo de St. Peter's Church in the Eaft (whereunto belong'd the Mannor of S. Crofs de Halywell) to grant and demise to them a small parcel of Land of the said Mannor, and in lieu thereof, he had a House given to the Church in St. Al- date's Parish by John de Colebulf, their great Friend and Patron. See the Deed in Mr. Wood's P. 116. Antiquities aforesaid. And this the King confirm'd to them by Inspeeximus, as Pope Gregory A. D. 1269. the 10th also did by his Bull, upon Handlow's purchasing of some other Houses of the Canons Regular of St. Frideswide's Church, for the Enlargement of their Seat, according to a Rubrick in their great Register, tho' all their other Records mention not this Purchase. Their Build- ings were not only beautiful, and situated in a wholesome Air, but were near the publick Schools, and consequently well plac'd for the Hearing and Performance of all Exercise.

The Austin Schools (as already remembred among other Friarly Orders) were distinguish'd by
by Names taken from Divinity and Philosophy: and hither they enticed almost the whole University, performing therein all Scholastic Acts in the best manner, thereby thinking to make a great Gain to themselves; and as they were formerly us'd to do their Exercises in Cellars and lower Rooms, they now carried them to School Street, on the Increase of their Auditory: And altho' some say, when they first came hither, they were the most rude and illiterate of all the Mendicants, and were sent to the Minor Fryars to be instructed in Letters; yet they now made the most considerable Figure in all Parts of Learning here; and from them have we our Austin Disputations now in use every Wednesday and Saturday in full Term, from one a Clock to three in the Afternoon, under a Master of the Schools bearing the Office of a Moderator, and for his Trouble receiving of the University, ever since Henry the 7th's time, 13 Shillings and four Pence.

I shall end this Chapter with the Close of Henry the 3d's Reign, which as it was long, so it administered Variety of Fortune to the Affairs and Learning of this Place, which were for some time in so high a Reputation, that Pope Alexander the 4th, in a Letter to the English Nobility, called it the most pleasant Fountain of the Muses, as M. Paris styled it the second School of the Church; and considering on what ruinous Foundations the Sciences were now built, it was laudable to behold even so little a Superstructure thereon; for I will not affirm with some, that the liberal Arts were now in a flourishing Condition; but rather conclude with Roger Bacon, that they were drooping and almost expiring with us, as well as among other Nations, from the many Errors got into the Versions
Versions of almost all Books, whereby Sophisty had necessarily overspread the Commonwealth of Letters. And tho' by the Study of St. Austin and Boethius the Peripatetic Philosophy was known to the Western Christians, yet Aristotle himself was almost a Stranger to this Age, or (as Bacon says) Aristotle's Philosophy came late into Use among the Latins. The Translation of his Natural Philosophy and Metaphysicks, with the Comment of Averroes and others thereon, were in the Year 1237 excommunicated and driven out of this Part of the World by the Parisians, by Reason of his Eternity of the World and of Time, and also on the Score of his Book touching the Divination of Dreams, and many other Errors translated into the Latin Tongue. William de Moerbeck, a Brabantino by Nation, and Bishop of Corinth in the greater Greece, deserves well for his Translation of many Books into the Latin Language about this time; especially Aristotle's Philosophy, done at the Instance of Tho. Aquinas; and Themistius's Comment on Aristotle's Book de Caelo & Mundo, as also his Translation of the Theological Elements of Proclus Diodobus. Again, Aristotle's Analyticks and the other Parts of his Organon, came very late into the University. And if the Reader considers the great Refort of Latins higher, he will acknowledge, that there were but few Interpreters of Aristotle in any Esteem until forty or fifty Years after this Time: yet I would not have him believe, that Aristotle was not taught here until then; for that is a great Mistake, and contrary to the Truth of History; since Aflarius Menevensis will have it, that Johannes Erigena, a Scotchman, read Aristotle's Logic to the Students at Oxford, even in the Reign of King Alfred; as also it appears that
Ingulphus was a Scholar here at Oxford in the Time of Edward the Confessor, and became a great Proficient in the Doctrine of Aristotle; not to remember Rob. Pullein, Simon of Durham, and John of Salisbury, and others too numerous to cite here. But I must not yet forget John Hantsville, who in the Year 1200, or before, took a Master of Arts Degree in the seven Liberal Arts or Sciences, (among which Logick we reckon as one); nor that the Monks of Croyland read Aristotle's Philosophy at Cambridge in the Year 1109.

What contributed moreover to the Decay of Learning during this Reign, besides the Tumults, which were frequent here among the Students themselves, as well as between them and the Townsment, and the Civil Wars between the King and his Barons, was the Avarice and Luxury of the Scholars and Clerks themselves, and the daily growing Orders of the Religious Clergy, who desir'd so far to introduce Novelties in Point of Faith, that they departed from the Rules and Sanctity of their Founders, and became the very Bane of Religion and Learning. It is true there are some who have ascribed this Declension of Letters to the Reception of the Imperial Laws here; but whoever consults Justinian's Institutes, will find more found Reasoning therein, than in all the Works of Ramus, Ockham, and the rest of that Tribe. Yet I offer not this to dissuade or deprecate the Reading of Logick to young Students, since 'tis of admirable Use to them in the Conduct of other Studies, if they can avoid the Chicanery and wrangling Part thereof, which is sure to render a Man a great Trifler in his Pretences to Knowledge, but in no wise (I think) more learned or knowing. And thus I finish this Chapter.
Chapter with the Life of Henry the Third, who died this Year, not much lamented by the University, notwithstanding his several Grants of Privileges thereunto.

C H A P. IV.

A Continuation of the chief Troubles happening in the University of Oxford, from the Beginning of Edward the First's Reign, to the End of Henry the Seventh's; with some other Remarks and Matters relating thereunto.

Passing by the Diffensions, which arose at this time among the Scholars themselves, viz. between the Welch, Irish, and those of Cambridge living here, with the North-English and Scotch, whose Minds were so much inflamed against each other, that they committed all the Outrages of War imaginable; which were notwithstanding adjusted the next Year, by the means of a Delegacy chosen on each side for this End: And waving also to speak of the several Liberties and Privileges bestowed on the University by King Edward the First, on his Accession to the Crown, viz. of citing the Burgeses and other Laymen into the Chancellor's Court in all personal Actions, notwithstanding the King's Prohibition, and of setting Assizes and Prices on Virtualls, Wine, and other things sold within the University; and also his Confirmation of other ancient Charters; I shall hasten to treat of the Accommodation made this Year between the University and City, touching the Number of Regrators, who at this time came under
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under the Notion of such as bought by Wholesale and sold by Retail; tho' afterwards those were only so styled, who bought and sold in the same Market, or within five Miles of it. See 5 Edw. 6. ch. 14. 5 Eliz. ch. 12. 13 Eliz. ch. 25, &c. who in the Civil Law are called Dardanæi, from one Dardanus the Author of this Offence: And it was now by unanimous Consent agreed unto on both sides, viz. by the University and City; that in the City and Suburbs of Oxford there should only be one and thirty Registrars; two without East-Gate; between this Gate and St. Mary's Church four; between this and All-hallows Church four; between All-Hallows and St. Martin's Church four; between this 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. Of these more hereafter.

A.D. 1279. John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, held a Synod this Year at Reading with an Assembly of English Bishops; and being pressed with the Chancellor of Oxford's Complaint, made a Decree in favour of our Privileges, and for the Protection of Scholars Goods; and confirmed the Sentence of Suspension and Excommunication pronounced by him or his Commisary against Delinquent Scholars; and also ratified the Suspension of all Clerks holding Benefices, and the Sequestration thereof, as oft as the Chancellor should animadvert on them as Disturbers of the Peace, according to a Power long since committed to him; and by other Evidences he testify'd himself a Patron of Learning, and a strenuous Asserter of Discipline here. At the same time, on the recoining of false and clipse Money.
Money condemn'd by publick Authority, and brought into the Mint by many Oxford Citizens, a great Summ thereof was, by the King's special Order, sent hither, as a Means for the Scholars to buy themselves Provisions.

Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, being this A.D. 1281. Year advanced to that See, in his Visitation of the City of Oxford, demanded an Account of the Actions and Behaviour of the Chancellor and Proctors; and believing, by some Means, his Authority was slighted, resolved thereon, for the future, to deprive the University, then situated in Lincoln Diocese, of certain Ecclesiastical Rights claim'd by the Chancellor, who was wont to take Cognizance of Scholars' Crimes, belonging of Common Right to the Court-Christian: But yet, thro' his Affection to Learning, and being reconciled to the Chancellor, he granted, that if, at his Visitation at Oxford, there were any Masters, Scholars or others, by what Name soever called of the University, found guilty of any Crimes of Ecclesiastical Cognizance, especially that of Incontinency, they should be refer'd to the Chancellor's Court, which was yielded by the Bishop on this Condition, that the Names of notorious Offenders, not submitting to the Chancellor's Sentence, should be denounced to him, whom he promis'd not to prefer afterwards, until they had made the Chancellor sufficient Amends for their Contumacy. But soon after, far greater Disputes broke out between the University and the Bishop; which grew to that Height, that the Archbishop was forc'd to interpose his Authority, as well as his Prayers, to keep the Peace between them, by writing to the University to yield Reverence to their Diocesan, and to the Bp. to moderate his Claim of Right, and
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and to abstain from future Grievances; in which Letters there are many things respecting the University of Paris, and extolling ours in such a Manner, that they added new Reputation thereunto; for says he, Quanta utilitatis & quanta sit spei Ecclesiae Anglicana, quantique honoris & gloriae gentis nostra studium Universitatis Oxoniæ quod diversarum Scientiarum personas producit eximias multiplicitium virorum decoratas ornatibus, vos planè novitiis, & universalis Ecclesia non ignorant, &c.

A.D. 1283. Upon Points of some new Differences arising this Year, between the University and City, touching certain Rights and Privileges, some of the Burgesse were excommunicated by the Chancellor; who believing themselves injur'd by this Sentence, appeal'd to the King, to whom the Proctors of the University, with some of the Citizens applied, residing then at York, and laid the Cause before him and his Council; whereon the King wrote to the University, and determin'd the Matter, by decreeing, that Rob. Wells, and other Fellow-Citizens, under the Chancellor's Sentence of Excommunication, should be forthwith absolv'd, and a temporal Punishment inflicted on them for their Crimes, until the Meeting of the next Parliament; and that all Forfeitures arising from Regrators, &c. infringing the said Rights and Privileges, should be received by the Servants of each Body, upon their View, or by the first Discoverer of these Forfeitures, and be distributed among the Poor of St. John's Hospital; so that nothing do accrue to either of the Parties in Suit: And as to all other Disputes among them, they were to continue in the same State, till the King and Council should make further Provision touching them, commanding all Persons so to behave them-
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themselves, as to administer unto him no just Cause of Complaint.

The State of Learning was so much corrupted by the Deliriums of the Schools, and the new and subtle Opinions of the Mendicants, ever studious of shaking the Foundations of Divinity and found Philosophy, which the Archb. Kilwarby, bishop could not correct by his late severe Sentence, that Peckham now in Visitation of Osney Abby, resolv'd to try the Cure, as his Predecessor Kilwarby had done, in his Speech full of Advice to the Convocation of Masters, reproving their Ignorance, &c. whereby they had propagated and defended Errors very unworthy of the University, and supported with no Arguments, yea rather invented for Contention fake, being the same which his Predecessor had censur'd, and of which the Chancellor had sent him a Lift; wherefore, by a Decree, he condemn'd the same to a perpetual Silence, and confirm'd Kilwarby's Sentence. These Errors for the most part had their Rife here on the Scholars Return from Paris to take their Degrees as usual, after Michaelmas, when the Predicants and minor Friars disputed and read Lectures with more than ordinary Subtlety. But scarce were these Propositions condemned, which the aforesaid Fryars defended, and the Austin Fryars openly impugned in their Sermons, but a Dominican Doctor here, not only attempted Rich. Knapp to refute the Archbishop's Censure, but endeavoured to sow so new Heterodox Opinions among the People, and refus'd to appear on the Archbishop's Summons; who calling a Synod of Suffragans, and other orthodox Men, according to those Times, after a publick Recital of his Heresies, by a Sentence condemned the same, and excommunicated the Authors and G. Defenders
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Defenders of them: But Hugh de Manchester, the Predicate Provincial, declar'd to the Archbishop, that none but the Pope had any Power over his Order, and so appealed to the Court of Rome, and protracted for a while thereby the Execution of the Sentence. But at last, in a Convocation held at London, the Archbishop upon consulting Men of the most consummate Wisdom, and in the highest Stations of the Church, condemn'd eight of the aforesaid Articles or Propositions as impious and heretical, forbidding all Persons to make any mention thereof, or to defend the same even in their Scholastic Exercise and Determinations. Besides a Difference now arose between the Scholars and the Jews (as before intimated) about the Exercise of Jurisdiction over the latter, whereupon the King, on a Report hereof, made to him, granted unto the Chancellor of the University, a Power of hearing and determining all personal Contracts and Actions whatsoever, already commenced, or to be hereafter commenced, and enter'd into, ordaining, That if any Jew should, in any of these Cases, be convict of any Fraud or Injury, the Chancellor might reduce him to Obedience, by his Ecclesiastical Authority; and if he was found a Disturber of the Peace, the Chancellor might commit him to the Hands of the Constable of the Castle here, as a Malefactor; who was to be detain'd in Prison, till such time as he made Satisfaction to the Party offended, and had suffer'd the Punishment due to his Crime.

A.D. 1287. There happen'd the Year ensuing some Disputes between the Scholars and Townsmen, about the Violation of Privileges given unto the University by Royal Grant; wherefore the King, being mov'd with daily Complaints, granted
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granted a Commission to John de Limetot and Rob. de Lystlebury, to enquire into the Cause, and to determine this Difference, tho' what became of it afterwards, is not so well known. But in the End of the Year 1288. a Controversy of a fiercer Nature shewed itself between the Bishop of Lincoln and the Masters of the University, who being without a Chancellor, chose William de Kinscote, a Person of good Abilities; and after their Election, by Proxy, they presented him to the Bishop, for his Admission and Confirmation of the Chancellor elected; who stiffly refus'd to admit the Presentation, declaring that he would by no Means commit so great Jurisdiction to a Person absent and unknown to him, which not only extended to things corporal, but also to Matters merely spiritual: On the contrary, the Masters alledged, that they had, Time out of Mind, been used to present their Chancellors elected by proxy, and without appearing in their own Persons: But the Bishop disallowing this Plea, the Masters, by way of Retaliation, began to supersede all Lectures; and during this Controversy, many Lecturers left the University, and going into the Country, demean'd themselves with great Pride and Insolence towards the Bishop; yea, they refus'd to appear before him out of the Precincts of Oxford: But this Dispute was afterwards adjusted, by the Mediation of some discreet Men in the Week before Whitsontide following; and upon the Bishop's Admission of their aforesaid Presentation, the Masters resumed their Lectures, and began to read solemnly in their Chambers the Friday in the same Week.

No sooner was Rob. Wells, the Bailiff of North-Gate Hundred releas'd from his Excommunication on the foregoing Royal Mandate,
but he began to insult the Masters, and to lord it over them; first, by denying them their ancient Liberties and Privileges enjoyed by them in this Hundred from Time out of Mind, viz. the Right of Cognizance, and of judging in all and every Cause of Action arising from Contrasts made between the Scholars and Townsmen there. Secondly, by defaming them with Lies, and by impeaching the Masters of the University in the King's Courts unjustly, with Theft, Rape, &c. which was only their seizing of Timber, Stone, and other Nuisances lying in the Streets, and therefore, by a Statute, forfeited to the University. Thirdly, by imprisoning the common Servant of the University for two Days together, in the Goal without North-Gate, and exciting all Persons living without the said Gate, to resist the ancient Liberties of the University. Fourthly, by attaching, with the King's Writ, the Chancellors Commisary, and one of the Proctors, together with some other Masters and Scholars, and also many of the common Servants of the University, in order to answer such Complaints, as he should prefer against them in the King's Court; these were the Crimes for which he was, by the Means of the Masters, removed from his Bailiwick; and lest that the said Robert should be restored to the same, or to some other within the City or Suburbs of Oxford, and thereby disturb the future Quiet of the University, through his Malice and filthy Dealings, there was a Statute or Provision made by the common Consent of the Masters, that in case the said Robert should at any Time procure such Restitution in the City or Suburbs aforesaid, they would supersede all Lectures until he was totally and for ever remov'd and discharg'd.
At a Parliament held this Year, an End was A.D. 1290, put to all the Disputes, for so many Years remaining between the University and City, A.D. 16. & 69. touching several Liberties, Privileges and Customs, to the Satisfaction of the University; for now the Chancellor and Scholars as well as the Mayor, (who before had the sole Authority) had the Power granted to them of having the Custody of the Peace, and of the Assize of Virtualls, and also the Power of determining about Weights and Measures. The Articles objected by the Burgesses against the University, and consider’d in this Parliament, were eleven in Number, complaining first of the Privileges of the University, and particularly of that whereby they were forbid to arrest and imprison any Scholars suspected as Malesactors. 2dly, They complain’d of Registrars, Hucksters and Fore-stallers. 3dly, Of the Bail and Sureties which Townsmen were forc’d to find on their committing any Offence against the Scholars. 4thly, Of the Mayor and Burgesses Oath of Fealty to the University. 5thly, Of the Mulcts and Amerceaments, and of the Forfeitures of corrupted and vitiated Flesh and Fish. 6thly, Of those who enjoy’d the Privileges of the University. 7thly, Of demising and letting out of Townsmens Houses to Scholars. 8thly, Of citeing Townsmen into the Chancellor’s Court. 9thly, Of convening Strangers, or extraneous Persons into the said Court in Causes relating to Scholars, i.e. where a Scholar is one of the Parties litigant. 10thly, Of the Claim of Clerks or Scholars, and their Causes from foreign Courts made by the Chancellor of the University. 11thly, Of the Taxations of Scholars Halls or Inns. And these were the Points whereon the Citizens petition’d the Parliament, and
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and the King answer'd them hereunto, in Defence of the University, declaring the same to have been in Possession of these Privileges optima fide, as appears from very ancient Charters and Customs.

A.D. 1291.

The Fryars of the holy Trinity being desirous to settle at Oxford, Edm. Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, and a great Patron of the Religious in England, at the Intreaties of these and other Fryars favouring them, purchas'd of the Prior and Fryars of St. John's Hospitable here, certain Tenements lying between East-Gate Westward, and Magdalene Bridge Eastward, leading to the Fields behind Merton College, and yearly rendring to this Hospitable, in lieu of all Dues, a Pound of Frankincense. Edmund pulling down these Houses, built a Mansion House and Chappel, and by a Deed, the next Year, gave it to these Fryars; and soon after, King Edward I. at Edmund's Request, ratified and confirm'd to them and their Successors for ever, the Grant thereof. About which Time, Merton College, and the Vicar of St. Peter's in the East, wherein this House and Chappel stood, granted unto these Fryars to have a free Oratory, Chauntory, and a Burial Place, which the Bishop of Lincoln approv'd and confirm'd unto them. Then to enlarge their Bounds, they purchased of the Mayor and Citizens of Oxford a small Piece of Ground, with Buildings thereon, paying to the City 13 s. 4 d. per Ann. but this Rent being afterwards unpaid, William de Paris and Hen. de Leeds, were, on the Demand of the Mayor and Commonalty, oblig'd to covenant for them and their Successors, that if, for the future, this Rent, or any Part of it, should be left unpaid, for the space of a Week after due Demand, the Mayor and Burgessses might re-enter and diftrain
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strain for the same. There was formerly an ancient Chappel on the North side of the Street within East-Gate, dedicated to the Trinity, which these Fryars endeavoured to obtain of St. Frideswide's Priory, with the Ground adjoining to it, resolving to quit their old House, being too narrow for them, and to go thither. After a vain Attempt hereof for some Time, they at length obtain'd a Demise of an adjoining Shop, and two empty Spaces of Ground, upon an Inquest confirm'd unto them by Edw. II. whereby Edw. II. it was consider'd, what Damage would accrue to him on this Concession; as they also bought of the City three other Pieces of Ground, under the Town Wall, the one reaching in length from the Postern near Smith-Gate, opposite to Hart-Hall Corner, unto a Spot belonging to Trinity-Chappel, on the North thereof, and granted to them for ever, by the Priory of St. Frideswide, and the other two lying contiguous on the South side thereof, and reaching to a Baftion at the End of Runceval-Hall Court, yielding therefore a yearly Rent of 13s. 4d. After these Purchases, they, not able to transfer themselves according to their Desire, with a Royal License, procur'd a Writ of Enquiry to the Sheriff, to report on the Oath of a Jury impanell'd, "touching the Damage the King, or any other, might suffer, by this Removal of the Fryars to Trinity Chappel, within the Gate, which they had lately purchased by the King's Leave, with other Parcels of Land, &c., there to build and dwell for ever, &c." Whether ever this Inquest made any Report thereof, or whether the King gave leave, I know not: Yet 'tis certain, Edw. III. gave them Leave to build and live there, on condition they would make a Chauntry therein,
for their Founders and Benefactors; and here they liv'd till they were all killed by an epide-
miical Sickness, Anno 1351, when their old Houfe and Chappel escheated to the King, and their Lands to the Lord of the Fee, for want of an Heir or Possessor. On the Return of these Fryars afterwards to their antient Seat without the Gate, upon a Transplantation from Houndeslow Convent, of a new Set of them, the Mayor and Burgesses re-entering their Houfe and Chapel, the Founder of New College bought these Ground-plots, unto whom the City re-
mittėd the aforesaid Rent, to be seen hereafter, and as these Men had the King's Leave to re-
move, so had they the same to return, where they liv'd till the Dissolution of the House.

A. D. 1294.

Rog. Wesley-
bam.

I shall pass by the Dispute renewed this Year between the University and the Bishop of Lin-
coln, touching the Admission and Confirmation of a Chancellor to that Office, who was cho-
bėn by the Masters, and presented to the Bishop by their Professor, Peter de Medburn, Doctor of Laws, in the Name of the whole Congregation, but was not admitted and confirm'd without some Difficulty, the Bishop declaring, that the Chancellors were not elected, but only nomi-
nated by the Masters; and proceeded to speak of the riotous Behaviour of the Scholars, refor-
ting hither in so great numbers, that it impoy'd the whole Care of our Magistrates to govern them; for though the Chancellor had punish'd some with Excommunication, and others with Suspension, yet their Insolence and Contumacy was such, that they would rather quit the Uni-
versity than obey his Censures: wherefore he wrote to the Bishops to assist him herein, who for Answer return'd, that if any beneficed Clerk was found in Rebellion to the Discipline of
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of the University, on a Denunciation of his Name, he should either suffer the Pain inflicted on him by the University, or stand deprived of all the Profits of his Living for a certain Term of Years; and if the Offender had yet no Benefice, he should be for the future rendered incapable of holding a Benefice. See the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Winton's Reg. Winchelsey, fol. 171. Tur. Schol. Piz. 11. N. 4.

Upon a Grant of the Bishop of Lincoln, an. 1230. for observing of Processions and other Solemnities at Ensham Church near Oxford, in obedience to the Mother Church of Lincoln, in the Whitson Week, many of the Scholars repairing thither on the score of jovial Doings, were assaulted by the Country People, who killed some, and wounded others, and forced the rest to fly back to Oxford through Fear of their Lives. But the Bishop, on a Report hereof, excommunicated the Authors and Abettors of this Sedition, in all the Churches in Oxfordshire, by Sound of Bells and Lighting up of Candles, &c. excluding them even from the Chancels of Churches, and depriving them of the Society of Christians, and the Benefit of Confession: Which Excommunication lasted till the Feast of St. Bartholomew following; and what was the Issue thereof, or what other Punishments were inflicted, is not recorded; but the Scholars resented this so highly, that intermitting their Lectures, they refused not the same, till the Offenders had undergone the severest Punishments. But on their resuming their Lectures, Oliver Sutton, at their instance, requested the Pope's Permission for the Doctors and Masters at Oxford, to become Lecturers and Regents in any University whatsoever, without any farther Examination; which Petition of the Bishop not only shews Boniface 8.
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shews the Honour and great Antiquity of this University, but that the Scholars received the Power of Reading, &c. from the Pope for many Ages before, as they did in other publick Schools of Learning. See the Petition in Wood's Antiq. Nor do I doubt, but that the Pope granted the Bishop's Request, through his good Inclination to this Place of Study, having formerly given hereunto many Privileges.

A.D. 1297. But the Content, which ensued the next Year between the Scholars and Townsmein, was of far more dismal Consequence than the Ruffle the Students received at Ensham: This Content was begun on the account of two Varlets of different Countries falling together by the Ears on some trifling Occasion; some endeavouring to help the one, and others the other, in respect of their Countries, the Fight was transferred to their Favourers, and the Skirmish so far increased, that the Scholars and Townsmein leaving their Houses, came to fight it out in an open manner, and many were killed on both sides, particularly one Fulk de Neyrmihs, Reitor of Pichesfom: whereof a Complaint being made to the King, he sent his Judges to restore the Peace, and condemn the Homicides; who on their coming to Oxford, and hearing the Matter, obliged the Townsmein to pay unto the Scholars the Sum of 200 l. for the Damage they had done them in the Plunder of their Goods.

And thus far from Walsingham. But Mr. Wood gives a much larger Account hereof, refuting the false Assertions of those, who say this Difference happen'd at Cambridge, an. 1260. and not at Oxford; which Relation, because of its Length, I rather chuse to refer to, than give it in this Place; tho' I must subjoin, that the Townsmein were readily disposed hereunto, by

Chron. Edi. 1603. p. 69.
their Disinclination to the Chancellor's Authority, and from their Aversion to maintain the Immunities of the University. Their Hostilities continued for many Days together with such Outrage and Fierceness, that the Scholars were at last compelled to leave the Place, and retire. But no sooner was the Bishop of Lincoln acquainted herewith, but he excommunicated the Townsmen, according to the usual Form; with Bell, Book, and Candle; under which they remained from Easter till Ascension Day, the Sentence being read every Sunday during that time, in all the Parish Churches within the Archdeaconry of Oxford; when at length the University and City came to an Agreement, upon their paying the Fine imposed on them by the King's Judges, and obliging themselves to yield and submit to all the Liberties and Privileges of the University hitherto used, in all and every Article; and on their Restitution to the Chancellor, of all such Persons, as had been rescued and set at liberty by the Bailiffs of the City, on their Commitment to Prison by the Chancellor.

But yet, notwithstanding these Bloodshed and Disturbances; and altho' Minerva at this time seem'd to give place to the angry God of War; yet the next Year the Sixth Book of the Decretals being very lately brought into the University, the Scholars began to read the same, on the Recommendation of Boniface 8th not long before. And from this Pope's Letters some have inferred, that Cambridge was not at this time reckon'd among the Number of Universities, for that this Book is not in his Letter recommended to it, as it is to Paris, Oxford, Bologna, and Salamanca, and many other Places; yet he directed it to no other Place, under the Name of an University, besides the four Places or Schools
Schools of Learning just now mentioned: But I shall not now proceed on this Head, having already given a more early and probable Beginning to that University.

The Animosities between the University and City again reviving, King Edward sent Commissioners to heal their Differences; and soon after, on the Scholars Complaint of the publick Ways near Oxford neglected, and of the great Filth and Naughtiness in the very Streets of the City itself, commanded the Mayor and Bailiffs by a Writ sent to them (and inserted in the Appendix) forthwith to see that all the Lanes and Streets were repaired in their Pavements and Pitchings, for the future removing from thence all Swine; as he also by Writ commanded the Sheriff to see, that the same Care was taken in the Suburbs; whereby every Townsman was obliged to mend the Way before his own Door, and to remove all Nuisances of Stone, Timber, 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; and as oft as the Towns-men refused to obey the University in respect of cleansing the Streets, recourse was had to the King's Writs, to be met with in the 33d and 34th of Edward the 1st, and not only levelled against the aforesaid kind of Nuisances in the Streets, but also against Tallow-Chandlers melting Tallow, &c. in the Streets, before their Doors, or in their Houses, infecting the Air with noxious Smells and Stenches, to the prejudice of Mens Healths. Edw. III. in the 5th Year of his Reign, commanded the Chancellor and Mayor to see that Clerks and Laymen, i.e. Scholars and Towns-men, did every third Year repair the Pavements of the Streets,
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Streets, so far as each of their Houses reached in Length; which Writ was afterwards re-8 Edw. 3. peated. Of others I will not here speak, tho' our Kings have from time to time sent a great many to this End, whereby we enjoy a pretty wholsome Air even to this Day.

The King this Year calling a Parliament at Lincoln; with which he resolv'd to consult about his Right to the Travers'd by Pope Boniface the 8th, whom the Scotch had corrupted with Money: whereupon he sent for four or five of the most able Civilians from hence, and two or three from Cambridge; but Oxford only sent two, for which see Prynne's Animadversions on Cooke's Fourth Part of his Institutes, Chap. 44.

Pope Boniface, in Friendship to our Univer-

sity (as aforesaid) did either in this or the foregoing Year, by his Bull, in the Appendix, Page xiii. confirm all the Royal Charters granted hereunto, exempting it from the Power of Archbishops, Bishops, and all ordinary Jurisdiction; which yet Mr. Wood thinks was obtained from Pope Boniface the 9th, on his Entrance on the Popedom, anno 1389. first, on the Students Refusal to acknowledge Archbishop Arundel's Jurisdiction, on his attempt to visit the University, being exempted by the Authority of a Papal Bull from Archbishops, Bishops, &c. which Bull Richard the 2d by Writ commanded to be Pat. 20. R. 2. rejected, Boniface the 9th being then in the See part 3. m. 32. of Rome; and for that this Exemption was more probably granted at the Scholars Request then living there (as the King's Words ad instantiam seem to declare) than at the Prayers of those commorant in the University almost 100 Years before. Besides, 2dly, when the Deere-
tiffs and Civilians openly accus'd our Chancel-
lor
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lor and Masters, in a Convocation of the Clergy held in the Province of Canterbury, for obtaining this Bull; they said, that this ought to be the more resented, because the Exemption was modern, and lately purchas'd. Moreover, 3dly, when the Scholars refus'd to appear at the Archbishop's Visitation, pretending the Authority of this Bull, Pope John, on the Archbishop's Complaint, by a Bull dated at Rome in the 2d Year of his Papacy, irritated and annulled this Bull, expressly calling of it Boniface the 9th's, and order'd the University to become subject to the Metropolitical Visitation. Again (says he) if Boniface the 8th granted this Bull, why was the Agreement made between the University and the Archdeacon, to be hereafter shewn? Why also did a Custom prevail after his Papacy, of presenting our Chancellor to the Bishop of Lincoln for his Confirmation? This Boniface not only granted Leave for reading the Decretals here (as before remembred) but also at this time releas'd us from a Royal Tax, exempting the Clergy from Tenth and Fifteenths.

The Scholars being, in distress for want of Halls and Inns, now in the Possession of the Citizens, refusing to yield them up to them, in pursuance of ancient Statutes, whereby they were forbid the future converting of their Houses letten to Gownsmen, to any other Use, provided they bond fide paid the Yearly Rent, as tax'd by Clerks and Laymen aforesaid; the King, on Complaint hereof, by Writ commanded the Townsmen to quit their Possession of the Scholars Inns, especially now since the Students had refum'd the reading of Lectures; and what induc'd the King to see his Commands executed with more strictness, was the Resort of Scotch-men, whom he would have reside at Oxford,
of the University of Oxford

Oxford, left the young Nobility and Gentry of that Nation, by a foreign Education, should be poisoned with State-Innovations; and on his Return from his Expeditions thither, he brought all the Scotch Prisoners to receive their Education here. And indeed so far had the Citizens infring'd our Laws and Customs, that they were now summon'd into the King's Court, and on hearing of the Cause, were by his Command forbidden all future Violations thereof. The first Crime charged on them was their suffering the Number of Regrators to increase, contrary to the late Agreement between them and the Scholars, limiting them to one and thirty, which Agreement being reported to the Parliament, and afterwards to the Privy Council, the King by Writ signified to the Mayor and Burgessies, that he would have them abide by the same Agreement, if according to Equity. They pray'd him to prohibit the City Bailiffs in meddling in and about the Weight and Measure of Bread and Beer, without the Advice and Consent of the Chancellor, or his Deputy or Deputies, according to an Ordinance of Henry the 3d, ratify'd and confirm'd by Edward the 1st, by his Writ aforesaid, expressly commanding the Burgessies not to meddle herein without the foregoing Advice and Consent. This Writ moreover commands the Mayor and Citizens to aid and assist the Chancellor, upon an Occasion, in arresting and imprisoning Disturbers of the publick Peace. And lastly, commanding that they would not hinder Strangers, and Persons not free of the Town, from selling their Wares by Wholesale here according to Custom, if they did not sell by Retail within the Town. And at the same time Letters or Writs were sent to the Citizens about their
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their observing the Privileges and Immunities, which this King and his Predecessors had granted to the University, which yet were not regarded; for the Townsmen being enrich’d by Trade, through the vast Number of Scholars, fortify’d themselves in their Wealth, and not only despised the Students here, but also shew’d Contempt and Resistance, even to the King’s Commands.

The King, on a Report of the many Inconveniencies attending the Exercises of Jests and Tournaments near this Place, and of the Prejudices accruing to Scholars thereby, and also having fresh in mind the frequent Complaints made to his Predecessors against the same in Cambridgeshire, and the several Quarrels ensuing thereon, by Writ to the Sheriff prohibited these Sports; with a Design, as some think, to secure himself against evil Conspiracies hatch’d at these and other celebrated Games, commanding the Chancellor and Burgesses here to fortify the Town-Walls, and to shut up their Postern Gates, which till now were without Doors; for that (as he said) Men of bad Fame lurk’d in the Suburbs, and were sometimes received into the City.

And now coming to the End of King Edward the 1st’s Reign, I shall shew a Reason, why Learning made no greater Advancement thro’ this Prince’s known Affection thereunto; who was so far displeas’d at the Papal Provisions of Ecclesiastical Livings and Dignities conferr’d on Foreigners, that out of a pious Care for Religion and Learning he apply’d to Pope Clement the 5th, for a speedy Remedy hereby; and against these ill Practices were the Statutes of Provisors made, to prevent the entire Diminution of the Number of Students here, at the Close.
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Close of Henry the 3d's Reign, amounting to thirty thousand; and tho' the Decrease hereof may be in some measure imputed to the Plague then more frequent here than since, and also to the Fryars enticing away young Scholars into their Societies; yet most Writers of that Age chiefly ascribe this ill State of Learning to the Papal Provisions, i.e. the Grants of Benefices not yet void to Strangers. To confirm the Truth of the foregoing Number of Scholars here at the End of the late, and Beginning of this Reign, Mr. Wood says; First, That the Number of Halls and Inns here, whereof he had seen a Lift of their Names and Situations, were above 300. 2dly, That there were no less than Ten Religious Houses then in Oxford, wherein Scholars dwelt. 3dly, That the Number of Victualling Houses, wherein Scholars lived, was great; as was that of Cottages in the Suburbs, and of Houses on the City Walls and Gates. 4thly, He remembers the flourishing Trade of the Citizens from the several Parts of the Town as'gn'd them to vend their Commodities, as the Drapery, the Cordwainery, the Fletcher, Cotelay, &c. Places now only known to us by Name. 5thly, The great Resort of Students from all Parts of Europe, repairing higher on the Score of Literature, as Welch, Scotch, Irish, French, Italians, Spaniards, Bohemians, Polonians, &c. and because the Chancellor was not able of himself to intend the Government of them, besides his Commissary he was wont to depute, for his Assistance, in hearing the Causes arising from such a Concours of Men, a Person called the Hebdomadal Judge, or Arbiter, much like to the present Aßessor in Power.

The next Year King Edward II. to demonstrate an early Care of the University, during
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Pleasure granted, that it should be lawful for the Chancellor to convene any Citizen before him, notwithstanding any Prohibition of his to the contrary; and at the same time, another Writ was sent to the Sheriff, Mayor and Bailiffs, strictly commanding them to assist the Chancellor in the Execution of his Office, and in no wise to infringe the Privileges granted by him or his Predecessors to this University.

The Year 1310. supplies us with nothing, besides the Increase of the Number of Regrators now in Oxford, exceeding a Hundred, contrary to the aforesaid Agreement, which was made for the mutual Advantage of Scholars and Townsmen dwelling here; the Chancellor and Masters hereupon impeached the Townsmen before the King, and so far prevailed in their Suit, that he determin'd the Matter by two Writs, the one dated May 14th, and the other September 26th: The Tenor of the last runs thus, speaking to the Burgesses, viz. Vobis igitur mandamus, sicut aliis mandavimus, quod si ita est, tunc id quod per vos contra ordinacionem predictam, ad damnum predictorum Cancellarii & Scholarium, & aliorum in ville inhabitantium & confluementum ad eandem, est minus rite attenterum in hac parte, faciatis sine dilatione emendari, dum tamen per hoc nobis nullatenus prejudicetur, vel causam nobis significetis, quare mandato nostro predicto aliis inde directo minimè paruisis.

A.D. 1311.

The Dominican Fryars here at Oxford refusing to undergo any other Examination than that of their own Order, began this Year to cavil at some of our Statutes made (as they said) in Fraud and Prejudice of their Society; whereby they came to such a Rupture with the Scholars, that the same was the next Year carried to the Court of Rome: First, complaining of a Statute made
made 60 Years before, against Persons being Inceptors in Divinity, until they had been Regents in Arts; whereunto they were admitted only by the previous Consent of the Chancellor and Masters, every Master having a Negative Voice herein as to the Grace sued for: And this, they said, was an Injury to them, in that they became Regulars even in their most tender Years, and thereby rendred themselves incapable of this Regency, as contrary to the Institution of their Order. 2dly, Impeaching a Statute touching Vespers performed by Inceptors in Divinity at St. Mary's Church; but antiently celebrated by these Fryars in their own House, as they were by others formerly in the Schools. They moreover complained of the Sermons, preached for the Degree of a Batchelor in Divinity, and now transferr'd from their House and Schools to the said Church; the antient and approved Customs of the University being hereby lost, which every one at the taking a Degree was sworn to observe: And further, that this Place of the Masters Appointment was not so well adapted for Sermons and Disputations, as their own House, being remote from all Noise and Disturbance; and that the University had not Power to make this Alteration. 3dly, They condemned a Statute, empowering Batchelors in Divinity alone to read on the Bible in the University, as a preposterous Way of Study for them to explain the holy Scriptures in the most difficult Parts, without knowing the Elements of Divinity; it being not of that difficulty to read on the Bible, as on the Sentences; and therefore ill done to lessen the Number of Expounders on the one to increase the Number of the other, contrary to the Custom at Paris, where the Students expounded twice on the Bible, before
they proceeded to the Sentences. 4thly, They blamed a Statute made about nine Years before, requiring the Consent of the actual Regent and the Majority of the Non-Regent Masters, for the Confirmation of any Law or Statute made: So that when the Statutes were made about expounding as aforesaid, and transferring Disputations, only the actual Regents, with part of the Non-Régents, and one Physician, gave any Vote thereunto; the actual Regents in Divinity, Canon and Civil Law all dissenting; yet the Divines ever submitted to these and other Statutes. 5thly, They disallowed a Statute obliging every Graduate first of all to swear to the Observance of the Laws and Customs of the University, the Imposition of this Oath being prejudicial to them, especially at this Season; the Oath forbidding them the Consultation of Lawyers, and frightening Scholars from their Converse, left contrary to their Academical Oath, they should too much favour the Fryars. 6thly, That the Laws of the University were enacted without mature Deliberation, which would therefore among wise Men lose their Force. And lastly, among their Grievances was reckon’d the Non-Admision of one of their Order into the Congregation, with the rest of the Masters. Such and the like Reasons were the Grounds of all their Quarrels with us; who, on their Complaints, having no other Relief from the King, than bare Letters to the University to cease aggrieving them, and to yield them their Privileges and Customs entire, had recourse to Pope Clement the 5th, by an Appeal; which by their Proctor Warwytke, they presented to the Chancellor and Proctors, according to Form: But on the Chancellor’s Refusal to admit the same, their Proctor the next Day
Day would have read it publickly in the Schools, had not the Chancellor's Minister and others of his Appointment prevented it; yet he soon after endeavour'd to read it at a Congregation of Masters in St. Mary's Church; and being turn'd out from thence with his Attendants, he got up to an open Window, and in a loud Voice recited the same, with a Protestation of doing in the Church, had he not been excluded by Violence; and after affixing a Copy thereof on the Doors, he thus departed with his Notary and Witnesses, not a little rallied by the Reproaches of the younger Students. The Fryars hereon, by Application to the King, had a Writ directed to the Scholars, not to molest them in their Liberties and Privileges, who, on a Transmission of their Royal Charters, by Counsel in the next Parliament, obviated all the Fryars Objections. But the Matter did not rest with the Judgment of Parliament, for they afterwards solicited the Pope's Determination, either then at Rome or Avignon, by Persons delegated for that end; and pray'd him to grant the same Bull to them as Alexander the 4th had done to the Fryars at Paris; which was oppos'd on the behalf of our University, on the different Conditions of these and those Fryars; and instead thereof, on the humble Suit of our Advocates, he decreed the Determination of all such Controversies to be made at home in England, by reason of the insufficient Income of the University to maintain Suits at the Court of Rome. Archbishop Reynolds, in the midst of these Troubles, employ'd his good Offices with the Chancellor and Masters, and, by Letters endeavour'd to bring them into an Opinion with these Fryars; and that they would suffer one of their Order to expound on the Bible without
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A previous Reading of the Sentences, writing other subsequent Letters to the University in their behalf, which for a while gave them some Comfort, until an Agreement was made between the Students and them, by the means of an Arbitration afterwards confirmed by the King; and was as follows, viz. That first, all Pipers, according to a Statute lately made, should now be transferred to St. Mary's Church, and be for ever celebrated there, and not in Houses, as antiently. zedly, That the Examination Sermons, preached by Secular as well as Religious Batchelors in Divinity, before their Inceptorship in that Faculty, should, in pursuance also of another Statute made twelve Years since, be now transferred to the said Church, contrary to a Custom of the Predicants and Minorites, whose Members were wont to preach them in their own Houses; yet on this Proviso, That every one, after his expounding on the Sentences in the publick Schools, should be oblig'd to preach another Sermon at their respective House, before their Admission to a Regency in Divinity. And lastly, as to all other Articles of this Award, they were to be governed according to the best Discretion of the University, confirming those Statutes which the Dominicans complain'd of. And thus by this Arbitrement the Fryars, to their great Mortification, obtained only the Use of their own Schools for Lectures, Disputations and Determinations; and in these Exercises also, even as to other Respects, they were to conform themselves to the Statutes of the University; whereby their House soon lost that Resort of Scholars, and the Profit, which did accrue to it by so feeble a Discipline.

But
But the Conflict, which happen'd this Year between the Northern and Southern Men, joined by those of the Western Parts, had a worse Fate: for therein were killed several Persons, and many others much wounded. Upon Notice hereof given to the King, with an Account of some other Differences now in Agitation, he order'd Commissioners to Oxford to enquire into the Occasion, and after the Authors of this Mutiny. What these Commissioners did, and what Punishments they inflicted, I know not; for it is certain that Rob. Bridlington, one of them, escap'd; for he some Years after, upon ill Treatment from the Townsmen, complain'd thereof to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who by Letters laid the whole Matter fully before the Bishop of Lincoln.

Moreover the King, upon the Chancellor's Pat. 8. Edw. Request, by Writ commanded the Sheriff not to suffer the Privileges of the University to be any wise infringed: and that he would, as often as Need requir'd, assist the Chancellor in maintenance of the Peace here: And also this Year confirmed a Composition made between the University and City, An. 1290. and also all the Privileges granted unto us by King Henry the 3d.

There also arose about this time another Dispute 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 of his Jurisdiction, until a succeeding Chancellor was presented to him: a Part of which Sentence of Excommunication you read in the Register of John Dalderby, Bishop of that Diocess, in these Words, viz. Cum nonnulli fama sua prodigi, vacante in Universitate Cancellarii officio,
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But King Edward the 2d the next Year discover'd his Affection to this University in a more evident manner, by re-confirming all the Privileges given and ratify'd unto us by King Henry the 3d: As first, his Charter granted unto us on the 10th of May. Vide Append. p. vi. 2dly, His Grant unto us about the Taxation of Scholars Houses. Vide Append. p. viii. 3dly, His Grant of the 18th of June and 6th of February, touching the four Aldermen and eight Burgess Assittants. 4thly, His Grant of the 2d of February, exempting all Clerks and Scholars at Oxford from being on Law Juries, altho' in possession of Lay Fees. 5thly, His Grant unto us of the 21st of June, whereby he confirm'd the Privileges granted unto us at Woodstock. Vide Append. p. vii. Nor did the King's Friendship rest here; for on notice given him of certain Malefactors lurking in the City and Suburbs thereof, with a Design to disturb the Peace of the University, he straitways dispatch'd a Writ to the Mayor and Bailiffs to seize and arrest the same with all Diligence.

But in the Controversy again renewed between us and the Preaching Fryars, and now carried to the Court of Rome, (notwithstanding the aforesaid Arbitration) the King in two Letters to the Pope, recommended them to his Care, highly extolling their eminent Piety; and subjoined, that this Order was in much Esteem with all his Ancestors, and therefore prayed his Holiness so to adjust the Matter on both sides, that the Fryars might have no Reason
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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 to them at the aforesaid Court, he threatened (as some say) to suppress and dissolve the University, unless better Treatment was shew'd them by the Scholars. Nor had they only the King on their side, but by their base Insinuations and lying Artifices, they purchas'd the Favour of many Noblemen and Bishops; Archbishop Reynolds writing to the Cardinal Bishop of Ostia in their behalf, wherein he much blam'd the Injustice of the University, in keeping them from their Degrees. Yet notwithstanding this, the Students knowing the Right of their Cause, shew'd little Regard to the Letters sent them by the King, Nobility and Bishops, resolving not to part with their Rights and Privileges on any Terms: And tho' the King, at this time shew'd such a Disposition to them; yet such was the Inconstancy of his Nature, that the very next Year, by a Letter to the Pope, he intreated him to vouchsafe a Hearing to the Masters and Scholars in this Affair, wherein he no less shew'd his Partiality to them. And to A.D. 1318, such a Height of Insolence were these Fryars now arrived, that being transported with Joy on the account of some new Privileges granted them by the Pope, whereby they pretended an Exemption from the Chancellor's Jurisdiction, they began to contemn both him and the Masters, and to stir up Sedition among the Scholars. The King therefore, on the Complaint of the Chancellor and others, by Writ order'd the due Punishment of these Malignants, notwithstanding the Pretence of any Papal Bull whatsoever, if they did not submit to the Chancellor's Power in the Cognizance of all Crimes...
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committed by Clerks or Laymen within the Precincts of the University, in pursuance of ancient Charters (Mayhem and Felony only excepted): And as a further Argument of their Pride, they assum'd to themselves the Pastoral Power of giving Absolution within the University, only granted to the Chancellor; and within the Archdeaconry of Oxford to the Sacrist of Osney; wherefore, the Bishop of Lincoln, on a Complaint hereof, by Letters to the Archdeacon's Official, to be published in all the Churches in and near Oxford, forbids all Persons to acknowledge any of these Friars as their Pastor, under the Pain of an Excommunication.

The Conflict, which happen'd the last Year, near Cuttebro, between the Northern and Southern Men, wherein a Townsman was killed, industriously pass'd by to speak of the Lectures founded by P. Clement V. for the teaching of the Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabick, and Greek Languages; among which Lectures John de Bristol a converted Jew read the Hebrew for many Years, at Oxford, with great Applause; and this Year received a Stipend setteld on him by Wals. Reynolds, Archbishop of Canterbury, by a Tax of an Half-penny per Mark, from every Ecclesiastical Benefice throughout his Province. This Money was collected at the Beginning of every Lent, and lodg'd with the Prior of St. Trinita's in London, and by several Payments was afterwards given to the Lecturer. In the Year 1327, the Prior of St. Catherine's extra Lincoln being appointed to collect the same in that Diocese, and being guilty of a Breach of Truth, the Matter was committed to others with a Power to enquire into this Fraud; and this is the last Mention thereof as occurs to us, tho' how long it continued afterwards, and who were
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were the Lecturers is not well known.

This Year were the Disputes settled between the University and the Predicants, according to the Approbation of the Chancellor, and the Provincial of that Order; whereby there was to firm an Agreement made, that the same was scarce ever afterwards dissolved.

Altho' I have omitted the Remembrance of the Scholars Petitions made against the Townsmen the last Year, touching the Market, yet I will not forget the King's Writ, sent now in Pat. 15. Edw; Favour of the University, whereby he enjoins the Mayor, Bailiffs, and all his Subjects here, to defend and protect the Chancellor and Scholars, and their Servants and Estates, from all Violence, with another Writ to the Mayor and Bailiffs to expel and banish from hence all suspected Persons, both Noblemen and others, continuing in Oxford, in Disturbance of the Scholar's Peace: And either in this or the next Year, on a Writ from Shrewsbury, a Statute was made against Scholars wearing Arms, offensive or defensive, within the University.

And so careful was this Prince of the Reputation and general Good of this Place; that when the Chancellor had Thoughts of resigning his Office, and of going beyond Sea, by reason of some Difference between him and the Masters, the King not only forbid the same, but even his sending Letters to foreign Parts; lest that whereby the University should have an ill Report abroad. And moreover, on a Summons of the Chancellor and Masters to a Council at York, he examined into the Grounds of this Quartel, and made each Party Friends: And again on a Complaint of the Chancellor and Scholars of several Injuries inflicted on them very probably, from the Townsmen, he, in De-

A.D. 1324.
fence of the Students Rights, wrote to the Mayor and Bailiffs, to protect the same against all Inults whatsoever. Nor were the Bishop's in Friendship to us than the King, for the Chancellor's Complaint of some beneficent Wolchmen, who had this Year broke the Peace of the University, and refused to be corrected by his Censures, the Bishop of St. Davids (among others) wrote to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, in this Manner, viz.: Considimus vobis, ut sibi Clerici in nostris Diocesis beneficiosi die omnino inventi fuerint in pacis nostris perturbationem arma deferentes, vel tranquillitatem ipsius Universitatis per modum alium perturbassit, & super hoc convissi fuerint, seu per eorum fuga presumptivae confessi, quod eorum beneficia in manibus nostris ad denunciationem Cancellarii faciendam vobis subjuls. Universitatis sibi communi sacrum per triennium sequestrari, ut de fructibus beneficiorum perciendis interim, vel perceptis leso aut iussi per convictos aut confessos, aut fugitivos hujusmodi denunciatione super hoc nobis fuerit legitim satisfiat: Quod si beneficium Ecclesiasticum non hujusmodi ad beneficium Ecclesiasticum minime admissantur, nisi promovendis antequam hujusmodi beneficium assequantur, sacci innocentiam in praecessis offensand, aut lexis ab ipsis satisfaciat & gratiam Universitatis meruere obtinere, Sc. But I had almost forgot the Letters-Patents of the 10th of March, granted by the King to us the Year, whereby the Custody of the Aflize, Bread and Beer, in the City and Suburbs of Oxford, was taken away from Rich. d'Amory, (to whom it had been given) and committed to the Chancellor and Mayor, on the Payment of 10 Shillings to the King's Exchequer.
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versity 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 de-

ni-d by the Chancellor and Masters: And after many vain Attempts against the University, the Archdeacon, then abroad, on a Transmission of these Grievances to him, laid them before the Pope for his Decision. Whereupon a Papal Bull was emitted to Walter, Archbishop 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, order'd the Abbots of Osney and Rewley to execute the Same, according to the Form thereof, by a Publication of it in the University. The King, on the Chancellor's Application, wrote to the Pope, and in Communication to the low Estate of the University, pray-ed him to name Delegates, or Arbitrators, for the Decision of this Cause in England; and afterwards, by Letters to the Archdeacon, he prevail'd on him to recall his Cause from the said Court; which the Arbitrators hereunto chosen determin'd anno 1330. at which Time the University, by certain Articles exhibited, did declare the Rights of the Chancellor, in all Causes of Fornication, Adultery, &c. with an Allowance of some Jurisdiction to the Archdeacon; the first Article being this, viz. Sive Universitas, sive Archidiaconus anteditus, praevener in corrigendo super lapsu carnis Rectores, Vicarios, ac Capellanos parochiales infra Villam Oxen. & Suburbium beneficiatos & ministrantes ac familiares eorumdem, si studentes fuerint, qui dictosmoda pre-
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prevenierit, babear in huysmodi personis corregSSIONem illâ vice; which in English was a kind of Concurrency in Jurisdiction, and no more.

A.D. 1327. On K. Edward IIIId's Accession to his Father's Crown, who was depos'd by his Subjects, many Privileges were granted by him to the University, and all the ancient Charters confirm'd immediately by way of Inspeccimus, and particularly the Charter of King Edw. I. given in the Year 1315. and ratifying all the Grants of Henry III. as already remembred. And he moreover confirm'd a Composition, or Agreement, made between the Scholars and Townsmen, by the Authority of K. Edw. I. as also this King's Letters Patents, sent to the Bailiffs and others, to whom thse Matters appertain'd, concerning the Protection of the Chancellor and Scholars, and also of their Goods and Servants, against all Injuries and Violences whatsoever. By these and other Grants hereafter taken Notice of, K. Edward shew'd such a grateful Sense of his Education here, under the Tuition of Walter Burley, that he deserves to be preferr'd before all his Predecessors, on the Account of his Patronage, and many Liberalities conferr'd hereon. For whereas K. Edw. II. had before in a Charter of his, join'd the Chancellor and Mayor together absolutely in the Custody of the Assize (as aforesaid) ; Edw. III. now join'd them together conditionally herein; for upon the Mayor's Non-Compliance herewith, the Chancellor alone was to have the Custody of the said Assize; and whereas, by a Grant, the Aldermen did, twice a Year, hold a Court-Leet in their Wards, or Aldermanries, they now, by virtue of this Leet, excluded the Chancellor from the Custody aforesaid, tho' he paid a Moiety of the five Pounds therefore; and here-
of the University of Oxford:

upon was this new Charter given, whereby it was order'd, that tho' the Chancellor and Mayor were also equally to have the Custody of the Assize of Weights and Measures, yet, if the Mayor was defective in his Duty, the said Power should devolve to the Chancellor. The Citizens hereupon believing their Jurisdiction to be much impair'd by these new Grants, applied to the King by way of Complaint, who, by two Writs, commanded the Chancellor and Mayor to attend him and his Council, at York, with the Charters and Muniments of both Corporations, for the better ending of this Controversy, which he afterwards order'd to be heard and discussed at Woodstock; and by his Writ to Le Scroop, Chief-Jus tice of England, then sitting at York, he forbid him the Cognisance of Causes between Scholars; and soon after this Matter was argued and adjudged at Woodstock, in favour of the University, tho' some say that this Affair was afterwards debated at Walling ford and London. Soon after, the King sent a Writ, to explain unto the Chancellor and Mayor, the Manner and Form of keeping this Assize of Bread and Beer; and the Method of punishing Bakers and Brewers for non-observing this Assize; and that if the Chancellor was wanting in his Duty about these Assizes to be made of Bread and Beer, the Mayor should supply such Defect; and if the Mayor was wanting on his Part, then the Chancellor might exercise the Power; yet each of the Persons was to give the other a due Premonition of their Purpose in this Matter, &c. And on the Account of this Writ and another which follows, touching the killing of great Beasts, there was celebrated in the Mayor's House, what we call Dies Amoris, whereunto all the Scholars and Townsmen
Townsmen were invited. And on the 29th of July following, the King sent another Writ to the Chancellor, to continue in Force for three Years, touching the Arrest of Persons excommunicated, after the same manner as has been used and practis'd on the Signification and Denunciation of Bishops; which Writ was sent at the Petition of Robert Bishop of Chichester, then Chancellor of the University of Oxford. The King moreover, being desirous to take Care of the Scholars Health, (as already observed) order'd a publick Proclamation to be made against the Butchers killing of Cattle within the Walls of Oxford, on Complaint that many Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Calves, &c. were daily slaughter'd within the same: And also against the laying of Dirt, Filth, and other Nuisances, in the Streets and Lanes hereof, whereby the Air became so infected, that many of the Nobility declin'd coming hither; and the Scholars, Townsmen and others, living here, being thereby affected, died thereof; and he commanded the Chancellor, Mayor, and Warden of Merton College, to see these his Writs put in Execution: But the Mayor and Burgeses, by way of Complaint, signified to him, that there had been a Place assigned Time out of Mind for the Butchers to kill their Cattle in, and to sell their Meat, rented of the King himself, at the rate of 100 Shillings per ann. in Farm of the said Town, and that the said Butchers had exercis'd their Trade therein, Time immemorial, without Interruption, and that no other Place could be assign'd them for this Purpose, without Diminution of the aforesaid Farm.

Soon after, on a Report made to the King, of the Disobedience shewn to his former Com-


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mands, he issued out another Writ to the Chancellor, and said Warden, commanding them forthwith jointly to see that the said Nuncupaces were immediately remov'd; and on the same day, by a Writ to the Sheriff, order'd him to make Proclamation for this End, notwithstanding any Pretence of the Townsmen giving Opposition thereunto by their Answer, (as aforesaid) touching the usual Place for killing of Cattle: But this not having its due Effect, the King, by another Writ, of the 18th of February this Year, commanded the Chancellor, Mayor, &c. to punish whomsoever they found contravening his Royal Orders, according to the Quantity and Quality of their Offence, by a Fine or otherwise: Yet the Butchers would not submit hereunto, till they were force'd to remove into Lombard Street, afterwards call'd Slaughtercane, on the Increase of Diseasces here, and on the dispersing of the Scholars into the Country. What occurs further remarkable this Year, is the King's Quinquennial Commission for Paving and taking Care of the Streets, whereby he impowers the Chancellor and Mayor to distraint Clerks as well as Laymen, and to compel them hereunto.

Besides other Privileges granted to the University and City of Oxford, in the Year 1331, the King order'd that Wine should not be sold dearer in the City and Suburbs hereof than in London, saving a Half-penny a Quart, having Dec. 20. on the Request of his Privy-Council, granted the same thing; adding hereunto, that the Chancellor should have Cognizance of Pleas in all personal Contracts, and touching things moveable, where one of the Parties was a Scholar, notwithstanding any Royal Prohibition to the contrary, unless the said Prohibition shall expressly
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eXpressly mention this Grant; and 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 before their Houses, and on the Mayor's Non-Compliance herewith, the Chancellor should have Power of himself to see this Order fulfill'd: But in all Writs jointly transmitted to the Chancellor and Mayor, after the great Conflict, this Clause or Provision was wont to be inserted, viz. That the Mayor of the City did not intermeddle in any Matter solely relating to the Cognizance of the Chancellor, which in Rescripts before was omitted.

In recounting the Sufferings of this Place from our domestick Broils; the Scholar’s Recess this Year to Stamford in Lincolnshire, on a Pretense of certain Animosities arising among themselves, may be reckon’d none of the least Misfortunes, whereby Merlin’s ancient Prediction was fulfilled, according to the ensuing Verses, viz.

Doctrina studium ubi nonc viget ad vada Brun,
Tempore venturo celebrabitur ad vada Saxi.

Cambden and Twyne, without assigning any Time, do ascribe this Recess to the Fate of the Northern Scholars, who, subdued by those of the Southern Parts, went to Stamford and studied there. Rich. White of Basingstoke, with whom Londinensis agrees, says, That the University of Cambridge being infected with Pelagianism, went to Caerleon in Wales, and there erected an University for about 200 Philosophers, who afterwards came to Stamford, and spread the Heresy there, which, through its Novelty, was so prevailing, that it brought thither many
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Oxford Students; and tho' the University Records support neither of these Opinions, yet doubtles there were now some Feuds among the Scholars, as appears from the Complaint of the Church of Durham against Merton College, refusing to chuse Northern Scholars hereinto on a Parity of Right with the Southern Men. These Differences (according to others) arose from some Statutes now made about Servants, Workmen, &c. and grew to such a Height, that the King, on Notice hereof, sent Commissioners to Oxford, to end the same; and at the same Time, by a Writ to the Chancellor, Proctors, Masters, and Scholars, commanded a Submission to their Sentence, whatsoever it was, which Decision, for the present, quieted these Disturbances. But soon after there happen'd a Rupture again, by the Means of some unlawful Meetings, wherein were committed all the Acts of Violence imaginable, as Plunder, Murder, and Mayhem, &c. But whoever these Rioters were, whether Scholars or Townsmen, the King, on Knowledge hereof, impower'd Persons to go to Oxford, and, by a Jury, to enquire into the Matter, and to punish the Aggressors, and their Abettors, according to the Laws of England; yet what became of this Affair afterwards I know not. But the King, by two Writs to the Chancellor, forbad the Scholars and their Servants, to carry or keep Arms in their Houses; and in another Writ, sent three Days after, he rebuk'd the Chancellor and Proctors, for their Neglect in punishing these Offenders. And the same Day three Writs were sent to the Mayor and Bailiffs; the first forbidding them to wear Arms; the second commanding them to cause Proclamation to be made against clandestine Meetings in breach of the Peace; and the
the third ordering them, at the Chancellor's and Proctor's Request, to arrest all Malefactors whomsoever: For this End also were Writs issued to the Sheriff of Oxford and Berkshire, this Office being now executed in one Person for both Counties; and hereupon the Troubles at Oxford were for a while appeased.

The Scholars continued at Stamford for several Months, disputing and reading Lectures to the neighbouring Youth; but, at length, the University, lest this antient Stream of Learning should be dried up, besought the King to abolish and annul this new School or Seminary, by compelling the Students to return to their ancient Mother, the University of Oxford:

Hereupon, by a Writ he order'd the Mayor and Bayliffs of Oxford, by their Crier, to make Proclamation, That it was his Royal Will and Pleasure, That all Masters and Scholars, doing Scholaftick Exercises at Stamford, should return to Oxford, under Pain of Confiscation of Goods; for that he would not suffer Universities to be held in any other Parts than in those where they now are settled; and at the same time issued a Writ to the Sheriff of Lincoln, with an Order to him to publish this his Pleasure throughout his Bailiwick. But the Scholars not returning hereon, the Sheriff, by the King's Command, went to Stamford, and there, by Proclamation, confiscated the Goods of the Scholars not returning by a Time prefix'd; yet notwithstanding this, some few remain'd at Stamford for a Year almost after, in the Study of the liberal Arts, and therein informing their Auditors; which the Oxford Scholars very much resented; and if a timely Remedy had not been given, their Number at Stamford would have increas'd; so that renewing their Complaints, the King wrote to William
William Trussell, and the Sheriff of Lincoln, to extirpate the said Scholars, and to continue there, till they had quitted the Town. Yet this did not avail, for no sooner were they gone, but the Students return'd thither again, at the Instance of the Townsmen, and kept up their old Discipline for many Months: But the King, to effect his Purpose, impower'd Persons to collect these Scholars Names, and to transmit them to him, and also to seize their Goods and confiscate the same: And to this end was an Inquisition made at Stamford, in the Presence of the said Persons, by a Jury; and on a Return of their Names, who obstinately remain'd at Stamford, in the Exercises of the Schools, about 40 of them were punish'd with Loss of Goods and Imprisonment. And to prevent the like future Recess, a Statute was made, obliging every Candidate for a Degree, (among other things) to swear never to read, or hear a Reader there as an University, having had the Reputation of a general Study, long ere Edward the 3d's Interdiction, as appears from our Registers, and from a Book of || Whesey's, who, || Lib. de dis- cipl. Schol.|| from a Student at Oxford, went and read as a Regent there for 25 Years before this Æra; wherein he proves this an Academical and not a School of Grammar Learning, as well from his Philosophical Discourses, as from Degrees, Incipitorships, and actual Regencies therein mentioned. As to the Rise hereof, rejecting those Men's Authority who ascribe its Institution to King Bladulns, I assign its Foundation to Rob. Lutterel, a Student at Oxford, and then Rector of Grenew, in the Diocese of Lincoln, who gave to the Priory of Sempryngham, his Mannor of St. Peter's Parish at Stamford, to enlarge the Convent for the Education of Divines and Phil.
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Iosophers, and for the Celebration of Divine Service in St. Mary's Chapel, within this Manor, by a Secular or Regular Chaplain; and from this Gift, which the Bishop of Lincoln for ever confirm'd, this School had its Beginning; whereunto the Northern Men at Oxford especially reforted, not only on account of its Eminency, but for the sake of its Nearness to their own Country. The chief and antientest of the Scholars Halls and Inns, belonging to the said Convent were situated in this manner, viz. Black-ball lay opposite to All-hallows Church, the Kitchin whereof was lately standing, as a Monument of great Antiquity; and a Victuallling House call'd the Old Swan, in St. Mary's Street, formerly a Scholar's Inn, as supposed; and also an old Building call'd Brazen-Nose Hall, from the Brazen Head fix'd on the Gate, next the Tower of St. Paul's Church, with a Ring thro' its Nose: There was, moreover, another House adjoining to that of the Parsonage-House in St. George's Parish, supposed to have been once a College. And thus far of the Scholars Halls, &c. at Stamford, tho' I might remember many others.

A.D. 1336.

On the Scholars Return from thence to Oxford, the Streets here were new pav'd by the King's Order, and, on the Chancellor's Request, Writs were immediately issued for the arresting of excommunicated Offenders after the Manner of Practice in the Bishop's Courts; Which Privilege the Chancellor's Predecessors had enjoy'd by Prefcription, as is seen in Archbishop Peckam's Rescript, and P. Beniface's Bull. The King again confirming the aforesaid Composition, in one Article increas'd the Privilege of the University by granting to it the Cognizance of all Pleas arising in the Suburbs al-
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so, between Scholars and Strangers, which, by this Composition, had only the Cognizance before of Matters happening within the City Walls: Further ordaining, that the Chancellors should not be liable to any Action of false Imprisonment, after he had quitted his Office, as lately happen'd to the Chancellor of Cambridge, on an undue Commitment of a Scholar there; and the King not only order'd these things, but granted, as other Privileges to be observ'd in his Charter to this University, given about this Time; when the antient Quarrels, as well among the Scholars themselves, as among them and the Townsmen, were renew'd; whereof the King having Information, commanded the Chancellor to enquiry into the Causes thereof, and punish the Authors with Severity; who thereupon banish'd many of the Offenders from hence; which Offenders, notwithstanding, infested the adjacent Woods and High-Ways, by robbing of Passengers, which so far frightened the King, that in a Writ to the Chancellor for suppressing the same, he said, this might not only 3. M. 8. endanger the Quiet of the University, but even the Peace of the Realm, according to an ancient Prediction, viz. That Troubles in the former were Talbot. the sure Fore-runner of Civil Wars in the latter.

But the next Year ensued Disputes of another kind, among the Logicians, dividing themselves into Sects, call'd in Latin Nominales and Reales: And as Ocham was the Founder of the first, so was Duns Scotus the Patron of the other; yet some say, that Peter Abelard was the Chief and Author of the Nominalists. This Diversity of Opinions arising between two Fellows of Merton College, soon spread it self throughout the University, and kindled new Divisions between the Northern Men, adhering to the Real-
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The Southern to the Nominalists. But Ockam not only shewd himself a Champion in these Disputes; for joining with Lewis of Bavaria, he engag'd the Pope himself, in ascertaining the Jurisdiction of the Civil Power over that of the Church; and so well maintain'd his Arguments against all his Antagonists, that his Holiness (cho' an Enemy) stil'd him the Invincible Doctor, as he also did Duns Scotus the Subtle Doctor. The University being thus divided, frequent Skirmishes happen'd thereupon, especially in the Choice of a Chancellor, some electing a Northern, others a Southern Man; so that 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 Southern, and the other a Northern Master: As there was also another Decree or Constitution made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a Council held at London this Year, against the Luxury of Scholars Apparel, who, in Imitation of all the English Clergy then, were got into a great Excess thereof. And so full of Troubles was the University now, that the Chancellor was not only oblige'd to have the King's Protection against the Suit of those who were lately expell'd and banish'd hence: but was force'd to pray a Supply of Power from the King, 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 Rob. Bishop of Chichester, and Lord High Chancellor of England, were, by Royal Commission, fully empower'd diligently to enquire into, and to punish these audacious Criminals, which was accordingly done.

Vide Append. p. liii.
Pat. 19. Ed. 3. p. 1. m. 22.
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done. Moreover there also now happen'd a sharp Contest among the Masters, about a Statute lately made, touching Suing for Provosts under the publick Seal of the University, on the Inauguration of every Pope, which Grace was to extend to Non-Regents as well as actual Regents, which the latter would in no wise suffer, and therefore appeal'd to the Archbishop, and other great Men, putting the University into a State of Confusion for some time; yet I know not the Event hereof.

Nor was this Year less infamous on the account of the Contumacy of the younger Students, who, by a bold Insurrection against the Masters, (according to an anonymous Author) subdued them in open Fight, in which Combat there were many wounded, and some killed on each Side: This Mutiny was occasion'd thro' the Juniors Refusal to obey the ancient Laws of the University, touching the Conservation of the Peace, and punishing the Disturbers of it. Not many Years before this Combat the Friars of the Order of St. Crofs settled here dwelling in a House antiently call'd Broadgate's Friars, Tenement, or not far from thence, and given them by Richard Cary, a Townsmen in Grandpont-street, in St. Michael's Parish, towards South-Gate; but now they began a Hall and Chappel, near St. Peter's Church in the East to the Building whereof John, the Son of Watier de Mylton, a Perfumer in Oxford, gave 40 Buthels of Wheat: But these Friars had no sooner eredt these Buildings, which they did without Leave from the Diocesan, and from the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, having the Advowson of this Church, but several Law suits were commenc'd thereon; they afterwards accepting of the Conditions offer'd them by
by this College, built and finish'd their Chap-
pel, with a House large enough to receive as
many of their Order as came hither on the score
of Learning; and tho' it does not appear how
long this Society remain'd here, yet 'tis plain,
they had Legacies given them, by the Oxford
Townsmen a long while after. The famous
Composition between the University and City
about the Cognizance of Weights and Measures,
and other Matters relating thereunto, was made
this Year.

4 D. 1349. But scarce were the Tumults of the junior
Scholars appeas'd, but new Dissensions arose
among the Masters concerning the Election of
a Chancellor, whereby the whole University
was divided into Parties and private Cabals;
but at length Edward the 3d obtaining a Bull
from Pope John the 22d, against several faction
Persons, who were wont to assemble in St. Ma-
ry'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 the End of March this
Year, being the usual Time for the electing of
a new Chancellor, John Wylliot late of Merton
College, Fellow, together with several riotous
Persons, with Force and Arms broke into the
said Church, killing some and wounding others,
and was declar'd Chancellor, and being vested
in his Office, expell'd the Northern Proctor,
who oppos'd his Creation. In this Conflict,
besides many other Villanies committed, the
University Chest was plunder'd of Books, Mo-
ney, and other Goods, and robbed of its pub-
lick Seal: Whereupon the King by Writ com-
manded the Authors of this violent Election,
many of whom were of Merton College, to re-
turn the said Seal, Money, Books, &c. to the
Proctors,
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Proctors, under pain of losing all their goods forfeitable to the King; with a writ of the same date to Wyllet, to recall the Proctor, whom he had banished the University, and to release the prisoners committed by him; and lastly, to forbid all conventicles and unlawful assemblies held by him and his followers in breach of the statutes and peace of the University, under pain of incurring a mulct of all their goods and possessions. Moreover, these were commissioner, appointed and sent to Oxford, for the hearing and determination of all suits and quarrels hereupon, who found Wyllet's men guilty of so great crimes, that they had stripped him of his office, had not they dreaded the consequence of a new sedition; for some of the masters and scholars had so far engaged themselves to him, that, on the removal of their chancellor, they immediately resolved to leave the university, and one majority thereof to transfer themselves to some other place. These troubles were succeeded by an epidemic sickness, which swept away a greater number of scholars than ever was heard of before at Oxford, and pursued many of those, who fled into the country for their health; few of those escaping death, who remained at Oxford. The schools were shut up, and none inhabited our colleges and halls but sick and dead men, and scarce were there left enough to bury the dead, there being in one day six, men bodies bury'd in one and the same churchyard. But from this pestilence it came to pass that Tho. Hatfield built Durham College; and as this sickness prevailed on him, so did the next, Simon Stip, Archbishop of Canterbury, to found that which was called Canterbury College here; and to so small a number were the Schola-
Scholars reduced by this Malady, that there did not survive enough to serve the Cure of Souls in England, and to instruct the Kingdom in human Learning. This Plague first breaking out in the Eastern Parts of the World among the Jews and Turks, by diffusing itself, seiz'd on the Saracens, Syrians, and the Inhabitants of Palestine, with whom it made so great a havock, that many of them embrac'd Christianity; observing that few of the Christians were here-with infected, and very few of them died: from the East it advanc'd to the Western Nations, as France, Italy, Spain, &c. and in the 7th of Edward the 3d, came over into England, arriving at the Maritime Towns in Dorsetshire, and from thence, it pass'd through Devonshire, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and to London, and from thence soon after spreading it fell throughout the Kingdom, it cut off the Tenth Part of the Inhabitants. Our Oxford Astronomers are said to have foretold this Diestemper some Years before: by certain Conjectures taken from a total Eclipse of the Moon, and from the Conjunction of the three Superior Planet's. Anno 1345. And thus far of this sad Disease is sufficient; therefore I shall leave this Subject, and proceed to speak of the Choice of William de Palmona to be Chancellor of the University, who being chosen by the Convocation, was presented to John Buckingham Bishop of Lincoln, for his Confirmation of this Election, who by frequent Procrastinations deferr'd the same so long, that Archbishop Jisp, at the Doctors and Masters Request, wrote to him, either to confirm the Election within six Days, or to shew Cause why he did not: but the Bishop relying on his Privilege purchase'd of Pope Clement, refused Obedience hereunto: Where-
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upon the Archbishop believing the Matter de-Reg. Isle.
volv’d to himself, sent John de Carleton, Doctor fol. 20, of.
Law, to confirm the Election aforesaid, at the time appointed for the Bishop’s expected Confirmation thereof; and then severely consider- all the Bishop's Privileges, whereby he claim’d. Exemption from Archiepiscopal Jurisdiction, as M. of Canterbury and Godwin relate the Matter.

The University was now as little famous for Learning, as it was for its Number of Students, which was so far diminish’d in this respect, that the fourth Part of the Scholars did not survive the late Sickness; whereupon it happen’d that many of the Townsmen liv’d in their Halls, and that these, and the religious Houses in and about the City, did not yield above half their Rents. Upon the Return of the Scholars hither after A.D. 1353, the Plague, the King confirmed many of the Privileges and Immunities of the University; and in particular, that the Chancellor should have the Conservation of all the Rights of the same, and a Power to execute the Laws there-of, any wise tending to the Benefit of the University, and be also authorized to hear and determine the Causes of Delinquents, and on occasion to banish such Persons; which the Mayor and Bailiffs lately opposed, to whom the King sent a Writ, commanding them not to hinder the Chancellor in the Exercise of his ancient Jurisdiction, in respect of Scholars and Townsmen. Edward the 3d, in the 8th Year of Pat. 8. Edw. his Reign, transmitted a Charter almost in the fame Form with that in the first of his Reign to the Sheriff of Oxford and Berks, hereby ordaining the Mayor and Bailiffs to cause Proclamation to be made against all unlawful Conventicles and,
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and Assemblies of Scholars and others in Oxford; and from hence having an Opportunity of lord-
ing it over the Citizens, as they thought, John Beresford, a Burgess at this time of famous
memory, purchases'd another Charter subscrib'd
by the King and Council, whereas the first was
only subscrib'd by the King himself, praying
this additional Clause, viz. Nolumus quid aliquis
vestrum (i.mundis civium) occasione arrestationis,
captionis seu detentionis malefactorum predictorum
pro diis pacis nostra conservatione rationabiliter
fathom coram Cancellario Universitatis Oxon. vel
ejus Commissario trabatur in placitorum futurum, nec
occasionem in alioque vel gravetur, &c. whereby
the Burgesses had a share in the Watch and
Ward, and also the Care of Hue and Cry, &c.
(antiently given to the University) now granted
to them; and wou'd hereby imprison Delin-
quents; and were not bound to release them on
the Chancellor's Demand; and by these Grants
being willing to have the entire Government of
the City in themselves, and the Scholars not
consenting thereunto, all things seem'd to tend
to a Rupture, and by their mutual Animosities
they brought on the ensuing bloody Conflict
between them; which I shall give at large.

A.D. 1554.

On the Feast of St. Scholastica the Virgin, se-
veral Scholars going to a Tavern then called
Swynlestock, and in some modern Deeds Swyn-
stock (but lately known by the Name of the
Mermaid) at Cairox, and being serv'd with bad
Wine, order'd the Vintner to change the same
for better, and for his savage Language they
broke his Head with the Flagon; who thereon
went and laid the Matter of his Grief before
his Servants and some of his Neighbours, among
whom were Rich. Forester, Rob. Lardiner, and
John Beresford, the Landlord of the House by a
City
City Leafe, who having assiduously waited an Occasion of quarrelling with the Students, and now believing they had a fair one in their Hands, immediately assembled the Townsmen at St. Martin's Church by ringing out the City Bell, and in a hostile manner attacked the defenceless Scholars in the Streets, and even the Chancellor himself, in his Endeavours to quiet this Tumult; but the Scholars seeing themselves in danger, met arm'd at St. Mary's Church on the ringing out of a Bell at the Chancellor's Command, and defended themselves till Night parted them, without any Mischief done on either side. The next Morning being Wednesday, the Chancellor order'd Proclamation to be made in the King's Name, both at St. Mary's and Cairox, against the Scholars and Townsmens wearing Arms, and attempting any thing in breach of the publick Peace; the Scholars in obedience hereunto laid down their Arms, but the Townsmen by the Incouragement of the Bailiffs, and being still warm with Yesterday's Madness, put themselves into a readiness to engage the Scholars on the Sound of the aforesaid Signal; and going to the Austin Schools, assaulted a Doctor in Divinity in his Determinations, together with his Auditory, and then by the means of an Ambuscade of 80 Persons plac'd in St. Giles's Church, they surrounded the Students in the Fields called the Beaumonts, and soon put them to flight, being without Arms, some getting into the Austin Convent, and others into the City, with the Loss of one slain, and others miserably wounded.

Hereupon all things were again in confusion; and on the aforesaid Signal given, both Sides ran again to Arms, and the Students being e-
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qual to the Townsmen in Courage, tho' not in Number, sustaine'd the adverse Shock with great Bravery till the Time of their Vesper, when about 2000 of the Country People, invited hereunto by Money and other Sollicitations, broke open the West Gate of the City (for the Scholars had shut up most of the Gates against them) and thereby entering, came in aid of the Enemy, and wholly possesse'd themselves of the City; which put the Scholars into such a Panic, that they instantly fled to their Halls, whither the Townsmen hastened, and this Day destroy'd five of those Houses with Fire and Sword, killing and wounding all the Scholars they found in the Streets, and destroying their Provisions, &c. But at last, Night put a stop to their Rage; and the next Morning a Proclamation was renew'd in the King's Name against offering any Violence to the Scholars Persons or Goods, when the Chancellor and other principal Men were summon'd to attend the King then at Woodstock. But at the Sun-rising the Townsmen met again armed, and set on the Scholars, who without Resistance betook themselves to their Hostels, which they breaking open, killed and wounded all the Scholars they found therein, throwing their Bodies into Privies, and some they buried, and others had no Burial at all: and among them, in Hatred of the Sacerdotal Order, they treated the Clergy in the most inhuman manner, destroying all the Religious Crosses in the Town, and this Day burning and robbing 14 more of their Hostels.

Reg. Merton, p. 31, 32.

The Bishop of Lincoln, after this Riot was ended, upon Knowledge thereof given to him by the Heads of the University, inhibited the Clergy from administring to any Townsmen, and order'd this Interdict to be solemnly publish'd.
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lish'd every Sunday and Holiday: And the King being made acquainted herewith, commanded all Sheriffs, Mayors and Bailiffs in the Realm to give Protection to all Scholars lately driven from Oxford by the Disorder there; and seizing on the Liberties of the City by his Judges sent thither, he granted the greater part of them to the University, which it enjoys to this very Day. However, for a time the University was in a manner dissolved, and all the Scholars, besides those of Merton College, going to their Relations and Friends in the Country, continu'd there for a Year or two. Upon the King's Judges coming hither, the Scholars and Townsmen were indicted, and the aforesaid Lardiner, Forestier, and Beraford imprison'd, as was also the Sheriff of the County, for not affixing the Chancellor according to his Duty; and on the Chancellor's Removal from his Office, John Laundels succeeded. The former Mayor and Bailiffs being by the King's Order committed to the Tower, John de St. Frideswide was chosen Mayor, and William Somerford and Hugh de Tesiele, aliis Eyfley, elected Bailiffs for the remaining Part of the Year. On their Names being return'd to the King, Attorneys were dispatch'd to Court to sue his Majesty's Pardon for the said Riot, whither the University at the same time sent their Advocates to solicit a Determination hereof: whereupon on a Summons, each Side sent Advocates to London, whereby the University wholly resign'd up her self and her Privileges into the King's Hands; and then the Townsmen also produc'd their Resignation, yielding up all their Liberties and Privileges, their Persons and Goods, moveable and immoveable, and all their Gilds and Societies whatsoever, general and special; and entirely submit-
mitted all their Rights and Privileges to the King's Disposal; and this they did (as acknowledg'd in the Form of their Surrender) "because if they were proceeded against solemnly, and by any other Course of Law, the Examination of their Cause would tend to their great Confusion and Punishment, &c. These Surrenders were made on the Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Dunstan the Bishop, in the Presence of the Lord Chancellor and Treasurer of England, and all the Judges, in the Council-Chamber by the Exchequer at Westminster, both Parties beseeching the King to accept of the same, who order'd them to be put into the Master of the Rolls' Hands, till he shou'd on due Advice accept or reject them; which he three Days after accepted, and pardon'd all the Scholars' Offences in this or any other former Tumult committed (as his Letters still extant bear witness) by a Proclamation encouraging the Scholars' Return to Oxford. And as to the Townsmen, who were now under Excommunication, at the Intercession of many of the Nobility and chief of the University, the King, with his Council, on hearing the Allegations of both sides decreed, viz. That all the Townsmen imprison'd (except the aforesaid Beresford and Lardiner) shou'd pay the Sum of 250l. besides the Restitution of their Goods to the Masters and Scholars, as an Amends for Injuries done them (Death and Mayhem excepted) and this Summ to be paid by St. James-Tide then next ensuing, or else to find good Bail for the Payment thereof, at certain Terms to be agreed on between the Parties: And hereupon Beresford and Lardiner were to be released from Prison, on the Bail of the Mayor and Bailiffs for their Appearance at the next Assizes; or else the Bodies
Bodies aforesaid to be remanded to goal within three Days after the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, and there to remain in manner aforesaid. And then the next Day the King, at the instance of the Nobility and Masters, granted a protection to the Citizens for a whole Year, on condition they furnish'd the Scholars with provisions and other necessaries, almost half the Students being now return'd to Oxford: Of which, as soon as the King had notice, he entreated them to resume their lectures, and all other profitable Scholastic exercises; and thus about 4 Days after Trinity the Regents resumed their yearly ordinary lectures, which they continued to read at pleasure, (and no otherwise) till fifteen Days before Michaelmas, and then, by letters requested them even to read in the Autumn vacation; for the time between the 4th after Trinity, and the 15th Day before Michaelmas, was not reckon'd full term; the University having now three terms proper for the reading, and other formal exercises, for in the 4th exercises were only perform'd at pleasure, and not imposed by virtue of any necessity in respect of degrees, and so improperly a term.

And as it is said to have formerly happen'd at Athens, on a Quarrel of the like nature, between the scholars and citizens; where the Sophists, on refusal to do any publick exercises, taught the Youth in their private houses; even so here were the Scholars altogether instructed in private for some time, until the King publickly open'd the mouths of the lecturers; and for an encouragement now granted to them the most ample charter yet obtain'd, containing many ancient and modern privileges, some of which were taken away from the City and conferred on the University; on the Great where-
of the Mayor and Bailiffs immediately, on the
King's Writ directed to them, deliver'd up the
Standard of Weights and Measures, with the
Seal belonging thereunto, into the Chancellor's
Hands; and in a few Days after were the Con-
tents of the same publish'd, and especially those

The City having made Restitution and Am-
ends, in some measure, for the Damage done
in the late Conflict, by a Payment of the Summ
assign'd, the King, by his Writ, now restor'd it
to all its Liberties, saving those granted by this
Charter to the University, whereof the Cit-
zens stood now depriv'd; to which may be also
added the Right of Watch and Ward, or bearing
Arms (as the Charter Phrases it) for ever, by
his Grant confirming the same to the University,
to the great Advantage of the Scholars; since
under a Pretense thereof, the Townsmen were
always embarrassing the Scholars Quiet by their
Insults and Oppressions.

The City of Oxford by their Deputy to the
Bishop of Lincoln, in the Year 1355, praying
in some measure a Mitigation of the Interdict
under which it lay, but no Revocation thereof,
now sent other Deputies to desire a total Abro-
gation of it; which at last they obtain'd con-
ditionally, viz. That the City on St. Scholast-
ica's Day, should celebrate so many Masses at
the City Expence, for the Souls of Scholars and
others kill'd in this Tumult: Others say, that
the Mayor and Bailiffs, with 60 of the chief Bur-
gesses, were obliged on that Day at St. Mary's,
to swear Observance of the customary Rights
of the University, unless they have a Cause of
Absence to be approv'd of by the Vice-Chan-
celloir; and also at their own Costs, there to
say Mass by a Deacon or Subdeacon, for the
Souls of the slain; and it was further ordered,
that
that the said Number of Citizens should after
Mafs ended, singly offer up a Penny at the high
Altar, of which forty Pence was to be distribu-
ted to poor Scholars, and the Residue to the
Curate of St. Mary's. And for the better Ex-
ecution hereof, at the Proctor's Instancy, it was
agreed between the Bodies, that a Deed should
be fram'd for this end, containing these Con-
ditions, excluding the Authors of this Sedition:
And whereas the Mayor and Burgesses had
bound themselves to the Payment of 100
Marks, in the said Church, on account of the
aforesaid Damage; by this last Agreement it
was provided, that no Demand should be made
hereof, whilst they perform'd these Conditions,
all which the King confirm'd by a Charter of
Inspecimus of the first of June, the University
then releasing the City from all Causes of A-
Sixion commence'd by reason of this Conflict,
except as before excepted, and requir'd to appear
at the Affizes; which Decision was observed
till Q: Elizabeth's Reign, when the Scholars
impleaded them in the Summ of 1500 Marks, for
omitting the same for 15 Years, by reason of a
Prohibition to celebrate Mafs according to the
Ténor of the said Agreement: wherefore it
was order'd by the Privy Council, that instead
of the Mafs on this Day, there should be a Ser-
mon and Communion at this Church, with the
aforesaid Offering; and at length this came
only to publick Prayers, with the Obli-
tation of sixty Pence, as now in Use. Long-
diminis, says, that the Mayor was obliged to
wear a Halter or Rope about his Neck, on this
Procession; which through the Dignity of his
Office was afterwards chang'd into a Silken Rib-
band; with whom I cannot agree; tho' this cer-
tain the young Scholars were wont to rally him
with much Contempt on this Occasion, till this
V. Apr. p. 1v.
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Part I.

Infolence was restrain'd by a Statute, under the Pain of Imprisonment.

The Disension between the University and Austin Fryars, were now brought to an Issue, which had their Rise from a Monk of that Society, appealing from the Chancellor and Professor's Sentence pronounc'd against his Order, to the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury; which Disension being of no Moment, shall have no farther Room here; and therefore I now descend * to the Citizens Remonstrance against the late Charter given to the Scholars, who, forgetful of their Danger, and the Mercy of the University ensuing thereupon, now began to oppose our Privilege of the Market, viz. the Custody of the aforesaid Assize, &c. by denying the Chancellor the free Exercise and Enjoyment thereof: wherefore the King, on the Scholars Complaint, firmly enjoin'd

† Pat. 32. Ed. 3. p. 3. M. 3.

† the Townsmen not to let or hinder them in the Usage hereof, but, according to the Tenor of the late Charter, to aid and assist the Chancellor and his Ministers, in the Execution of these Academical Privileges; and the next Year he repeated this Order with the Transmission of another ||, commanding the Sheriff, according to ancient Custom, to swear the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesse,s, to observe and defend our Privileges.


A.D. 1360. There now swarm'd in England a sort of Men very troublesome to the Realm in general, and to the University in particular, viz. The four Orders of Franciscaus, whom the Clergy found to be such Enemies to Church Government, that they chose Richard Fitz-Ralph, Chancellor of Oxford, and Arch-bishop of Armagh, personally to represent to the Pope, the Grievances hereby accruing to them and the two Universities,
ties, together with an Account of their Avarice, Pride and Contempt of the Scriptures; which he well perform'd, as appears from the nine Propositions by him diffus'd with them, and now extant. By the Allurement of these Fryars many young Men entring into their Societies without Parents Consent, were taken from hence; and whereas (says Armagh) there were in his Days 30000 Students here; there were not above 6000 now. But so large were the Hives of these Fryars, and all in the Pope's Service; that this Prelate's Endeavours were vain, they having Money to purchase the Pope's Favour and Protection.

The Difference which ensued the Death of A. D. 1361.

Armagh, between the Chancellor and Proctors, occasion'd by the Proceedings of Hen. Wodehull, a Monk of Abingdon, and then of Canterbury, who, contrary to the Inclinations of his Abbot, and the Customs of the University, aiming at an Inceptorship in Divinity, without paying Fees, gave us some Disquiet. The Abbot wrote to the Regent Masters to set his Monk aside his Degree; who, notwithstanding, by Application to the Chancellor, so far prevail'd as to bring the Matter into the Congregation, contrary to the Proctor's Remonstrance, and having his Grace proposed, it was denied by the Proctors, and some of the Masters, on a Statute not well understood by the rest (for in every Violation thereof 'tis the Proctor's Duty to intercede more Tribunitiv) whom the Chancellor would have therefore expell'd the Congregation-House: The Abbot being made acquainted, by one of the Proctors, of the Monk's Boldness, approv'd of this Denial; yet by the Management of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he was admitted Inceptor; but on his presenting the

K 4 Regents
Regents with Vestments and Robes, according to Custom, one of the Professors refused the Gratuity, and interrupted his Proceedings: but at last this Matter was amicably concluded, and the Monk admitted to his Degree.

About the same time a Carmelite Fryar gave the University much Trouble, being summoned to appear before the Chancellor, for frequent Breaches of the Peace, who, by the Persuasion of his Provincial, and others of that Order, contemned this Citation, and appealing to the Court Christian, caus'd the Chancellor to be cited thither: But on Application made to the King, the Provincial, and every one of that Society, were forbid, in this Cause, to impeach the Chancellor, by any foreign or Domestick Proceeds in Court Christian, in Prejudice of the Liberties of the University, which has (says the King) a Royal Jurisdiction touching Pleas granted thereunto by us and our Progenitors. At the same Time another Writ issued out, commanding all Ecclesiasticks, and their Ministrers, not to admit this Cause into their Courts; and by this Means, for the present, was the Fryar's Inference repress'd; whereunto they were so far inclin'd, that in the next Age, or sooner, they were expell'd the Congregation-House; and a Statute made, forbidding the Presence of any two of them there at the same time; enacted on the Account of a Carmelite in his Speech, defaming many secular Students, who was thereon degraded and banish'd the University.

A D. 1366. I shall pass by several Things relating unto us for these three last Years, and proceed to the Complaint of the two Universities, touching the Fryars Pride, and Contempt of all their Laws and Statutes; whereupon, on a Summons of the Chancellor and Professors, and of the four Orders
Orders of Mendicants to appear by their Provincials; both Parties submitted to the Decision of the Parliament, and it was decreed, viz. That the Chancellor and Masters hereof should treat the Fryars in doing Exercises, and suing for their Degrees, with all Benignity, and that the Statutes of the Universities, against receiving Persons under 18 Years of Age, should be repealed, and all other Laws in their Prejudice be ineffectual; provided they sued not for Papal Bulls contrary to the Rights of these Universities, and the Laws of the Land; but that they referred their future Debates, and the Punishment of all Trespasses whatever to the King and his Council; and thus were these Disputes, for the present, ended: Yet the Fryars, the next Year, had cited the Chancellor to the Court of Rome, if the King had not immediately forbid the same. But these Fryars were not only grievous to us, but to all Christendom in general, in no wise answering the End of their Institution, viz. The Extirpation and Refutation of Heresies, which, by their Means, encouraged so far, that Archbishop Langham now sent to Oxford 30 Articles full of Heresy, with Letters publicly condemning the same as erroneous; on the Publication of which Letters all Persons were prohibited either to approve or defend these Opinions in the publick Schools or elsewhere, under the Pain of the greater Excommunication, to be canonically fulminated against them by the Chancellor after a third Monition to the contrary. About this time Archbishop Whistlesby, first a Student here, and then Head of Peter House in Cambridge, (to evince his Affection to his Mother University) by a Bull from P. Urban V. in the Appendix, obtained, that the Chancellor of Oxford's Election should be no longer confirm'd by the Bishop of Lincoln; and
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and the like Bull was granted to Cambridge, in
Respect of the Bishop of Ely.

A Commission was granted to certain Bishops,
former Students at Oxford, to hear and deter-
mine a Difference between the Chancellor,
Doctors in Divinity, and Masters of Arts, on
one side, and the Doctors and Batchelors of Ci-
vil and Canon Law, on the other, occasion'd by
some Statutes made the foregoing Year, in pre-
judice of the latter; from which the Lawyers,
on Complaint to the King, were exempt, it be-
ing granted unto them by Letters, to take their
Degree at the usual Term of Years; on doing
the wonted Exercise, notwithstanding any Sta-
tute of the University to the contrary. And on
hearing the Matter on both sides, in St. Paul's
Church, urged by their respective Advocates,
an Agreement was made between the Parties,
and Montague, Ingleby, and others, expell'd
from hence; for raising these Commotions, were
restor'd: And the Commissioners repealing
those Statutes, which were the Cause thereof,
publish'd two others in favour of the Lawyers;
which, for their length, I here omit; and
these Acts so much afflicted the Divines, and
especially the Artists, slipping no Opportunity
of vexing the Lawyers, that the whole University
was involv'd herein; and their first Restora-
m ents fell on a Dominican, whom they expell'd
the Convocation, and then the University, for
preaching an insolent Sermon against the So-
phists: Hereof, the Dominicans, on complaint
to their General, thro' the Merits of the Per-
son, procur'd a Royal Mandate for his Resto-
ration, which some of the Masters resisting in
an armed manner, kept unlawful Convents, and
treated the Lawyers with great Inhumanity:
And thro' the King, on Information hereof,
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impower'd the Chancellor, Sheriff and Mayor, to restrain the same, his Letters availed not in promoting Peace, whereupon a second Commission was granted for the ending of these Differences, happening in the Congregation-House, on the Denial of some Graces to absent Persons, which the Regents refused to grant, till the next Year the King interpos'd herein.

On K. Richard II's coming to the Crown, a D. 1377. great Ferment arose in the University among the Arist, by the Means of some Monks disturbing the Scholars Peace, which the King endeavoured to restore by Commissioners sent hither for this end; but on the ill Treatment of them, he summon'd the Chancellor, Proctors, and said Monks, to appear before him, and give an Account of their Behaviour, and in the Interim put the University under a Suspension of all its Privileges; but on the Monks Submission to his Mercy, their Offences were pardoned, and the Mals lately impos'd on them was remitted. About this Time was the Predication of Aschindon, and others, at Oxford, from a great Eclipse fulfilled, relating to some new Opinions which would happen in Religion; and especially his Predication about the Rise of a new Prophet, drawn from the Conjunction of Saturn and Mars in Cancer, meaning John Wickliff S.T.P. 8th of June, and Warden of Canterbury-College, who, by his publick Preaching and Disputations here, became a warm Impugner of the Romish Errors and Superstitions, and had many Followers here, who, writing and disputing in Defence of him, were some of them condemn'd of Heresy, as John Ayston, A. M. and Fellow of Merton, Dr. Hawford, S. T. P. and Fellow of Queens; Philip Wyllyson, S. T. P. and Regular Canon of Ely, Mr. Bedman, A. M. John Asward-
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by, S. T. P. and Vicar of St. Mary's Oxon. John Huntman, and Walter Daff, Proctors, &c. And so firmly was Wickliff's Doctrine now rooted in the University, that P. Greg. XL. hearing thereof, by a Bull, in the 6th Year of his Papacy, viz. this or the foregoing Year, issued his Fulmination against the same, severely reproving the Chancellor's Neglect, in suffering this Heresy to diffuse itself; yet the Proctors, and many of the Masters were in doubt whether they should receive or reject this Bull with Contempt, as a new and unheard of Thing; which so astonished the Religious, that the Monkish Writers fearing to commit the whole Matter to Writing, break the Thread of their Discourse as oft as they come to treat hereof; Part of this Bull I have thought fit to place in the Appendix, whereby the Pope's Opinion may be the better known touching Wickliff's Doctrine. And besides this Bull, he sent Letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop of London, setting forth the chief Heads thereof, commanding them to arrest and commit him to Prison; whose Opinions, by virtue of the said Papal Rescript, at Oxford, were condemn'd, as favouring of Heretical Pravity. About this time, K. Rich. II. by a remarkable Charter of Inspeccimus confirm'd all the Privileges which had been granted by his Predecessors to the University, and remitted a Subsidy, which Edward III. had imposed on the Scholars, viz. four Pence per Head, on every Clerk, commorant in the University, without a Benefice; and soon after confirming this Remission, he presented the University with a Summ of Money, in return of the said Subsidy: And 'tis to be noted, that benefic'd Students in the University were wont to pay twelve Pence in lieu of one Tax, which the
the Proctors collected by Virtue of a Warrant directed to them, with a Power of distraining their Goods for Non-payment thereof. And moreover, that the University might more fully enjoy its Liberties, the King commanded all his Judges, Sheriffs, &c. to suffer the Chancellor to use and enjoy all its Liberties and Privileges, according to the Tenor of certain Charters given by his Royal Progenitors, with a particular Order to the Sheriff to aid and assist the Chancellor in arresting of a Malefactor on request made to him; with the like Command to the Mayor and Bailiffs about the same time. He further enjoind the new Pitching and Paving of the Streets, within the City and Suburbs thereof, and the removing of Dirt and Filth from thence, for the sake of a wholesome Air: And after this, that nothing might be wanting to compleat our Happiness, he reconciled the Differences between the University and Dominican Fryars, being mov'd hereunto at the Instance of a Regent-Master of that Order, (for at that time they had only one) and by the Bachelor's and Scholars thereof, who complain'd, that they were by the Chancellor and Scholars denied their Degrees, which they aver'd a Right to. At this Time the King endeavoured to accommodate the Differences of Queens College, which had rended that Society infamous throughout the whole University, for three Years together, arising from the Election of a Provost. For when Complaints were brought to Alex. N'evil, Archbishop of York, and Visitor of that College, by way of Appeal, the Fellows treated his Commissaries sent to Oxford for the Determination thereof, in such a Manner, that they were afraid to exercise the Visitatorial Authority committed to them;
whereupon a Royal Writ was issued to the Chancellor and Mayor, to assist them in the Execution of their Office, and to defend them from the expected Insults of the Scholars and Townsmen; and by this Means these Disputes were quieted for the present; but they soon after broke out again, and were not adjusted till a peculiar Mandate was sent to the College by the King, for the Expulsion of Hen. Whitfield, Provost, and three of the Fellows of that Society. But these Scholars privily carrying away with them the College Charters, Books, Jewels, Money, and other Goods, concealed them in several Parts of the Town, until the Chancellor and Proctors were by the King impow- er'd to search for the same, and to return them to Tho. Carlyle, the Provost. But the Fellows of Queen's, especially those that were expell'd, continuing to disturb the Peace of the University, the King, on the 7th of February, authorized the Chancellor and several Masters to hear and determine this whole Controversy, and sent a Writ to the Sheriff of Oxford, to compel Rich. Tborp and William Middleworth, to surrender up to the Provost and Fellows, the College Seal; and by the King's Delegates the Visitor's Sentence was confirm'd.

Nor was the King less careful of the Peace of the University and City than of this College, for the Scholars and Townsmen giving themselves a Loose, committed all manner of Villanies, as Murder, Burning of Houses, open and private Robberies, &c. Therefore, to cure this Malady, his Majesty, on Information hereof, commission'd the Chancellor of Oxford, and others, to enquire hereinto; who thereupon imprison'd many of the Offenders, and ob- lig'd others to find Bail for their Appearance;
at the following Sessions of Goal-Delivery; and lastly mulcted some of them in pecuniary Summs, and other Penalties.

But to omit several Matters of the foregoing Year, such as the Townsmen over the Osney Convent, the King’s Writ about keeping the Peace and cleaning the Streets, and a Statute of the Realm against Lollardy, I now come to the Controversy between the University and St. Frideswide’s Priory, about the Jurisdiction of Fairs yearly held at Oxford, and claim’d by the Chancellor in right of having the Affiz of certain Mercantile Goods sold in the Market there; which Fairs being interdicted by him, and the Standings, Stalls, &c. being pulled down by his Order, the Priory by frequent Complaints to the King procur’d a Writ Inhibitory to the Chancellor and Proctors not to molest that Convent in the Use of these Liberties, with others near of the same Date, commanding the Publication hereof, and forbidding the Infringement of the Privileges hereof, and disturbing them in the receiving of the usual Profits of these Fairs, under the Forfeiture of all their Goods. But the Scholars not regarding these Orders, heavier Complaints were made against them; whereupon the whole Matter came to a Hearing before the King’s Commissioners; and, after Arguments on both sides, Judgment was given in favour of the Priory, which put an end to this Dispute.

And now I am come to the Year of Wickliff’s Death, which I cannot pretermit without some Observations on this first Reformer of Religion, however foreign to the present Undertaking; who was indeed a Person of profound and uncommon Learning (according to the Testimony of his severest Enemies) and of a Mind so upright...
right and sincere in regard of Truth, that all the Temptations of Power, Honour and Riches could not divert him from his Purpose, of purifying the Church from the Dross of many Romish Errors and Superstitions; and herein he had well succeeded, if he had been contented at first only to have expos'd the Fopperies of that Church in its Worship, and not attackt its Doctrines, and the scandalous Lives of the Clergy, especially of the Regulars, whose Lust, Avarice and Ambition were too infamous to support any Communion long: And such was the Hatred of the Romish Priests to him, who died at Lutterworth in Leicestershire, that Archbishop Arundel some few Years after his Death excommunicated him, and after he had been bury'd 40 Years, Rich. Fleming Bishop of Lincoln order'd his Bones to be digged up, and thrown into the River running hard by the said Place.

On the 13th of November this Year the Archbishop of Canterbury visited Osney Abbey, on the 14th St. Frideswine's Priory, and on the 15th, Canterbury and Merton Colleges, being then local Visitor of so many Colleges; but nothing hereof appears in the Archbishop's Register: And about the same time a Controversy arising between the Lawyers and Physicians in respect of Precedency, it grew to such a Height, that the same wassettled and determin'd by a Constitution of the Convocation, appointing the Physicians to sit on the Chancellor's Right Hand, and the Lawyers on his Left: which so incenf'd the latter, that they had carry'd this Matter by Appeal to the Court of Rome, had not the King, upon Knowledge thereof, pronounc'd all Decisions of Causes carried thither in fraud of the University, to be void; and forbidden the Lawyers to go out of the Realm, or to transmit

Clav. 8. Ric. n. 23.
transmit any Summ of Money thither for this Purpose; and lastly to hinder the Chancellor and Proctors in the Execution of their Offices: But what Event these Disputes met with does not appear; tho' many things occur this Year in relation to the Lawyers, particularly Letters impowering them to solicit their Affairs either in the University, or in any of the King's Courts, provided it was not done in prejudice of the University; and it appears that they were rebuked by the King, for procuring a Suit to be adjudg'd in a Court foreign to the Chancellor's jurisdiction, in prejudice of the Privileges of the University; and a Statute was hereupon enacted against their private Cabals and Assemblies.

But no sooner were these Discontentions laid to rest, but that the antient Hatreds and Animosities between the Northern and Southern Scholars were reviv'd by certain disaffected Persons desirous of exciting Troubles in the University: But the King, on notice hereof, wrote to the Chancellor to suppress all unlawful Assemblies and infamous Libels, commanding him to punish those of the Scholars promoting National Quarrels; but these Variances were only healed for the present, for they immediately afterwards broke out in such a manner, as to disturb the Peace of the whole University. Among these Troubles there appeared a grievous Disagreement between the Fellows of Oriel College, about the choice of a Provost, John Middleton S.T.P. being chosen by some, and John Kyrton by others; which Controversy lasted for several Weeks, and gave so much Disquiet to the College, that many of the Fellows thereupon left the same: But on a Report hereof to the King, the whole Matter was by him refer'd to
to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winton, the Chancellor of the University, and to John Bloxham, Warden of Merton College, or to any two of them; who the Year following confirming Middleton's Election, reconciled all the Fellows again; and the like Contest happening some Years after between John Paffel and John Paxton, on an Appeal, the Matter was committed to the Archbishop's Delegates or Commissaries, and the Provostship adjudged to Paffel.

A.D. 1387. About two Years after the Religious Students in the University complain'd to the King of certain Grievances inflicted on them, in particular, that tho' they had done the necessary Exercise for a Bachelors or Doctor's Degree in Divinity, they were notwithstanding deny'd the same by the Seculars, for that they had not been Regents in Arts (as required by a certain Statute long since made, and lately received) for Defect of which Regency others were often dispenc'd with, but they scarce ever: Whereupon the King wrote to the Chancellor and Proctors, to make him more fully acquainted with the Intent of this Statute; and it appearing, that this Statute was made to affect the Religious, and in their Prejudice; he commanded a more candid Dealing with them for the future, and order'd them to be admitted to their Degrees. It is to be noted, that 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 as much as every illiterate Person arose to the Degree of a Doctor in Divinity, and to the highest Honours in the Church, with no other
other Learning than that of Divinity, of which Preferments the Artists were uncapable, the University made this Law in respect of Theology, viz. "That for the future no one shou'd be an Inceptor in Divinity, who had not first compleated his Exercise or Acts in the liberal Arts and Sciences, and read one Book of the Canon or Sentences, &c. and publickly preach'd in the University; and if any one shall attempt any Dispensation hereof, thro' the Authority and Solicitation of Great Men, let him lose the Privilege of the University. Which Constitution was made Anno 1257. and being since in some measure grown into Disuse, was now reviv'd.

The Ferment which came to pass the next Year between the Southern Men here join'd by the Welch, and the Northern Scholars, on the 9th of April coming to an open Battle in the Fields, therein many were killed and wounded on both sides; which forced many of the Students to go into the Country; and this Conflict lasting for four or five Days, was at last notify'd to the King, who thereupon order'd the Chancellor to cause a Proclamation to be made against all unlawful Assemblies and Bearing of Arms, withall reproving him for his encouraging of Parties and other Male-administration; and summon'd him to appear before him and his Privy Council, and give an Account of himself and of these Comotions, &c. who accordingly appear'd on Trinity Monday, and not being able to give reasonable Satisfaction herein, he was remov'd from his Office, and Tho. Brightwell was by the Convocation chosen in his room: And for the future avoiding of these Dissensions, a Statute was made obliging all Inceptors in Arts to swear, "That they will not impeach "
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"the Peace, Concord, &c. between the Southern and Northern Scholars, nor if any Dissension shall arise among them, as between different Nations, which in truth they are not; they would not encourage or inflame the same, nor be present at unlawful Conveeticles, nor tacitly nor expressly consent thereunto, but hinder them, if possible. But scarce was the Flame of this Sedition extinguish'd, but a new Fire was rekindled from the remaining Sparks thereof; for in the midst of Lent this Year, the Welch being join'd by the Southern Men, drew themselves up into a Body at the Beaumonts, and on a Day prefixed assaulted the Northern Men met there, they decided their Quarrels in a pitch'd Battle, wherein many were killed and wounded on both sides. Hereupon many of the Welch were compelled by Expulsion to abjure the University, and on leaving the Place were treated by their Enemies in a cruel manner; not only forcing them at their going out of the City to kiss the Gates on their Knees, but also knocking their Heads against them, till Blood and Tears gush'd out at their Eyes, Nostrils, &c. Nor did they shew more Mercy to those who stood behind them, plundering their Halls of all their Goods: Yet upon a bare Examination only of the Fact, and on the Imprisonment of some of the Authors thereof, the Matter dropt after the next Assizes. Soon after this the Archbishop of Canterbury coming to visit the University and the Black Monks of Gloucester College, was resifted herein; wherefore he left his Visitation unfinished. See Walsingham sub anno 1389.

And no sooner were the Feuds of the foregoing Year quieted, but these Fryars gave the Scholars fresh Troubles, by going abroad for their Masters
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Masters Degree, to the Scandal of their Order, and the Damage of the University, on their Refusal to undergo a suitable Examination for the same: Whereupon Oxford and Cambridge made Application to the King not to support them herein, as his Ancestors had done, who wrote to their Provincial, and to all the Priors in England, in favour of these two Schools of Learning. In the antient Statutes the Mendicants were the only Persons styled Doctores Creati, who coming hither for Degrees from beyond Sea, had Testimonials thereof given them by us under Seals of Wax; which Name was first given them about the Year 1313. But some will have it, that these Men rather derry'd that Name, for that they shun'd the Business of Study, as Wax does Fire, hereby kindling the Displeasure of the University against them. But about six Years after, on a Complaint of the Chief of these Fryars to the Parliament, as believing this 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.

Passing by the King's Charter now granted for Conservation of the Peace, with another given the last Year, whereby the Cognizance of all personal Suits, both within and without the City Walls, was confirmed to the Chancellor, if one of the Litigants were a Scholar, I will consider the King's Inhibition of all Scholaistick Exercise till 15 Days after Easter, on the Chancellor's Complaint of one Hen. Crompe, for defending Lollardy in his publick Lectures, who commanded Crompe in the mean while to appear before him and his Council, and to give an account
account of himself; but what was the issue thereof, does not occur; tho'tis said, that he afterwards renounc'd his Opinions at a Synod held at the Carmelites House at Stamford in Lincolnshire; who soon after returning to Oxford, and being admitted to a Regency in Divinity, (whereunto the Students were now oblig'd for many Years) he persist'd to defend his old Doctrines, notwithstanding his Condemnation and Renunciation thereof; but few embrac'd the same, fearing to receive any Notions from one condemnd of Heresy. Crompe being threatned with Imprisonment from the Chancellor, and mov'd with the Refentment of many Injuries, complained to the Archbishop, and finding no Relief from hence, he waited on him, and laid his Notions before him; which the Archbishop, upon reading and considering the same, was inclin'd to favour, and thereupon impower'd several Persons to examine and inspect the Articles or Propositions, wherein he was susctect of Heresy, and to transmit their Opinion thereof to him. And so great was the Number of Lollards about this time, that the King being prevail'd on from the frequent Complaints of the Chancellor and Bishops, by Letters enjoin'd the Chancellor to eradicate this Heresy from the University, at the same time commanding him and the Doctors to examine a Book of Wickliff's, called, The Triilogue, and to send the Heads thereof to him in his Court of Chancery, under the Seal of the University; but what was afterwards done herein, I know not.

About this Time the Lawyers renew'd their Disputes with the Divines and Artists, on the score of some Statutes made in their prejudice, which so far incens'd them, that their whole Faculty,
Faculty, on presenting the chief of their Grievances to a Convocation of the Clergy held at London, not only shew'd the Claim of the University to an Exemption of Episcopal, but also Archepiscopal and Papal Jurisdiction it self, by virtue of a Papal Bull granted this or the foregoing Year; for which reason, some say, the King order'd the University to make a solemn Submission to his Royal Prerogative; which was accordingly done. But the Chancellor relying hereon, after the Lawyer's Proctor had exhibited his 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 repeal'd, and in April following, that this Constitution might not be hereafter infring'd, or grow into abuse, the Decree made Anna 1376. was confirm'd by Royal Authority; the Archbishop ratifying the Lawyer's Resignation, by adjudging this Exemption to be null and void in respect of the University; which Exemption the Lawyers had now complain'd of. But upon the Archbishop's coming hither to settle the Peace of the Place, and to suppress the Heresies presented by the Lawyers, he was resisted in his Visitation of the University by the Chancellor and Proctors, in virtue of this Exemption; wherefore the King immediately, on notice hereof, by Writ commanded them to submit to the Archbishop's Power, and to renounce this Bull in the Presence of his Messenger, 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
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University had renounc’d this Bull, it had not well consulted its own Advantage, since the chief Grounds of our Rights were therein contain’d, especially that remarkable Privilege of the Cognizance of Causes relating to Clerks; nor was it needful for it to have sued the Revocation thereof from Pope John, if the same had been already renounc’d. And it was further insist’d on by the chief of the Students, that if this Exemption were set aside, which they disallow’d of, the Right of Visitation belonged to the King; and not to the Arch-bishop; but at length, on a Reference to the King, this Right was determine’d in favour of the Arch-bishop. Yet this Decision, whereby the King adjudg’d this Visitation to belong of common Right to the Arch-bishop, and not to himself, does not reach the Papal Exemption, and therefore not the Immunity of the University; on which account this Visitation did not now proceed. But notwithstanding this Distraction of Affairs here, yet the Business of the Schools did not cease, as usual, according to antient Statute; whereby the Scholars, on the Invasion of their Liberties and Privileges, were wont to have Recourse unto this Remedy. Therefore Prym, in a Book entitl’d, The Presence of the University of Oxford refuted, says, that the Chancellor and his Commiary, by the Interposition of this Bull, forbid the Arch-bishop to visit the University; and that on the Complaint of the Doctors, Proctors and Masters, the Method of obtaining thereof was condemn’d by them and the whole Convocation of Masters. But he and his Author are both mistaken herein; for these Complaints were lodg’d against the Divines and Artists, and the Statutes (as aforesaid) by the Lawyers; and that not in the Convocation of the University, but in that of
of the Clergy, Anno 1396. when the Lawyers impeached this Exemption, because it prevented a Visitation, which they hoped to make good. Advantage of. Besides, it is a Mistake, that the Chancellor and Commisary purchas'd this Bull of Exemption, since our Registers and many Writers of our History, say, the same was granted by Pope Boniface 8th, before these Men were born; and it is altogether as improbable, that Boniface 9th should grant it, it being in favour of Lollardy; and another Objection against this Opinion, is, a Statute of the Realm now making it a Præmunire for any one to procure such Bull from the Court of Rome.

The University, in the Year 1399, perceiving the Damage it sustain'd by Papal Provisions, applied for Relief herein to the King, who in imitation of his Ancestors, by whom all Laws and Ruin of the Church, as well as our Universities; for these Provisors being for the most part Aliens, after their Collation to such Benefices and Dignities, were wont to demise them to the English for a yearly Rent: but it matters not, in another respect, on whom they were conferr'd, whether on Denizens or Aliens, since Provisions do equally deprive the Patron of his Presentation; for those were styled Provisors, who purchased these Collations of the Pope, who claim'd the same as belonging to him of Common Right, in opposition to the true Patron's Right of Presentation.

And now coming to the last Year of the 13th A.D. 1400. Century, I cannot leave the same without a Remark on the State of Learning here during this Course of Time, interrupted by several Misfortunes. As first, By the frequent Quarrels of the Students and Fryars. 2dly, By the
Civil War in the Reigns of Edward the 2d. and Richard the 2d; giving such Licence to the corrupt Minds of Men, that it render'd them unfit for serious Studies. 2dly, By the great Dearth of Provisions necessary for human Life, which prevented the coming of many Persons hither about this time. 3dly, By the Tyranny of Papal Provisions, which made several Men rather chuse Trades and manual Occupations than Letters: And these things, with the Perilence aforesaid, were the principal Causes of the Disused and almost the Contempt of Learning in this Age, and of reducing the Scholars to so small a Number, that many Halls and Schools (according to our Registers, and the Rent-rolls of several Religious Houses) were let for some Years, especially in the Reign of Rich. the 2d. And henceto may be ascribed the Interruption of our Commerce with the Students of Paris; and the Insolence as well as Ignorance of the Junior Scholars here, shewing the highest Contempt to Men of Erudition. But yet to this Decay of Learning and Decrease of Scholars, we in some measure owe the Building of some Colleges, especially that of New College, as appears from its Charter of Foundation. And the King himself, to supply this exhausted Spring of Learning with suitable Encouragements, not only now confirm'd the ancient Privileges thereof, as he had done before at his Inauguration; but also added others thereunto; Among which was the Enlarging of its Jurisdiction on the East-side to Bartolomae Hospital, on the West to Bale, on the North to Godsever, and on the South to Bagley-Wood, within which Precincts the Chancellor was to have the Cognizance of all Causes belonging to him, not withstanding the King's Jusficiary, and all other.
Magistrates whatsoever; and at the same time he remitted a yearly Pension of five Pounds paid by the Chancellor for the Custody of the Almshouse of Bread, Beer, &c. as already premised; tho' this Summ was afterwards paid to the Keeper of the publick Library.

And now, on a Petition of both Universities, it was pray'd, that the Municipal Laws against the Abuse of Provisions might be reviv'd by Parliament, and put in Execution; whereby Care might be taken of the two English Universities, and to the same End were two Petitions offer'd by the Laity; the one against Pluralities, Papal Provisions and Non-Residence, with an Exemption of Arch-bishops and Bishops Chaplains, and all Scholars in the two Universities from hence; and the other was for wholly abolishing Provisions, or (at least) discountenancing them so; that neither Cardinals nor any Foreigner should enjoy any Church Preferment within this Realm. But I cannot finish this Year without a Remembrance of the Riots, Thefts, and other Felonies now committed by certain Irish Scholars here; whereupon the King sent Commissioners to enquire into, and punish these Disorders; yet this Proceeding was no Terror to their Comrades; who, for the like Offences were in the Years 1413 and 1422, banish'd the University.

By the Queen's Mediation, which the Scholars obtain'd through the Instance of the Nobility, the King impower'd the Graduate Lawyers and Divines to purchase Provisions for any Preferments in England or Ireland, and belonging either to Cathedral, Conventual or Parochial Churches. But so greedy were the Prelates and their Officers, of Money, that this Grant succeeded not to their Wishes, or the King's
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King's Intention. And to these Provisions some ascribe the Growth of Wickliff's Doctrines, which the Scholars here had so far imbib'd, that they had probably prevail'd throughout the Kingdom, had not the Arch-bishop publish'd a Constitution against the Sale of his Books, and the Use thereof here and in other Places, forbidding all Books to be read, not approv'd by both Universities, or their Deputies, to be named by the Arch-bishop himself, &c. commanding all Heads of Colleges, Inns and Halls, monthly to enquire into the Orthodoxy and Behaviour of their Scholars, and to proceed against Persons suspected of Herefy on this Constitution, first by Admonition, and then by Excommunication; and on Neglect hereof, such Head (besides the Loss of his Office) was to incur the Censures of the Church. And tho' many Articles of his Doctrine were condemn'd by a Synod in London, and by the Oxford Decree; yet maugre all their Endeavours to suppress it, it so much increas'd, that the Arch-bishop by Citatory Letters to the Chancellor, Doctors, Masters and Scholars, commanded their Appearance at his Visitation of Oxford; and tho', at his coming hither, the Chancellor, Proctors, and many others, went out to meet him; yet the Chancellor declar'd him welcome, if he came as a Guest; but if as a Visitor, he told him, that the University had been for many Years exempt from Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Jurisdiction, by a Papal Bull. Which Treatment the Archbishop resenting, after some few Days Stay, left the Place, and by Letters signified the same to the King; who, summoning the chief Magistrates of the University, commanding them to produce this Bull in Council, and for their Disobedience, realising.
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ving them from their Offices, he by Writ order'd the Chancellor born, or the Senior Divine, to take on himself the Care of the University, till another should be chosen in the Room of him remov'd, with an Injunction to him also to produce the said Bull. Some say, that the King committed both the Proctors close Prisoners to the Tower of London for this their Contumacy; and for this they quote Letters of Request from the University to the Archbishop in favour of them, which do not fully prove the Truth thereof: whereupon the Scholars dropping their Lectures retir'd into the Country with a Resolution of putting an End to the University, in pursuance of the above-mention'd Statute; but the King, on Information hereof, by several kind Letters invited their Return: And that the University might receive no Damage for want of Magistrates, he forthwith order'd a new Election in Supply of the remaining part of the Year; in which Election the Masters chose the exauctorated Chancellor and Proctors, for which Proceeding the King by Letters reprimanded 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, upon hearing the Matter, ratified and confirm'd the Decree and Sentence of K. Richard II. in the like Quarrel: And by this Means, for the present, was this Controversy ended, and the King, on the Request of the Chancellor and Masters, reconciled to the University; and the Archbishop, the next Year, obtain'd a Bull from Pope John, in Revocation of the aforesaid Exemption, which he caus'd to be publish'd here; but even this Bull was afterwards rescinded by Pope Sixtus IV. who re-
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And so far did this Archbishop endeavour to enlarge the Jurisdiction of his See, that a Dispute arose between him and the Archbishop of York, the succeeding Year, about the Right of visiting Queens College, which this Archbishop claim'd by virtue of K. Rich. II's Grant, whereby he was authoriz'd to visit the whole University; and this Controversy coming into Parliament, the King, upon hearing Arguments urg'd on both sides, adjudg'd the same to belong to the Archbishop of York, claiming it by a peculiar Right of the College Statutes.

And whereas the Archbishop of Canterbury had before attempted to visit the University, on an Enquiry of Heresy: even now the Bishop of Lincoln, as Diocesan, made the like Attempt, being hereunto empower'd by the King; and to this End publish'd his Programmas almoost of the same Form with the Archbishop's, commanding the Scholars Appearance before him, or one of his Commissaries, in St. Mary's Church, on a Day prefixt. Whether this Visitation was ever made, does not appear; but it may be obser'd, that as soon as the Archbishop had procured Pope Boniface's Bull to be refcinded, (at least as to an Enquiry touching Heresy) a Way was laid open to the Diocesan's Power: yet Richard II. in the 6th of his Reign, had granted by Charter to the University, that within the Precincts of it the Chancellor and Proctors should have a perpetual Power to make Enquiry touching Heresy: And therefore I know not by what Right the Bishop of Lincoln could visit the University, since the Bull of P. Urban had exempted the Chancellor from his Jurisdiction, by a Confirmation therof obtain'd from him for many Years before; which
which Bull was not cassated by that of P. Benet, as shall be shewn hereafter; for it was such, that it wholly exempted this supreme Magistrate of the University from the Jurisdiction of the Diocesan. But wading these Matters, the University was now molested in a worst Manner by a pestilencé sort of Wretches, called Chamberdakes, or Irish Beggars, clad in the Habit of poor Scholars; who living under no Government, were wont in the Night-time, to kill and rob whomsoever they met in the Streets, by haunting Taverns and infamous Houses: On a Report hereof to the King, a Statute of the Realm was made, commanding all Irishmen to depart the Kingdom, unless they were Graduates, or of some Religious Orders impower'd to continue at Oxford, and finding Sureties for keeping the Peace: And moreover it was therein provided, that no Irishman should be made Head of any Inn or Hall, and that none for the future should presume to come to either of the English Universities, unless he brought with him Letters Testimonial from the Lord Lieutenant or Justices of that Kingdom for his good Behaviour, and deliver'd them to the Chancellor under Pain of High Treason; which Law prevail'd till the Welsh and Irish obtained the King's Leave for residing here, (notwithstanding the said Statute) on finding Sureties for their good Appearance; tho' soon after they were banish'd for a Repetition of the same Crimes.

The Schism still continuing in the Popedom, A.D. 1414, which broke out some Years since, on the Election of two Popes, a Synod was now held at Basle, and the Bishop of Winchester, and the Lord Savoy, with the Chancellors of the two Universities, went Ambassadors to Rome, with a Declaration
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.

A.D. 1415. At last, a general Council was call'd at Con-
stance, by the Imperial and Papal Mandate, whereunto the University of Oxford sent their Deputies or Syndicks, there being also there present the like Powers from the Universities of Paris, Salamanca, Orleans, Cracow, Prague, &c. Some have made it a Doubt whether Cambridge had any Representatives herein, yet there is a Manuscript in the Royal Library, relating the Acts of the third Session, which mentions Cambridge therein, though we do not meet with them in the Acts of any other Session. And thus much of this General Council here will suffice, it being besides my Purpose to re-
member the Acts thereof. Therefore I shall hasten to the Synod of English Clergy kept at London two Years after, wherein both Oxford and Cambridge had their Proctors, to represent the ill Condition of these two Universities; wherein the Students lived to be old Men, for want of being called abroad to Ecclesiastical Preferments, and other proper Encouragements for Learning: Whereupon a Constitution was made not long after, that only Doctors in Divinity, Law and Physick, should be qualified for any Church Benefice exceeding the yearly Va-
lue of sixty Marks; and only Licentiates, or Batchelors in Divinity, for those of fifty Marks; and only Masters of Arts for those of forty Marks: But because it was provided by the Stat-
tutes of each University, that none should be ini-
itated to the Study of Divinity without being first Professors in Arts; nor could Students in the Canon Law become Doctors in that Fa-
culty,
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culty, unless they had first apply'd themselves to the Study of the Civil Law, Persons were sent by the Synod to Oxford to treat with the Masters about this Matter, who were, in respect of Votes, superior in Number; and they dissenting from it, in concurrence with the Masters of Cambridge, the excellent Constitution, so much for the advantage of both Universities, was irritated and rendered ineffectual; which yet, as already noted, about four Years afterwards had the Promulgation of a Law, by the Consent of the major Part of the Masters, on a Condition being added of dispensing with the antient Statutes in favour of the Monks, who did not proceed in Arts or in the Study of the Civil Law. And as the University had before sent Deputies to the Council of Constance, so it also now received a Command from Pope Eugene, to send their Legates or Syndicks to the Council of Basil, which accordingly they did; yet excusing it self from this honourable Privilege by reason of the great Poverty under which it then labour'd, through the Occasion of frequent Law Suits with the Citizens, with whom they had to deal for two Years together, upon the account of their Extortion in the Prices of Victuals, &c. which so far incensed the University, that upon a Summons of several of the principal Citizens to appear before the Convocation, many of the Burgessess were discomman'd, or interdicted all manner of Commerce with Scholars and privileged Persons, until they made their Submission, and asked Pardon for their Offence, which they soon afterwards did by the Advice of the King's Judges coming in their Circuit hither; and by their Intercession for them they had equitable Terms granted them.

M

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A.D. 1434.

Not long after, a grievous Contention broke out among the Scholars themselves, which the Chancellor not being able to quiet in the Course of a whole Year, he therefore called into his Aid the Endeavours of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. The Source of this Sedition proceeding from the Arrogance of the Civil Lawyers and the Batchelors of Decrees, assuming the Title of Masters to themselves, contrary to the Statutes and Customs of the University; in resentment hereof, the Regents and Non-Regents made their Complaints to the King and other Men in Power, by way of Letters, by whom the Lawyers were so discountenanc'd, that they were forc'd to have Refuge to the Court of Arches and the Arch-Bishop's Power; but the King, on the Masters Request, order'd this Cause to be remanded to the University, for that it could not be transferr'd to the Arches, or any other foreign Court, without doing Violence to the Privileges of the Scholars. These Disaffections, 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 indeed might have prov'd of very mischievous consequence to the Scholars, had not the Bishop of London, whom Pope Innocent the 4th made the Guardian of our Liberties, in conjunction with the Bishop of Sarum, interpos'd his Authority, and put an end to the same, being herein assisted by our good Patron the Duke of Gloucester, as aforesaid, who was never wanting to support us in Cases of the greatest Difficulty.

1441.

The King, in imitation or after the Example of certain Prelates, who had been Encouragers of Learning, observing the Decrease of the Scholars Stipends here, gave the Mannor of Port in Hampshire (for some time belonging to the
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the Priors Aliens of Okeburne) with certain Pen-
sions and Portions of Land at Milburnibech, Turn-
worth, Charleton and Upwnbourne in the said
County, to St. Anthony's Hospital in London, on
the condition of paying 50 Shillings per Week
by equal Portions to five Scholars, coming from
Eaton School to the University, for their Sub-
sistence here till they took their Degrees; which
was duly paid till the Year 1474, when Edward
the 4th annex'd this Hospital to St. George'sCol-
lege in Windsor Castle; and then the said Rent
came to the Scholars of Oriel College in Oxford :
And soon after this King impower'd the Uni-
versity to purchase Lands for certain Uses.

In the Year following there arose a great
Contest between the Masters of Arts and those
of Grammar, which not only disturbed the
Peace of the University, but soon after put an
End to the Grammar Line or Faculty itself:
Which Dispute was occasion'd by the Nomina-
tion of certain Masters of Arts at stated Times,
for the visiting of the Grammar Schools in rela-
tion to the Exercise perform'd therein; on
which account they receiv'd two Marks out of
an antient Rent, and four more out of the Uni-
versity Stock; and if this Money should by any
means fall short, it was to be made good by the
Contributions of the Grammarians; and this of-
ten happening, the Grammarians by diminish-
ing the Number of their Scholars, now refus'd
the Payment thereof; whereupon the King, on
hearing the Complaint made to him, by Wrie
forbid the further exacting hereof: But the Ar-
tists did not cease in their Demand, for they
laid this Matter again before his Majesty, and
pray'd him not to suffer the chief Faculty in the
University to be injuriously treated; yet not-
withstanding this second Application, the Gram-
marians
marians getting the better herein, ceased to pay this Stipend for many Years: and pending this Suit, the Artists citing a Grammarian before them, depriv'd him of the Privilege of that Art, for not commencing his Degree according to his Oath and a Statute made for that Purpose.

In the Year 1458, a Dispute between the University and City happen'd, upon the account of a certain privileged Person imprison'd by the Magistrates of the City: and on a great Debate between the University and City, what Persons should enjoy the Privileges of the former, viz. whether they should be extended to Scholars Servants, and to such Persons, who receiv'd Liveries from them only; or to others, with whom the Scholars had especially to do, as Booksellers, Barbers, &c. this Matter was by the King's Command referr'd to the Decision of the Bishop of Lincoln, on whom the Chancellor of the University and Deputies from the City waited, being then in London; but the Students of the University, fearing hereby to fall again under the Jurisdiction of the Diocesan, or (at least) suspecting the Justice and Equity of that Prelate, on the 15th of January came to this Resolution, viz. "That the said Bishop had no Power or Authority from the University to treat of or determine any Difference or Suit, arising between the Scholars and Townsmen; which Difference or Suit did any wise concern the Customs, Statutes and Privileges of the University, or any Abuse thereof, if such. Such was the Protestation of the University, left any one should think it subject to Episcopal Jurisdiction (from which it had been long since exempted by Papal Bulls) and left that the Diocesan should from this Handle himself again into the Affairs of the Scholarship, which
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which is a plain Evidence of the religious Care of our Predecessors in defending the Rights and Liberties of the University, who dreading the Bishop's Tyranny, wou'd not so much as suffer him to be an Arbitrator therein, well knowing how easily the Counsels of Great Men pass'd into Authority and Command at last, and that an armed Guest once admitted, seldom fail'd in time of not being repelled without Violence: Therefore setting aside the Bishop of Lincoln, and appointing another Arbitrator in his stead, the University impower'd Doctor Chaundler, then Chancellor, and George Nevil Bishop of Exon, with others, to take care and adjust this Business of privileged Persons; whereupon the Composition, which is placed in the Third Part of this Undertaking, was made and signed by the University and City; and after this the Chancellor set at liberty one of the Bailiffs, whom he had committed to Goal for the Imprisonment of the aforesaid privileg'd Person, which he did not do upon the King's Precept: for altho' the Mayor endeavour'd to procure the same by his Application to the King and Council then at Woodstock; yet it was not granted, but upon Deliberation decreed by the King in Council, "That the said Bailiff should remain in Custody during the Chancellor's Pleasure, for that he was a presumptuous Transgressor of the Privileges of the University."

After this Controversy was ended, the King A.D. 1459. by Letters Patents commanded the Bailiffs to take care and see, that the Streets were cleans'd, for the better avoiding of the Plague and other Sickness; and enjoin'd the Chancellor to remove all Panders, Bawds and Harlots, twelve, or at least ten Miles from Oxford, according to the
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the Charter granted in the 23d Year of his Reign for this End and Purpose.

A.D. 1466.

And now approaching the End of Henry the 6th's Reign, I will a little consider the State of the University at this time; for altho' this Prince had the Misfortune to be involved very much in Wars, yet he ever appear'd a great Patron of Learning, as may be seen from King's College in Cambridge, and Eaton near Windsor, of both which Colleges he was the Founder; and as he received his Education here in Oxford, which his Father Henry the Fifth had done before in Queen's College under the Tuition of Cardinal Beaufort, so he ever shewed himself a great Friend to our University, and especially to New College, All Souls, and Maudlin: But yet so great was the Decay of Learning, that whereas the University was heretofore wont to boast of its Thoufands, there was scarce now a Thousand Scholars herein, which may be ascribed to the Paucity of Ecclesiastical Preferments bestowed on the Students of this Place, which, for the generality, were now appropriated to Cathedral and Collegiate Churches. Another Reason of this Declension of Learning may be imputed to the Bishops withdrawing the Exhibitions or Stipends, which they were accusatom'd to bestow on the Education of Scholars at the Universities; for the Bishops now, who had been formerly wont to reside in their Palaces, became Courtiers, and left their Dioceses to shift for themselves in a most scandalous manner, whereby they expended the greatest part of their Wealth on a luxurious and notorious Way of Life. And besides the Mischief of Papal Provisions, which were grown so infamous ly bad, that Pope Eugene conferred the Deanery of a Church by way of Provision on a Person.
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Person not in Holy Orders, which he is said to have purchas’d of the Pope for 1040 Marks, the University itself was in no small Fault, for laying aside a wholesome Statute of Robert Grosbead’s against buying of Offices, which pre-ferr’d none but Persons qualifi’d in respect of Learning. And so great was the Corruption of those Times, from the Avarice of the Bishops Servants, that Persons bought Holy Orders, who perhaps were never matriculated in the University; passing those by who had spent their Time therein for many Years. Hereupon the University, by Letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury, put him in Mind of his Nursing Mother, and prayed him to apply a speedy Remedy to all these Evils, especially that of Papal Provisions; who for the future thereupon took care, that no one should be admitted to Orders within his Province, unless he brought Letters Testimonial from the Archdeacon of the Place where he liv’d, or from the Chancellor, of the University, or his Deputy, touching his Merits and Qualifications. But this Care did not long obtain, the Bishops Officers rendering the same ineffectual and vain. Nor did Learning only lie expiring with us at this time, but also in all foreign Parts; which every good Italian laying to Heart, it induced Pope Nicholas at length to build that famous Library on the Vatican, for the Restoration of Learning, if possible.

A Quarrel happening between two Francis-sans, the one procur’d an Inhibition from the Court of Archos to hinder the Proceedings of the other in his Doctor of Divinity’s Degree; which was serv’d on the Chancellor’s Commit- tary sitting to give Degrees with the Protors, on whom it was also executed; who notwith- standing proceeded in their Business, and about
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three Days after, sending for the Persons who assisted in the Service of this Inhibition, two of them were, by the Consent of the Congregation, committed to the Castle Prison as Disturbers of the Peace and Infringers of the University Privileges, and were by the Commissary suspended from the Office of General Proctors in his Court for a Season; and Morley, who brought the Inhibition from the Arches to him, was imprisoned in Bocardo. Soon after this there arose another Controversy between the Proctors of the University and the Bailiffs of the City, occasion'd by the said Bailiffs setting at liberty an Offender, whom the Proctors had imprisoned, contrary to their Will; and hereupon the Proctors, causing them to be summoned into the Chancellor's Court, they were mulcted in the Sum of forty Pounds; which Sum after much Struggle they paid; and thus was the Peace of the Place restored.

Now about this time King Edward the 4th very readily confirm'd and ratify'd all the Privileges granted to this University by his Predecessors, among which was the Cognizance of Causes in Suits relating to a Scholar on the one part, and also the Taxation of Scholars' Houses, and the Oath of the four Aldermen and eight Burgess, and some other Citizens; and lastly the Charter of Edward the 3d; granted to the Scholars immediately after the great Conflict with the Townsmen. He farther confirm'd the Composition made between the University and Rich. d'Amory, about the Jurisdiction of North-Gate Hundred; and also the Charter of Edward the 3d, touching the Market, and the Claim of Causes determinable within the University Precincts, whenever the Chancellor shall think fit to demand the same: He also confirm'd Henry
of the University of Oxford.

Henry the 4th's Charter touching the Limits and Bounds of the University, and the Institution of a High Steward hereof, together with his Charter, remitting the five Pounds paid for the chief Right of the Market; and concerning the Banishment of lewd Women, and the Removal of Disturbers of the publick Peace ten or twelve Miles from the University.

King Edward the 4th, this Year, founding a Chauntury at Windsor, assign'd the same to two Priests, to be chosen out of each University; who enjoy'd the same by an indisputable Right till the Year 1554 or 1568, when the Dean and Canons of Windsor rejected the Choice of this University, endeavouring to assume this Right to themselves; but upon producing our Deeds, they were cast in their Pretensions; and King Edward, to evince his farther Affection to the Scholars here, by Letters signify'd to the University his Pleasure of taking on himself the Title of Protector of the University, which added no small Honour hereunto.

Passing by the Animosities between the Lawyers and Physicians in the Year 1470; which were not ended without Bloodshed; and the Discord which arose between two of the Halls here in the Year 1477, wherein some were slain, and many wounded; I will proceed to the Confirmation of our Charters by Pope Sixtus the 4th, who on the Request of the University, sollicitied by the Abbot of Abingdon going to Rome on the Affairs of his own Convent, transmitted a ratifying Bull to be read in the Appendix *, * P. xciv. whereby he confirm'd all the Papal Charters or Bulls, which having been granted unto us, and were either effaced by Age, revok'd by former Popes, or by any other Misfortune loft, particularly that remarkable Bull long since granted by Pope
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Pope Boniface 8th, and then rescinded by King Richard the 2d. And by this Confirmatory Bull of Pope Sixtus, the University had both Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction ratify'd unto it; whereupon the Chancellor afterwards asserted an Apostolical Authority; and conducting himself by the Privileges granted in Boniface's Bull, he set aside the Regal Power of visiting the University, till the Time of the Reformation, when all these Bulls were overthrown and destroy'd at once. There was also this Year another Bull granted unto us by the same Pope, in confirmation of that which was given by Pope Innocent the 4th, anno 1254, by which he pronounced the University free and exempt from Visitation and all foreign Jurisdiction whatsoever. And thus much of Papal Bulls for the present.

There being nought of any Importance for the Course of many Years ensuing, proper for the main Design of this Undertaking, but what I shall have occasion to remember elsewhere, I will not detain the Reader with the frequent Ravages of the Plague and other malignant Fevers about this time, and for thirty Years after; but proceed to treat of the Commotion or Insurrection at Oxford, occasion'd by certain Lawyers of Peckwater Inn and Hinsey Hall; who, rambling the Streets for the better part of the Night, at last came to Bracken Hall, and there insulted the Northern Proctor, committing many other Enormities; which Riot the Chancellor's Commissary, on due Enquiry thereinto, punish'd by imprisoning the Ring-leaders, sending some to the Castle, and others to Bocardo.

But the Tumult arising here soon after was of far worse consequence, when the Southern and Northern Scholars with Arms fought it out in
in High-street near St. Mary's Church, in a pitcht Battle; in which Skirmish the Principal of Hart-Hall, then Fellow of Exeter College, was killed, with two others, and many wounded. About the same time there also happen'd another Contest between the Lawyers and Peafants of Tewton holding Estates from Rawley Abbey; which the Nobility and others so far resented, that they resolved to suppress and dispossess the University of all its Privileges; and truly they had accomplish'd the same, had not Archbishop Warham strenuously defended our Cause, and prevail'd with the King not to suffer a Disfranchisement thereof.

The Northern Proctor dying the next Year, A.D. 1507, another Dispute (cho' of a gentler Nature) fell out between the Doctors and Masters about the Choice of a Successor; and at last, by the Consent of the Resident Doctors and Masters, one Pool the Senior Regent was chosen for this Office, till the first Day of Michaelmas Term next ensuing, when a Convocation might meet on Pool's quitting his Regency; it being a Doubt whether he could hold this Office after the End of his Regency; and tho' there were Statutes concerning the Chancellor's Death, yet they could find none touching a Proctor's Death. Whereupon the Archbishop, then our Chancellor, was consultd, together with the Bishop of London, who, on reading our Letters, return'd for answer, That there being no Statute in this Case, the same Respect ought to be had herein, as in the Choice of a Successor on the Chancellor's Death. And thus on the Recept of those Men, the Doctors and Masters proceeded to the Choice of a new Proctor, whereon Bentley, a Fellow of New College, was elected Northern Proctor, which ended the Dispute.
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Coming now to the last Year of Hen. 7th's Reign, I will conclude this Chapter with the same; at which time Learning was at so low an Ebb here, that the Greek Tongue was now of the last Contempt; and the Scholars adding themselves to Sophisms, and other trivial Studies, were perfect Strangers to sound Bruditation; and so empty was the University of Gownsmen, that our Halls and Inns became the Shops of Tradesmen, the only Persons making any Show of Letters being Wickliff's Followers; who did not presume to appear in the Schools, in Defence of their honest Opinions, thro' Fear of the Pope and his Horse-Leaches, ever fucking both Money and Blood from them, on Pretence of Heretical Pravity. But now I proceed to a better Scene of Knowledge, which I shall occasionally treat of in the ensuing Chapter.

CHAP. V.

Of the State of the University of Oxford, from the Beginning of Hen. 8th's Reign to the End of Queen Elizabeth's.

KING Henry VIII. after the Example of his noble Ancestors, coming to the Crown, at the Request of Arch-bishop Warham, Chancellor, Sir Thomas Lovell, High Steward, and Dr. Fauntleroy, Commissary of the University, not only confirm'd all its Charters of Privileges; but, as some say, encreas'd the fame; among which he confirm'd that of Edw. IV. by a Diploma truly Royal, and exceeding all the Grants of his Progenitors; which was soon after lost, and not recover'd for some Years. At this Time the
the University being much troubled at the Loss of some Papal Bulls, privily stolen away, and of which it had been in possession for time immemorial, pray'd the Chancellor to procure an Exemplification thereof from the Apostolick Chancery; and tho' it does not appear whether this was ever done, yet 'tis certain that we were soon after reposess'd of them; but on the Extirpation of the Papal Power, some immoderate Zealots against Popery committing them to the Flames, have depriv'd the World of an entire History of this University, which, in respect of the last Age, must be fill'd by many Chasms and Intercissions. The Scholars thus deploring the Loss and Diminution of their Privileges, were treated by the Townsmen very ill, by their infringing the most ancient and known Rights of the University, whereof they first complain'd to the Chancellor, for their Treasury was empty, and that it would cost them dear to renew their Privileges, and much more to increase them, wherefore they pray'd the Assistance of many principal Men, who had been heretofore Students herein, and were not now wanting, together with the Chancellor, in the Relief of our Necessity, or in the Defence of the Scholars, from the Injuries of the Townsmen. Whilst these Things were in Transaction, the City Bailiffs were, by the Chancellor's Commissary, suspended ab ingressu Ecclesiae, for their Contumacy, in not appearing before him at a Day and Place legally assign'd. And such, indeed, were the Inults of the Citizens, that the Convocation was forced to discomform the Mayor, for not superseding the Process of his Court against a Privileged Person on the Chancellor's Mandate. Nor was this the only Inustance of the Townsmens Rancour to our Privileges, in retaining
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taining the Cause of a privileged Person in their Court, for giving a mortal Wound to a Citizen; for they 2dly interrupted the Chancellor in the Correction and Imprisonment of Delinquents. 3dly, They refus'd to obey the Chancellor's Mandate for the impanelling of Juries. 4thly, They impanell'd on a Jury two of the superior Beedles of the University, and other privileged Persons, anciently exempt from Juries. 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 Demeer, for want of a Royal Charter in this behalf, forthwith complain'd hereof to Cardinal Wolsey, and other Patrons of Learning, and succeeded in their Wishes; for the Bailiffs were commanded now to appear before the Chancellor's Commissary, Proctors, and others, in St. Mary's Church, and on Examination openly and freely confessing the Crimes laid to their Charge, Sentence was straightways pronounce'd on them, viz. That each of them in St. Martin's Church in Oxford, 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 enjoind them that they should, in the next general Procession of the University, 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 Kingdom. But the Citizens so far resented this Sentence, that they immediately applied to the King, in order to excuse the Bailiffs, and complained of some of the Scholars, for burning the late Mayor's
or's House, and putting him in Fear and Danger of his Life, and for assaulting several Citizens; whereupon they pray'd the King to summon the Commissary, Proctors and others, to appear before him and his Council, and give an Account of the Wrongs by them inflicted on the Bailiffs; which the King had done, had not Cardinal Wolsey and others, by interposing here-in, laid the whole Matter before him; which induc'd his Majesty to give the Bailiffs and other Burgess's soliciting this Affair at London, a disgraceful Repulse; so that the Bailiffs were forced to apply to the Chancellor of Oxford, for the Revocation of the Sentence pronounc'd against them; which he granted on the Condition of their returning to Oxford, and their acknowledging in publick their Offences, and deprecating the deserved Punishment thereof, which they did the first Day of the next Term, before the Commissary and Regent Masters: There was moreover to this Punishment added, viz. That each of them should pay four Pounds in Satisfaction of the Expence which the University had hereby sustain'd, and give Bond for the Payment thereof within 15 Days after the following Easter, under the respective Forfeiture of ten Pounds each.

Soon after the Townsmen finding Means to elude the Force of our Charters, through the Craft and Subtlety of the Lawyers, perverting their Sense on some light Frailties of Expression, oblig'd the University to apply to Wolsey for the Explanation, Augmentation, and Preservation of them; which he procur'd by that remarkable Charter bearing Date the first of April, 14th of Hen. 8., under the Great Seal of England, and subscrib'd, viz. Per ipsum Regem, & de data prædicta authoritate parlamenti. About the Time we
we had these Disputes with the City, certain Scholars gave the University Trouble, among the chief of them was John Morris, Doctor of Canon Law, who was first imprison'd and expell'd afterwards the University, for persuading others to resist the Chancellor's Authority; and from hence no small Difference arose thro' the Complaints which some of his Friends made to the King; but by the Cardinal's Means, Morris, on his Return to Oxford, after a Years Banishment, was forced to acknowledge his Offence, and promise a future Submission to the Laws hereof; and then in Virtue of the Royal Mandate, he was, by a solemn Congregation, restored to his former State among us.

A.D. 1517. About the End of Lent, a Time remarkable for Seditions, (as has been already noted) a grievous Controversy arose between the Benedictines and Cistercians here, about some Philosophical Questions disputed in the Schools; which from Arguments grew to Blows; and the latter, overcame by the Enemy, were driven to their Halls; but the Benedictines did not triumph with Impunity; yet they were so far incensed at the pecuniary Mulcts and other Pains inflicted on them, that, by the Persuasion of Alderman Haines, late Mayor of the City, whose House the Scholars had fired, they resolves'd to revenge their Wrongs, even by the Death of the Proctors: And meeting together at the said Haines's House, one Night, there waited the Time of the Proctors going their Rounds in the City, who, when they came to Cai sax, were assaulted by a Sally from the said House; which, from the Clattering of Swords and crying out of Harass'd many of the Citizens to rile from their Beds, for the keeping of the Peace; otherwise they had perpetrated their Villany: but on the Inter-
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Intervention of the Burgesse, the Ruffians ran away and concealed themselves that Night; yet on their Endeavours to escape the next Morning, three of them were seized, and with them the said Haines imprison'd. Not long after, in a Tumult, wherein some were mortally wounded, Haines was the Leader and Incendiary, seeking all Occasions of disturbing the publick Peace of the University; wherefore he was for ever banish'd from hence; who yet, upon his Repentance, obtain'd Leave afterwards to return; but losing his Authority with his Neighbours, and growing into daily Contempt, he left then the City of his own accord, and died poor: And his Son in law, Biridal, being before the Chancellor found guilty of this Sedition, suffer'd the like Punishment with his Father, and some others, whose Pains were afterwards remitted.

But yet the Townsmen would not permit the Scholars to enjoy any long Repose, disturbing our Quiet by their Violations, and frequent Infringement of our Privileges, under a Conceit that we had lost the Charter procur'd by Wolsey; whereupon they scrupl'd not to assault the Scholars with Arms in the publick Streets, as in particular some of Broadgate Hall, killing one and wounding many others, after a stout Resistance of the Students; and on the Expulsion of one Wem, the Scholars, in the Night time affailing some of the Citizens, put them to flight; but on the King's Writ for an Enquiry hereinto, some of them were arrested and committed to Goal. Whereupon the University, thinking it high time both to renew and enlarge their Charters, committed this Affair to the Management of Dr. London, then of New College, a Person well acquainted with their Privileges, and with the Disputes between the Scholars and Townsmen, with a Pow-
er to let the Cardinal into a thorough Knowledge of these Controversies, who had lately sent Dr. Longland to the University for this End. At length, by the Advice and Means of the Bishops of Callipoli and Lincoln, the King granted a Charter according to the Wishes and Expectation of the University. For towards the Beginning of the Year 1523, the Cardinal obtain’d this Royal and ample Charter, which he transmitted by certain Delegates to Oxford; but the Promulgation thereof to sharpen’d the Townsmen’s Resentments, that by a Remonstrance they openly refus’d Obedience thereunto; which being at length reported to the King, the Matter came to be publicly heard and discus’d in the Privy Council; and nothing being determin’d hereon, the Townsmen were every where in Cabals, how to abrogate or (at least) to diminish the same; which the Scholars resenting, lodg’d their Complaints with the great Men, charging the Townsmen with the Infringement of several of their antient Privileges: But the Cardinal falling into Disgrace, and soon after into Ruin, this Charter lay dormant in the Exchequer, till the Year 1566, when the same was transmitted again hither for the due Observation of it.

A. D. 1521. The Lutheran Heresy (for such was it now) still’d almost every where) began to diffuse it self throughout the whole University, and to gather Strength so far, that Wolsey was forc’d to send hither for certain Scholars, to come from hence to London, for the refuting of these new Opinions; whereupon the University named and appointed certain Persons for the holding of a Convocation at the Cardinal’s House in London, with other Learned Men, and Prelates of the Realm, for the Condemnation of Luther’s Doctrine, as altogether repugnant to Christianity;
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A Transcript of which Censure was afterwards sent to Oxford, and affix'd on the Sun-Dial of the South-side of St. Mary's Church-yard, and soon after Luther's Books were burnt here, and at Cambridge. And it is remarkable that this Schism (as it was called) was chiefly prolific in Cardinal-College, on or from the Residence of some Cantabrigians here; among whom was John Clark, one of the junior Canons of this Society, whose private Lectures and Disputations our Scholars much frequented; and who, for his singular Learning and Piety, was in so great Value, that in all their Doubts he became their Oracle: Whereupon many of them were committed to Prison by the Commisary. But I hasten to the Year 1528, when a considerable Law-suit as well as other Disputes between the University and City, fell in with the more dismal Consequences of a malignant Plague or Sickness at this time, which Controversies having been for some while, now came to an open Rupture, upon the Townsmens Accusation of the Scholars on several Articles, but especially the Proctors, for Injuries done the Citizens in their Night-Watch. The University having enjoy'd the Right of keeping a Court-Leet in the Guild-Hall of the City, as well from ancient Cusom, as from Royal Charter of Privilege, this Year determin'd to hold the same as usual; but upon a Process made out to the Bailiffs to impanel and summon a Jury of eighteen lawful Men for this purpose, the Bailiffs, emboldened with the Belief that the Charter lately procur'd by Wolsey was not ratify'd and confirm'd, refus'd to yield Obedience to the said Process: Whereupon they were cited to appear in the Chancellor's Court, on a certain Day, before the Chancellor's Commissary, to answer this Contempt; for which Neg-
left or Contempt, a Sentence was pronounc'd aga
against them, viz. That in Punishment thereof
Edm. Irish should go to the Castle Prison, and Will.
Clare the younger to Bocardo, and there remain du
ring Pleasure. But this Sentence was no Admo
nation to them, for within a Year or two after
wards, the Mayor order'd the Guild-ball Doors
to be shut up against the Entrance of the Com
missary, Proctors and others, thereinto: Where
upon the said Commissary summon'd William
Perry, one of the Bailiffs, and the Mayor's A
gent herein, to appear in the aforesaid Court,
and not allowing of his Excuse, viz. the May
or's Order, he decreed him excommunicated,
as he also did Richard Gunter, the other Bailiff,
and Mich. Heath, the Mayor, for their Disob
edience, in not appearing on his Summons, the
one being cited by an inferior Beadle, and the o
ther by the superior Beadle in Divinity; which
Ecclesiastical Censures were afterwards com
mitted to Writing, and deliver'd to the Re
ctor of St. Ebb's Church, to which Heath did belong, to
be read and publish'd either by him or his Cu
rate, on the next Saturday following, in the said
Church: But upon their Submission to the Laws
and Customs of the University, and taking an
Oath to obey them, and the Laws of the Church,
they were afterwards absolved from their Ex
communication by the Commissary, in the Con
ventual Church of the Carmelites; and hereup
on were the University and City again reconcil
led to Peace.

A. P. 1532: Yet about two Years after, the same was bro
ken again; for that Peace and Tranquillity was too great a Happiness for us to enjoy long, from the turbulent and factious Spirit then raging here among us, upon the Account of several Liberties
and Privileges disputed by each Body. Upon a Re-
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Report of these Differences made to K. Hen. 8. he commanded both the University and City to surrender and deliver up into his Hands all their Rights and Charters of Privileges. In a Convocation, therefore, of the University, held on the 3d of Jan. this Year, for the said end, it was decreed by the Consent of the greater part of the Regents and Non-Regents thereof, that there should be two Instruments or Deeds of this their Surrender sealed; and by Virtue of the one, all Privileges, as well Royal as Episcopal, should be surrendered as aforesaid; and in the other, only such as were Royal; and only the latter (if possible) should be surrendered, leaving those Privileges behind them which were granted by Popes and Bishops; but changing our purpose, we afterwards submitted our Papal and Episcopal, as well our Royal Grants to the King, by this Resignation of them. And the City, about the same time, transmitted the greatest part of their Diplomas (tho' not all, as they have since complain'd) to the King, together with a Bond, whereby they oblige'd themselves to abide and stand to his Majesty's Judgment and Determination. Whatsoever Offices, &c. became vacant in the University Disposal the King filled up and gave away, in the intermediate Space of Time; and after he had weigh'd and consider'd well the Complaints made on each side, he ratified and confirm'd all the ancient Privileges of the University, commanding all Subjects, especially the Mayor and Citizens of Oxford, in no wise to infringe or violate any of them: And soon after were confirm'd also the Liberties of the City, tho' not according to the Expectations of the Citizens, for that new Disputes and Variances immediately arose between the two Bodies or Corporations. But this Charter of the University
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versity was for many Reasons afterwards revok'd, and not restor'd until the Year 1543. as it has been already observed.

On the sixth of December the ensuing Year, there were here discommod'd by a Sentence of the Convocation, the Mayor, two Aldermen, and twenty other Burgess's, whose Names and Crimes I rather chuse to forget than remember in this Place, as too tedious to the Reader; and shall therefore advance to treat of the Methods now used by the King, in disannulling the Papal Power here among us. For no sooner had he gain'd the Title of Supreme Head of the Church of England, next under God; but that the Clergy also, in Convocation assembled, avowed on the Word of Priests, that no Synods could be held without his Summons, and no Synodical or Provincial Constitution could be made or executed without the Royal Assent and Confirmation thereof, under the great Seal of England; which Declaration and Resolution was now sent by them to the Parliament, for a firmer Ratification, which gave this Statute the Name of The Submission Act of the Clergy. And as this University had before, in the Year 1531. given a Decision on the Point of the King's Divorce, so was it now, on the King's Request to deliver its Opinion touching his Supremacy; which, on due Consideration, was unanimously consented unto by 30 Doctors, and Batchelors in Divinity, delegated by the Convocation for the Solution of the following Question, 'viz. Whether God had from holy Writ confer'd a greater Power on the Bishop of Rome within the Realm of England, than on any other foreign Bishop whomsoever?' which Determination was transmitted to the King, under the publick Seal of the University, much to his Majesty's Satisfaction. Then was the single Opi-
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Opinion of every Person living in any College or Hall, demanded, by individually interrogating him, Whether he would renounce the Pope's Supremacy? which, though many Scholars scrupled not to do, by an Instrument subscribed by them, promising only to mention him as Bishop of Rome, in their publick and private Discourses; yet some rather chose to lose their Fellowships, and other Dependencies, in these Colleges and Halls, than comply herewith: And in a solemn Visitation of the University, held the next Year, the Students in Abhorrence to Popery pull'd down all the Inn-keepers Signs, representing the Effigies of any Pope, and broke all such Paintings in Windows, rasing the Word Pope out of all their Mass Books.

It is not doubted but they might have been now easily persuaded to have shaken off the groser Superstitions and Doctrines of the Romish Church, had not the King, by a Commission of Surveyors for the making a new Valuation-book of all Church and College-Estates, then alarm'd their Fears, and given them uneasy Thoughts about preserving their Lands, which they believed the King had a longing Desire for.

About the latter End of this Year were reviv'd the ancient Bickerings between the Lawyers and Physicians about Precedency, but were soon dropt thro' want of Leisire to prosecute such light Disputes.

The King still in Possession of our Liberties and Privileges, this Year visited the University by Commissioners; who, in their Visitation of Magdalen College, added a Greek Lecture to the four therein already settled, viz. one in Divinity, two in Philosophy, and a fourth in the Latin Tongue. In New College and All Souls respectively, they establish'd a Lecture in the Greek

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Language, and another in the Latin, with proper Stipends for the Lecturers. These two Lectures were settled by the Founder of Corpus Christi himself. In Queen's College and Merton, they only appointed one of these Lectures in each College, with a liberal Stipend thereunto annexed. And because the other Colleges, thro' the Meaness of their Revenues, were unable to endow a Lecture, they oblig'd some Person to read therein, and order'd all the Scholars to attend him, under Pain of losing one Day's Commons for their Absence totes quotes; without a Cause be approv'd by the College, whereof such Person was a Member. But many Students foreseeing the Ruin of Church Preferments, with small Learning 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 confirm'd, empowering this Professor and his Successors to enquire into the Qualifications of every such Presumer; and this Unskilfulness and Multitude of Practitioners, gave Rise to the College of Physicians in London: And, so little Countenance was there now given to the Scholars, represented by the Monks and Fryars to the King, and other Patrons of Learning, as Persons of dissolute Lives and Manners; that few of them took any Degrees, the Bishops and other great Men, withdrawing their Exhibitions and yearly Penfions from them; yet the King, to support the Discipline and Government of the University, caus'd certain Ordinances to be made about the Choice of Proctors, who, thro' the Paucity of Scholars, and other Troubles in the University, had been, for the most part, chosen.

A.D. 1541.
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chosen to this Office out of the junior Masters, ordaining, that no Person should be for the future elected hereunto, until he had compleated eight Years from his Inceptorship: And to prevent all Disputes in such Elections, he order’d these Proctors to be chosen by the Chancellor or his Commissary, and also by all Doctors unmarried, and Heads of Houses commorant in the University, until he should provide a Statute to the contrary; with a Command to the Proctors thus elected, to swear, that they will be present at all Lectures and Disputations, and omit nought appertaining to the prudent Administration of the Schools.

The King, moreover, in regard of the Latin Tongue now growing into Diffuse, commanded certain Sermons to be preached in Latin, according to the ancient Statutes and Customs of the University: And so far did the Royal Affection extend itself, that the King, at this time restor’d unto the University all Charters of Liberties and Privileges lodg’d in his Hands for many Years, which he ratified and confirm’d, and requir’d all his Subjects to observe the same.

And this he did on the Commissary’s entering into a Recognizance of a Thousand Pounds, not to assume or claim any Privilege granted unto the University by Walshe’s Charter, which, notwithstanding was afterwards confirm’d by Parliament in Queen Elizabeth’s Reign. It ought to be further observ’d, that tho’ the King revoked the Force of all Charters or Bulls granted unto us by Popes, being willing to extirpate all Papal Power from the University, as well as from other Parts of the Realm, yet he ratified all the Rights and Privileges from thence accruing to the University, and establish’d them to the Students by virtue of his own Royal Authority,
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thority, calling them the ancient Rights of the University.

A.D. 1546. Approaching now the End of K. Hen. VIII's Reign, who was undoubtedly the most munificent Patron of Learning among all our Princes, I will consider a little the chief Reasons urg'd for the Eclipse thereof happening about this Time, and continuing to darken the Face of this bright Luminary till towards the middle of Queen E-lizabeth's Administration. For besides the sudden Fall of the great Cardinal Wolsey, who spared no Cofts or Pains to advance good Letters to the Summit of Perfection; and the frequent Sicknesses happening here no less than twelve Times in this King's Reign, it may be an Ob-servation, that the Dissolution of Monasteries contributed not a little to this State of Ignorance, which, by voluntary Contributions, and large Exhibitions, were wont to maintain many Students; nay, so far was this King himself abus'd by his rapacious Courtiers, that they pouch'd the very Stipends, which he had so liberally settled on his Lecturers here and at Cam-bridge: But even in this obscure State there did appear some Stars or Glimmerings of Learning, in Gro cyn, Linacre, Latimer, Tunstall, Lily and Colet; for by the Care of Bishop Fox and Wol-sey, our Scholars had made a pretty good Pro-gress in the Greek Tongue; and it must be con-fessed, for the Honour of the Reformed Religion, that the most celebrated Men for Learning were Promoters of it.

1547. As to the turbulent Reign of King Edw. VI. over which I had rather draw a Veil than re-member it in this Place, there happen'd nothing here more remarkable than his sending Delege-tates to reform the University in point of Re-ligion; for King Hen. 8th had only broken the Ice,
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Ice, and prepa'rd Matters for a more thorough Change therein, leaving the Consummation of his Design to his Son; who in his Minority was so much deceiv'd by his Ministry, that tho' they procur'd much Good to themselves, by the suppressing Religious Houses, yet they acquir'd little to the Reformation it self, through the Havock they made in the Distribution of Church Lands. Some Collegiate Chaunties were indeed given to the Support and Maintainance of poor Scholars, yet some of the Patronages of them belonging to Colleges were dispos'd of to other Uses; and the Number of Colleges here themselves were once in Danger of being reduc'd by these Delegates, and their Estates united, for the better Provision of Students; yet upon Consideration hereof, they thought it more advisable to suffer the Continuance of them in their former State and Condition. On the Visitation of the Colleges, there appear'd many strenuous Impugners of the Protestant Religion, which was now publickly establish'd in England, and the Mass abolish'd, for which Reason they were excluded from thence, as from New College, Christ-Church, and Maudins, tho' in the last of these Houses the greatest part of the Fellows and Scholars embrac'd the Protestant Religion, following the Example of Dr. Cox, Dean of Christ-Church, and one of the Visitors in this Commission of Delegacy. In this Visitation the Form of Government in the University was much alter'd, by a Body of new Statutes made by the Visitors, and called Statuta Edoardina, or King Edward's Statutes, which retain'd their Force and Vigour, till the present Body of Statutes, stiled Laud's Statutes, were enacted and confirm'd. At this time a prodigious Number of Books treating of School Divinity,
Divinity, were condemn’d and burnt by the Order of the Visitors, as being the principal Occasion of so much Darkness in Religion, many of which belong’d to private Colleges, as well as the publick Library; the Books of Civil and Canon Law were set a-side, to be devoured by Worms, as favouring too much of Popery, and in this Ravage of Learning were all the Papal Grants seiz’d and taken from us, with several other Muniments relating to the University; which so far ered the Minds of the Citizens, that they scrupl’d not now to insult the Scholars with all manner of Provocations and Injuries; and truly if it had not been protected by the Means of Goodrick Bishop of Ely, and Car, then our Chancellor, the University had peradventure at this Time been made subject to the superior Government of the City, on the Complaint of one Forman, a Burgess thereof, whose House the Proctors had often entred on their Night-Watch, he being hereunto encouraged by the Authority and Advice of the Mayor and other City Magistrates; for the Bishop of Ely being Lord High Chancellor of England at this time, by Letters to the Townsmen, on hearing the Merits of the Complainant’s Cause, signified to them the Proctors Right of Watch and Ward, by a Grant of Hen. 4.

A.D. 1553.

Yet notwithstanding all this Care of King Edward’s Delegates, to extirpate the Popish Superstitions here, so soon as Q. Mary ascended the Throne, but she restor’d the same by the cruel Tyranny of her Power, and the Encouragement she bestowed on many of the Scholars, who were ready enough for a Relapse to the Church of Rome, by their losing the Aid and Assistance of the Monasteries. To this End, as a kind nursing Mother of good Letters, she gave to the University
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University several Rectories, viz. the Rectory of Southpetherton in Cornwall, of Seyston in Leicestershire, and of Holmcultram, with the Chapel of Newton Arloch in Cumberland, the first of which belonging to the Priory of Olveston, and the third to the Abbey of Holmcultram: And as a farther Reward of the Industry of her Loyal and Dutiful Oxonians, it was once in the Queen's Thoughts to hold a Parliament here, about the Time that the Protestant Cranmer was remov'd from the Tower of London, to give an Account of his Actions in Edward the 6th's Reign, before the Queen and Parliament: where, upon Examination into his Opinions, which he defended with great Strength of Argument (especially that touching the Holy Communion or Eucharist) he was by the Scholars pronounc'd guilty of Heresy, and his Books condemn'd; at length himself burnt here at Oxford before Baliol College, where Ridley and Latimer had suffer'd before on the like Occasion. And for the better facilitating the Queen's Resolution of re-establishing the Roman Idolatry in the University, Steph. Gardiner, Bishop of Winton, a Person of a large Ambition, and a ready Compliance with her Majesty in every thing, this Year sent Delegates or Commissaries to visit all the Colleges in Oxford subject to him as a local Visitor; who by virtue of a full Commission to eject all Persons from thence, refusing to conform themselves to the Popish Tenets, remov'd some out of New College, many others leaving the same of their own accord; and afterwards proceeding to the Visitation of Magdalen College, they expell'd fourteen of the Fellows; but they permitted the President to resign, who rather chose to quit the best Headship then in the University, than pollute his Conscience
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Science with the Stains of a sinful Conformity.

The Queen this Year, for the Advancement of Learning, confirm'd the antient as well as modern Privileges of the University; and because the Bailiffs of the City had the foregoing Year, either through a Defire of seizing Felons Goods, or (at least) of acquiring the Cognizance of University Causes, deny'd Entrance to our High Steward, in the Case of one Anth. Garnet, A.M. of Balsol College, suspected of Felony, by shutting up the Doors of the Guild-Hall against him; a Decree was now made in the Star-Chamber by the Lords of the Council, that the Chancellor and Masters of Oxford should have free Ingres into the said Hall for the Holding their accustom'd Court-Leet there, under the Pain of 200 l. to be inflicted on every Citizen contravening the same. But as King Henry the 8th had by his Charter commanded that no Victuals should be taken by the Royal Purveyors within twenty Miles, unless the King himself came thither, it was now by Parliament restrained to five Miles about Oxford, which this Year labour'd under such a Scarcity of Provisions, that some entire Colleges were forc'd to disperse into the Country. Nor was the Rage and Fury of these Times only exercis'd on the Living; for the Bones of Peter Martyr's Wife, who dy'd at Oxford after her Husband was driven from thence on the score of Religion, were now taken out of her Grave, and ignominiously bury'd in a Dunghill. But to purge the University of all Hereticks, as they were term'd, Cardinal Pool, by virtue of his Legatine Power, nam'd certain Delegates to visit the same, with an Authority to receive into the Church again all such Apostates as repented of their Heresy, and desir'd Absolution. On the
20th of July, or then about, these Delegates preparing themselves for this solemn Visitation, went to St. Mary's Church, and after they had read their Commission, and taken their Places accordingly, they began by way of Interrogatories to enquire into the State of the Colleges, and the Students living therein; for the Queen had before summoned certain Persons out of every College to appear that Day, and receive the said Interrogatories, hereby aiming not only to restore the Roman Religion, but also the Discipline of the University, to its ancient Splendor. These Interrogatories consisted of about 30 in Number, chiefly relating to what was done in King Edward the 6th's Days, by the Commissary, Professors, Heads of Houses, &c. which because they are long, I will only give the Reader the two first of them, viz. 1. Whether the Foundations, Statutes, and laudable Customs of the University, and of every College and Hall therein, be observ'd by all those whom these Things concern? And if they shall answer negatively, let them express in special what Things are not observ'd, and for what Reason. 2dly, Whether in the Time of Schism there was any thing ordain'd, or introduc'd by Usage, contrary to Canonical Institutions, and ancient Foundations, or derogatory to Statutes, Privileges and Customs; and if they shall answer affirmatively, let them express in particular, what Things have been introduc'd, and for what Reason, &c. In short, these Visitors ejected all the Persons impugning the Roman Religion, and burnt all the English Bibles, with the Commentaries thereon in the same Language, in the middle of the Market-place, and either mulcted the Professors of them, or banish'd them the University. Upon Mason's resigning the Chancellorship, Cardinal Pole was again elected, who to supply
the Defect of our Statutes, and to reduce them to the Model of Popery, committed this Affair to the Management of certain Delegates by him chosen out of each Faculty, viz. four Philosophers or Artists, five Civilians, two Canonists, and four Divines; and ordered, that the antient Statutes abrogated in Edward the 6th's Time, should retain their Force, until this new Body of Statutes were compiled; which was afterwards effectted, and confirm'd by the Authority of the Convocation, and promulgated to be strictly and religiously observ'd by all Students. These were a very severe Body of Laws against all Persons inclining to the Reformation, whereby they were wholly excluded the University: And such was the State thereof during this Queen's Reign. But no sooner was Queen Elizabeth come to the Crown by a Right of Inheritance, but there appear'd a new Scene of Affairs here, which open'd much to the Joy and Satisfaction of the Protestants; yet so vain was the Confidence of the Papists, hoping to have their Religion confirm'd to their Posterity, that in some Colleges they animadverted on the Scholars shewing any Affection to change, with more than usual Liberty: But these in no wise forgetting their Injuries in Queen Mary's Days, began to despise the Romanists, and to insult them with all the Indignities of Scorn and Contempt imaginable; whereupon many of them exercised with various Care, and at length fadned with some Diffidences of the Queen's Affection to them, withdrew themselves from Oxford, resolving to live in Obscurity, until it was evident what Measures her Majesty would take with them. Tresham, on the Death of Cardinal Pole, who died on the same Day with Queen Mary, becoming Cancellarius nauis (that he might
might not be wanting in Duty) called a Convocation to deliberate about a Congratulatory Address to her Majesty, according to Custom; which was readily agreed unto, and in Writing approved of, and then sent to London by the said Chancellor, attended with several Heads of Colleges, &c. and presented to the Queen, who gave large Assurances of her Royal Inclinations to Learning, and especially to this University; which she evinced the following Year in Parliament, by an Act remitting to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge the Payment of First Fruits and Tenth's for ever; and soon after in the same manner exempting them from the Subsidies of Tenth's and Fifteenth's of all their Temporalties or Lay Fees. The Queen intending the Year after her Inauguration to see this University, was hasten'd hereunto by Letters which she received from the Heads of Houses, touching the ill Treatment of the Protestants here by the Papists; whereupon she wrote back to the University-Magistrates, commanding them better Usage for the future on all publick and private Occasions, and likewise forbidding these Magistrates, &c. to proceed to the Election of any Governour, Fellow, Scholar, or any other Student among us, to any Office; and moreover prohibiting all Alienations and Exchanges of Lands, Possessions, &c. such only excepted as are for the necessary Improvement of their Estates, till such time as a solemn Visitation should be held therein, as she intended, and was executed a few Months afterwards by a Delegation of certain Persons fit for this Purpose; who had it in command from her Majesty to treat all Persons with the utmost Humanity and Gentleness, but to eject all Persons not renouncing the Popish Doctrines and Superstitions, with
with a Power given unto these Visitors, of conferring all Academical Offices as they should conceive expedient, and of recalling all such Persons as had been banish'd on the Score of Religion, and of re-establishing King Edward's Statutes. The Earl of Arundel voluntarily quit- ted the Chancellorship upon some Resentment occasion'd by some Proceedings of the Visitors; to whom Dr. Marshal Dean of Christ Church not submitting, was carried from hence to London, and there imprison'd. Among those who were depriv'd for not taking the Oath of Supremacy, were Dr. Tresham Canon of Christ-Church, Dr. Richard Smith, Canon of the same House, who going to Do-ray, was made Dean of St. Peter's Church there; Dr. Tho. Reynolds, Warden of Merton, depriv'd by the Queen herself at Hampton Court; Dr. Coveyey, President of Magdalen College, was remov'd, for that he was not in Orders, and had treated some of the Fellows with much Asperity; Dr. William Cheadsey, President of Corpus Christi, and Canon of Christ Church; Dr. William Wright, Master of Baliol; John Smith, Provost of Oriel; Hugh Hodgson, Provost of Queens College; Henry Henham, Rector of Lincoln, resign'd his Headship by the Permission of the Visitors; Tho. Sylthurst, President of Trinity College, was expelled for the above-said Reason, with many others too numerous to recount in this Place; and therefore I will give them Room elsewhere. But notwithstanding all the provident Care employ'd by this wise Princes to reform the University in point of Discipline as well as Religion, it was not sufficient to quiet the Minds of the disaffected Scholars, many whereof would have return'd to the Church of Rome, on the account of the great Wealth and immense Power which the Clergy
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Clergy gain'd thereby, cou'd they have been assur'd of a Popish Successor, whom they aim'd at very much in the Person of Mary Queen of the Scots: yet such was the Countenance, which her Majesty's Presence here at Oxford gave to A.D. 1566. Learning, by her attending all publick Exercises of the Schools for a Week together, and her preferring Men both in Church and State, of the most shining Merit; that it afterwards produc'd in the University Persons of the most exalted Knowledge of any we read in English Story. She was extreamly delighted with the Pleasantness of the Place, the Beauty of the Colleges, the Magnificence of her Entertainment; and lastly, with that Plenty and Variety of good Literature, which every Day increased more and more: and as she was in the Day-time pleas'd with Scholastic Exercícises, so was she diverted at Night with Tragedies and Comedies acted by Scholars; for which her Majesty with much Sweetness return'd them her Thanks in a Latin Oration; and, with a Promise, that she wou'd be always ready to promote and encourage them, she took of them and the Place a most gracious Farewell.

This Royal Visit is ascrib'd to Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, and Chancellor of this University, who in the Time of his being a Student here, had observ'd the great Corruptions crept into its Discipline and Government: wherefore he resolve'd upon a Reformation of these Things as soon as he came to his Chancellorship; and to this End he invited the Queen hither, to command what he shou'd give in Advice to her, touching the State thereof. He almost changed the whole Government of the University in some Things for the better; but it was generally then thought in many things for the worse;
for the last Year he abolish'd the antient Form of chusing the Proctors, which Election was frequently made under the Form of chusing per Instances, to be shewn in another Place. He often named the Commiary or Vice-Chancellor without consulting the Convocation, which formerly seldom happen'd; and he was the first that appointed the Hebdomadal Meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors and Heads of Houses, for the consulting about all Matters, which shou'd afterwards be brought before the Convocation, by antiquating the Black Congregation, (which was succeed'd by this Weekly Meeting) in which all Matters were communicated by the Proctors, before they were transacted in a solemn Convocation. He moreover decreed, that all Affairs of greater Importance should be dispatch'd and expedite'd by a private Scrutiny, and not by publiek Suffrages, as before. And so great a Friend to Learning was this Chancellor, that from an ardent Desire of promoting the Study of Languages here, he recommended to the Convocation one John Druce, a Flemming by Nation (banish'd his Country on the score of Religion) for instructing the Scholars in the Syriack Tongue, and that they wou'd assign him a Stipend and a School for this End; whereunto the Convocation agreed, and allow'd him a Pension of 20 Marks, to be ratably collected every Year out of all the Colleges; and as a Respect to the Man, by a Statute, he was made a publiek Professor of the University; and had a Chamber by Compliment given unto him by the Fellows of Merton College.

A.D. 1574.

The Chancellor, in the Year 1584, by a Letter-sent at the Queen's Instance to the University, commanded that no Person should be admitted to any Degree, without performing the
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Statutable Exercise for the same, upon a Report made to her Majesty, that Degrees were taken here by the Method of Dispensations, without any Regard had to Learning or Merit; wherefore he commanded them, both in his own and the Queen's Name, to see that all Persons whatsoever, did their Exercise for the same, and that they said their proper Time, before they presumed to take any Bachelor's Degree in Divinity, Law or Physick, or any other Faculty whatsoever, 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 House of Parliament; nor should any Dispensations he granted for the Doing of Exercise after the taking of such Degree; which by giv'ing of Bonds, and then forfeiting the Conditions thereof, have suffer'd such infamous Blockheads to pass to their Degrees, as cou'd never have otherwise been conceiv'd to have had the least Part of an University Education. Hinc ille lacryma, &c.

Frequent Visits was Dudley wont to make his- ther, not only for reforming the Statutes and Laws of the University, but to be sometimes present at the Scholastic Disputations and other Exercises, to make a Report thereof to his beloved Mistress, and to encourage the same by such laudable Acts of Respect; who coming to Oxford about the middle of August, 1588, gave way to Fate soon after at Cornbury in Oxfordshire, and was succeed'd in the Office of Chancellor of this University by Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord High Chancellor of England. Yet notwithstanding what has been said of the Earl's Conduct and Government of this celebrated Mart or Staple of Learning, it must be acknowledg'd, that some Dissensions and Immoralities were rather owing
to the Chancellor's Tyranny and Indiscretion in Point of Government, than to the License of the Times.

A.D. 1589. Whatever the Earl of Leicester had been defective in, about reforming the University, was this Year in some measure accomplish'd by his Successor, who took care, that all Persons to be admitted to any Degree, should first give an account of their Faith, which thing had been hitherto much neglected by his Predecessor, and was complain'd of by the Bishop of Hereford, finding many Heterodox Divines living in his Diocess. He not only detected many Romanists lurking in the Neighbourhood of Oxford, and seducing the younger Students to go to foreign Universities, but also restrain'd the Scholars Excess in Apparel, chastising all other Vices in them. He moreover restor'd the Preaching of Sermons on Sundays and Holidays, which had been disus'd for a long time during Vacations here, on the account of the Paucity of Divines, with a Design not only of eradicating Poverty, but also with a View of accustoming young Divines to the Way and Method of Preaching. About the same Time a Statute was made to oblige the Canons of Christ-Church to preach on Sundays in Term Time in their own Persons, and not by a Deputy, unless they gave a Reason for so doing, to be approv'd by the Vice-chancellor: and another Statute was enacted, compelling all Candidates for Degrees and matriculated Persons, to subscribe the Articles of Religion according to antient Custom intermittent long since. He also took care to revive the Course of Disputations pro termino in Divinity, Law, and Physick, called the stated or ordinary Disputations, ordaining Penalties to be inflicted on all such as omitted the same: And finally so careful
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careful was Hatton of the Honour and Advantages of the University, that had he liv'd longer, he would have left no Discipline for his Successor to have amended. But,

The Lord Buckhurst coming to the Government of the University on the Death of Hatton, (by a contested Election between him and the Earl of Essex) thought himself oblig'd, and truly with great Industry endeauro'd to correct whatever had escap'd the Knowledge of his Predecessor, during his short Chancellorship: And for this End invited her Majesty again this Year to Oxford, as the Earl of Leicester had done before; who was met according to Custom on the utmost Bounds of the University, by the Vice-chancellor, Proctors, Heads of Houses, and several Masters deputed for this End, in their Scarlets, and other proper Habits, and there received by them with the Compliment of a Solemn Speech in Latin, to which she made a gracious Answer in the same Language: And on the Confines of St.Giles's Parish, her Majesty was received by the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgess, in the like manner, and complimented in a Speech from the Recorder; and as she had been before presented by the University, so was she now by the City, with a gilt Silver Cup, and sixty Angels of Money in it. On her Entrance into the City, she was welcom'd with the Shouts and Acclamations of the People, the Streets from the North Gate being adorn'd on each Side with Scholars as far as Christ-Church, who saluted her Majesty in her Passage through them with Speeches and Verses, and being address'd at Caius in a Greek Oration by the Professor of that Language, she made an elegant Answer of Thanks thereunto in the same Tongue; and in Christ-Church Quadrangle she was entertain'd at her getting out
out of the Coach by a Speech from the University Orator, and during the Time of her Continuance here, she attended the Exercise of the Schools in the Day, and had the Diversion of Plays acted in Christ-Church College Hall at Night Time by the Students.

The University indeed received many Marks of Friendship from him, by his great Diligence in banishing from hence all Jesuits, Seminary Priests, and other Popish Recusants; and with Injunctions he so wisely modeled the Discipline of the Scholars, that in his Time Learning, Piety, and good Manners, seem'd to have taken their Residence here, as in the very Heart of the Kingdom.

As there happen'd a Dispute between the University and City, in the Year 1574. upon the Bailiffs shutting the Doors of the Guild-Hall, against the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, &c. on their Attempt to keep a Court-Leet therein; which was concluded by the Queen's Privy Council in favour of the University, so there also arose a Controversy in the Year 1583. between the University and the Sheriff of the County of Oxon. about the Execution of certain Privileges enjoy'd by the Scholars; but the same was soon accommodated to the Satisfaction of the University, which had enjoy'd a pretty good Repose during the Decline of this Reign.
CHAP. VI.

A further Continuance of the Troubles of the University to the present Times, &c.

On the Death of Q. Elizabeth, whom the University of Oxford immediately enroll'd among the Number of its Benefactors, K. James the first succeeded to the Crown of England, at a Time when the Plague rag'd most fataly at London, and in July following came to Oxford, where, thro' the Endeavours of some ill disposed Persons for Lucre sake, it diffus'd its Venom thro' the University and City, insomuch as Mich. Term was put off to the 2d of November, and by other Adjournments to the 5th of December; but the Sicknes continuing till February, few of the Masters then appear'd: And such was the Face of Affairs here, that nought but Lamentation was seen for some Time, many of the Townsmen being reduc'd by the Scholars Absence to a starving Condition, on the Consumption of the Charity Money given by the University, when the Colleges were dissolved by the Students going into the Country. Those who staid behind constantly kept their Gates shut, as the Citizens did their Shops and Houses, and not a living Creature besides Nurses and Corps-bearers were seen in the Streets, which were cover'd with Grass even in the Market-Place. And after some Intermission of this Distemper, it broke out again in 1605, on the King's leaving Oxford, from some late Remains thereof, and was so furious, that many of the Sick were carried to Pest Houses in Port Meadow, &c.
As there had formerly been many contentions between the Lawyers and Physicians about Precedency, the Civilians now had much ado to preserve the Continuance of their Profession in the Realm; and on their frequent Complaints hereof to the University for its Aid and Assistance in this Matter, the Vice-Chancellor in a full Convocation signified the dangerous Consequence of losing this Study, to the Doctors and Masters, by adding, that if one of the four principal Pillars, whereon this University was founded, should be taken away, the whole Fabric thereof must in time necessarily fall to Ruin. And after Dr. Martin of New College had in a Speech shewed what Mischief would accrue to the Nation by the Extirpation thereof, it was unanimously agreed to implore the Assistance of the Chancellor, and the Earl of Devonshire, (then a Court-Minion) in this Affair; and on Letters transmitted by the University to these great Men, all our Fears vanish'd, and the destructive Councils of our malevolent Enemies came to nothing; yea, the Study of the Civil Law was instantly refreshed and strengthen'd with new Encouragements from Royal Charters under the Great Seal of England, empowering the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to chuse and send up each of them two Persons to sit and represent them in Parliament; by which Charters we are admonished to elect such Persons as are skilful in the Imperial Laws; but how far we have departed from this wholesom Institution, let the World judge. And altho' this was a sufficient Indication of the King's Love and Affection towards us; yet some will have it that it has since rather prov'd of Damage to us, than of any Profit and Advantage, forasmuch as heretofore all Members of Parliament being the Sons of
of either University, thought themselves in Duty bound to take Care of their Nursing Mother’s Concerns; but now thinking themselves hereby discharg’d from such Duty, they lay the whole Burthen thereof on the Shoulders of their Representatives; and how well these have acquitted themselves in this Trust, we may learn from the frequent Los of Privileges in Parliament, either thro’ their Neglect, Interest, or Want of sufficient Knowledge in our Customs and Charters; especially if the Keeper of the Archives be a Stranger thereunto himself, as it may happen.

Passing by the Visit which the King was pleas’d to make the University this Year, being here complimented in the like Manner as his Predecessor had lately been by the Scholars, (whose Number was at this Time 2254.) I will proceed to give an Account of the Disagreement between the University and City, on the Score of Watch and Ward, a distinct Privilege claim’d by the former, and disputed by the latter, thro’ the Townsmen’s Choice of two seditious Bailiffs, who gave the University much Trouble by their Noctivagations, under the Pretence of Searching for Felons Goods and Seizing them, but with a real Design only of infringing our Rights. Whereupon the Vice-Chancellor, in Resentment of this Behaviour, summon’d both the Bailiffs, viz. Smith and Paynter, to appear before him at his Court, then held in St. Mary’s Church; and, on Interrogatories administered, Paynter acknowledged that he had, during his said Office of Bailiff, between the Hours of nine at Night and four in the Morning, at least ten Times, walk’d the Streets of the City, without the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor’s Consent, or any Intimation thereof given to one of them; but
but that he did it by Virtue of a Hue and Cry frequently coming to him in the King's Name, for a Search after Felons within the City Limits; and Smith in like manner confessing that he had done the same for three or four Times, the Vice-Chancellor pronounced Sentence against them as Night-walkers and Disturbers of the Peace, multying Paynter in the Sum of 20l. and Smith in the Sum of 8 l. viz. 40 Shillings pro qualibet vice, with a Monition to pay the same within eight Days. And for Non-payment hereof, Paynter was on the Day of his Appearance committed to Goal, there to remain until he paid the said Mult or Fine; as was also Smith, for refusing to appear on the Day assign'd him. Whereupon Paynter purchased a Writ of Habeas Corpus cum Causa, from the King's Bench, directed to the Sheriff of Oxfordshire, or his Deputy, who, on the Receipt thereof issued his Warrant to the Goaler for to deliver Paynter into the Hands of the City Serjeants, in order to convey him to London, who, on Nov. 5. was by the Under-Sheriff brought before the Justices of the King's Bench; but the Cause of his Commitment being not return'd with the Writ, as requir'd, the Hearing thereof was adjourn'd to the 25th, when Paynter was again brought hither in due Form, on a Return of this Writ, which see in the Appendix; and after Reading hereof, Chief Justice Flemming, with the Concurrence of Williams and Crook, the other Judges present, pronounced Judgment according to a Precedent cited in the 4 Hen. 6. whereby Paynter was remanded to the Chancellor of Oxford's Court, to undergo the Sentence thereof; Crook and Williams affirming, that the Scholars enjoy'd this Privilege of Watch and Ward when they were Students in the University.
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versity, and 300 Years before, without any Opposition, and therefore they rebuk'd him for his Contumacy. After the usual Forms at Common Law had passed, Paynter was brought back to Oxford, and re-imprison'd till Dec. 8. when he appear'd in the Chancellor's Court, and by way of caution lodg'd some Silver Plate in the Vice-Chancellor's Hands, for the due Payment of the aforesaid 20 l. with all Costs and Charges of Suit on the University's Part, and for the Satisfaction of the Law-Proctor's Fees. In short, Paynter and Smith, on due Sorrow and Repentance for their Crimes, now deprecated the Punishment thereof; and in a full Convocation obtaining Pardon for the same, they were eased from the greatest Part of their Fines, on the Payment of 40 Shillings by Paynter, and 12 Shillings by Smith.

Pending this Suit, the Citizens fore-thinking they should be cast herein, committed two privilege'd Persons to Goal, one of these being of the Number of Slatters, who with the Masons and Joiners formerly desired to be admitted into the Matriculation of the University. On Notice hereof the Vice-Chancellor sent his Writ or Mandate under the half Seal, for an immediate Discharge of them from Custody; on the Disobedience of the Citizens hereunto, he called a Convocation, and discommod'd the five chief Authors of this Insult and Contempt, interdicting them all Trade and Commerce with Scholars and privilege'd Persons, which Civil Anathema so terrified them, that they instantly, with all Humility, sued a Pardon for their Faults, and under a Form of Words prescrib'd them by the University, acknowledged the same, to the Satisfaction of the Scholars.

Yet
Yet about two Years afterwards a new Difference arose on the Right of the Night-Watch, which occasion'd another Law-suit between the Scholars and Townsmen, before the Judges of the King's Bench: Hereupon the University was again oblig'd to have Recourse to the dire Fulmination of another Commercial Interdict, after the Vice-Chancellor had, by all gentle Means imaginable, endeavour'd to reduce the proud Townsmen to their Duty as well as Interest. This Thunderbolt reach'd the Head of the City Recorder Wentworth, a sworn and declared Enemy to the University, and a great Promoter of all these Dissensions and Troubles, whereby every Person was forbid to consult him as a Lawyer, or to retain him in any Suit whatsoever, or to keep any Correspondence with him or his Family; yet during this discommoding, some Persons, regardless of their Duty, and of the Oaths by them taken to defend the University Rights according to their best Abilities, at length began to deal with the Persons discommod'd: wherefore they were admonish'd by the Vice-Chancellor to forbear this Offence, under the Pains to be inflicted on 'em by the Statutes of the University. At this Time the Magistrates of the University receiving frequent Complaints touching the Behaviour of the late Mayor (William Potter) who, on leaving his said Office, encourag'd the Bailiffs of the City in Law-suits with the University, with the Promise of Aid herein from the City Chest: A Convocation was hereupon called, and for this and other Crimes against the Scholars, he was by unanimous Consent thereof, depriv'd of his Dealings with all Students and privileg'd Persons. This gave an Occasion both to the University and City, of laying their Grievances before the King,
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King, in his Council-Chamber at Whitehall, and on the Council's Hearing the Complaints on each side, it was pronounc'd in favour of the Scholars, and the discommon'd Citizens were commanded to return home, and by a publick Acknowledgment of their Errors to ask Pardon for the same, which they did accordingly on the first of August, at a solemn Convocation in a Form prescrib'd them. But before this Form was publickly read and subscrib'd by them, they each of them separately acknowledg'd their Offence, and promised a future Obedience and Observance of all the lawful Liberties, Privileges, and Customs of the University; which Acknowledgment being forthwith registred, and openly read by one of the Proctors in the Convocation House, a Transcript thereof was given to each of the Criminals to subscrib his Name, and set his Seal thereunto; after they had done this, they were immediately pronounc'd to be relax'd from the Sentence which they had incurr'd, whereby these two Corporations were reconcil'd for many Years.

But hence-forward the Peace of the University was not so well preserv'd among its own Members, miserably divided in their Opinions, and distraight with Religious Disputes, which were chiefly owing to Persons Papistically and Puritanically inclin'd, the one side adhering (as was pretended) to Arminius and his Disciples, with some Leaven of Popery mingled with their Principles; whilst the other strenuously asserted the Doctrine of Calvin and his Followers. Among the Number of the first was William Laud, Batch. in Divinity, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who in the Year 1606. utter'd some Expressions in a Sermon of his preach'd at St. Mary's Church, too much
much savouring (as was thought by many of the University) of the Roman Superstition; therefore he was called upon by Dr. Airay, the Vice-Chancellor, to give an Account thereof; but Laud so far clear’d himself of the Charge against him, as to escape a Retraction of his Opinions, tho’ the same was earnestly labour’d and contended for with too much Reason, by many of the chief of the University. Indeed these Religious Differences very much quicken’d the Advancement of Learning, whilst each Party was searching for a sound Foundation to ground the Superstructure of their Belief on; but the ill Consequences of a persecuting Spirit ever void of Charity, gain’d no Reputation or Advantage to Religion itself: And from these Beginnings of Wrath and Vengeance in the University, and King James’s framing a State-Policy on certain Principles of Religion, by him conceived and adapted for the Support of Arbitrary Power in the Prince, the ensuing Rage of Civil War and Rebellion sprung up in the Land, which in few Years after introduc’d that heavy Visitation on the University, which for some time put an End to all our just Liberties and Privileges, and became a Scourge in the Hands of Tyrants, to chastise the Weakness and Folly of an undiscerning Spirit of Ambition. In this froward and angry State the University continu’d for many Years, calling Persons to an Account on very slight Suggestions from their Sermons, according to the Humour of those who had acquir’d some Esteem among the Court Flatterers, and with the King himself, who was but too well pleased with these violent Proceedings in the University, believing this to be the surest Method of Establishing an absolute Power in himself. It is true, he liv’d not to
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to see the fatal Miseries his wretched King-Craft had begun: But his Son King Charles the first succeeding him, a Prince of a more wilful and less cautious Spirit, pursued the same Measures his Father had entred upon, of supporting his Government by a Party, which were to receive their Principles from ambitious Churchmen. For he, having stronger Inclinations to advance the Prerogative, thought this End could not be accomplish'd by any better Means, than by aggrandizing the Church, so that they might lord it over the Laity; and therefore the Terms of Communion in his Reign were multiplied and encres'd, by ordaining such Conditions for the Admission of its Members therein-to, as had not been heretofore required; which being introduc'd under the Countenance of Regal Authority, more firmly riveted to his Interest and Designs, all the aspiring Clergy, who were willing to narrow the Foundation of Religion, that they might thereby exclude many good Christians from Preferments in the Church, upon the View almoft of a Monopoly. Thus were some of the thirty nine Articles now explain'd in a Sense far different from the Letter, that Men might be distinguish'd under the Names of Calvinists and Arminians; the whole from Doctrines of Obedience, as contain'd in the Homilies, were also improv'd into the Divine Right of Kings, and to the unlimited Conditions of Subjection to them: These and such like Doctrines put this unthinking Prince upon such Measures as ripen'd the Discourses sown in his Father's Time, and brought on the Calamities which so fatally overwhelmed the Son, and in his Ruin threaten'd almost a total Destruction to this University.
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I will not here give a particular Relation of all the Sermons censur'd by the University, during the Chancellorship of that Arminian Archbishop Laud, almost for no other Reason but that they favour'd too much of Calvinism, tho' on the Principles thereof the Articles themselves were originally founded, yet with some Latitude, on a pious Design of inviting all Christians into Communion with us: for as William Knight, of Broadgate-Hall had been imprison'd long before for a Sermon preach'd at St. Peter's Church in the East, on Palm-Sunday, wherein he asserted the Subject's Right of taking up Arms against the Prince, in case of Persecution for Religion; so no sooner was Laud made Chancellor, on the Decease of that wise and excellent Person the Earl of Pembroke, but that several Persons were called in Question for Taxing the Bishops with Arminianism, the fashionable Doctrine of those Days under some Disguise; which brought on an Appeal before the King at Woodstock by Brian Duppa, then Vice-Chancellor, touching the Prof tors of the University, who had received the Appeal of two Persons under the said Duppa's Displeasure, for refusing on a Summons to deliver up to him the Copies of two Sermons preach'd by them: This Matter gave the University much Trouble; but it was at length decided in the Vice-Chancellor's Favour by the Perswasion of Laud, tho' how agreeable to Law I shall consider in another Place; by which Royal Decision the Prof tors were commanded to lay down their Offices, which they accordingly did, in a Convocation held on the 26th of August, and the two new Prof tors elected the Day before, were sworn into their Room.

At
At the same time were read in Convocation certain Royal Constitutions, adapted to the future Punishment of the like Offences, and in Precaution thereof. As first, if the Vice-Chancellor shall think fit to demand the Sermon of any Scholar, being present thereat himself, or on the Complaint of any Person offended therewith, such Preacher shall be oblig'd to deliver up a true and perfect Copy thereof upon Oath to the Vice-Chancellor; that the same, by Cognizance taken thereof, may be inspected either in Virtue of Leicesters Statute, or that more modern one, whereby the Vice-Chancellor is requir'd to take six Doctors to his Assistance; which said Statutes shall retain their antique Force and Vigour, until some new Laws shall be provided touching the same. Adly, That if the Vice-Chancellor shall command any Person to go to Goal on the Account of his Demerits, or shall commit any one to a Beadle for his Imprisonment, he shall go without Delay, or any Reluctancy; and in Default thereof shall be expelled the University, and cenfur'd as a Disturber of the publick Peace thereof, and be for ever in this Case, without the Benefit of an Appeal. Lastly, He commanded the Delegates now employ'd in making a new Body of Statutes, to dispatch and hasten the unfinished of the same.

The Chancellor, who was indeed a strenuous Afferter of all our Liberties and Privileges, and the greatest Support of Learning of any Person in his Time, now falling into Discredit, and afterwards into the Hatred of the Parliament, gave the unruly Citizens hereby fresh Occasions of invading our Rights, and insulting our Persons. For sæting at nought the Power and Authority of the University Magistrates, they now appointed
appointed a Clerk of the Market out of their own Body, and in their Court Leets they took Cognisance of Paving and cleansing the Streets, and ascertain'd Prices on Candles according to Pleasure, which Right had been vested in the Chan cellor alone for Time immemorial; and lastly, they scrupul'd not to arrest our Persons by the Mayor's Process, and to bring Scholars and privileg'd Persons before their own Tribunal; and also to disturb the very Proctors themselves in their Night-watch, claiming to themselves all Felons Goods: And to consummate their Malice against our Privileges, they presented to the Parliament false and scandalous Petitions touching the same, with a View of Repealing all our Charters. But the University obviated all these wicked Arts and Machinations, by a Petition soon after presented also to the House of Lords. The Merits of these Petitions were heard on both sides, May 9, 1640. A Committee being in the mean while appointed to search the Records of each Body: And when the Lords seem'd inclin'd to pronounce in favour of the University, the Earl of Berkshire, Lord High Steward of the City, pray'd an Arbitration hereof; and the University, on their Part, nam'd the Earls of Pembroke, Dorset, Bristol; the Bishops of Lincoln and Chichester; and the City, on their behalf nominated the Earls of Bath and Southampton, the Viscount Say, the Lord Roberts, and some others. Soon after the Upper House of Parliament order'd two or three Persons to adjust this Difference among them, and so the Matter ended.

Pending this Controversy, the Mob of the City every Day and Night assembled at Cairfax, traducing the Magistrates of the University with all the reproachful Calumnies their Malice
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lice could invent; and assaulted one of the Proctors in the Execution of his Office, on his coming to disperse this Rabble, met together in the High-street, in order to rescue a lewd Woman from Punishment. The Proctor in Def-pair of repressing this Riot by his own Author-ity, earnestly importun'd the Mayor's Aid and Assistance for calming the Citizens Minds, and bringing them to Order; whereupon some of the Ring-leaders were seiz'd and imprison'd. This Ferment grew to such a Height, that the Townsmen rung out their Alarum Bell once or twice, and proclaim'd open War with the Schol-ars, and if they had been as willing to engage as the froward Citizens, no doubt as bloody a Slaughter had now ensued thereupon, as in the great Conflict, anno 1354. which God for ever avert.

Thus were the Heats and Passions between the Scholars and Townsmen, and even among the Students themselves, contending with each other in the Pulpits and elsewhere, with more Warmth than Reflection, about Doctrines rather favouring of the Schools than Religion, the unhappy Preludes of that fierce Civil War which follow'd in the Kingdom thereupon, and brought on that heavy Judgment of a Visitation in this University; which I shall now consider rather with Grief and Lamentation than with the Sentiments of Wrath and Indignation, for the Iniquities and Violence attending it.

This Visitation of the University of Oxford was begun in the Year 1647, by certain Persons delegated by the Parliament for this End, and was not finish'd till the Year ensuing; in which the Earl of Pembroke was contented to be em-ploy'd as Chancellor of the University, who had taken an Oath to defend the Rights and Privile-

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...ges thereof; notwithstanding which, as the Earl of Clarendon observes in his History, out of the extreme Weakness of his Understanding, and the miserable Compliance of his Nature, he suffer'd himself to be made a Property in joining with Brent, Prynne, and some Committee Men, and Presbyterian Ministers, as Commissioners for the Parliament, to reform the Discipline, and erroneous Doctrine of that famous University, by the Rule of the Covenant, which was the Standard of all Mens Learning and Ability to govern; all Persons of that Quality being requir'd to subscribe that Test; which the whole Body of the University was so far from submitting to, that they met in their Convocation, and, to their eternal Renown, (being at the same Time under a strict and strong Garrison, put over them by the Parliament, the King in Prison, and all their Hopes desperate) passed a publick Act and Declaration against the Covenant, with such invincible Arguments of the Illegality, Wickedness and Perjury, contain'd in it, that no Man of the contrary Opinion, nor the Assembly of the Divines (which then sate at Westminster, forming a new Catechism, and Scheme of Religion) ever ventur'd to make any Answer to it; nor is it indeed to be answer'd, but must remain to the World's End, as a Monument of the Learning, Courage and Loyalty, of that excellent Place, against the highest Malice and Tyranny that was ever exercis'd in or over any Nation; and which those famous Commissioners only answer'd by expelling all those who refus'd to submit to their Jurisdiction, or to take the Covenant; which was, upon the Matter, the whole University, scarce one Governor and Master of College or Hall.
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Hall, and an incredible small Number of the Fellows or Scholars, submitting to either. Whereupon that Desolation being made, they placed in their Rooms the most notorious fa-

tious Presbyterians in the Government of the several Colleges or Halls, and such other of the same Leaven in the Fellowships and Scholars Places, of those whom they had expell'd, without any Regard to the Statutes of the se-

veral Founders, and the Incapacities of the Persons that were put in. The Omnipotence of an Ordinance of Parliament confirm'd all that was this Way done; and there was no farther contending against it.

It might reasonably be concluded, that this wild and barbarous Depopulation would even extirpate all that Learning, Religion and Loyalty, which had so eminently flourish'd there; and that the succeeding ill Husbandry and unskilful Cultivation, would have made it fruitful only in Ignorance, Profanation, Atheism and Rebellion; but by God's wonder-

ful Blessing, the Goodness and Richness of that Soil could not be made barren by all that Stupidity and Ignorance. It choak'd the Weeds, and would not suffer the poisonous Seeds, which were sown with Industry enough, to spring up; but after several Tyrannical Governments mutually succeeding each other, and with the same Malice and Perverseness endeavour'd to extinguish all good Literature and Allegiance, it yielded a Harvest of ex-

traordinary good and sound Knowledge in all Parts of Learning; and many who were wick-

edly introduc'd, apply'd themselves to the Study of good Learning, and the Practice of Virtue, and had Inclination to that Duty and Obedience they had never been taught; so
that when it pleased God to bring K. Charles II. back to his Throne, he found that University (not to undervalue the other, which had nobly likewise rejected the ill Infusions which had been industriously poured into it) abounding in excellent Learning, and devoted to Duty and Obedience, little inferior to what it was before its Desolation; which is a lively Instance of God's Mercy and Purpose, for ever so to provide for his Church, that the Gates of Hell shall never prevail against it; which were never open'd wider, nor with more Malice than in that time. And thus far from the History of that noble Peer, the Earl of Clarendon; a Copy of which he bequeath'd as a Legacy to the University of Oxford, to make some Reparation for the Damages it sustaine'd during the Rage of this unnatural civil War: which Gift, if it had been rightly improv'd and honestly manage'd by those who had the Care of its Impression, might have been a Benefaction of an inestimable Value to us. But it falling into the Hands of a Person oppressed with the want of Money, &c. it has come short of its just Profit and Advantage above three thousand Pounds. Indeed there were some laudable Efforts made to recover part of this Sum in the Vice-Chancellorship of Dr. Lancaster, by Vertue of a Sequestration; but his honest Endeavours have since been rendred vain and fruitless, by the base Spirit of one of his Successors. Leaving then this Digression, which is so natural to fall in upon a Mention or Recital of my Lord Clarendon's History, I will now proceed to give a more particular Account of this delightful Visitation, begun on Saturday the first of May, by Nath. Brent, Warden of Merton College, Mr. Edward Corbet of the same, John Pu-
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laxon of the Middle Temple Esq; Mr. Hen. Wilkinson sen. late of Magdalen Hall, Will. Pryme of Lincoln&#39;s-Inn Esq; Will. Tipping Gent. Sir Will. Cobb Knight, George Greenwood Gent. Dr. John Wilkinson Principal of Magdalen Hall, Edward Reynolds late of Merton Fellow, Rob. Harris of Magdalen Hall, Fran. Cheynell late of Merton, John Packer of Berkshire Esq; John Wilkinson of Bucks Gent. John Mills of Christ-Church A. M. Christopher Rogers Principal of New Inn Hall, Will. Cope Esq; Barth. Hall of the Middle Temple Esq; Tho. Knight of Lincoln&#39;s-Inn Esq; John Heylin of Greys-Inn Esq; Will. Draper of Nether-Worton Esq; Gab. Beck of Lincoln&#39;s-Inn Esq; John Cartwright of Aynoe Esq; and Sam. Dunch of Pusey Esq; all these were Delegates commission&#39;d by that which (in the sacred Stile of those Times) was called The Blessed Parliament, and were order&#39;d to visit the University, and each of its Colleges and Halls for the better Reformation and good Government thereof, and for the Correction of all Excesses and Abuses therein. Soon after this Parliamentary Order, a Citation was issued out for the Commencement of this Visitation, which was highly promoted by a sort of People then known by the Name of Seekers, from their Hopes of succeeding into the Places of Persons expell&#39;d or removed from thence; which Citation see in the Appendix p. cxxvi. and Copies thereof were deliver&#39;d to all the Heads of Colleges and Halls, and to the Proctors of the University, and others affixed on the Walls and publick Places therein, for their Appearance on the 4th of June. In the mean while the Governors of the University had frequent Meetings at Christ-Church and All Souls Colleges, in order to consider what was proper to offer upon this Occasion,
and in this critical Juncture of Affairs; and on the first of June, a Convocation was thereupon assembled, wherein Dr. Fell the Vice-Chancellor, after he had open'd the Cause of that Assembly, made an eloquent Speech on the Nature of the Matter then before them; whereupon the Scholars immediately resolv'd with one Consent to exhibit an Apology, or their Reasons for their Non-conformity to the Demands of the Commissioners, which was call'd the Decree of the University of Oxford, shewing by the strongest Arguments, and such as were never yet answer'd, the Illegality of taking the Solemn League and Covenant, which with the Apology, is too long to be inserted here; and therefore I shall return to the Visitors expected on the Day of Appointment, referring the Reader to the League and Covenant, and this Judgment thereon printed by it self.

On the 3d of June Merton College Gates were set open for their Reception, (the Visitation being held therein) where many of the Scholars in the utmost Despair waited their coming, there being all manner of Provision made for that end. But their Journey from London was deferr'd by a sudden Tumult happening there, by an Insult committed on the Parliaments Forces; whereupon the absent Delegates dispatch'd a Pacquet of Letters to their Ministers at Oxford, to signify a Prorogation of their Meeting until the long Vacation Time, there being also now a Mutiny among the Garrison at Oxford, which might interrupt their Visitation, and prove of dangerous Consequence to the Affairs of Parliament, which was mobbed and insulted also in London. This News gave the Scholars some Dawnings of Hopes, believing that the few Delegates present at Oxford would not attempt a
Work so difficult and dangerous from the Posture of the Parliament; or (at least) they thought this would put off the Visitation till those Commissioners now in London could well attend: But the next Morning the aforesaid Rogers, Harris, Reynolds, Wilkinson sen. and Cheynell, prepar'd themselves to enter on the Visitation, it being their Interest that this Visitation should proceed, being likely to become Gainers thereby, which animated their Courage much. Dunch, Draper, and John Wilkinson Gent. were already repair'd hither, not in the least doubting of a Convention of almost all the Commissioners. Harris went to St. Mary's Church, accompanied with a great Number of the Students, rather affected with the Novelty of the Thing than with any Respect or Love to the Presbyterian Interest; from whence, after Prayers and a Sermon preach'd, they immediately attended him to the Schools; but before the Delegates could get thither, it was past eleven o'clock in the Morning; for it is to be observ'd, that according to the Tenor of the aforesaid Citation, the Time assign'd by the Delegates for the Appearance of the Persons summon'd, was between the Hours of Nine and Eleven in the Morning; which Period of Time being elapsed by the long ringing out of the Sermon Bell, and the Prayers and Sermon ensuing thereupon, the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors and Professors, with many Masters of Arts, exhibited their Presence by a diligent Attendance and Expectation of the Court sitting, laying hold on this Occasion as a Plea to elude the Force of the Citation; although at the same time they had resolved among themselves not to acknowledge the Power and Jurisdiction of this pretended Tribunal: and therefore, left the Commissioners should pro-
proceed against them immediately, as Persons contumacious and confessing the Articles exhibited, they pleaded the irregular Session of the Court, and protested against the Incompetency thereof in Respect of time. The Students with this Opportunity put into their Hands of procrastinating the Visitation, immediately entered the Convocation House, (for they were before walking before the Doors, and sitting in the A-
podyterium) and by the Voice of their Proctor, in the Presence of a Notary Publick, declar'd, that in pursuance of an Order of both Houses of Parliament, they gave Appearance (as commanded) on the Day, Place and Hours appointed for that End; and the said Time being now past, they did not hold themselves obli-
g'd to continue or stay there any longer, and thereupon the Vice-Chancellor commanded the Persons to return each of them to their respec-
tive Homes.

The Vice-Chancellor and Doctors, in their return home, with the Beadles before them, happen'd to meet the Visitors in the narrow Passage before the Schools, whom one of the Bea-
dles saluted in this manner. Farewell, Gentlemen, it is past eleven a-clock. Whereupon the Scholars gave a great Shout, and thus left the Visitors to be attended by the Towns Boys and the young Students, who charged the Persons cited with an unheard of Contumacy.

On the 5th of June it was agreed among the Delegates of the University, 1st, That no one should give any Appearance at this Court without a new Citation emitted and strengthen'd with the Names of five Commissioners. 2dly, That no one appear on a Holiday. 3dly, That whenever any Person appear'd, he should know by what Authority he was summon'd thither, and if
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if the Visitors refus'd to acquaint him, that he should immediately depart. 4thly, That if the Visitors gave any Indications of their Power, then he should answer under this Caution inter-
pos'd, viz. Saving the Rights of the Kingdom, the University, and my College, and all others whatsoever, and howsoever unto me accruing. 5thly, That every Student should pray a due Time to be a-
sign'd him for the giving of his Answer, and should also demand a Copy of his Accusation in Writing, and if refused to be granted, he should notwithstanding give in his Answer in Writing. 6thly, That if they attempted to ad-
minister the Oath De Officio to him, in Relation to his Answer thereon, he should refuse the same, as illegally tender'd, it being prohibited by Act of Parliament.

On the 26th of August following, a new Ci-
tation was issued out by both Houses of Parlia-
ment for the Visitation and Reformation of all Colleges and Halls in this University; which was filed the Additional Ordinance, wherein, after it was declar'd that the Cathedral Church or College of Christ-Church is no less subject to the Power of this Visitation, together with its Dean, Prebendaries and Students, &c. belonging there-
unto, than other Colleges; it is thus decreed: That the Visitors first appointed, or any five of them, &c. or more, should be fully impower'd to administer the Solemn League and Covenant, and the Negative Oath, and also to compel all University Members to take the same. 2dly, That it should be lawful for the said Visitors to demand, and thoroughly to peruse all the Statutes, Registors, Diaries, Matriculation-Books, Charters, and Books of Accounts commonly called the Bursar's Books, the Constitutions, and all manner of Writings relating to the Go-
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government and Affairs of the said University, and of all Colleges and Halls appertaining thereunto. 3dly, That they might summon before them and imprison any Person, after a personal Citation served on him, and compel him to produce the aforesaid Writings or any of them, and on refusal commit the Party in Contempt to Goal, until such time as the said Books, &c. were deliver'd up to the Visitors, or else some sufficient Cause shewn to the contrary, viz. why he did not produce them. And lastly, That they should have the Power of the University Prison, and might imprison any Member of the University, or of any College or Hall therein, refusing or omitting to appear before them after such personal Citation. 4thly, That all Members and Officers of the University, and of every College and Hall therein, and all other Persons within the Precincts thereof, of the Age of one and twenty Years and upwards, or at least such and as many of them as shall be judged convenient, shall be by thefe Visitors assembled or impanell'd, to enquire by Virtue of an Oath touching all Crimes and Offences whatsoever contained in the aforesaid Ordinance, according to the Articles of Inquiry founded in the said Ordinance, and approv'd by the Standing Committee of the Lords and Commons named in this Ordinance; and judicially to appear with their Presentment of these Crimes; and that these Visitors might compel all Witnesses whatsoever to appear under an Examination upon Oath, in the Cognisance found for the Punishment of these Crimes. 5thly, That Oliver St. John, the King's Attorney-General, should write this Commission, and transmit it to these Visitors, thereby giving them a full Power of visiting this University, and of all Colleges, Halls, and Mem-
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Members whatsoever, without any further Warrant or Authority whatever, and this Commission was sealed with the Great Seal of England then in Use, tho' a false one. 6thly, That the Authority of the Parliament would secure and indemnify the said Visitors in whatso- ever they should do in executing of the said Ordinance. 7thly, That the said Visitors, or any five of them, should be impower'd to assume a Scribe or Auctary, or any other Officers necessary in this Visitation, who were for their Service herein to receive Stipends to be decreed them by the standing Committee of Lords and Commons. 8thly, That all Sheriffs, Mayors, and other Magistrates, should be at Hand, and assist the aforesaid Visitors, or any five of them or more, and their Officers, in the Execution of all Matters entrusted with them: And thus far of the chief Heads of this Additional Order.

The same Day other Mandates were issued out: touching this Visitation, such as, viz. 1st, That the Visitors should sit together at Oxford de die in diem, making the aforesaid Enquiry, though some of them had or should adjourn the Visitation to a further Day, and that they should begin the same with the Magistrates of the University, the Heads of Houses, and Canons of Christ Church. 2dly, That it was the Duty of the Visitors not only to enquire touching the Students of the University, but also to chaffise them, and to reform their Manners. 3dly, That they should enquire who were present at the Convocation held on the 11th of July, 1642, and transmitted to his Majesty, then waging War against the Parliament, the University Mony by way of Loan, which tho' a small Sum * has never since * 860 l. been paid by the Crown, but is made a Part of the Proctors Petition in passing the University Accounts.

Sept.
Sept. 24. the Committee emitted their Decree for visiting the University, and that the Commissioners or Visitors named in the Ordinance made May 1. might enquire, hear and determine, all and singular Crimes, Offences, Abuses, and other Matters whatsoever, according to the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, or according to the Customs or Statutes of the University legally establish'd, and according to the Statutes of every College and Hall, in the Course and Method of visiting the University; and all Colleges, Halls, Masters, Scholars, Governors, Professors, Students, Fellows, Members and Officers, or any of them apart; and that they should have Authority to proceed to all the aforesaid Effects and Purposes, and even to a definitive Sentence against any Magistrate of the University, or any Head of a College or Hall therein, in Pursuance of the Laws, Statutes and Customs aforesaid, or any of them, for the Reformation of the University, and of all Colleges and Halls in the same, and for the due Punishment of all their Crimes, Abuses, and Excesses. Moreover it was order'd by the said Committee, that the Visitors should be impower'd to examine touching the Dean, Canons, Students, &c. of the Cathedral or Collegiate Church called Christ-Church; and also touching all and every Governour, Master, Professor, Fellow, Graduate, Student, Scholar, and Member, of all and every College and Hall within the University, and all and every Officer belonging to these Colleges and Halls, on the following Interrogatories, viz. 1st. Whether all or any of their Members had omitted to take the Solemn League and Covenant, or the Negative Oath, or either of them. 2dly, Whether all or any of them, in their
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Office or Station, had impugned the Execution of the Order of Parliament, touching the Directory or Discipline thereof? 3dly, Whether any of them had oppos'd any Article of Doctrine therein, either by Word or Writing? and especially whether they had deliver'd, approv'd, or openly profess'd, any Arminian, Socinian, or Papal Error? 4thly, Whether any of them had been in Arms against the Parliament, or any Forces raised by the Authority of Parliament, or had been aiding and assisting to Forces levied against the Parliament; and especially whether any of them had transmitted any Money or Gold, or Silver Plate to the King, as an Aid or Encouragement for him to wage War against the Parliament, or had pray'd him to send Forces to Oxford, to screen Delinquents there from the Justice of the Parliament, or had persuade'd him to garrifon the City and fortify the same against the Parliament, and to collect Money for the Defence thereof, from the Month of June 1642. to the said Month in the Year 1646. or at any Time within the said Time? 5thly, What Crimes, Offences, and Abuses, have been either formerly or lately committed by any Officer or Member of the University, against any Laws or Statutes of the Realm; or against any Statutes or Customs of the University; or against any particular Statutes of particular Colleges or Halls.

After this came a Commission under the great Seal of England, to begin the Visitation; for tho' the Parliament had not the genuine and authentic Seal, yet they made use of a spurious one in all their Matters: and thereupon they commanded the Attorney-General and others of that side concerned herein, to hasten and dispatch this Commission; which was done on the
37th of September, and from the Ordinance already exhibited in no wise different, begins thus, viz. Carolus, Dei gratia, &c. fidelibus & admodum dilectis, Nath. Brent Equiti aurato, Edwardo Corbet, &c. (here are all the other Commissioners recounted in order) Scias, quod nos attendentes ac designantes Regulationem ac Reformationem Universitatis nostra Oxoniensis, & Ecclesiae Cathedralis seu Collegiate, seu Collegii Redis Christi, nec non aliorum omnium Coll. & Aulorum intra dictam Universitatem, &c.

On the 30th of September a Citation was to every Head of a House, commanding him to exhibit and deliver up all their Statutes, Registers, Diaries, Books of Account, and all manner of Constitutions and other Writings, touching the Business and Government of their Societies, into the Hands of the Visitors sitting together at Merton College. And the same Day they cited Dr. Fell, the Vice-Chancellor, to appear before them at this College, in order to subject himself to their Enquiry and Examination, and to give an Answer to such Questions as shall be propounded to him. And duly, They hereby ordered him to transmit to them (the Visitors) by the Hands of their Mandatory, all the Books and Acts of Convocation, and all other Writings of the University, which were in the Custody of the Register of the University.

The same Day the Proctors were commanded to produce their Books, Keys, &c. but neither the Proctors, nor the Vice-Chancellor obey'd their Orders; nay, not so much as the Heads of Houses, they all refusing to deliver up their Books, &c. to the Delegates. And on the same Day, the Visitors appointed two, three, or four Delators, or Informers, in every College and Hall, to inspect the Daily Acts of all
all Governors, Professors, Officers, &c. of the University.

On the first of October, the Visitors ordered Chymoll, one of their Number, to wait on the Standing Committee at London, touching the Solution of some Doubts contained in the Articles agreed on for the Surrender of the City of Oxford, and arising about the same; and to receive their Answer to five Questions proposed by the Visitors; that by removing these Obstructions, they might proceed with greater Freedom and Alacrity in the Reforming of the University. On the 4th of October, the Visitors again commanded Dr. Fell to appear before them on the Wednesday following, and to bring with him the University Books, and those of his own House, which they order'd by a Citation transmitted to him on the Day aforesaid, to which he refused Obedience, communicating the Visitors Commands to the Delegates of the University, who the next Day sent Letters to the Visitors under the Publick Seal of the University, to know by what Authority they demanded their Statutes, Registers, &c. tho' what Answer was given hereunto we know not.

On October the 6th the Heads of Houses appeared; but brought not with them the Books and Registers demanded by the Visitors, praying to know by what Authority they were summoned thither; for that the Commission drawn in the King's Name was of a forg'd Nature, &c. At the same Time a Mandate in Writing was issued out, and given to the Heads of Colleges, commanding them to appear on the 11th Instant, and bring with them all their Books, Statutes, &c. aforesaid, and to deliver them into their Hands, or to shew Cause in Writing to the contrary; after which the Vice-Chancellor,
cellor, Dr. Fell, was again called for his Appearance this Day at Noon, according to the Visitors Decree. On October the 7th the Clerk of the University was order'd to produce the Keys of the Schools and the Convocation-House, who answer'd that they were in the Custody of the Vice-Chancellor; which thing was also at the same time affirmed by the Beadles, being commanded immediately to surrender up their Staves to them. Hereupon the Vice-Chancellor was again cited, but he not appearing, the Visitors prorogued the Term to the fiftieth of November, notwithstanding it was wont to commence the 10th of October; and this they did by a Decree affixed up and down on the Walls, &c. in the publick Places of the University. On this Day the Master of Pembroke-College appear'd, and exhibited his Answer in this manner. 'According to the Commands of the Citation I appear. I have inspected your Commission, and thoroughly consider'd the same. I find the King's Name, together with the Year of his Reign, and the great Seal put thereunto; but I would know whether this Commission was granted and issued by his Majesty's Consent; and I pray leave of waiting on the King, and that with the greater Desire, because, if the same has been omitted without his Knowledge or Consent, I cannot obey it with a safe Conscience; for that a Violation of the Oaths taken to the King, the University, and my own College, would from thence follow and ensue: And so you have my Opinion.

Hen. Wightwick.

October the 8th, the Professors of the University, in the Name of all the Students, refusing to acknowledge...
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acknowledge the aforesaid Persons as lawful Visitors, appear'd in the Morning, with a Protestation to this Effect, before the said Visitors, viz. 'Whereas the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors (the Magistrates and publick Officers of the University) have been commanded by several Citations to appear before the said Commissioners, sitting together in Merton College; and whereas they have communicated this to him and us, (the Delegates of the University) we, the said Delegates, together with the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, duly weighing the Premisses, and deliberating thereon, in the Name of all the Students, (paying all manner of Reverence to both Honourable Houses of Parliament, and due Respect to every Person thereof, and to the Offices they execute) do with Humility interpose our Opinion, and say, that we can acknowledge no other Visitor than the King himself, or him unto whom he has immediately delegated and granted his Power; for as much as this Power of Visiting the University is to be acknowledged among the undoubted Rights of the Crown, (which we are bound to defend, as well on account of several Obligations in Law, as on Account of our late Protestation) and also among the chief Privileges of the University, (which we are no less obliged by several Statutes and Oaths to maintain) and that the same belongs to the King, and no one else: And therefore, without manifest Danger of various and manifold Perjury, we think we cannot submit to this Visitation, nor can we acknowledge the Persons sent by both Houses of Parliament to be lawful Visitors, &c. To the Right Worshipful Nath. Brent Knl, and the rest of the Commissioners sitting together in Merton College,
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Barnaby Lawe, Notary Publick, especially required to bear Witness hereunto.

On the same Day an Order was affix'd on the Walls of Pembroke College Hall, commanding all the Members of this College personally to appear between the Hours of seven and eight in the Morning, the next Day, there to receive the Visitors Decree about the Mastership of that Society. At Noon another Order was affixed on the School's Gate, depriving Dr. Fell of the Vice-Chancellorship, on a Pretence that he was admitted thereunto by the Marquefs of Hertford, but in reality because he oppos'd the Proceedings of the Visitors with singular Honesty and Magnanimity. Hereupon they transmitted another Decree to him, commanding him to yield up the Statute-Books, Keys, Seals, and other Badges of his Office, as Vice-Chancellor, together with all Writings, Goods, and publick Deeds, belonging to the University; which he refusing to do, another Order was the same Day promulgated, whereby he was declared to be deprived of his Office; and Notice hereof given to the Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Doctors, Professors, and all Scholars. October the 9th the Visitors chose one Langley, a Presbyterian Minister into the Headship of Pembroke College, in the Room of Henry Wightwick ejected; pretending first, that the Parliament had pronounced the said Langley to be the Master thereof, in August last. 2dly, That Wightwick was elected by the Society contrary to Right and Equity, viz. in Contempt of the frequent Commands sent by the Parliament, and forbidding the election of Wightwick. On the same Day, the Vice-Chancellor summoned John French, the University-Register before him; and delivering to him the Book of Convocation-Acts, commanded

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manded him to register the Names of the Delegates chosen the first of June last; who were impower'd to answer in the Name of the University, touching all Things concerning the publick State thereof. On the 11th of October, Brent and Wilkinson moved, that they might attend the Committee at London, and acquaint them with their Proceedings herein, and receive further necessary Instructions, in Relation to Dr. Fell, who notwithstanding his Depri-

vation, acted as Vice-Chancellor; and that a Report hereof should be made to the Earl of Pembroke, the Chancellor of the University, praying to name some other fit Person in the Room of Dr. Fell, remov'd from his Office. But the same Day the Vice-Chancellor call'd a Congregation of Regent Masters, and began the Term according to the Statutes and solemn Custom of the University, without shewing any Regard to the aforesaid Prorogation of the Visitors; and the Beadles laying down their Staves according to ancient Custom, he commended their Diligence and Fidelity. In the After-

noon, the Heads appear'd before the Visitors, and gave their Reasons why they could not deliver up the Things so often in vain demanded of them, each of them in a different Form, al-
tho' they all agreed almost in the same Matter, viz. 'That these Books contain'd the Secrets of the Societies, and therefore could not be disclosed without incurring the Danger of Perjury; for that according to the Statutes, the Government and Affairs of these Bodies ought not to be inspected by any one of what Condition soever; unless by the particular Visitors appointed by each respective Founder thereof, and their Delegates and Committe-

ries only; and that they were each of them Q. 4
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in their several Stations bound by an Oath to take care and see the same observed. And therefore pray'd, that they might not be forced to the Violation of their Statutes, and consequently of their Oaths, which they thought no human Power could dispense with, or release them from. The same Day between the Hours of two and four in the Afternoon, some of the publick Professors and Lecturers appear'd before the Visitors, in obedience to a Citation of the 9th of October, who were commanded not to obey Dr. Fell as Vice-Chancellor, for the future, it being signified to them, that they need not perform their Lectures according to Custom, since they had prorogued the Term, as aforesaid.

On the 12th the Visitors prorogued their next Meeting or Session to the 26th, and it was the same Day signified to Dr. Fell to attend the Committee of Lords in London; for an Order was made the 8th of this Month for the arresting of the Vice-Chancellor, and bringing him a Prisoner to London. On the 23d Dr. Potter, President of Trinity College, supplying the Absence of Fell, held a Convocation, wherein the Transactions of the University-Delegates, and the Answer of the 8th in the Name of the University, presented by the Professors to the Parliament Visitors, were approved and ratify'd. On the 26th the Visitors met at the House of Sir William Tipping, a Condelegate in Candish, and prorogued their next Session to the 29th proxi. on which at two a Clock in the Afternoon they assembled at Mr. Cheynell's Chambers, situated over Merton College, great Gate; and there and then decreed Dr. Potter, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, to be cited to appear before them the Day following, for to answer to such Matters as should
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should be then objected to him: But tho' Potter did not appear, yet he sent his Answer in Writ-
ing. A Report being made by Brent and Wil-
kinson of these Proceedings, to the Lords and Commons assembled at Westminster, they left the whole Matter of the Delegacy or Commit-
tee to the Discretion of the Visitors, impowering them to hear and determine the whole Busi-
ness by such proper Ways and Means as were necessary. Nov. the 2d, the Pro-Vice-Chan-
cellor and Masters in Convocation enacted, That whereas Congregations, by reason of the uncer-
tain State of the University, cou’d not conven-
iently be had often, the Business usually treat-
ed of therein should be transacted now in Con-
vocation. On November the 3d, the Provost of
Oriel College, being cited the Day before, ap-
pear’d, and gave the like Answer in the Name of his Society with the other Heads of Colleges, refusing to deliver up the Books, &c. And on the same Day the Visitors sent their Mandates to Dr. James Masters, and the rest of the Fel-
lows of New College, inhibiting them from pro-
ceeding to the Election of a Warden, Fellow, or any Officer whatsoever; which Inhibition was issued out on the account of Dr. Pinke’s Death, the late Warden of this College. On
November the 4th the Visitors summon’d before them Dr. Potter, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Rad-
ciffe, Principal of Brazen-nose, Dr. Walker, Master of University College, Dr. Neplin, Presi-
dent of Corpus Christi, Dr. Oliver, President of
Maudlins, Dr. Langbain, Provost of Queens Col-
lege, Dr. Gardiner, Dr. Payne, and Dr. Iles, Canons of Christ-Church, Mr. Waring and Mr.
Hunt the Proctors, Hen. Tower, Sub-Rector of Exeter College; who all of them appeared be-
fore the Visitors the next Day, sitting at Mer-
ton
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The sentence is not fully visible, but it appears to begin with "on College," followed by a discussion about the Interrogatories, the University, and the Visitors. The text continues with a reference to Dr. Bayley, President of St. John's College, Dr. Geo. Morley, Canon of Christ Church, and their actions regarding the University and the Visitors for a Season. It mentions the 6th of November when the Visitors met and adjourned their further Session to the 18th instant. The 7th of November saw the Fellows of New College sent to wait on the Viscount Say and Seal, and the Lord Nath. Fiennes, to entreat them to use their Endeavours with the Parliament, that they might proceed to a free Election of a Warden, returned; who said they might choose John White, commonly known by the Name of the Patriarch of Dorchester, to be their Warden; but if they presume to choose any other Person, they would neither approve or forgive that Action. On the 9th and 10th of this Month, the aforesaid Doctors and Proctors went to Westminster, soon after follow'd by some of the Visitors; and all of them besides Dr. Walker (who excus'd himself on the score of Sickness) waited on the Committee sitting in the Painted Chamber there. On the 15th, the Committee assembled in the Queen's Apartment, where were present the Earls of Pembroke, Manchester, and Mulgrave, Peter Wentworth, and Gilb. Gerard, Kts. Nath. Fiennes, John Selden, and Fran. Raw. Esqs. And as soon as they had taken their Places, Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church (for they would not own him to be Vice-Chancellor) was brought before them, and examin'd, whether a certain Paper there produc'd, was the Answer of him and the Canons, it being subscribed by him and them in Chapter, and attested by the Chapter-Clerk, and then presented to the Visitors; to which Question, he said, he could not give...
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a full and positive Answer, without the Canons Presence: At which the Earl of Pembroke immediately in great Anger rebuked him as a Rebel to God and his Country. On the 18th of November the Fellows of New College elected Dr. Stringer to be their Warden, almost nemine contradicente, notwithstanding the Admonitions and Solicitations of the Viscount Say, who had lately by Letters recommended White, as aforesaid. After many Hearings and much Attendance given both at London and Oxford (the Particulars whereof will be irksome to remember in this Place.) Dr. Fell, Dr. Oliver, Dr. Potter, Dr. Bayley, Dr. Radcliffe, Gardiner, Ies, and Morley, were all ejected out of their respective Stations in the University, as guilty of the highest Contumacy against the Power of the Parliament.

On the 20th of January it was order'd by the Committee sitting at London for reforming the University of Oxford, that the Answers of Dr. Fell and others, refusing to submit themselves to the Authority of Parliament, in respect of this Visitation of the University, should be referred to the said Committee for the Hearing and Decision thereof.

February the 9th it was ordered by the said Committee, that Dr. Potter, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and both the Proctors, should be brought to London under a strong Guard, to give an Account of their irregular Behaviour, in a Congregation lately held in contempt of the Parliament's Authority; for it was then enacted, that it should be lawful for the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors Deputies to confer Degrees. The University Register was commanded to appear on the 17th instant, and to bring with him all the Registers and Acts of Convo-
Convocation and Congregation since June last; but these Orders were not so well executed: For the Sub-Dean of Christ-Church, who was commanded to notify Dr. Fell's Expulsion to that Society, refused Obedience thereunto; and the Scholars pulled down and trampled on the other Order fixed on the Walls, &c. in all the publick Places of the University, by the Visitors Command. The Register appear'd and deliver'd some of the Acts; but the Vice-Chancellor had long since got into his Custody most of the Books, &c.

On the 18th of February the Parliament named Edward Reynolds, A.M. to be the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, and that he should hold this Office until August, 1649. being the Person whom Philip Earl of Pembroke had named thereunto; but he being deprived and turned out of his Chancellorship of the University by the Scholars some Years ago, his Nomination was made void; and now being again restored thereunto by the Parliament, his Choice of Reynolds was confirmed by the Standing Committee. The same Day Joshua Crosse, A.M. of Lincoln College, and Ralph Button, A.M. of Merton College, Fellows, were by the Parliament chosen Proctors, and were appointed to execute this Office till the Year 1649. who together with Reynolds were on the 12th of April admitted to their respective Offices. On the 8th of March the Lords decreed and order'd the Earl of Pembroke then residing near Oxford, to go thither, and take possession of the Office of Chancellor again there; who accordingly went thither, and was magnificently attended by the Visitors, Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, in very solemn manner; and the Chancellor and Visitors were order'd to make the said Reynolds a Doctor in Divinity,
Divinity, and to deliver unto him and the Proctors the Government of the University according to the usual Ceremony thereof; and that the Chancellor, Visitors, Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and the Visitors Assistants (for thus were the Informers filed) should have Power to admit all Persons examined by the Delegates and approved of by their Testimonial, to all the Degrees they sued for; and to punish all Contempts committed against the Power of the Parliament, either by suspending the guilty Persons from giving any Suffrage, or even by expelling them the Convocation; so that they might not have any thing to do in the Government of the University; or delay the Reformation thereof intended by the Parliament.

It was moreover order'd, that the Chancellor, Visitors and Proctors should be authorized to admit the said Reynolds into the Possession of Dr. Fell's Lodgings, and of all other Rights he enjoy'd in his College; the Parliament pronouncing the Deanery of Christ-Church to be in no wise subject to Episcopal Jurisdiction or Visitation, it being a Collegiate Cathedral Church.

Furthermore, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Langley, were order'd to take on themselves the Offices of Canons of Christ-Church, under the Guidance of the Chancellor, Visitors, Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and to enjoy all the Profits and Emoluments belonging to them as Canons; and that the Chancellor, &c. should be impower'd to admit any Person elected by the Parliament Committee, in any Headship or Government of any Society in the University, with all the Rights, Privileges, and Authorities belonging to them, as such. But the Heads and Governors of Colleges, &c. in no wise regarding these Commands of Parliament, still retained
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retained and kept Possession of their Offices; and therefore it was order'd on the 17th of March, that they should be taken into Custody for their Contumacy; but they avoided the Imprisonment by Flight and by concealing themselves in Time. When a Report was made to the Committee, that they refused to yield up the Badges of their Offices in the University to the Magistrates lately appointed, and that the Beadles refused to appear, and perform their Duties; it was decreed, that they should be summoned to London, to render an Account of their Contempt; and, in the Absence of any Beadle, that the Visitors should have Authority to name any other fit Person in their stead, until they received further Commands hereon. Upon Information given the Parliament, that Dr. Oliver, President of Maudlin College, refused to quit his Office, and to obey the late Ordinance, the Committee transmitted Precepts to turn him out by Force; and in case of Resistance to bring him forthwith to London Prisoner; and the like Orders were issued out in respect of the aforesaid Potter, Radcliffe, Bayley, Iles, Gardiner, and Morley, none of whom would obey those Precepts.

AD. 1648.

On the 30th of March, after several Persons had been cited and examin'd on Interrogatories touching the Jurisdiction of this Visitation, and the Causes and Consequences thereof, it was order'd, that Dr. Sheldon should be oust'd of the Wardenship of All Souls College, and that John Palmer should succeed him, and that Edward Corbet, one of the Visitors, should succeed Dr. Hammond in his Canonry of Christ Church and Oratorship in the University, being expell'd from both; and that, on the Amotion of Dr.
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John Wall, and Dr. Robert Payne, Canons of this Church, Mr. Cornish and Mr. John Mills should be placed in their room. Dr. Morris, Professor of Hebrew, dying about this Time, the King named Mr. Edward Pocock late of Corpus Christi College to be his Successor in that Professorship, and a Canon of Christ-Church; which the Parliament, at the Intercession of Mr. John Selden, ratify'd and confirm'd, altho' he was soon after deprived of the Canonry. There were many others indeed of great Loyalty remov'd from their Headships and Fellowships in the University, on the account of their Adherence to the King and his Interest, who on the Restoration of Charles the 2d were reinstated in their former Stations, or else preferr'd to high Dignities in the Church and State, according to their respective Merits and Abilities; but of these the Number being too great to be here particularly inserted, I rather distinguish the chief of them among the Heads of Colleges and Halls at the latter End of the Second Part of this Work, with a Star as they deserve: And proceed to speak briefly of the Situation of this Celebrated University, and thus conclude the First Part.

The University and City of Oxford are seated on a fine rising Ground, in the midst of a pleasant and fruitful Valley of a large Extent, at the Influence of the two Rivers Isis and Cherwell, with which they are encompassed on the East, West, and South, as also with a Ridge of Hills at a Mile's distance, or thereabouts, in the Form of a Bow, touching more than the East and West Points with the Ends; so that the whole lies in the Form of a Theater. In the Area stands the City mounted on a small Hill, and adorned with so many Towers, Spires and Pin-
Pinnacles; and the Sides of the neighbouring Hills so sprinkled with Trees and Villa's, that scarce any Place equals the Prospect. It was the Sweetness and Commodiousness of the Situation (no doubt) that first invited the great and judicious King Alfred to make this Place the perpetual Residence of the Muses by his Liberalities and Encouragements: And the Kings of England have ever since (especially when at any time forced from London by War, Plague, or other Inconveniencies) been wont to remove hither, not only their Royal Courts, but the Houses of Parliament and Courts of Judicature: Many Synods and Convocations of the Clergy have also for the same reason been held here, of which as they have promiscuously happen'd in Order of Time, take the following Catalogue.

**A Catalogue of Parliaments, Councils and Terms, that have been held at Oxford.**

A Parliament held at Oxford in K. Ethelred's Reign, 1002.


A Parliament at Oxford under K. Harold Harefoot, 1036.


A Conference at Oxford in the Time of King Stephen.

A Council at Oxford against the Waldenses, under Hen. 2d, 1160.

A Council at Oxford under Hen. 2d, Becket Arch-Bishop, 1166.
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A General Assembly at Oxford, at which Hen. 2d made his Son John King of Ireland, 1177.
A Parliament held at Oxford in the Reign of Hen. 3d, which first gave Occasion to the Barons' Wars.
A Council at Oxford under Stephen Langton, Arch-Bishop, 1222.
A Council at Oxford, 1227.
A Council at Oxford under Stephen Arch-Bishop of Canterbury and his Suffragans, 14 Hen. 3d, 1230.
A Council at Oxford, 1233.
A Council at Oxford by the Bishops, temp. Hen. 3. 1241.
The Term kept at Oxford, 31 Hen. 3d.
A Council at Oxford, 1247.
A Council held at Oxford by the Bishops, 1250.
A Council at Oxford, 1258.
A Council at Oxford under Arch-Bishop Peckham, 1271.
A Council at Oxford under Robert Winchelsea, Arch-Bishop, 1290.
A Parliament summons'd at Oxford, 4 Edw. 3d.
A Parliament at Oxford, 6 Rich. 2d.
The Term kept at Oxford, 11 Rich. 2d.
The Term kept at Oxford, 16 Rich. 2d.
A Convocation of the Clergy at Oxford by Arch-Bishop Arundel, 1395.
A Parliament at Oxford, 1 Car. 1. 1625.
The Terms kept at Oxford eodem temp. it being the King's Head Quarters in the late Civil Wars.
The Term at the same time kept at Oxford.
A Parliament at Oxford, 1680. but was soon dissolved then on the Pretence of a Plot hatcht by the Earl of Shaftesbury against the King; but in reality a Plot of the Kings against our Government in Church, thro' his obstinate Refusal of Passing the Bill of Exclusion against a Popish Duke.

The End of the First Part.
HAVING given the Reader a View of the Antiquity, past Government and Sufferings of this University, from the Danes and other barbarous People, both foreign and domestick, &c.

In the First Part of this Undertaking, I hasten now to treat of its Colleges, Halls and publick Buildings; of their Founders and
and especial Benefactors, &c. of the Laws, Statutes and Privileges relating thereunto in general, and of their Visitors and their Power, &c. which will make up the Second Part of this Work: And first, according to the Order here design'd, I will begin with its Colleges, Halls and publick Buildings; of their Founders and especial Benefactors, &c.

And here I must also acquaint the Reader (as I have elsewhere shewn) that antiently in Oxford, before the Students were supply'd with Colleges and Halls endow'd, they were wont to lodge in Citizens Houses (as now at Leyden and many other Universities beyond the Seas) and had their Meeting Places to hear Lectures and to dispute, without any Distinction of Habit. After this there were divers Houses set apart proper only for Students to live together in Society (as now in the Inns of Court and of Chancery at London) and these Places being distinguish'd from the private Housè of Townsmen, were call'd either Inns from the Saxon, or Hostels from the French, and at present are named Halls, wherein they then liv'd for the most part on the charitable Contributions and Exhibitions of the Nobility, Bishops, and other wealthy Persons, but now wholly on their own Expense; and this they did until several bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their Wisdom, thought meet to settle for ever plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Diet, Cloaths and Books, such Students as by Merit and Worth should from time to time be chosen thereinto, and to settle large Pensions and Salaries for Professors and Lecturers to instruct them, and for a Head to govern them according to the Founder's Will, and not his own; that is, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances made by
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by the said Patrons or Founders, and these are now called Colleges; whereof the first thus endow'd in Europe were University, Balliol, and Merton Colleges in Oxford, all made Colleges in the 13th Century; altho' University College has been reckon'd a Place for Students ever since the Year 872, by the Royal Bounty of our aforesaid Saxon King Alfred, and was antiently called Magna Aula Universitatis; where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read. And thus did these voluntary Contributions cease, and the Custom of living in Townsmens Houles grow into diffuse, upon the Building, Endowment and Increase of Colleges, which we find were erected on very narrow Limits of Ground, if we consider their Beginnings. For in their Infancy almost every College was included within the Verge of some Hall or Tenement; and antiently many of them were called Halls, as University Hall, Balliol Hall, Stapelton Hall, Queens Hall, &c. as may be seen in old Writings, yet Merton College was for the most part called Merton House; and in Edward the 3d's Reign we meet with this College styled Domus sive Aula de Merton, and Domus sive Collegium de Merton.

These Colleges have within their own Walls Lectures, Disputations, and all Professions in the Liberal Arts and Sciences read and taught, in some of them publick Lectures and Disputations for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers, insomuch that they seem so many compleat Universities, and are not inferior to some in our neighbouring Countries. The whole Number of Scholars in Oxford, living on the Revenues of Colleges, are about 1000, and of other Students, before this long War, about twice as many, besides Stewards, Mancipals, Butlers,
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Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardiners, Barbers, &c.

There were formerly in this University, before the Foundation of Colleges, 300 Hospita Studioforum, Inns, Hostels or Halls, and, as Richard Arch-Bishop of Armagh writes, 30000 Scholars; and twenty Miles round Oxford were by the Kings of England set apart for Provision in Victuals (as elsewhere noted) for this University; and lastly, the Discipline of these Colleges and Halls is far more excellent and exact than in any foreign University.

Every Head or Governor of a College here is for the most part chosen out of the Number of Fellows, who actually are or have been of the Society, and this Election is made by the Votes of the Fellows thereof. But the Dean of Christ-Church, and all the Canons thereof, are to have their Title and Institution by Royal Grant; and as every College besides this is governed by its own local Statutes, Ordinances, and Customs, so is Christ-Church ruled by no other Laws than the Acts of the Dean and Chapter made pro re nata, and are revokable at pleasure by the Persons enacting the same; which solemn Acts are in the stead of Statutes, and by Custom are as obligatory, till reversed by the aforesaid Power; the Duty and Offices of all Persons acting in this Society being sufficiently known from Custom and antient Usage, without referring to these Acts.

All the Colleges here built are rais’d with hewn Square Stone brought from the neighbouring Quarries near Oxford, and are adorned with so much Elegance of Building, that almost the worst of them here, equals the best College in foreign Universities. Such as live on the Revenues thereof, are said to be of the Foun-
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Foundation, as the Head, Fellows, Scholars, &c. but the Commoners, and all others, live on their own Expences. It is the Duty of the Head to see that the Discipline of the College be well observ'd, according to the Statutes of the Society; to take care, that its Revenues be duly collected and paid; and also that its Rights and Privileges be maintain'd and defended; and in whose Power it is to be an excellent Promoter of Learning, if he has any Share thereof himself, and has Honesty sufficient to distinguish the Bees from the Drones; an igna-vum pecus with which all Colleges are more or less infested. And thus much of Colleges and Halls in General; I in the next Place descend to speak of them in particular, and in the Course and Order of their Foundation.

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University-College.

That this is the most ancient publick House of Learning in the University of Oxford, ought to be acknowledged by all Hands, as originally founded by King Alfred, placing therein 26 Students in Divinity, and for their better Support endowing them with annual Stipends out of the Royal Exchequer, which were constantly paid till withdrawn by the Conqueror, on a pretended Resentment already remembred. Yet some will have this to have been a Mansion for Scholars long before King Alfred's Days, even in the Time of St. John de Beverley, Archbishop of York, who (say they) receiv'd his Education here, and died in the Year 721. and for this they cite the Authority of a Parliamentary Petition in Rich. II's Reign; adding
hereunto, that this House was only rebuilt, and the Students provided with Exhibitions by King Alfred, who afterwards gave it the Name of Great University-Hall.

In a Letter to Pope Eugene IV. written by this University, it is called Collegium antiquius Universitatis Oxoni. as it is in many others still'd, The elder Daughter of our Mother the University, &c. That this Hall was demised to the Students about the Time of the Norman Conquest by the Citizens, then in Possession of it, thro' the Outrages committed here by the Danes, carrying all before them in their March thro' England, with Fire and Sword, is a Surmise not well grounded: For by the Confeñor's Edict we find all Scholars restor'd to their ancient Rights and Privileges, and also to their Pensions as well as Habitations; yet they let this Hall to the Scholars, even before King Henry III's Reign, tho' by what Right is not so well known; and this they continued to do until William Archdeacon of Durham bought it out of their Hands with his own Money, and by his last Will and Testament gave it to the Scholars, for a learned Maintenance herein. Others say, William Caerliph, Bishop of Durham, was Founder thereof; but the Manuscript Copy of Acts of the Bishops of Durham is herein silent; and Rosi affirms, that William the Archdeacon, for some Time a Fellow hereof, dying in his Return from Rome, endowed the same with Lands, &c. for this quoting M. Paris. Leland ascribes this Endowment to William Shirwood, a Person also herein educated, who, on his Return from Paris, and other foreign Universities, was made Chancellor of Lincoln; yet he doubts about this William's Sur-name, affirming nothing positively thereof, ancient Writers recording only the Christian

A.D. 1245.
Christian and Sur-name of Men; as this last was often taken from some Dignity they had in the Church, or from the Place of their Nativity, whereby Posterity has been left much in the dark about them: He further adds from M. Paris, that William of Durham going to visit the Roman Court, was there chosen Archbishop of Rouen in France; and dying on his Departure from that Court was buried at his own See. But whoever consults M. Paris, will find him speaking of the Rector of Wearmouth, and not of this Archdeacon. Buls avowedly writing Shirwood's Life, makes no Mention of his endowing this College; and Pits, a Follower of Bulk in almost every thing, tho' he seems to know nothing of the Archdeacon's Munificence, yet in his Appendix he plainly ascribes those things to him, which in the Work itself he reports of Shirwood; so that the unwary Reader, only consulting Pits, may take both these for one and the same Person; but notwithstanding these various Opinions, the Archives of this College are mostly credited, making no mention of Shirwood, but only of William the Archdeacon, recorded to Posterity for his said Charity heretofore.

Nor was the Archdeacon only a Friend to this Society, but to the University also at large, bequeathing three hundred and ten Marks for the liberal Education of ten or twelve Students, which Money the Chancellor and Masters lent to Scholars, on Security given for the Repayment thereof, so that from the Interest hence arising, the said Number of Students might be supplied with Money for their Necessities. This prevail'd for many Years, as may be seen in a Letter from Adam de Marisco to Rich. de St. A. A. D. 1255.
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The Loan of 40 l. of Durham's Money for Sim. de Valenciennes, and from several other Writings: And the University to increase the annual Produce of this Money, purchased certain Houses, viz. Braken-Nose Hall, the Lesser University Hall, &c. which were then in the Townsmens Hands; with a yearly Rent of 13s. issuing out of two Houses in St. Peter's Parish in the East; what other Rents or Tenements (if any before the 7th of Edw. 1.) were purchased, is not so well known, there being during this Period of Time, a great Silence of the Conveyances of Lands and Houses in and near Oxford. At length the Chancellor and Masters, willing to rid themselves of this Trust, assign'd Durham's Benefaction to a certain Number of Masters appointed by the Regents, as Overseers of the Archdeacon's Will, now dead 30 Years, as some will have it; who finding that the University had borrow'd 100 l. and upwards of this Sum, and that the Residue being lent to divers Persons, was not repaid, a Delegacy of four Masters was settled thereupon, for the Administration of this Charity, according to the Form of an Election, too long and tedious here to relate: And the Bursar of this College afterwards laid out the Residue of Durham's Money on advantageous Purchases, as often as they offer'd themselves, buying a large House, now called Salverne-Hall, called formerly Spicers-Hall, and in Henry III's Time filed Durham-Hall, from Andrew of Durham, then a Citizen in Oxford, which was the same Hall as founded by King Alfred. The Masters and Scholars now in Possession of this House, resolved to make it the perpetual Habitation of this Society, which afterwards taking its Name from the University, was called Great University-
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At Hall, it being greater than the other two, and that the Lesser University Halls; yet it was for some time called Durham-Hall, from William of Durham, by whose money it was purchased, which is the most probable opinion.

In the Archives of University College there is a Charter fortified with the seal of the University, which mentions William of Durham this A.D. 1220. Year, a Transcript of which appears in the College Statutes even to this Day; tho' M. Paris avers that William of Durham did not die until the 49th of Hen. III. which must be a mistake in him, since the aforesaid Charter granted by the Chancellor, Doctors in Divinity, and Proctors of the University, in pursuance of Durham's last Will and Testament, bears date in the Fourth Year of the said King's Reign; and in the same there is mention made of his Executors paying 400 Marks to the said Chancellor, Doctors and Proctors; which surely was not done before the Testator's Decease; and if not, it is a plain proof that he died before the Time assigned by M. Paris.

About the Year 1292, the University made the first Body of Statutes for the Government of the Masters and Scholars of this College, which prevail'd till the Year 1311, when certain new Statutes were delivered under the University Seal, and for the further Confirmation thereof the College procur'd the affixing of the Seal of the Court Christian of Oxford; and these Constitutions and Ordinances, with some others made about the 3d of Rich. II. were in Force until the Year 1475, at which time the number of Fellows and Scholars were increased, and in three years after some other Statutes were made and publish'd, most of which do retain their Force to this Day, but want much Regulation
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lation and Amendment, as well as some additional Injunctions; and, if I am not mistaken, a Royal Confirmation for the better Continuance and Establishment of them.

In the next Place, designing to speak of especial Benefactors who have increas'd the Number of Fellows and Scholars in this College, by bestowing on them Liberalities in a lesser Degree; such as was Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, who, on a Purchase of the Mannor of Rothyng in Essex, gave it to this College, for the Maintenance of three Fellows, born within the Dioceses of York or Durham, and to be chosen (contrary to the Durham Statutes) without Respect to any Degree; yea, tho' Under-Graduates, provided they be of approv'd Morals and Learning; and, besides other bounteous Acts, he gave some Manuscript Books, and among them his own Treatise about Generation and Corruption; and dying March 24. the Society were formerly wont every Year to say a solemn Mass for his Soul, with a Deacon and a Sub-Deacon, on the 23d of February. Tho' this was not the first Benefactor after William of Durham; for about the Year 1319. one Phil. de Beverley, Rector of Kngham, sometimes call'd Phil. Ingilberd gave to this Society an Estate at Pagshley in Holderness, for the Maintenance of two Fellows born at Beverley in Holderness, and in the neighbouring Villages; and if none of these Natives were found fit, they might be chosen elsewhere at Pleasure: And soon after, Rob. de Repingham, Chancellor of York, gave 300 Pounds for the Purchasing of Estates, for the Support of other Fellows in their Studies, allotting to each of them 6 Marks per Annum, and the Remainder to be expended on their Robes; but these Benefactions of Ingilberd and Repingham, have
have long since been lost; especially the latter, which Pet. de Langton vainly endeavoured to recover.

Hon. Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Lord of the Manor of Cockermouth, at the Request of the University, in Aid of this College, (whose Revenues were now in a very low Condition, thro' the Chancellor's Application of them to the Payment of Debts, and Repair of A.D. 1443 Buildings) gave the Advowson of the Rectory of Arncliffe at Cravaney in Yorkshire, with three Acres of Land there situated, to the Master and Fellows of this Society, in Dr. Burton's Head of Mastership: This he gave for the Subsistence of three Students of the Degree of Master or Bachelor in Arts, and of the Dioceses of York, Durham, or Carlisle, to be chosen into this College for the Study of Divinity, and to enjoy all the Rights and Privileges of Fellows; and soon after caused this Benefice to be appropriated to the College, with a yearly Pension of twenty Marks, to be reserved as a Stipend for the Vicar; whereof the University wrote two Letters, one to John Kemp, Archbishop of York, and the other to the Dean and Chapter thereof. Cardinal Beaufort gave 40 Marks to this College, for the Building of a new Hall, adding some new to the old Buildings, which were in a ruinous Condition.

Joan Davis, the Wife of Roger Hewet, a Citizen of Oxon, gave some Tenements, Lands, &c. lying in the Parishes of St. Martin and St. Thomas, in Oxford; whereupon this College for ever obliged to pay yearly from the Rents thence arising, the Sum of forty Shillings for the Maintenance of two Logick Lecturers, or one Logick and the other a Philosophy Lecturer, in this College: She also gave Five Pounds and Ten Shillings
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lings for the Augmentation of the Masters and Fellows Commons; and on every Christmas Day two Shillings and four Pence to the Prisoners in the Castle at Oxford, as she also did at Easter; and to the Prisoners in Bocardo she gave one Shilling at Christmas, and another at Easter.

A.D. 1587. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester gave to this College some Lands and Estates lying in Mont-gomeryshire, for the Maintenance of two Scholars, to be named by his Wife, during her Lifetime, and afterwards by his Heirs, and these were to receive the Sum of Twenty Pounds each of them for their respective annual Stipends; and he soon after was succeeded in his Benefaction by Otho Hunt, formerly a Fellow of this College, and then Rector of Methley in York-shire, who gave a Free or Copy-hold Estate in this Parish for the Maintenance of one Scholar to be elected from Swinton in the Parish of Worth, or any other Part of the said Parish; and also from the Parishes of Kirkburton and Methley; and lastly out of any Place within the Diocess of York; and in Deed thereof from the neighbor Counties.

1590. John Frieston of Altofts, in the same County, gave some Lands at Pontefract for the Subsistence of one Fellow or Exhibitioner, to receive from the Rents thereof Ten Pounds per Annum, besides the Use of a Chamber, and an Exemption from Expences call'd Decrements; nor was this all; for he also made a Provision for two Scholars to be chosen out of Yorkshire, assigning them a yearly Rent of Five Pounds, besides some Profits and Emoluments out of the aforesaid Estate at Pontefract; and moreover, gave the College a Sum of Money, with which was purchas'd a Dwelling House on the West side of the College; which being repair'd, was made into
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into Chambers for Scholars; the Area of which House, since pull'd down, and a small Part of the back side is now taken up by the West side of the new Quadrangle, and by so much of that side as Frontwise looks to the Street, and is in St. Mary's Parish.

Rob. Gunsey, sometime a Scholar of this College, and afterwards Rector of Titsey in Surrey, gave hereunto the Improprition of Flamstead in Hertfordshire, assigning 60 Pounds per annum, being half the Revenue to the Vicar, and the Residue to four Scholars allied to him in Name or Blood: And the same Year Charles Greenwood, heretofore a Fellow of this College, and then Rector of Thornhill in Yorkshire, out of the Money laid up and fav'd from his paternal Inheritance in Value 500 l. per Annum, order'd the Purchase of an Estate of 100 l. per annum for the Maintenance of certain Fellows and Scholars particularly to be chosen out of Yorkshire; but one Foxcroft, a Curator of his Will, behav'd himself with so much Knavery herein, that the College never acquir'd more than 1500 l. bequest'd for the erecting of new Building, (besides the aforesaid Charity) tho' they commenced several Law-suits against him for it; with which Sum of 1500 l. they began on the 14th of April, 1634. to new build the West Side of the present Quadrangle, and in two Years Time finish'd the same; and then in the Year 1638. Sir Simon Bennet entirely built the Front, as we now behold it, at his own Cost and Expence; and as to the other sides of the Building in the Quadrangle, they have been rebuilt by Benefactions, as they have come in, and the whole makes a very neat Structure, especially the Hall and Chappel, on the South side of the Court, which are very elegant: And thus Sir Simon Bennet,
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Bennet, preval'd on by the Example of his Guardian, shew'd himself the greatest Benefactor of all, ever since William of Durham's Days, and for his Liberality ought to be commemorated next unto the Founder himself; for in the Middle of King Charles the First's Reign, besides Building, as aforesaid, he gave some Estates in Northamptonshire, for the Maintenance of sixteen Students in the University, one Part of which he gave to the Fellows, and another Part to the Scholars of this Society; but the Rents arising from thence in no wise coming up to his Expectation, he only allotted four Fellows, and as many Scholars, to live thereon; so that at this Day there are twelve Fellows, viz. two on William of Durham's Foundation; (for the Profits and Emoluments of two Fellowships have for many Years since been given to the Master as his Stipend) three on Walt. Shirland's, three on Earl Penry's, and four on Bennet's Magnificence. The Scholars of this College are not in Number. The Benefactors of lesser Note were many, especially before the Reformation of Religion, here in England, who were liberal hereunto for the sake of having Masses said for their Souls: Of these were John Crosby, Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, who gave forty Pounds; the Lady Alice Belasy, who gave several Tenements at Newcastle upon Tyne; Ralph Hampsterley, Master of this College, who gave a yearly Pension, and repair'd the Buildings thereof, ready to fall in many Places; George Steavely, of Bignell in Oxfordshire, gave fifty Pounds, with which an Estate of fifty Shillings per ann. was purchased, 26 Shillings and 8 Pence of which was allocated to one of the Fellows in holy Orders, whose Duty it was then to say Mass in the College Chappel, at the South Altar.
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Alar thereof, for the Soul of the said George and Isabell his Wife; and also of John Steavely, and other Friends, as oft as he should think fit, and the Remainder was to be divided on the Day of his Obit, (when some Sacred Offices were to be performed in Commemoration and for the Salvation of the Man) in this Manner, viz. Three Shillings and four Pence were assign'd to the Master and Fellows for a Gawdy Day, two Shillings to the Manciple and chief Cook each, to the Bible-Clark four Pence, and to the lower Cook a Penny; and the Residue was to be distributed between the Master and Fellows that Day present.

After the Reformation, Sim. Perrot, sometime Fellow of Magdalen College, settled a Stipend for a Sermon to be preach'd at St. Peter's Church in the East, on the Feast of St. Simon and Jude, by a Fellow of this College, and in defeat thereof by a Commoner, or, lastly, by a Fellow of Magdalen College, in the Forenoon of that Day; which Stipend is issuing out of a House and Land in Oxfordshire, given to the College for this End.

The Building of this College being too narrow and scanty for the Reception of the great Number of Scholars resorting hither, Whitehall, on the South side adjoining to this House, and fronting Kybald-street, was purchased; and soon after some other Tenements were added to University-Hall; for that which was lately called Salmorne-Hall, was now called Great University-Hall (as before observ'd) in respect of King Alfred's Foundation; and particularly a Tenement lying on the West side, purchased of the Vested Nuns of Steavely.

In the Case of Mr. Uther, who mov'd for a Ban. Reg. 2. 257 to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, S
versity of Oxford for refusing to admit of his Appeal, made to the said Vice-Chancellor and Convocation on a Sentence of Expulsion from this College, it became a Question whether the said Vice-Chancellor and Convocation were Visitors of the same; for it was affirmed, that the Body of the University in Convocation were legal Visitors hereof: But whoever reads the Statutes of this College, and considers the many Precedents thereon in relation to this Visitatorial Power, must acknowledge the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors in Divinity, and the two Proctors of the University, to be the Visitors hereof, and not the Convocation at large, as then contended for.

In the Year 1711. this College was visited by the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors and Proctors, (as aforesaid) in the Cafe of Mr. Thomas Allen, a Fellow thereof unduly depriv’ed (as was alleged in his Appeal) for that he had been in the Possession of an Ecclesiastical Living beyond the Time indulg’d by the local Statutes of this College: But upon Mr. Allen’s Pleading for the wonted Practice of the Fellows, ( tho’ contrary to Stat.) of holding their Fellowships with Church Preferments, &c. two Statutes or Ordinances were made then by the Visitors, one commanding all Fellows to quit their Fellowships, at the Expiration of one year after their Institution into any Rectory or Vicarage; and the other enjoining all Fellows thus instituted, to give Notice or Intimation of such Institution to the College, within the Space of one Month after receiving the same, under the Pain of forfeiting the Benefit of this Year of Grace.

In the Year 1557. there happen’d a Controversy among the Fellows of this College, about the
About this time there appear'd in A.D. 1268, Oxford many worthy Patrons of Learning, beginning to furnish this Place with Colleges, Halls, and other publick Buildings; and in respect of those Times to endow them with ample Revenues (for as yet no College or Hall was formally endowed) for the Support of Literature, among whom was John Baliol of Bernard-Castle in Yorkshire, Knight, Father of John Baliol, King of the Scots, who designed the Foundation of a College here for the liberal Education of poor Scholars; on whom he settled yearly Exhibitions, until he could provide them with a fit House, and other Accommodations; which pious Work he lived not to see finish'd, dying soon after he had projected the same.

But at the Time of his Death he recommended the Perfecting of his Charity to his Relict Devorgilla, and the Care of his Testamentary Executors, praying them to see these Stipends duly paid and apply'd, and not to suffer his Munificence to sink. Whereupon, after mature deliberation about the fulfilling of this Trust, these Stipends being to be collected from the inheritance already wafted on his Funeral Expenses) Devorgilla, with the Consent of his Executors, settled these Exhibitions on a House which she rented of the University in Horseman-Street; and this she did at the Persuasion of Richard Stickbury, his Confessor, and a Minor Friar; (as 'tis said,) Mary de St. Paul, Coun-
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Countess of Pembroke, before founded and endowed Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge, at the Request of her Confessor, a Fryar of the same Order.

Devorgilla maintain'd these Scholars on these Revenues in the said House, until such Time as she had purchased an Estate for them, and establisht the same unto them for ever; and when they had liv'd for some time here, she prescrib'd and transmitted to them, under her own Seal, a Body of Statutes, according to which she would have her College Affairs to be administered, and her Scholars govern'd; which Statutes were first delivered to Hugh de Haripul and William de Monyl; the one a Minoret, and the other then a Scholar at Oxford, whom she made her Proctors, (for so were the Heads of the College then called) to inspect and super-intend the Government of this Society, commanding all her Fellows or Scholars to yield Obedience to them in all Things relating to the Good and publick Weal of the College; and these Statutes given at Bocel were observ'd until forty Years afterwards, when some Dissatisfaction arose among the Artists of this House; being any longer unwilling to follow the Exercis of Arts according to the Exigence of the said Statutes; but applying themselves to Superior Faculties, were prohibited the Same by the Visitors, or extrinick Proctors, (three were the Visitors of this College, then Rhetorick) this Matter, on a Reference to two Bacchus; and as many Masters, formerly of this House, Rich, de . . . . . . being of the Number, length, on hearing all Sides, decided in the publick Hall thereof against the Fellows; it was adjudg'd, that none of them, either Term or Vacation Time, ought to apply others.
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selves to any other Faculty than that of Arts; but ought to attend these Lectures in their proper Schools.

Two Years after the sending of these Statutes, Devergilla, impower'd by a Royal Charter, purchas'd a Tenement of John de En, a Citizen, called St. Mary's Hall, on the West side there-of contiguous to a House for some time belonging to Geoffrey Saucer; and gave it, with three Acres of Land, lying to the East and North thereof, to the Principal and Scholars of this College for ever, as a perpetual Habitation for them, Thomas de Ewe, the Son confirming as Heir his Father's Grant; which the afterwards rebuilding and adding new Edifices thereunto, the Baliol Men began to inhabit, leaving their old Mansion rented of the University, which taking its Name from its ancient Inhabitants, was afterwards, for Distinction sake, called Old Baliol Hall; and the same Year the settled and conveyed this Tenement with Lands bought at Steventon or Stamfordham, and Howth in Northamptonshire, by the Executors of her Husband's Will, granting the same to the Principal and Scholars, and their Successors for ever: And this she did in the Presence of Anthony Bishop of Durham, Oliver Bishop of Lincoln, Rog. de Rodwill Chancellor of the University, Sim. Gandave Archdeacon of Oxford, and many others; and that the Charity began by her Husband might be perpetual, the caus'd the same (as 'tis said in her Charter of Foundation) to be erected in Honour of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Katherine the Martyr. And for the further and better Establishment of this Benefaction, it was afterwards, ratify'd by her Son, John Baliol, King of Scotland, and Oliver Bishop of Lincoln; and three Years after
after the said Devorgilla and her Husband's Executors discharg'd the said Principal and Scholars from all Debts whatsoever arising from the Beginning of the World to that Time. Yet notwithstanding what has been said from Annals of undoubted Credit, some Historians or Antiquaries will have it, that this College was founded by his Son, John Baliol; and others make Sir Edward Baliol his Nephew, to be the Founder thereof, passing by John Baliol the Father, and Devorgilla his Wife.

For their Original Stipends, every Fellow (in Number sixteen) was to receive Two Pence on Sundays, and a Penny every other Day in the Week; which Sum a certain Writer says, Sir John Baliol assigned and allocated out of the first Estate of this College, not exceeding 27s. 4d. per annum, but was soon after augmented by the Liberality of other Benefactors: For no sooner had Devorgilla finished this Work, but we meet with Hugh de Wickenbroke, commonly called Hugh de Wic, who gave a Stake of Land and some Dwelling-Houses in St. Lawrence Jewry in London, with the Right of Advowson to the Parish Church, purchased of Hen. Paten, to whom it descended from William Facet, who acquired the same by a Royal Grant, (it formerly belonging to the Abbot and Convent of Montre-Guille in France) with all the Appurtenances; and the next Year, by the Consent of the Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Vicar Incumbent, this Church was appropriated hereunto, on the yearly Payment of a hundred Shillings to the Vicar hereof, issuing out of the Offerings and small Tythes, as appears by a Composition then made.

Then Hugh de Warkeby, and William de Gatham, (the one Principal, and the other not long before
before a Fellow hereof gave four Messuages in Schoolstreet, for the Maintenance of a Chaplain, to celebrate Divine Service in St. Catherine's Chappel within this College: And Richard de Hunsingdore, in imitation of these Men, gave a House in the City, lying Eastward of Albermarle Hall, with some other Lands in Oxfordshire, for the Support of another Chaplain; and in this King's Reign many other Benefactors following the Example of Hunsingdore, gave several Messuages in Oxford to this Society, which I now forbear to mention, being chiefly of the Number of Halls and Schools, to be treated of elsewhere.

Hitherto each Fellow only received eight Pence per Week, and were under an Obligation of leaving the College, as soon as they had taken a Master's Degree in Arts; from whence it came to pass, that such as were in indigent Circumstances, either apply'd themselves to Mechanick Trades, or were forced to beg for their Subsistence; whose Condition was pitied by every good Man: Hereupon did Sir William Fenton give to the Scholars of Balliol-College the Rectory of Abboldesley in Huntingdonshire, with the Manor belonging thereunto, increasing the Number of Scholars, and the Weekly Stipend of each Fellow to twelve Pence; besides the Money given by him for the buying of Books and Cloaths for them: And P. Clement the 6th confirm'd this Gift by the Appropriation of the said Rectory to the College, and at the same Time provided for a Vicar's Stipend, and also ratified Fenton's Statute or Constitution touching the Non-Ejectment of Fellows, tho' they should take their Master's or Doctor's Degree, before they attain'd any Ecclesiastical Benefice, or Preferment.
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Sir Phil. Somervyle, Lord of the Manner of Wicknwre in Staffordshire, by a Conveyance gave to this College the Church of Mikel Bentow in the County of Northumberland, with some other Estates in the same Parish, for the Maintenance of six Scholars, to be added to the antient Number of sixteen Fellows, who with a Desire of having all the Fellows subject to one Form of Government, made new Statutes, some of which thwart and contradict Devorgilla's; wherein 'tis thus ordain'd, viz. 1st, That these Scholars to be chosen by the Votes of the sixteen Fellows shall be of the Neighbourhood of the said Parish, and be of the Number of poor Children. 2dly, That the Fellows should choose themselves a Master, (for so he would now have him filled) by common Suffrage, to preside over the Fellows, Chaplains, Scholars, Servants, &c. of the College; and after their Election of him they were to present him to the Lords of the Manner of Wicknwre, (so long as it remain'd in the Somervyle Family) and then to the Chancellor of the University or his Commissary, and lastly, to the Warden of Darbur College, &c. by whom according to the aforesaid Order, he was to be admitted without Delay to his Office, after he had first taken an Oath to the Observation of Somervyle's Statutes. 3dly, That six of the Fellows should be appointed and assigned for the Study of Divinity, after they had completed their Regency in Arts, and from thence for six Years obliged to be Oppone's therein at Disputations; and after nine or ten Years, when reckon'd from their Inceptorship, they were admitted to expound the Master of the Somervyle, which Batchelors in Divinity were wont to do pro forma; and after twelve or thirteen Years they became Inceptors in Divinity. 4thly, That every
of the University of Oxford.

Every Fellow or Scholar should have an Allowance of eleven Pence, and in case of the Dearth of Provisions fifteen Pence, for his Weekly Commons, unless the Master and Fellows should think fit to make another Allocation. And lastly, That they should have a perpetual Chaplain, with Lodgings, &c. in the College, whom they were bound to admit on the Presentation of Somervyle and his Heirs, provided he was found fit, in respect of Morals and good Learning, for such Office; who was to enjoy the Privileges and Emoluments as the Scholars were then in possession of. These Statutes bear Date October the 18th, and were afterwards A.D. 1340 approved by Richard Bishop of Durham, and finally ratify'd by Edward Balio, King of the Scots.

Two Years after this Donation of Somervyle, Thomas Cuse, Rector of Welwylke in Yorkshire, left a hundred Pounds in the Hands of William de Brakley, Clerk, whereby three Rectories, viz. Fylingham, Bysshe, and Brakley, in Leicestershire, were purchased, and given to this College, for increasing the Number of Scholars: What the ancient Number of Scholars was at that time I know not; but there was an Ordinance made by Simon Bishop of London, (the Pope's Commisary) about twenty Years after; whereby the Number of them was not to exceed the Sufficiency of the College Revenues; which Ordinance appears in a Body of Statutes made by this Bishop, correcting Devergile's and Somervyle's Statutes. And the Number of Scholars completed by this Means continued the same until the Master and Scholars obtained Letters from Pope Julius II. to the Bishops of Winch and Carlisle, for the making of a new Body of Statutes on Reasons set forth and given in
in the second Chapter thereof; wherein it is ordain'd, that besides the Master, there should not be above ten Fellows, who were oblig'd to the Study of Divinity and holy Orders, four Years after their taking of their Masters Degree; and that the Master should have the Right of Naming and Presenting two; and that each of the Fellows should have the Right of Naming and Presenting one Scholar; yet with this Proviso, that each of them should be approv'd by the Master and senior Fellow; whose Duty it was to serve and wait on the Master and Fellows, by whom they were chosen, with this Caution observ'd, that they do not exact of them too rigid Service, that they may not be hinder'd in their Studies.

Two of the Fellows are to be in Priests Orders, tho' but Batchelors in Arts, for the Celebration of Divine Service every Day in the Chappel; and there are to be two Deans, and as many Burgars yearly chosen: And moreover, it was decreed, that the Number of the Scholars might be diminish'd or augmented according to the Diminution or Augmentation of the College Revenues; and at this Time the Number consisted only of a Master, twelve Fellows, and fourteen Scholars.

Tho: Harrope, Rector of Hazely in Oxfordshire, and for sometime a Fellow or Scholar of this College, appointed Trustees, and enjoind them to grant all the Rents and Profits of his Farms and Tenements in New and Old Woodstock, Wootton, Northcote, Tackley, Banbury, and Oxford, from Lady-Day, 1522, to the Master and Scholars of Balliol College, and their Successors, for the Maintenance of certain Scholars of his own Country in good Letters, which sufficiently appears from a Composition between the Master
Master and Fellows on the one Part, and the said Tho. Harrope on the other Part, who made this Gift anno 1517. and dying in the Beginning of July 1522. was buried in Hazely Church.

Dr. John Bell, Bishop of Worcester, a little before his Death, assigned several Estates which he had in Clerkenwell, in the Suburbs of London for the Maintenance of two Exhibitioners to be chosen out of Worcestershire, and to be kept in their Studies in this Society; as Peter Blondell of Tiverton in Devonshire, dying towards the latter End of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, bequeath'd 2000 l. for the Maintenance of six Scholars at Oxford and Cambridge, to be chosen from Tiverton School; with the third Part of this Money some Estates were purchased in Oxfordshire, for the Education of one Fellow and two Scholars in this College, to be elected as aforesaid; and this Revenue was conveyed and ratified to Balliol College, in the 13th of King James the First's Reign, by a Covenant then entred into between the said College and the Executors in Trust.

Mary Dunch, Wife of William Dunch, of Brightwell, in Berkshire, gave a yearly Estate of Ten Pounds for the Support of one Scholar; and John Brown, S. T. B. Vicar of Basing-stoke in Hampshire, formerly a Scholar of this House, and then a Fellow of University College, gave an Annuity of two Pounds and twelve Shillings, arising out of certain Lands in that County, to one Exhibitioner born at Basing-stoke aforesaid.

The Lady Eliz. Periam of Greenland in Berkshire, Relief of Sir William Periam, Knight, and Baron of the Exchequer, gave very handsome Exhibitions to one Fellow, and two Scholars of this College, on condition they enjoy'd the Privileges as the old Fellows and Scholars possesst; which

—-1609.

—-1607.

—-1620.
which she would have to enjoy her Charity for three Years, after taking of their Batchelor's Degree, adapting her Munificence to the Statutes of this College, and making it more suitable, and would have these Exhibitions increase or decrease according to the Augmentation or Diminution of the College Revenues, which is not found in Blondell's Statutes. Thus did John give eighty Pounds per Ann. to be paid out of his Mannor of Swainston, as Exhibitions for the Maintenance of four Scotchmen in this College, until such Time as they took their Master's Degree.

The Heads and Governors of this Society were at first called Proctors, and sometime afterwards they were filed Principals, and lastly they had the Honourable Title of Master given them, which they now enjoy, being according to this Variety of Stiles vested with a Diversity of Power, from the several Bodies of Statutes given unto this College; for they were called Proctors until the Year 1282, when they were impower'd by their Statutes to chuse for themselves a Principal, and then the Domestick Care of the Profitor ceas'd, and went into a Visitorial Power, the Right of deciding all Controversies happening between the Fellows, or the Fellows and the Principal, being referred to them as Visitors, and then Extrinsech Proctors. Sometimes transmitting a Body of new Statutes to the College, and not pleased with the antiquated Annihilation of Principals, they were filled instead of it; Extrinsech Proctors, and the Principals began to be called: Presidents, Gc. and Extrinsech Proctors, notional Power lasted until the Bishops of were now became Visitors of this College, and then vanished upon the Bishop of London attaining new Statutes hereunto, whereby it was provided that
that if any thing seemed too strait or severe to
the Master or Fellows, the Bishop of London
might amend and correct the same; which
thing afterwards happen'd in the Years 1633,
and 1677.

The Scholars of this Society first inhabited
Old Baciol Hall, on the Area whereof was late-
ly built a Dwelling House call'd Hammonds-Inn;
after that Deuorgilla (as aforesaid) had them
translated to St. Mary Hall, then situated near
the South-west Corner of the present Qua-
drangle; to which, by a Purchase of three Acres of
Ground she added a Hall, Kitchin, and other
out-Buildings, with pleasant Walks and Groves.
Soon after the Fellows of Baciol purchasing se-
veral Parcels of Ground (two of which lay in
Horseman's Street, and a third between Baciol
Land on the West, and Land belonging to 
Slater of Ensham on the East;) John, Son and
Heir of Walter de Fetteplace, conveyed both
these Spots of Ground to Tho. de Heworth, and
Tho. de Pontefract, Fellows of this College, who
soon after gave the same to the Society. To
these were afterwards added two other Pieces
of Ground on the East, contiguous to the for-
mer, and reaching to the Passage or Alley now
leading to the Fore-Gate of Trinity-College,
heretofore belonging to the Monks of Durham,
and given to Baciol College by Gilbert de Ponce-
fract and Tho. de Humbleston; Fellows, after they
had purchased the same of John Fetteplace, Ci-
tizen of Oxford. In the tenth of Edw. l. Will.
A. D. 1342-
de Brokelby and Tho. de Cave, formerly Fellows,
gave unto this College a Tenement between
Morgan-Hall and Old and New Baciol-Hall;
Both which Ground-plots (for I pass by another
lying from the Street to the East-side of St.
Mary Magdelan's Church, which being bought for
for enlarging their Walks, was convey’d by John the Son and Heir of Geoffrey Saucer, an Oxford Citizen, to Walt. de Foderingey, Principal of this College, and Will. de Bonkis, Fellow thereof, taking up the Room of the Front of the present Quadrangle, and a void Spot of Ground on the West side of the College, where St. Margaret’s Hall once stood, with a large Parcel of Ground lying behind this Front, and reaching to Geoffrey Saucer’s Land.

The Fellows of Baldol having got sufficient Ground, began to enlarge their Buildings, and to fit them for the Reception of Scholars, which now came hither in so great Numbers, that they were forced to live in Halls and neighbouring Inns; and tho’ they wanted not Benefactors, yet they built with so little Beauty, that in Hen. VI’s Reign they pull’d some of these Buildings down, and on the Area thereof erected the greatest Part of the present Quadrangle; the most ancient side hereof looking Eastward was built by some Noblemen and Bishops formerly Students herein, tho’ we know not their Names; as in this Reign was built all the North side but the Library and Chappel; the West side consisting of the Hall and Buttry, &c. was built at the Cost of William Grey, Bishop of Ely, George Neville Archbishop of York, and others, whose Names and Arms are on the Windows and Walls hereof; but the Front or South side was not erected till Henry VII’s Time, when the same was set up by the Contributions of many well-disposed Persons.

The Library of this Society ought to be esteem’d among the chief of those belonging to private Colleges, as well in Respect of its Extent, and the just Measure of Light let there into, as in Respect of its learned Furniture of Books; the
of the University of Oxford:

the Western Part of which being a Moiety there- \(A D. 1431\), and the Eastern Part by Robert Abdy, Master of this House, assisted herein by the aforesaid Grey, who furnished the same with at least 200 Manuscripts, purchased almost at any rate; many of which bore the Bishop's Arms painted on the Cover or Lid thereof; and were for the most part of the Number of such Books as he had then bought up in England and Italy at a great Expence; who whilst he was at Florence and Venice, &c. spar'd no Costs in buying Plenty of the best Books, to import into his own Country: But at length many of them in the Faculties of School-Divinity, Mathematicks, &c. were by some means or other stolen away.

I shall conclude my Remembrance of this College with the Benefactions of Tho. Gascoigne, formerly Chancellor of the University, who not only gave handsomely to the Building of this Library, but also many Manuscripts thereunto; and Archbishop Abbot, for the Repair thereof; and for increasing the number of Books, which it wanted very much after the Reformation, gave a large Sum of Money for these Purposes.

The first Chappel of this College was a Kind of Oratory, annexed to Magdalen Church, in which Parish the College is situated; and the second was built about the Year 1293, with the Money left by Druryll at the Time of her Death chiefly for this End, and dedicated to St. Catherine; wherein Divine Service was performed and administered by the Licence of Oliver Sampson, Bishop of Lincoln; until Henry VIII's Time, when the present Chappel was erected, tho' the Benefactions of many Persons, on the North side of the Court, which is handso
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enough, altho' it be not a splendid Edifice: It was begun in the 13th Year of this King's Reign, 1521, and not finish'd till the Year 1529.

All that I shall farther add of this College, is a very remarkable Privilege, and enjoyed by no other Society in this University, which is, that the Fellows not only elect their own Head or Master, but their Visitor also; which Privilege has given some other Colleges much Reason to envy the Happiness of this in this Point, by having sufficiently suffer'd heretofore, thro' the Partiality and unwarrantable Proceedings of their appointed Visitors, who will surely hereafter have their Judgments questioned by another Tribunal, which knows no evil Practises, and is wholly unacquainted with Fear. The present Visitor of this College is that wise and excellent Prelate the Bishop of London, in whose Care and Trust, not only a College, but a whole Empire might well repose its Safety and Concerns without Danger.

Merton-College.

To we find Balio-College to have been the first House of Learning endowed with Revenues in this University, yet Merton-College had the Honour to receive the first Charter of Incorporation here, according to the Municipal Laws of the Realm, and the present State of Affairs; which Society was in the first Place founded at Malden in Surrey, by Walter de Merton, Lord High Chancellor of England, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester, for the Maintenance of twenty poor Scholars, and two or three Chaplains for the Ministration of Divine Ser-
vice. But least that the Knowledge of the sublimer Arts and Sciences, only professedly taught in our Universities, should be wanting to these Students; he afterwards changing his Mind, transferr'd his College from Malden aforesaid to St. John Baptift's Street in Oxford, where the House now stands; to this End purchasing of the Convent at Reading a Tenement situated at the West End of St. John Baptift's Church, where now lies the back Yard of this College, to which Tenement then belonged the Advowson of this Church. Afterwards he added other Tenements, lying Eastward of this Church to the College Scite, which being rebuilt, made the present Front of the College, purchasing one of these Houses of the Priory of St. Frideswide, a second of James Maffey a London Jew; and a third of Rob. Flixthorpe, the Year he translated his College hither, by Charter establishing his Foundation for ever, under the Name of Domus Scholarium de Merton; which Charter, together with the Statutes therein contain'd, was in Force till the Year 1270. when making new Laws and Ordinances, he delivered them to his Society, which notwithstanding were soon after superseded by others made by the Founder himself, and transmitted in the Year 1274. And with so much Prudence was this College founded, that the King recommended it to Hugh de Balfham, Bishop of Ely, as a Model for his intended Munificence in Cambridge, according to which Peter-House was afterwards erected in A. D. 1284. that University.

Ela (sur-named Longsper) Countess of Warwick, in the Founder's Life-time, gave some Lands to this Society, from whence a certain Sum of Money was given to the Fellows, for saying Masses for the eternal Rest of her Soul,
as appears by a Composition made between them and her a little before her Death.

John Willyat S. T. P., first Chancellor of the University, and then Chancellor of the Church of Exeter, gave many Estates lying scatter'd in several Counties, with all his Personal Goods, for the Maintenance of so many Exhibitioners in this College as his Substance aforesaid did or would amount unto, which were afterwards in Latin called Pestionista, and in English Post-Masters, whose Number being for the most part Twelve, Tho. Jefop, M. D. and for some time Fellow of this College, increased their Stipends, and John Chambers, then Fellow of Eaton College, and formerly a Fellow of Merton, increased to fourteen; and about the Beginning of K. James's Reign gave 1000 l. with which some Estates were bought for this Purpose.

William Rede, Bishop of Chichester, and here- tofore a Fellow of this College, gave a Chest and 100 l. of Gold to this End, that the Fellows on urgent Necessity might borrow from thence, putting in Caution either to restore the Money themselves, or by their Testamentary Executors, bond fide; who about the same time built the first Library at Merton College, and in a tolerable Degree furnish'd the same with Books.

Henry Sewer, and Richard Fitz-James, both Wardens hereof, were such remarkable Benefactors, that they, in some Measure, deserved the Name of Founders.

James Leche gave 200 Vol. to this Library, and 200 l. for purchasing Estates in Cheshire, whereby it was lawful for them to chuse Fellows into this College, born in the said County. And Griffin Higgs, formerly a Fellow of this College, and afterwards Dean of Lichfield, gave
an entire Study of Books to Merton College Library, with Money to purchase an Estate for the Maintenance of a Library-Keeper.

Henry III. in the 45th Year of his Reign, made the Founder of this College his Chancellor, without the Consent of the Barons, and allowed him four hundred Marks a Year to support the Dignity of the Office: Some will have it that he was twice Lord-Chancellor, first in the Reign of King Henry III. and afterwards in the first Year of Edward I. but he held not the Seal long in this last Reign, for he died on the 27th of October, 1277. and was buried near the North side of his Church, over against his Cathedral, where the famous Sir Henry Saville, Warden of Merton College, finding the old Monument in Decay, erected a fine new one for him, with this Inscription upon it, Walsero de Merton, Cancellario Anglie sub Henrico tertio, Episcopo Roffensi sub Edwardo primo Rege, unus exemplo, omnium quotquot extant Collegiorum Fundator, Maximorum; Europe totius ingeniorum felicissimo parenti; Custos & Scholares domus Scholastica de Merton in Universitate Oxon. communibus Collegii Impensis debitum pietatis Monumentum posuerat anno Dom. 1598. Henrico Saville Custode. Obiit in vigiliis Simonis & Judae, anno Dom. 1277. Edwardi primi quinto. Inchoaverat Collegium Maldonense in Agro Sur. anno Dom. 1264. Henrici tertii 48. cui dein salubri consilio Oxonium (ut credi par est) auspiciis accessit, Anno 1274. ipsius Cal. Aug. anno regni Regis Edwardi primi secundo.

In the Election of a Warden of this College the Fellows chuse three Persons, whom they present to their Visitor, the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Time being; for his Nomination and Confirmation of one of the Parties thus pre-
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Resentment unto him. On the Resignation of this Office made by Dr. James Gervase, about the Beginning of January 1562, the Fellows transmitted to their Visitor the Names of five Persons, two or three of whom had never been of the Society, whereunto the Statutes seem to have a particular Regard. But the Visitor, in Resentment of this Affront chose one John Mann, formerly a Fellow of New College, rejecting all the five Persons presented to him; yet the Fellows did not submit hereunto, but rather chose to oppose his Admission into the College by locking up the Doors, which brought on a Visitation, wherein many of the Fellows were expelled, particularly one Hawles, a Physician, and one of the senior Fellows, in whom the Wardenship was vested during the Vacancy thereof; a Person very Popishly affected, and who now gave too open Evidence of his Inclinations by revoking certain of the Romish Superstitions, as the Singing of Hymns as the Fellows stood round the Fire-place in their publick Hall, from the Vigil of Allhallowes to Candlemas-Day, which Hymns the said Gervase had abolished, and in their stead introduc'd the Psalms of David, made use of even to this Day. As soon as Mann came to Oxford, he went the next Day to the College, and delivered to the Fellows who came out to meet him, the Archbishop's Letters, declaring his Grace's Nomination Jure Devolutionis; which the Fellows refuse to submit unto, by shutting the Gates against him; but in the Visitation of the College by the Archbishop's Vicar-General, he was afterwards confirm'd in the Wardenship.

The inner Court of this College was rebuilt about the Year 1610, and is an elegant and uniform Piece of Building; and the Garden, which lies
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lies Eastward of the College, is large and pleasant, being encompass’d on the East and South side thereof with two noble Terras Walks, and shaded in the midst, and on the West and North side with fine Grotesques, and Coverings of Trees, in Imitation of a Wildernes.

Exeter-College.

Walter Bishop of Exeter first founded this College in Hart-Hall, from his own Name, calling it Stapledon-Hall; but within a Year after being displeased with this Design, because the Site hereof, upon any future Occasion, could not be conveniently increased, he purchased a large Area of Ground in St. Mildred’s Parish within the City Wall, between Torrall-Gate and the End of Schoolstreet. Pet. Skelton; Clerk, in Possession of certain Tenements for Term of Life, at the Founder’s Suit, on St. Faith’s Day, convey’d a certain House, anciently a Seat of the Mules, to the Rector and Scholars of Stapledon-Hall; on the Ground-plot of which House, when pulled down, Tower-Gate now looking Northwards was built; and the next Day gave them two Chambers with a small Court, now belonging to the College, call’d the Lavendry, (holding the same for Term of Life of Godstow-Convent) on the East, adjoining to St. Stephen’s Hall. Which Convent demis’d these Tenements to the Rector and Scholars, on the perpetual Payment of a certain Rent. Stapledon having bought these, with other Houses and Parcels of Land, erected another Building from the Ground, and then transplanted his Scholars hither, on the same Charter.
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ter he first received, dated the roth of May, 7 Edw. II's Reign, for founding this Society in Hart-Hall.

Soon after, the Limits of this new House appearing insufficient to contain its own Scholars, and the great Number hither resorting from the Western Parts of the Realm, he added five other Tenements to these now mention'd, making them a Scite of the College. Then an Inquest was taken on the Oaths of twelve Oxford Jury-men, touching any Damage likely to accrue to the King, or any other Person, by appropriating these Houses to the Scite aforesaid; and on their Return in Favour of the College, these Houses granted thereunto were entirely rebuilt. The Founder then made a Body of Statutes, wherein the Persons to live on his Charity were limited to Thirteen in Number; ordaining, that one of these should be a Student in Divinity, or the Canon Law, and the others in Philosophy; and he farther decreed, that eight of these should be chosen out of the Archdeaconries of Exeter, Totnes, and Barnstaple, in Devonshire; and the other four of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall; and one for a Rector, whom he would have in Priest's Orders, and well skill'd in Divinity, as aforesaid, he commanded to be chosen by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, as oft as they thought fit. The Revenues of the College arose out of certain Tenements in Oxford, (all but one included within the College Scite) and out of the Churches of Gavenny in Cornwall, and West Whinham in Berkshire; the last of which Churches was appropriated to this College by the Means of John Ratby, Bishop of Sarum, (as some say,) and Edmund de la Reche, about the Year 1350. after which Year Edmond Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, added two
of the University of Oxford.

Two Scholars to be chosen out of the Diocese of Salisbury.

Since the Foundation of this College we meet with many Benefactors, who sought to be remembered here, such as were Peter de Skelton already mentioned; who besides certain Annuities gave to this College some Real Estates, and also Ralph Germaine, Preceptor of the Church of Exeter, who gave a Chest, (afterwards called the Germaine Chest) and Ten Pounds therein; and the like Benefaction was afterwards made by Richard Greenfield, and out of the Chests of each of these, the Fellows borrowed Money gratis, only on putting in Caution, or good Security, for the Repayment thereof. And

Edmund Stafford, a little above remembered, gave very liberally hereunto; and correcting the Statutes, obtained of Pope Innoce VII, that Stapledon-Hall should now be called Exeter-Hall, or Exeter-College. Mo'se meet with that Name in Writings some few years before; and which Stafford was so munificent a Benefactor, that, besides Books and several Ornaments given to the Library as well as to the Chappel, he gave the College 200 Masks; whereupon the Fellows in the Year 1430, decreed him an Anniversary, to be forever hereafter celebrated for the Rest of his Soul.

Sir William Perkyns, Kn: and Privy-Councillor to Queen Elizabeth, together with William Aley, Bishop of Exeter, caused a Body of new Statutes to be made and transmitted widely in imitation, and on the Plan of those which Trinity College had acquired; and he moreover obtained of the Queen, that this Society should enjoy the Rights and Privileges of a College, and a Body-Politic, procuring all those things which,
which had been formerly granted hereunto, to be ratified and confirm'd: And at the same time this eminent Knight settled seven Stipends on the Scholars hereof, whereunto the Year ensuing he added an Eighth; and ordain'd that they should be chosen out of Devonshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Oxfordshire, Essex, and other Counties, wherein he had Estates, and gave as a Provision for them the Sum of 91 l. 8s. 10 d. ½ per annum, requiring that his Scholars should enjoy all the Rights and Privileges of the old Foundation: By his last Will he bequeath'd 40 l. to this College, and so did his Lady at the Time of her Death; which, as an Example, encouraged the Son and Heir to add the like Gift.

Besides Benefactions of lesser Value given by others, Sam. Hill, born at Morton-Hampstead in Devon, and educated in this College, and then promoted to the Rectory of Walsden in Cornwall, gave 100 l. for the Maintenance of four poor Scholars, to be elected out of Devonshire and Cornwall, and each of them to receive 30 Shillings per Annum.

In the next place we come to the Liberality of King Charles I. who gave certain Lands and Tenements to the University on this Condition, That out of the Revenues thereof, the University would take care to maintain one Fellow at Exeter, another at Pembroke, and a third at Jesus College; all which were to be Natives of the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey; and after they had furnish'd themselves with Academical Learning, they were to be remitted thither for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Preferments, as they offer'd themselves void and empty. And the Year following, John Maynard gave unto this College a yearly Revenue of 40 l. 20 l. of which Money
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Money is appropriated to a Divinity-Lecture, and to a Lecture in the Oriental Tongues; and the Remainder he would have go to the Augmentation of the Fellows Stipends.

The Buildings of this College were heretofore various and irregularly situated; the North Gate, before a Way was open'd into Exeter-street, was the chief Entrance into this College, and was built about the Year 1432. at the same Time when those Chambers between the new Chappel and this Gate (being now the Rector's Lodgings) were built; on which, and on other College-Buildings, William Palmer, a Fellow hereof expended above 100 l. and the aforesaid Edm. Stafford built the West Gate, which was afterwards pulled down and rebuilt; who also built a Chamber of 24 Feet in length; under the old Library, whereon Tho. Bentley Butler of this College, erected some Chambers on the East side of the present Quadrangle. John Periam Knight, and Citizen of Exeter, built the Rooms between the South-side of the Library, and Eastward of the new Hall, being called Periam's Buildings even till this Day. Edward Chambers, besides rebuilding the Gate opposite to Jesus College with the Chambers over it in the latter End of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, as aforesaid, gave to this College the Sum of 225 l. 6 s. 8 d. But this Gate has been since pulled down, and very lately rebuilt in the sumptuous and stately Manner you now behold it.

Exeter Hall, or Dining-room, was at first the same with that in St. Stephen's Hall, and was soon after pulled down, and another built almost in the Midst of the upper Court, and was half cover'd by Bishop Stafford, whereunto John Phillips, Dean of Crediton, and formerly Fellow and Rector of this College, added a Kitchen. This Hall
Hall was again pluck'd down, when the present Hall was built with a Cellar under it, by Sir John Ashland, a Knight in Devonshire; when the aforesaid Kitchin was taken down, and another erected Westward of this Hall; which the Fellows used till very lately, and was built by Rich. Sandys, alias Napier, Dr. Robert Vitulani, William Orford, and William Holme; Students herein. But this Kitchin stood not long, for it was lately pulled down and rebuilt, with the West side of the first Court, by the Contributions of several Persons educated in this College; in the same Form you now see this Quadrangle.

'Tis thought the Founder built a Library for his Fellows here, (the Place where it was is not known) who gave thereunto many Books, and would have furnished the same with exquisit Monuments, had he lived longer. Soon after, John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, gave hereunto many Books in Divinity; as did also Sir. Bredon, a famous Mathematician, at the same time, besides some Mathematick Books hereunto. But in Edw. VI's Reign this Library being in a ruinous State, William Ashe, Bishop of Chester, repair'd the same, and gave 25 Manuscripts thereunto; besides a Legacy at the Time of his Death. And then several Benefactors, (among whom were Tho. Browne, Bishop of Ely, and John Mose, Rectof of this College, and afterwards of St. Peter's Church in Exeter) built a neat and handsome Library, at the East end of the upper Court, which being too small for the Number of Books given; after it was repair'd by Bishop Stafford, it was by him extended in length, and covered with Lead, which was afterwards filled by Benefactors with learned Authors. Reg. Keyr. Churc. of Exon,

-- 1404. giving the 18 Volumes of Hugh de Vienna's Com-
Comment on the Bible, and H. Lawrence, sometime Rector hereof, gave all his Books, and at his Death 40s. to buy Books. Dr. Moreman gave St. Austin's Works, as did John Dury, M.B. Rector hereof, and then one of the Vicars of Benetinè, &c. at the Time of his Death, give all his Physick Books, with some others. Lastly, Sir William Peter Knight, and John Kennal L.L.D. and Archdeacon of Oxford, gave many Books; But some few Years after the entire Furniture was removed to the old Chappel, which was converted to a Library, and the Library turned into Chambers, by those who contributed to the building of the aforesaid Kitchin, each Man giving 20 l. and the College itself 60 l.

As long as the Scholars of this Foundation lived in Hart-Hall, they made Use of St. Peter's Church in the East for Divine Service; and on their Removal to Stapeldon-Hall, now the Site of the present College, they frequented St. Mildred's Church; after this they built a small Chappel within the Limits of the College, purchasing Leave of the Bishop of Lincoln. The present Chappel is situate in the upper Court, on the North side thereof, of Beauty and Elegance enough; the first Stone being laid the 11th of March, 1622: it was finished in 1624. at the chief Expense of Dr. George Hackwell, formerly a Fellow of this College, who gave hereunto the Sum of 1200 l. and the College itself 200 l. and moreover the said Hackwell gave to the Society 30 l. per annum, for the preaching of a Sermon yearly on St. James's Day, on which it was consecrated.

By the first Statutes of Exeter-College the Rectoryship was to be from Year to Year, but upon a Review of these Statutes anno 1568. it was to continue as other Headships did in the University.
About the Year 1688-9, there arose in this College a great Controversy touching the Expulsion of one Colmer, for Incontinency, who thereupon appealed to the Bishop of Exeter, the local Visitor of this College; he received his Appeal, and granted an Inhibition to any further Proceedings against the Appellant, and made an Order, requiring the Rector and Fellows to give an Account of their Proceedings sub pacta juris & contemptris. The Rector, on the Service of this Order, sent a submissve Letter to the Bishop, and no further Proceedings were had for some time. But afterwards Dr. Mastes was commission'd to determine this Appeal by going to the College; and to this End a Citation was fixed up on the Chappel Door of the said College, requiring the Appearance of the Rector, &c. on the 23d of March, &c. who appear'd accordingly, and tender'd a Protestation, but the Commisary proceeded to give Sentence for Colmer's Restoration, and awarded 20 Marks for Costs. Sometime after this Sentence the Rector and Fellows proceeded against Colmer (as pretended Fellow) for another Act of Incontinency, who appealed again to the Bishop, and he received his Appeal a second Time, and resolved on a Visitation in Person, and to that End he sent a Citation to the College, dated May 16, 1690, and came himself to visit on the 16th of June following; and when he came the Chappel-Doors were shut against him, and then he appointed another Visitation on June 24. ensuing, and coming, the Rector and Fellows tendered a Protestation under the common Seal; because, by the College Statutes, his Visitation was once in five Years, and having visited so lately by his Commisary, could not visit so soon again. Whereupon the Bishop
Ch. I. of the University of Oxford:

Bishop suspended five of the seven senior Fellows, (having suspended eleven in all) and restored Colmer, and proceeded to deprive the Rector; and then seven of the senior Fellows, who were so after the Suspension of the other, chose Mr. Paynter to be their Rector.

Oriel-College.

By Camden, Prynne, and others, K. Edw. II. has had the Honour and Charity of this Foundation given to him, formerly founding a House of Carmelites Fryars in Oxford, and another of Predicants at Langley in Hertfordshire: But, notwithstanding the Authority of these great Men, it does not appear, that he contributed any further to the Foundation of it, than the bare granting it a Charter of Incorporation, thereby giving a Power to his Almoner Adam Pst. 17. Edw. le Brome, of purchasing Lands and Tenements towards erecting and endowing the same, consisting of a Rector and Scholars in different Faculties, under the Name of St. Mary’s House in Oxford. By Virtue of this Charter, the said Bromie, formerly one of the Clerks in the Court of Chancery, purchas’d of Rog. Marshall of Tackley in Oxfordshire, a Tenement or Messuage, then lately built in St. Mary’s. The Chambers and Dining-Room of this House lying at some Distance from the Street were demised to Scholars; but the Shops, Cellars, and Vaults, next to the Streets, were letten to the Townsmen: And herein was at first founded a College of Students in the Faculties of Logick and Divinity, with a Permission or Leave for some of the Fellows to study the Canon Law, if they pleased; and
and to this End they were to spend some Time in Logick, and the Civil Law. On December the 6th Le Brune conveyed this House with all its Appurtenances, to John Leghton, Reitor elect, and the Scholars therein placed together for ever, and on the 20th of the same Month, King Edward II. ratified and confirmed this Conveyance, on the Founder's Surrender or Resignation of this Society into the King's Hands, which he did (at least) with a View of having it establish'd on a more lasting Foundation, by making the King as 'twere the Founder thereof, in case his Majesty should not increase the Revenues, as he conceived he would. On the 21st of January, in the Year ensuing, it was erected into a College of Divines, for the Maintenance of which, with the Reitor, whom the King would have called Provoost, he gave one Messuage, five Shops, and as many Ground-Rents, with one Cellar in St. Mary's Parish, belonging to the said Marshall, with an Assignment also of one Messuage situate in Candish-street, and a Hall commonly called Peribous-Hall, to the said College, which he had received from Adam le Brune for this End, to which College he moreover gave the Advowson of St. Mary's Church in Oxford, on the condition of keeping four Chaplains or Priests, for the daily Celebration of Divine Service therein.

Besides, for the better Maintenance of a greater Number of Fellows or Scholars in this Society, King Edward granted a further Power of purchasing an Estate of 60 l. per Ann. by which Grant, and the fore-mention'd Benefactions, he seems to have acquir'd the Title of Founder of St. Mary's House in Oxford. After this, Adam le Brune providing for the good Government of his Fellows, and being the first Provoost thereof himself,
himself, made a Body of Statutes; and delive-red them to the Society, on the 23d of May, which were three Years afterwards confirm'd by Henry de Burgashe, Bishop of Lincoln, whereby it was ordain'd, that in this College, besides the Provost, there should be ten Scholars or Fellows maintain'd in the Study of Divinity; yet it was afterwards granted by the Visitor, that any three of this Number might apply themselves (if they thought fit) to the Knowledge of the Canon Laws: Then the said Brome, to make a more liberal Provision for his Fellows, in respect of their Stipends, on a Treaty with one Harleston procured the Church of Aberforth in Yorkshire to be given to this College, Harleston having a Part in the Advowson or Appropriation thereof. And Edw. III. out of his great Benevolence gave unto it a large Messuage in St. John Baptists Parish, or at least for the most Part therein situate, vulgarly known by the Name of Le Oriole, which James of Spain afterwards of his own Accord surrender'd up to the Fellows, which James had received the same formerly as a Grant from Queen Eleanor; whereunto the Fellows of St. Mary's were translat ed, leaving their ancient Seat, which at first was only called Tackley-Hm, and afterwards Bulkley-Hall.

But R. Edw. III. in the 2d Year of his Reign, on the Request of the said Brome, convey'd to them St. Bartlemas's Hospital, near Oxford, with all its Appurtenances, that in case the Plague should at any time be at Oxford, this College with Conveniency might retire thither. These were the Gifts which the aforesaid Kings and Adam de Brome, confer'd, and procured to be conferred on this Society; and which, according to Times when bestowed, were thought sufficient.
The Antient and Present State Part II.

Sufficient for the Maintenance of Scholars: But when the above-mention'd Henry Burgash had appropriated St. Mary's in Oxford hereunto, (as already premised) there were two of the Fellows thereof in holy Orders, appointed (as Chaplains) to celebrate solemn Masses at stated Times for the Souls of his own Parents and Brethren, viz. Rob. de Burgash Knt. and Maud his Wife, and his two Brothers, Robert and Stephen, on which score they were to receive 18 Shillings per Annum, besides voluntary Contributions, &c.

The first Benefactor, after those already remembred, was John Franke, Master of the Rolls in Chancery, in the Reign of King Henry VI. who at the Time of his Decease gave 1000 l. to this College, to buy Estates for the Maintenance of four Fellows in their Studies here, which additional Number were to be chosen out of Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, and Devonshire; and with this Money the Reversion of the Mannor of Wadley was purchas'd of the King, which came to the College on the Death of John Norris, and Alice his Wife, on Condition that an annual Revenue, or Pension of 12 Marks be paid to the Chauncy-Priest of Trent in Somersetshire, where the said Franke was born; the Patronage or Advowson of which Chauncy he gave for ever to this College.

The next Benefactor hereunto, was John Carpenter, first Fellow and then Provost hereof, and at last Bishop of Worcester, who by his last Will and Testament gave certain Estates in Oxfordshire for the Education of one Fellow born in the Diocess of Worcester; and moreover gave a Weekly Exhibition of 4 s. to be equally distributed among six poor Scholars, issuing out of St. Anthony's Hospital in London, of which he was
was formerly Master; which Sum or Rent was afterwards paid to the Provost and Fellows hereof by the College of Windsor, whereunto this Hospital was afterwards annexed: He moreover gave to this College an ancient House called Beadle-Hall, lying to the North of St. Mary-Hall, and to this College Garden to the South; for whom, and his Executor William Sampson, a Member also of this Society, the College observes a yearly Commemoration, at which the Scholars of Beadle were obliged to be present.

William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Founder of Brazen-Nose College, in the Year 1507, gave unto this Society, for the Purchase of an Estate the Sum of three hundred Pounds, and this he assign'd for the Maintenance of one Fellow to be chosen out of Lincoln Diocess: As did also Rich. Dudley, S. T. P. some time before Fellow of this College, and then Chancellor of the Church of Sarum, by the Gift of a certain Mannor called Swanswick in Somersetshire, not far from the Bath, for the Maintenance of two Fellows, and six Exhibitioners, (for so are they called, who are not on the Foundation, and to whom Stipends are paid for a certain Number of Years) in Commemoration of whom the Provost and Fellows oblig'd themselves to the sacred Offices of a Placebo, and a Dirige according to the Superstition of the Roman Worship.

And that this College might not want a Porter, John Jackman, A. M. and heretofore a Fellow of this, by his last Will and Testament, bearing Date the 13th of March, 1599, gave a Dwelling-House with some Land lying in St. Giles's Parish, to this College, on Condition of their maintaining one poor Scholar out of Worcestershire, whose Duty it should be as a publick Porter, to open and shut up the College-Gates. About
The Ancient and Present State. Part II.

About the latter End of King Edward III's Reign, the Fellows of this College, assisted by the charitable Contributions of several well affected to Learning, on the Purchase of some Messuages, began to reduce their Mansion-House to better Model, and to build the same in a Quadrangular Form, having Oriet Tenement for its Western Side (it lying towards Schydyard-street, now called St. Mary-hall-lane) and St. John Baptist-street on the Southern side thereof: And hereon they liv'd till the Year 1620, when the South side was entirely pull'd down with the greatest Part of the West side, and then was erected, that Pile of Buildings reaching from the West side of the present Chappel to the North side of the publick Gate, whereunto At. Blencow, Doctor of Civil Law, and late Provost of this College, gave thirteen Hundred Pounds: And in the Year 1638, the East and North sides of this Court being pull'd down, in three or four Years Time the whole College was re-edified, both in Beauty and Largeness far excelling the former Structure thereof; to which the Provost and Fellows gave 50 l. a-piece, in the whole amounting to 950 l. and the late Provost Dr. William Lewis, now Master of St. Croffe's Hospital, near Winton, gave 100 l. hereunto; as did also Rob. Pierpont, Earl of Kingston, and Rich. Knightley, of Preston in Northamptonshire, both of them having been formerly Gentlemen Commoners of this Society; and Dr. Tolson, besides the Money he expended on the Provost's Lodging, and the many Books given by him to the Library, now contributed 1150 l. towards the publick Building of this College.

'Tis reported, that the Mayor of the City, in the great Conflict between the Scholars and Townsmen, was hang'd in the second built Hall of
of the University of Oxford.

of this College; which then stood in the same Place where the present Chappel is situate, and was pull’d down about the Year 1535. at which Time (tis said) a Piece of the Halter was found about one of the great Beams thereof; and then was a third publick Hall erected on the North side of the old Quadrangle, at the Expence of the Students, (the first Hall being in Oriol Houte or Tenement.) Upon the pulling down of this third Hall, or Dining-room, in the Year 1637. the present Hall or Refectory was in two or three Years afterwards built on the East side of the new Quadrangle.

The first Library belonging to this College was erected on the East side of the old Quadrangle about the Year 1444. by Dr. Gascoinge, who besides many Books gave five Marks towards the Building thereof: And altho’ the College had no Library before this, yet it had a pretty good Stock of Books kept in Chests and Coffers, which were given by some of the Provosts and Fellows hereof, and lent out to the Scholars, on putting in of Caution for the Return of them. The present Library was built on the North side, about the Year 1637. to the Structure of which Edward Combe, formerly a Fellow of this College, at the Time of his Death, anno 1629. gave 100 l.

This Society first of all performed Divina Service at St. Mary’s Church; but afterwards by Reason of the Daily Assemblies of the University had therein, on the Account of Conversations, Congregations, &c. this Place seeming somewhat inconvenient to the Scholars, Leave was obtain’d from the Bishop of Lincoln, anno 1372, for the Celebration of Divine Worship in a Chappel, built or to be built within the College, which I believe was never perfectly finish-
ed, altho' begun by them about this Time; for that they afterwards, in the Year 1437, sued for Leave again, of the Bishop of the Said See for saying Prayers at St. Mary's Church, out of the Precincts of the College: Yet it is most certain that they had a small Chappel which was situated opposite to Corpus Christi College Fore-Gate, as appears from a Cut of this College, drawn in the Year 1566. But this Chappel was pull'd down anno 1620, when the new Quadrangle was attempted, and Divine Service said in a large Chamber on the North Side of the Court, until the present Chappel was finished anno 1642, whose Entrance there into is in the South-East Corner of the new Quadrangle, and which Dr. Prideaux Bishop of Worcester consecrated to the Worship of God, Dr. Tolyon preaching a Sermon herein on that Occasion.

The present Number of Fellows are eighteen, without any Scholarships annexed to the Foundation: The Visitor hereof being always the Bishop of Lincoln for the Time being.

QUEENS-COLLEGE.

Robert Eglesfield, Batchelor of Divinity in this University, and born in Cumberland, was the Founder of this College, which is situated in the Parish of St. Peter in the East, near the Church of the same Name. This pious Founder, after the Example of other Godly Men going before him, for the Incouragement of good Learning, purchased certain Tenements in the aforesaid Parish, that had been applied to the Uses of publick Inns or Victualling Houses, till now converted to the End of Study, by erecting here
here a Collegiate Hall under the Name of Stile, Aula Scholarum Regina de Oxon, which he built and founded at the Instance of Queen Philippa, Consort to the most invincible Prince King Edward III. whereby he bought another Tenement, with the Appurtenances belonging to a certain Tenement belonging to a Relic of Thomas de Wimborne, and a Tenement belonging to Osney Abbey, on the West, which last he purchased of the Master and Scholars of Great University-Hall or College, anno Regni 14 Edw. 3 on the 10th of May, and hereunto he added on the 14th of June following two Sells, which he bought of John Chambers of Oxford, one of which was held of St. John Baptist's Hospital, and the other not long before belonging to Rich. de Bishbury; and thereto added a third bought of Rich. de Evesham, Clerk, (on Dec. 17, the same year) here before called Temple-Hall, lying between a Tenement of Osney to the South, and the Hall of Stupfeld's Hospital to the North. About the same time that Eglefield purchased these Estates, he obtained the Royal Charter dated January the 18th, 1340, for founding this Hall of College, which in Parchment thus: Quod ipse eosdem Messurias suas cum possessionibus in Oxon, quasi in Parochia Sancti Petri sub Oriente situate unam Aulem Collegiations de Scholaribus, capellanis & aliis, perpetuas & perpetuam in utrumque Subtendente Aula Scholarum Reginae de Oxon, qua per status Postopus de dictis Scholaribus juxta ordinacionis prefatione Robetti, inde faciendam gubernationem, construere & de novo fundare, ac Messurias illud cum possessionibus prefatione Preposito & Scholaribus Aula illius pro eorum habitacione ibi demum perpetuum dare, possit & assignare habend. Etc. Et eisdem Preposito & Scholaribus.
The Antient and Present State, Part II.

quid ipsi Missiuegnum predixisse & presse Roberto recipere possint & tenere sibi & Successoribus suis prae-
dixisse in perpetuum fiscus predixisse est tenere prae-
tium simuliter licentiam dedimus speciali. Et memoram sem Aulam cum Preposito & casarum Sociis, per electionem in futurum habitantibus & morant-
ibus in eodem, quos ad verum Collegium origines, &
existere ex nunc proponimus, & ut Collegium licentiam &
approbatum agnoscimus, authoritate nostre plead
que possimus ratificamus & confirmamus. &

Eglesfield having strengthened his Charity by
Royal Authority, now instituted there in a Pro-
woft and twelve Fellows; for such would he
have this Number to consist of, in Respect of
Christ and his Twelve Apostles, and placed
them (as aforesaid) in Temple Hall: Nor had
he at this Time so strict a Regard as to com-
pleteat this Number wholly of his Country-men,
because there was not then a sufficient Number of them eminent for Learning
in the University; but yet he soon afterwards
obtain'd the same; and according to the Foun-
der's Statute made for this End, they were al-
most all chosen out of Cambrerland or Wesmin-

The Names of the first Provost and Fellows are as follow; viz. Rich. de Rutesteford formerly of
Batiol-Coll. Fellow, but now Provost of Queens.
Will. de Gundale, Will. de Hawkesworth Allo of
Batiol, and then Provost of Oriel; Will. de Bala-
rorne of St. Pldom-Hall, Alias Exeter-Collage;
Will. de Colinghman of Merion: Tho. de Trimshaghe,
John de Dumbleton; Will. de Renkam, and Rob.
de Hardley, both of Merion; Will. de Hoigbourn-
bury, Reg. de Stratton; Will. de Wantyn of Mer-
ton; and Hugh . . . .

Besides this Provost and twelve Fellows (as
above said) he resolved to maintain here in their
Stu-
Studies 70 poor Children, or Scholars, representing the Number of our Lord's Disciples, who were to supply the Want of Fellows by way of Succession upon any Vacancy; and there he would have called together for their Meals in the publick Hall by the Sound of a Horn, who kneeling on the outside of the Table were oblig'd to answer the Fellows, sitting opposite to them in Purple Gownes, touching Philosophical Questions. But this Founder being interrupted by Death, was in no wise able to finish his great Designs; yet the Scholars, who are called Poor Children, every Day undergo this Examination, which Scholars consist of a far less Number than the Founder intended; and the Fellows for many Years took their Diet in purple Gownes, which Habit at length grew into Diffuse, by reason of the Expence thereof. By the Statutes given by this Founder to his College February 1340, he requires his Provost to be chosen out of the Fellows, being a Person in holy Orders. The Fellows, who ought to be more or less, according to the Increase or Decrease of the yearly Revenues, are to be elected out of Cumberland and Westmorland, but such as are of the Founder's Contiguity, whereby I observe, by the way, that our Founder, with his Brother John Eglesfield were descended from John Eglesfield, and Beatrice his Wife, which John the Father was, the Son of Tew Eglesfield, and Avis his Wife. But the Fellows might also be chosen out of other Counties, whatsoever the College was in Possession of any Estate; but the Northern Fellows, by a singular Affection to their Country, have rarely admitted any into their Society as Fellows, besides their own Coun-
trymen, although the chief of their Lands and Pre-
sentation...
ferments are situated in Hampshire, Egesfield during his Life-time, who died on May 22, was very assiduous in the enlarging and endowing his College, and to this End he bought many Lands and Tenements; in particular he purchased a Tenement lying between the Founder's Houses North and South of John Ingelton; as he also did a Ground-plot of John de Wyldelond, Clerk, in length extending it self from the Osney-Wall Northward to Queens-Hall Garden. Moreover, in the 18th of Edw. III. he purchased a Messuage of Steph. de Abendon, situate between a Tenement of St. John's Hospital, and a Tenement belonging to John de Whistle. Lastly, to omit two other Tenements lying without the Precincts of the College, in the 21st of Edward III. he bought another Messuage of Peter de Notingham, Minister of St. Michael's Church near Northgate, in Oxford, lately called Bowyers-Hall: And after this Edw. III. in the 21st of his Reign confirmed unto in the Name and Being of Queens College, or Queens Hall, so called from his Queen Philippa, and then gave the same to the Scholars thereof forever; who after the Founder's Death purchased two Tenements contiguous to the aforesaid Houses, viz. one of John Egesfield, the Founder's Brother and Heir; and the other of the Priory of Bordeside.

Among the Benefactors of this College, King Edw. III. deserves the first Place, who in the 19th of July, in the 17th Year of his Reign, at the Founder's Request, gave hereunto the Appropriation or Advowson of the Church of Bishendon in Oxfordshire, which was encheated to King Henry III. by the Way of Forfeiture incurred by Rich. and Will. Greaves, Brothers, and besides
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besides this on the 22d of March in the Year next ensuing, he gave unto this College the Guardianship of St. Julian's Hospital at Southampton, commonly called God's House; which, on the Frenches landing there and burning the Town, was almost consumed by Fire: and at the Request of Queen Philippa his Consort, on July the 23d, 1341, he gave the Advowson of Burgh under Stanmore Church, granting unto the Provost and Fellows a Power of appropriating the same to the Use of the College, for the Maintenance of six Scholar-Chaplains out of the Revenues thereof, which he would have added to the Number first appointed: And the said Queen also gave to this College, on the 9th of July, 1347, a Yearly Pension of twenty Marks, to be receiv'd of his Steward at Richmond; tho' how long this was afterwards paid, does not occur.

About the 16th Year of this King's Reign, Rob. Achard, Kt. conveyed to this Society the Advowson of the Church of Sparsold in Berkshire, which he held of the King in right; and his Son and Heir, Peter Achard, in the 18th of A.D. 1345, this Reign confirm'd the said Settlement or Conveyance. Sir John Hambly, Kt. Lord of the Manor of Bortburl, alias Brehill, in the County of Buck, besides the Advowson of the Church of Enham in Hampshire, gave an Estate in Lands, and some Moneys in Enham aforesaid, and an Annuity of Ten Pounds for the better Support of Queen's Hall at Oxford, as appears by a Deed bearing date the Thursday after St. Gregory's, in the 14th of Edw. the 3d.

Sir John Stonwood, Kt. gave a Tenement in St. Peter's Parish in the High Street, situated near A.D. 1572, a House belonging to the Priory of St. Peter's.
The Antient and Present State Part II.

and about the same time John de Hahuna gave two Tenements adjoining to the said Tenement, with a Sum of Money.

The Lady Isabel, Confort of Rob. Parving, Esq., gave a Hundred Marks, wherewith this Society, in pursuance of her Command, on April the 10th, 1344, purchased the Advowson of the Church of Rufold Pasey in Warwickshire, of the Prior and Convent of St. Osuald de Nechel, having the King's Leave for this End.

William Charde, a Taylor in Westminster, with Joan, his Wife, on July the 20th, 1489, gave this College several Presentations in Tantise street, on Condition that a Priest or Chaplain said a weekly Mass for the Rest of their Souls.

Rob. Wrangwich, formerly a Fellow of this College, and then Rector of St. Philip, Brecon in Richmondshire, besides forty Pounds and two Silver Cups, gave to this Society some Lands at Pemish in Cumberland; yet must we forget the Benefaction of John Wharton, another Fellow hereof, and afterwards Rector of Lomber in Westmorland, who left Money for the buying of an Estate, with which the Fellows purchased two Quit-Rents, the which they were wont to pay for the Saracens Head in St. Peter's in the East, and the other for a Tenement in Grand-Penne-street.

Ric: Chambers, about the 13th of May, 25th, gave several Estates in Brehill, alias Bril, hereof, on which account the Fellows obtained licences to make a yearly Distribution on the 2d of November, in memory of the said Richard, and his Wife, Margaret, Joan, and Alice, by a Dole of five Two-penny Loaves, with one Flagon of Ale. And Rowland Riches, for some time Fellow hereof, and then Vicar of Stow and Appledore, gave some Lands at Deddards and Appleford in Berkshire.
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Edward Hilton and Edward Rigge, the first Fellow, and the last a Provost hereof, gave the Manor of Balden, St. Lawrence, in Oxfordshire, with all the Appurtenances in the said Balden, Toot-Balden, Marsh-Balden, Little Balden, and Garsington, and the last of them left some other Estate in Marsh-Balden to this College, and in Staunton St. John's, of the yearly Value of three Pounds, besides Moveable Goods, and 30s. for purchasing a Tenement in Southampton.

Christopher Bainbrigge, Arch-Bishop of York, A.D. 1509, gave the Manor of Toot-Balden, with other Estates of Land, to this College; as did also John Kirby, formerly a Fellow hereof, give some Lands at Chelgraves in Oxfordshire, where he was Vicar. And Will. Tattplace, Esq., gave an Annuity of £4 3s. 4d. to be expended on common, besides six Shillings and eight Pence to a Student hereof, for a Sermon to be preach'd yearly at Childrey in Berkshire, and eight Marks to his Chantry there lying. Nicholas Miles, S.T. R., formerly Fellow of this College, and then Vicar of St. Brides in London, gave some Lands at Careles near Coventry in Warwickshire by Will., on condition that the Provost and Fellows saw the same faithfully executed.

And Edmund Gryndall, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, settled an Annuity of twenty Pound on one Fellow and two Scholars, to be taken from the Place of the Arch-Bishop's Birth in Cumberland; and besides the Money and Silver Plate which he gave, he also bestowed on this College many of his Books, with ten Pounds to buy Chains for them.

King Charles the First, at the Desire of his Queen, gave three Readories, and as many Vicaridges in Hampshire to this Society; and Henry William of Underleigh in Westmorland, left Money.
Money for buying in of certain Parsonages in Cumberland and Westmorland, or rather for the buying in of Impropiations; and moreover he left an yearly Revenue of five and thirty Pounds to seven poor Scholars, to be chosen out of the Schools of Kirkby, Lommedale, and Kirkby-Kendall, for the better Subsistence of them.

The first Habitation of the Fellows of this College was near the Place, where the present Ball-Court is situated; but in some short Interval of Time afterwards, they left their old Dwelling at Temple-Hall, and settled themselves in their new House near St. Peter's Church; William Muskeham, Rector of the Church of Derham in Cumberland, building the publick Gate of the College, and certain Chambers on the North side thereof. About the same time Muskeham gave them a Tenement, on the Area of which Part of the College now stands. Tho. Langtoth, Bishop of Winton, built them four Chambers on the East of the Court next to those of Muskeham's: And in imitation hereof, Henry Brayford, Bishop of the said See, gave them fifty Pounds to be expended in Building which was laid out in erecting Lodgings for the Provost of this Society.

Rowland del Byry, for some while Provost hereafter, gave several Sums of Money towards the Buildings of this College: But the most magnificent Benefactor hereunto I am absolutely to remember, viz. Sir Joseph Williamson, Mr. Doctor of Laws, and Fellow of this Foundation, who besides a large beautiful Pile of Building, which he erected at his own Charge on the North side of the old Building, at the Time of his Death left six Thousand Pounds towards the new Building of this College, which is now in Hand, and accord-
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According to the Model of it, when finish'd, will be one of the most Majestic Pieces of Architecture in the whole Kingdom, erected upon the Plan of Luxemburgh-House at Paris, with stately Cloysters on the Side of each Wing, and the Chappel and Hall in the Front thereof, lying open to the publick View of the High-Court. This Model was projected by the Reverend Doctor Lancaster, the present worthy Provost of this Society, a Person of a publick Spirit equal to the Design of this vast Undertaking, and who by the Earnest of a large Benefaction already given thereunto, and by the Circumstances of his Condition promises to exceed even the Liberality of Williamson himself. But whilst I remember the Benefaction of Dr. Lancaster and Sir Joseph Williamson, who was Plenipotentiary at the two several Treaties of Cologne and Riga, and advanced to other great Offices in the Realm, I ought not to forget the Benefaction of Dr. Tim. Halton, who expended above a Thousand Pounds on the Buildings of this College.

The Hall on the West side of the old Quadrangle was erected about the same time, with the Chappel, immediately after the Foundation, to which Hall the aforesaid Muskham gave 160 Marks for building the same.

The ancient Library of this College was in the little Court on the West-side of the old Chappel; and now I come to speak of the Library, I cannot be too large in the Praise of the modern one, on a Cloyster of stately Pillars on the East side thereof, and is one of the finest Pieces of Architecture in the whole University, filled with the Books of that Learned Prelate Thomas Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, who gave the greatest Part of his Study hereunto: and on this Gift, it
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It was, that the said Dr. Halson, in his Provostship began this magnificent Edifice, partly at his own, and partly at the College Expense, amounting in the whole to about five thousand Pounds, and finish'd the same: whereunto the said Sir Joseph Williamson at the Time of his Death gave his rich Library.

Pope Clement the Sixth, at the Founder's Instance, lent his Bull bearing date the 4th of the Calends of May, in the first Year of his Papacy, to the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, empowering the Fellows of this College to build themselves a Chappel: whereupon King Edward the 3d, at the Request of his aforesaid Queen, granted the like Power unto the Provost and Fellows hereof, with Leave also unto the aforesaid Sir John Slawford, of conveying the Advowson of the Church of Shaw (valued at six Marks and a half per An. and held of the King in Capite) unto the Prior and Convent of St. Frideswide, on condition they conveyed a certain Ground-room for the building of this Chappel, which, for the greatest part, was erected at the Expence of the aforesaid Muskhams and Roger Coryngham, who adorn'd the same with Sculpture, &c. at his own Cost; and Roger Wheldale, Bishop of Carlisle, consecrated the same, by the Leave of Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, the then Diocesan: And thus far of the Buildings hereof.

In the Year 1704, there arose among the Fellows of this College a Controversy about the Choice of a Provost in the room of Dr. Halson deceased, upon a doubt of the Statutableness and Legality of electing a Person unto the Provostship, who was not at the Time of the Election an actual Fellow thereof: But this Dispute or Question was decided in favour of the aforesaid Dr.
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Dr. Lancaster, who had for some time left his Fellowship therein, upon his Preferment to St. Martin's Parish in the Fields, London, by the Commissaries of the Arch-Bishop of York, who at the Time being is the Local Visitor of this Society. Vide Part the 1st.

NEW-COLLEGE.

Before I treat of this College in respect of its Buildings, &c. I will give some Account of its most excellent Founder William de Wickham, whose just Praises have been celebrated in all Ages succeeding his Death, by many Learned Men: and this I think my self more especially obliged to do in point of Duty, to obviate a late Calumny cast on his Birth and publick Charity by the dirty Pen of a dishonest Writer, who not only to evince his Dislike to Popery, but for bad and knavish Purposes has thrown little Regard to Truth and Ingenuity, building his random Assertions on the unjust Accusation of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, a professed Enemy to our Founder, for the Reasons hereafter to be mentioned, and on the weak Conjectures of Dr. John London, sometime Warden of this College, and a Person equally infamous for Falshood and Ingratitude.

This Great Man, of whom I am now to speak, was born at Wickham, a Town in Hampshire, a. d. 1324, about 12 Miles distant from Winchester, in the Road from hence to Portsmouth, and was the Son of John Long, and Sibyl his Wife. Indeed Authors differ very much about his Sir-name; Leland will have it to be Ferrot, calling him by this Name; Harpethfield, formerly a Fellow of this
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his College; and a pretty good Historian, gives
him the Name of Wickham; but the best Writ-
ters, with whom the Heralds do agree, will
have it to be Long; and that of Wickham they
ascribe to the Place of his Birth, as it was use
in those Times for the Clergy and Laity to re-
ceive one of their Surnames from the City or
Town where they were born; and sometimes
from the natural Beauty or Imperfection of the
Body, as the Longs, Spots, Gibbs, &c. which
was not the Case of our Founder, for that he
was of a middle Stature. But the better to con-
fute a Marginal Falshood touching his Birth,
lately added to the Life of King Henry the 4th,
by an anonymous Editor of the History of Eng-
land in 3 Vol. in Folio. I will here insert the
Genealogy of this pious Founder, as collected
and delivered by Robert Heers, Fellow of this
College at the Time of the Founder’s Death,
who in a short Treatise of Wickham’s Life added
to a Statute Book, and given to Winchester Col-
lege, has the following Relation of his Family,
with the Character of his honest Parents, viz.
William Stratton begat on the Body of: Amy,
Daughter of the Lord Stratton near Selbourn in
Hampshire, four Sons, viz. Richard, Stephen,
Robert and John (who all died without Issue)
and three Daughters, viz. Alice, Julian, and
Eleanor: Alice marry’d John Bowde, by whom
he had two Daughters, viz. Sibyll (our Foun-
der’s Mother by an Intermarriage with John
Long) and Agnes, from whom Alice the Wife
of William Perrot descended: And this is suf-
ficient touching his Pedigree, the more Curious
may search the Herald’s Office. Wickham hav-
ing had an Initiation in Grammar Learning
among the Sons of certain Noblemen at Win-
chester, on the Expence of Nic. Udall, Lt. was
remov’d
of the University of Oxford.

remov’d from thence to Oxford, where he spent his first Years in Logick and Mathematicks, under the Tuition of Lewis Carleton, afterwards Bishop of Hereford; but following the Inclination of his own Genius, he afterwards became Student of the Civil Law under the Instruction of William Dorach; and then by Letters of Commendation from the said Udall to William Courteny and John Buckingham, he grew into an Acquaintance with them; the one being soon after Chancellor of the University, and then of Canterbury, and the other Arch-Deacon of Northampton, and then Bishop of Lincoln.

After Wickham had continued five or six Years at Oxford (highly valued by the most Learned Men there, being both in Writing and Speaking one of the politest Genius’s of the Age) his Patron Udall, then Constable of Winchester Castle and Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire, sent for him, and made him Secretary of his Dispatches to the King and his Council, as well as of his private Affairs; which Imployment he managed with so much Prudence and Fidelity, and with a Reputation beyond a Person of his Years, that he was not only made use of by Udall, but within the compass of three Years was chosen by William Edington, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Treasurer of England, to be his Secretary also.

Whilst Wickham was in this Office, King Edward the 3d, in his Return from Portsmouth, making some Stay at Winton, was so well pleas’d with the Majestick Air and Beauty of our Founder, and receiving a great Character of him from Udall and Edington, engaged him in his Service, and made him Surveyor of Dover, Windsor, and Hadley Castles, and several of his Mannors, who with equal Diligence and Honesty
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Wyckham, well acquitted himself of the Commission entrusted to him; and besides, answer'd so pertinently to several political Questions which the King put to him, that the Idea which this Great Monarch conceived of his Merit, daily increased with him. Thro' his great Skill in Geometry and Architecture, Wyckham had the Direction of the Building of Windsor Castle, being the Place of the King's Birth, and where he had at once the Kings of France and Scotland Prisoners; and being resolved to erect a Monument to his Victories, he prefer'd this to all other Places, and caused the ancient Buildings to be demolished, and order'd a new and most magnificent Structure to be erected. The entire Care of this being reposed in Wyckham, he acquitted himself with the utmost Honour, finishing the whole in three Years Time. His Enemies gave such a malicious Turn to an Inscription which he placed on that Palace, that it expos'd him to the King's Displeasure; but soon removing the same, he made it contribute to his Interest with the King. The Words were these, viz. This made Wyckham.

The King, in confidence of his good Behaviour in the Church, commanded him to go into holy Orders, as he did in the Year 1361, and was immediately made Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields, and Dean of the College dedicated to this Saint in London, and Archdeacon of Lincoln, Northampton, and Buckingham; and the King not thinking these Benefices a sufficient Reward for so much Merit, made him Principal Dean of Wells, and Keeper of the Privy Seal. In the Year 1367, he was created Bishop of Winton, and soon after Lord High Chancellor of England, and President of the Council; and in fine, he had so large a Share in
in the King's Affections, that nothing was done without him. To discharge the Duties laid on him by his spiritual and temporal Dignities, he applied himself on the one hand to regulate his own Manners according to the strictest Discipline, and to establish in his Diocess a Clergy leading an exemplary Life, and such as were able to instruct their Parishioners; and on the other hand, he omitted nothing, that might tend to an exact Administration of Justice. Being informed in the year 1371, that the Great Seal would be taken from him, he prevented the Honour by a Surrender of it to the King, who returning into England after a very successful War in France, found his Treasury much exhausted. Upon which the Duke of Lancaster, one of the King's Sons, at the Head of several of the Nobility, complained of the Ecclesiastics then having the greatest part of the high Offices of State, by representing to the King, that it was not the Clergy's Business to interfere with temporal Affairs, and that it was more proper for those Places to be filled by the Laity, who would discharge them with more Fidelity. The King being persuaded, that if he listened to these Complaints, he should disinflce a powerful Faction, and if he turn'd out the Clergy, he should draw vast Sums of Money from them on their being called to an account, resolved on a Change: But the Laity, promoted to these important Charges, supply'd them so ill, that his Majesty was forced to re-establish the Clergy therein. The Duke of Lancaster was removed from the Helm, but yet on the Prince of Wales's Death, returned to the Administration; and now being in Power, and the King in a languishing State of Health, he vehemently declared against the Clergy, and
left no Stone unturned to ruin Wickham, causing him to be accused of Infidelity to his Prince, and for a criminal Extortion of Money from his Fellow-Subjects, and forcing him to appear at the King's-Bench, as a Court empowered by Law to take cognizance of this Affair, providing Judges to condemn him, without allowing a proper Time to digest his Papers in Order for his Defence. Besides which, not being content to deprive him of his Temporalities, he advis'd the King to banish him; which that Prince refus'd to do, remembering that Wickham was found innocent of all manner of Extortion five Years before, when all the Clergy were oblied to give an account of the Administration of the Treasury, and suspected the Justice of the condemnatory Sentence against him, and gave encouraging Hopes to those deputed by the Bishops to him, in order to requite the annulling of this Sentence; and at the same time suspecting the Duke of Lancaster to be guilty of some sinister Design, (who it was thought intended to usurp the Crown by his secret Measures with Members of Parliament to introduce the Salick Law in England) he declared Richard his Grandson his Successor, and restor'd to Wickham whatsoever the Duke had robbed him of, dying soon after: Which render'd it very easy for the Duke to revive his Accusations against this upright Prelate, Richard being then but e-leven Years old: The Articles of which Accusation were reduced to seven Heads, and affirm'd with great Assurance before the Council by the Accusers; but the Accused so strenuously refuted them all, that he was again declar'd innocent.

There is an idle Report or Tradition, that on Wickham's Suit to the King for the See of Winchester,
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Winchester, his Majesty should object to him a Want of Learning for so great a Station, which he answer'd, by telling him, That altho' he was no Scholar himself, he would do that which should make Scholars, having those splendid Habitations of the Muses then in his Thoughts, which he afterwards erected: Which cannot be granted; for that according to that Age, he was a Person of supereminent Learning; which not only appears from a Book wrote by him touching a Reformation of the Monks at Winton, polluted with many Corruptions of that Time in the Church; but also from the Employments he had in the State, which could not be managed without Learning. Some will have it, that Wickham was Lord High Treasurer of England, which Place of Trust involved him in all his Troubles; but this is not so certain, since his Name does nowhere appear in the Lists of those Officers; yet 'tis probable, that he had some Part in the Management of the Treasury, from the Accusation made against him. But to return to the Hatred which the Duke of Lancaster had conceived against him, grounded (as pretended) on the Duke's Illegitimacy; to which they add, that Philippa, King Edward's Queen, had revealed this to him in her Confession, that the Duke was the Son of a German, and that she had fraudulently imposed him on the King her Husband instead of a Female Issue she had by him. Farther, she intreated this Prelate to reveal it to the Nobility of the Realm, in case the Duke, this supposed Son of King Edward, should aspire to the Crown. Hence some have charged this Bishop with notorious Sacrilege, viz. the Non-Observeance of the Canon Law, which forbids the divulging of any Secrets deliver'd in Confession. Yet this third Calumny

X 3 against
against him is easily refuted by the shining Virtue of the Queen, and by the constant good Understanding preserved between the King and Queen, as well as by the Impunity of Wickham, and the Duke's Reconciliation to him afterwards, and also by the Silence of Historians and publick Records hereon. After Wickham was restor'd to his antient Splendor and Authority, he began to think of Ways and Means of laying out the immense Riches which he had amassed, on some publick Monument of his Piety; and for this End he made Preparations for the Building of a College at Oxford (as some will have it) called New-College, from an antient Hall, named St. Neots Hall, which College he had no sooner finished, but that he began another near Winchester, by laying the first Stone thereof about three a Clock in the Morning, on the 26th Day of March, 1387. In six Years Time he so far finished the same, that on the 28th of March, 1393, about three a Clock in the Morning, the Warden and Fellows were in a solemn Manner admitted into Possession by a Celebration of the Litany together according to Custom. This College he design'd for the Maintenance of one hundred and five Persons, besides Servants, viz., one Warden, ten Fellows-Priests, one Schoolmaster, one Usher, three Chaplains, seventy Scholars, sixteen Choristers, and three Clerks. And this College in the Suburbs near Winchester, Wickham ordained as a Nursey for his other College at Oxford, commanding all Vacancies in the latter to be supply'd by a Draught from the former, by an annual Election, wherein the Warden of each College, with two Fellows from New College, called Patrons, and the Sub-warden and Schoolmaster of Winchester College, are the Electors. Lastly,
Lastly, this College is very richly endowed; and with good Supervision is the best Seminary for Learning in England.

But to proceed to the College, with which I have especially to do; whose Founder being enriched by the additional Wealth of so opulent a Bishoprick, about seven Years before the Foundation of this his College, settled a Yearly Pension on 70 hopeful young Men, to support them in their Studies at Oxford, whom he placed in Hart Hall, Black Hall, &c. For he would scarce suffer two Years after this to pass over his Head, e'er he began to purchase Lands and Tenements fitly situated in Oxford, for a College, committing the Care of this Affair to John Buckingham, William Middleton, and John Rowseby, Clerks, who on the 10th of February, in the 44th Year of Edward the 3d's Reign, bought several Parcels of Ground of the Priory of St. Frideswide, lying in St. Peter's Parish in the East, betwixt a House called Hammer-Hall, (which stood in the Lane leading from the East side of Hart Hall to New College Gate) on the West, and the Town Wall Baitward, and is the Ground where the Warden of New College has Stables and a Back-side. There was also bought of John Marshal and John Pass, Churchwardens, and Vicar Reading, Vicar of St. Peter's Parish, a Tenement near the said Church, being two Rods of Land, which Purchase Merton College, to which the Advowson of this Church belonged, confirmed. There was moreover half an Acre bought of the Nuns of Godstow, within those Precincts; but the Founder falling into some Disgrace at Court, put a stop to any further Purchase till Richard the 2d's Reign, when he proceeded to the legal Acquisition of several other Parcels of Ground, and many Houses,
for the Site of his College; and procured a Writ to be directed to the King's Escheator in Oxfordshire, for the impannelling of a Jury to inquire, whether any Damage would accrue to the King, the City of Oxford in respect of the Fee-Farm Rent, or to any other Person whomsoever, by the Founder's walling in the Lands already purchas'd or hereafter to be purchas'd, and applying them to a peculiar Use: And on the Return hereof, taken by a Verdict at Oxford in the Mayor and Bailiff's Presence, it being found, that no Damage would thereby accrue as premised, unless it were to a publick Street partly belonging to the City; provided the Warden and Fellows oblig'd themselves to repair the Town Wall as often as need was, and also made a Postern Gate for the Mayor and Bailiffs once every three Years to view this Part of the Wall, having Ingress and Egress thereby during the Time of a Siege, for the better Defence of the City, the King impower'd Wickham to build a College on the Ground purchas'd, for the Education of seventy Fellows or Scholars in several Faculties of Learning, by a Charter of Incorporation bearing Date the 30th of June, and of adding other Lands to them already purchas'd, and of doing every thing appertaining to the Foundation of this ample and truly magnificent College. This Charter was obtain'd about ten or twelve Days after the aforesaid Inquest had given in their Report; in virtue whereof the purchas'd of the Minister and Brethren of Trinity-House two Estates of Land heretofore belonging to the City, one of which was 60 Perches in Length, reaching Westward within the City Wall from Smith-gate to the Angle or Bastion near Crown-well Eastward, but in Breadth only a Perch and a half; and the other
other only one Perch and two Feet in Breadth, reaching from this Baustion or Angle, in length as far as East-gate, the two Slips of Ground lying close within the City-Wall. Besides the publick Street there were three Rods of Ground purchased of the City, on which Part of the Founder's Quadrangle stands (for the Chappel-Hall, &c. are built on the Ground of this Street or Lane) and some other Portions of Ground of St. John's Hospital.

The Founder having made these Purchases, published the said Charter on the 26th of November, wherein he abhors the Paucity of the secular Clergy here in England (imputed to the frequent Plagues happening here) to be the chief Cause of this Charity of his, forbidding his Fellows to enter into Religious Houses, as was much the Custom of those Times; from whence a good Inference may be made by an honest Mind against the Severity of obliging Persons to the Suspicion of holy Orders, under the Pain of Deprivation of their Fellowships, or rather for an indulgent Dispensation, where Dispensations are allowed herein by the local Statutes of Colleges: But so far are we fallen from the laudable End of our Founder's Institution, that this Provision made to supply the Wants of the Church, has in some Colleges of late been made Use of as a formidable Weapon to bring Persons of just and upright Principles to base and unwarrantable Compliances, the Men thus driving Fellows into holy Orders, in no wise considering the Fitness and Abilities of the Admonished for this high and important Vocation in Religion.

It has been already said, that before and whilst this College was in Building, Wickham took Care to have his intended Fellows educated in Halls and
and the University, who began to lay the Foundation Stone of this Structure on March 5th, 1379, which being finished on April 14th, 1386, about three a Clock in the Morning, the Warden and Fellows entered, and had Possession thereof given to them, by a Solemn Procession made and Prayers offer’d up to God, for the Vouchsafing his perpetual Blessing to this Society in their Studies, and honest Purposes of Life: And that nothing might be wanting either to the Convenience or Ornament hereof, the Founder, to enlarge its Seice, bought several Houses, in particular, one called Maidenhall, of University-College; and another titled Scheld-Hall, of the Nuns of Stedely in Oxfordshire: and a third named Great Hammert-Hall, purchased of Osney Abby; and erected some Part of the Western, and the greatest Part of the Southern Cloyster hereon, laying the Foundation of a Way or Passage from the East side of Hart-Hall to the Entrance into the College; and no sooner was the other Part of the Cloysters built and finish’d, but Nicolas, Bishop of Dundalk in Scotland, on the 19th of October, by Virtue of a Papal Bull (usually obtain’d for this End) consecrated the inclosed Area thereof, which from that Time, by the Founder’s Order, became a Burying-place for the Society, having a Tower near it with only three Bells therein, for certain Occasions.

After Wickham had put his last Hand to the Edifice of Winchester-College, as above remem- bred, he gave a Body of excellent Statutes to each Society, which have served as a Model for thofe Colleges which have been founded since his Days in Oxford and Cambridge. In his Foundation at Oxford, besides a Warden placed there- in, who ought to be a discreet and learned Per-
of the University of Oxford.

... appointed and instituted seventy Scholars, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, and fifteen Choristers, with handsome Stipends assigned them for their Maintenance; dividing his Fellows or Scholars into Artists and Lawyers, by directing ten of the latter to apply themselves to the Study of the Civil Law, and as many more of them to the Knowledge of the Canon Law; and the other fifty he would have become Proficients in Law and Divinity, under some Exceptions and Amplifications: As for the Chaplains and Clerks, they were to be qualified for the Choir, by singing and reading Divine Service, and that the Choristers may assist herein, he built them Schools at the West End of the Chappel, and appointed Masters for their Instruction.

By the Statutes of this College it is provided, that all the Founder's Kinmen grammatically educated at Winchester School, shall be elected and admitted into this College as Fellows, by way of Special Prerogative before all others, without undergoing any Years of Probation, and shall enjoy the full Right of Fellows; and in Defect of such Kinmen only, the Choice is extended to others according to the Counties directed in the Statute.

By a Composition entered into between the University and the Founder of this Society, it was agreed, that the Fellows thereof should be admitted to all Degrees in the University, without asking any Grace of the Congregation of Masters, or undergoing any Examination for them in the publick Schools, provided they were examined in the College according to the Form of the University, and had their Graces given them in the like Manner by the Government of the House. But in Process of Time the other Students of the University grew so invisi...
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dious hereupon, that above 200 Years afterwards the Regent-Masters disputed this Privilege of the College anno 1667, but on a solemn Hearing, Archbishop Bancroft, then Chancellor of the University, adjudged this Controversy in Favour of the College, declaring the Society to have been in Possession of this Privilege for above 200 Years, and so the Matter has rested until this Day.

This College has some other Privileges and Immunities distinct from the University Rights and Customs, as a Distinction of Habits, &c., which being of a less Importance, I forbear to remember in this Place; and shall pass on to celebrate the remaining Charities of Wickham, who perceiving the Nave of the Cathedral Church of St. Swithins at Winchester, to be in some Decay and out of Repair, pulled down the same, and rebuilt it from the Choir-Door to the Western Entrance thereinto, with two lofty Isles, supported with large Pillars of the Gothic Order, betwixt two of which Pillars this Founder lies buried under a very rich Monument cas'd with Porphyry Stone in the South Isle thereof. By his last Will and Testament (besides the Legacies of Money and Silver Plate which he bequeath'd to his Colleges) he left Money for the Discharging all Debtors out of Prison within his Diocese thus detain'd, for Sums under 20 l. and order'd his Executors to see the High Ways from Winchester to be repair'd out of the Wealth he devised. In short, it may be said of Wickham, that he was the greatest Founder and Benefactor to the State of the Church and good Learning, of any Subject ever yet living in England: Indeed he was an Enemy to Wickliff, through the Darkness and strong Prejudices of a superstitious Education, which was
was the only known Blemish of his Life and Character; which ought to be cover'd and conceal'd from us by a Multitude of Charities.

Among the Benefactors of this College, in point of Time, John Buckingham, Bishop of Lincoln, claims the first Place; who, on the 7th of January, 1388, convey'd hereunto the Advowson of the Church of Swalcliff in Oxfordshire, with other Estates lying therein; and at the same time granted a Power unto the College of appropriating this Church, with that of Lobberbury in the same County. Then

Thomas Bekynstou, Doctor of Laws, and some A. D. 1440, time Fellow of this College, but afterwards Rector of St. Leonard's, near Hastings, in the Diocese of Chichester, then in the Presentation of this Society, and also Rector of Sutton Courtney in Buckinghamshire, Dean of the Court of Arches, and afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, in the 19th Year of Henry VI's Reign, begg'd of this King the Mannor of Newton Longville, for this College, and procur'd the same to be annex'd hereunto; and at the Time of his Death bequeath'd many other Legacies.

Thomas Jane, Doctor of Decrees, and once a Fellow of this College, and then Canon of St. Paul's, Archdeacon of Essex, Dean of the Royal Chappel, and lastly Bishop of Norwich, on the 26th of Febr. in the 10th Year of Henry VII. gave a Tenement, and an Estate in Lands, at Curlington in Oxfordshire, to this Society. And Clement Harding, L.L.B. and formerly a Fellow hereof, on the 22d of December, in the 23d of Henry VII. gave unto this Society some Lands situate at Burton in Berkshire, and Wanborough in Wiltshire.

William Warham, Doctor of Laws, and here- 1509, tofore a Fellow of this College, and then Ma-
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After of the Rolls, and at length passing through several other Dignities in Church and State, made Lord Chancellor of England, and Archbishop of Canterbury, gave hereunto a Messuage with some Lands in Hampshire, at a Town called Kingsclere, which came to him by Paternal Inheritance; besides Books, and some Silver Plate of 144 Ounces Weight.

A.D. 1519. Robert Shirbourne, another Fellow hereof, and afterwards Canon of Lincoln, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and Dean of St. Pauls, and then Bishop of Chichester, in the Year 1519, gave unto this College a Messuage with all the Appurtenances, at Harrow on the Hill, in Middlesex, on Condition that one of the Fellows said Mais on the Day whereon Lectures were read for the Instruction of the Scholars; and left the Priest should be defective in his Duty, he assign'd a yearly Stipend of 10s. issuing out of an Estate near Wicomb in Buckinghamshire, to one of the Fellows hereof. The same Person founded four Prebends in the Cathedral Church of Chichester (the first called the Bursars Prebend, the second styld the Excet Prebend, the third nam'd the Windham Prebend, and the fourth the Barham Prebend) with a Statute, that none of these should be given to any other Person than one of the Fellows of this or the College near Winton.

-- 1524. Thomas Wells, Doctor of Divinity, and likewise heretofore a Fellow of the same College, but afterwards Chaplain to Archbishop Warham, and Rector of Heyford Warren in Oxfordshire, on the 13th of July, 1524, gave an Annuity of ten Pounds, purchase'd of the Convent of St. Austin at Canterbury for 200 l. and now payable out of the Royal Exchequer; and this he gave on Condition that 6 l. thereof should be yearly given to three Priests of the College, two of which
which to be Artists, and the third a Civilian; and all to be named and chosen by the Warden and Deans, being under Graduates.

John Smith, Burgess of Ipswich in Suffolk, gave A.D. 1528, on the 20th of October certain Lands and Tenements at Birchanger, and other Places in Essex and Hertfordshire; of the yearly Value of 12 l. unto this College, on Condition that the Sum of 3 l. was equally divided among three Priests, two Artists, or Divines, and one Canonist or Civilian, according to the Warden's Discretion and Nomination only.

William Hesamongar, Doctor of Canon Law, some time Fellow of this Foundation, and then Dean of Chichester, gave the Manor of Sheringham at Tadley in Essex, on Condition that eight Fellows (one half Artists or Divines, and the other Canonists or Civilians) should receive 8 l. per Ann. to be equally divided among them; and to assist the Wickhamists in buying the Manor of Staunton St. John, he contributed 200 l. on Condition that twelve Fellows (six of which he would have to be Divines or Artists, and the other six either Canonists or Civilians) did by equally divided Portions, receive from thence the Sum of 12 l. viz. 20 s. each. And towards the aforesaid Manor of Staunton,

Tho. Melling, some time a Fellow of this College, gave also 200 l. under this Condition, viz. That two of the Fellows being graduate Priests (the one a Student in Divinity or Arts, and the other in the Canon or Civil Law) on the Choice and Nomination of the Warden and two Senior Deans, should each of them receive yearly the Sum of 2 l. which are called the Heyford Lectures, from the Place where he was Rector.

Thomas White, first Fellow of this College, and then Head-School Master and Warden of Win-
Winchester-College, but at last Bishop of Winton, gave the Mannor of Hall-place in Hampshire to this Society, on this Condition, that every Fellow on the Day of his Admission, should have paid him the Sum of 13s. and 4d. And

A.D. 1589 Christopher Rawlins, born in St. Ebb's Parish in Oxford, Fellow of this College, and then Vicar of Adderbury in Oxfordshire, gave all his Estate in Lincolnshire to this College, and made the Warden and Fellows hereof Trustees for the yearly Payment of twenty Marks to a Grammar-School at Adderbury, out of the same; and as to the Residue of his Estate thus given, he left it to the Disposal of the Warden and Deans among the Fellows of this College, provided the greater Part of them were Artists.

1613. George Ryves, first Fellow of this College, and then Fellow and Warden of Winchester, gave an Estate of 10l. per Annum, on this Condition, that 3l. thereof be paid to a Preacher for a Sermon on Trinity Sunday, at this College, and the other 7l. to be divided among a Moderator, a Respondent, and two Opponents at Disputations, on the Monday before the University Act begins.

1615. Letitia Williams, the only Curatrix of the Will of her Husband Thomas Williams, gave an Estate or Annuity of 12l. to the two Wickham Colleges, for two Sermons to be preach'd by a Presbyter of each College, at Paul's Crofts, London, and the two at each College on Gunpowder Treason Day: And for five Orations or Speeches, two of which are to be spoken at New College, on the Founder's Commemoration, immediately preceding St. Thomas's Day, the one in Praise of the Founder, William de Wickham, and the other in Commendation of those most excellent Princes, Queen Elizabeth and King
King James I. and as many on the same Arguments or Subjects in the College near Winton, with a fifth for a yearly Salutation of the Warden and Posers of New-College; and these three last are spoken by three of the Scholars in the School.

Arthur Lake, Fellow of this and Winchester-College, and then Warden of this College, and at last Bishop of Bath and Wells, gave an annual A. D. 1616. Estate of 10 l. for the Endowment of certain Lectures.

Robert Pink, Warden of this College, and Rector of Staunton St. Johns aforesaid, and of Colerne, purchas'd and gave unto this Society the, Advowson of the Church of Wotton in Oxfordshire.

Michael Woodward, Fellow of this and Winchester-College, and then Warden of this College, and Rector of Brightwell in Berkshire, purchased and gave unto this College, several Fee-farm Rents in Berkshire, for an additional Stipend of 40 s. per Ann. to be paid to each of the ten Chaplains, and also an Estate at Brightwell aforesaid, of 85 l. charging the same with several Payments to this and Winchester-College, over and above 20 l. per Ann. to be paid to three of his Consanguinity and Name respectively, towards their Education in the University.

The last Benefactor to be here remembred was Dr. Thomas Ryves, some time Fellow of this College, who gave the Advowson of the Church of Abbot-Stoke in the County of Dorset thereunto, with a Reserve of Right for his Widow to present to it during her Life; which Right his said Widow has surrender'd since into the College Hands.

As to the Buildings of this College, the Hall and Chappel on the North-side of the Founder's...
Quadrangle are stately and Majestic; and as the Chappel exceeds all others in England, besides King's College Chappel in Cambridge, both for Height and Extent of Area, so does its Hall excel all others in the two Universities, besides that of Christ-Church in Oxford, in Largeness, but yet is a far better proportion'd Room than that of Christ-Church, and is adorn'd with an antique and beautiful Wainscot, set up in the Wardenship of Dr. London, (as suppos'd) by Archbishop Warham.

About the Year 1674, the Roof of the old Quadrangle was rais'd one Story in Height above the Founder's Buildings, at the publick Expence of the Society, which has render'd the other three sides of the Court very magnificent, and suitable to the Structure of the common Hall and Chappel.

In the Year 1682, was begun the Building now situate between the East-Gate of this College and the Garden, partly on the Strength of the College Treasury, and partly on the Contributions of many honourable and worthy Patrons of Learning; and is erected according to the Model of the Royal Palace at Versailles, fearing that it is not built upon Pillars; or to come nearest home, 'tis of the like Plan with the Queen's House at Winchester, with its several Projections and Fallings back in a uniform and elegant Manner. This Building is fronted by a curious Piece of Iron-work, 130 Feet in length, set up in the Year 1711, and was made by that ingenious Artist Mr. Tho. Robinson, at Hide-Park Corner.

In fine, the Buildings of this College are all sumptuous, stately and beautiful; the Estate of the Society plentiful, if well managed and honestly inspect'd, and the Institution thereof
Ch. 1. of the University of Oxford.

wise and of admirable Contrivance, if duly ob-
erved and consulted; and it has produced since
its Foundation as many eminent and consider-
able Men in all the Faculties of Learning, as
the most ancient College in either University,
altho' the Crop be thin at present, through the
supine Negligence of a late Warden, and the
Discouragements arising from domestick Quar-
rels, and the Forgetfulness of such as owe some
Gratitude to the Memory of a munificent Foun-
der: But it is to be hoped from the ingenuous
Sense, which many Persons, and especially at
the lower Part of the Society, at present have
of Matters, that the Splendor of its Reputa-
tion will be soon restor’d to its full and ancient
Lustre for Learning and good Manners.

Among the principal Benefactors to our late
Buildings may be reckon’d the Reverend Dr.
John Nicolas, Dr. Henry Beeston, Dr. Richard
Traffles, Dr. Tho. Braithwaite, successively War-
dens of this College; Francis Turner, Bishop of
Ely, and Fellow hereof; and Peter Meaw, Bi-
shop of Winton, Laur. St. Los, Edw. Sanyls,
and Martyn Sandy, of Osmesley in Worcestershire,
Fellows; and also John Rawlinson of Combe in
Hampshire, Fellow; the Honourable James
Bridges, Son of the Lord Chandos, John Kerle
Ernle, Robert Sharrock, James Buller, Phil. But-
ler, Phil. Radleigh, and Hugh Barker, Esquires,
Sir William Pote and Sir Cholmondley Deering,
Baronets, Fellow-Commoners hereof; with ma-
ny others too numerous to be here inserted,
who gave as follows, viz.

Dr. John Nicolas ——— 445
Dr. Richard Traffles—— 142
Dr. Henry Beeston ——— 100
Dr. Thomas Braithwaite ——— 30

Y 2

Dr.
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Dr. Francis Turner ———— 100
Dr. Peter Mews ———— 100
Laur. St. Loe ———— 360
Edwyn Sandys, Esq; ——— 100
Martin Sandys ———— 50
John Rawlinson, Esq; ——— 50
Hon. James Bridges, Esq; ——— 100
John Kerle Ernley, Esq; — 100
Robert Sharrock, Esq; ——— 100
James Buller, Esq; ——— 50
Phil. Butler, Esq; ——— 50
Phil. Rashleigh, Esq; ——— 50
Hugh Barker, Esq; ——— 100
Sir Will. Pole, Bar. ——— 50
Sir Cholm. Deering, Bar. ——— 50

LINCOLN-COLLEGE.

The Founder of this College was Richard Flemming, born at Crofton in Yorkshire, of Cont. 7. N.90, an eminent Family, but was himself (as Bale observes) more eminent for his Learning and the Love of his Country; who after a good Foundation in Grammatical Studies, was sent to Oxford for a further Improvement of himself in Logick and Philosophy, and was easily admitted to his Degrees, at that time not common to many: And being Master of Arts, and afterwards Proctor of the University, he immediately became such a strenuous Assertor of Wickliff's Cause, that his Authority and Example seem'd to forebode much Evil to the Church of Rome, tho' none to Religion itself; and he had surely then ruin'd the Papal Interest in some measure, had not the Church-men strongly baited his Desires,
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sires, and stopt his Mouth with some Ecclesiasticall Preferment. Hereupon, by the Advice and Persuasion of the most Learned in the University, he renounc'd his former Opinions, and with that Zeal oppos'd the same, that he design'd this College as a Seminary for Learned Men against the Followers of Wickliff, and his Doctrines. After Flemming had spent some Years in the University, he was called out from thence into his own Country, where and in the adjacent Parts he had several spiritual Benefices bestow'd on him, and among these was the Rectory of Boston in Lincolnshire. Soon after growing into high Favour with K. Henry the 5th, he was advanc'd to the Bishoprick of Lincoln, and then proceeded Doctor in Divinity at Oxford; and scarce had he sat in this See four Years, before he went as Legate to the Council of Siena (others say that of Constance;) where in a Learned Speech before Pope Martin the 5th, he so far refuted the Calumnies of the Spaniards, French and Scotch, cast on the English, that he acquir'd from thence much Reputation, and became so eminent for his Behaviour against these Nations, both in and out of the Council, that the Pope the Year ensuing thought him well deserving of the Arch-Bishoprick of York, and therefore recommended him to the Choice of the Dean and Chapter of that Church; which notwithstanding elected John Kemp, Bishop of London, rejecting the Pope's Commendations of Flemming. Whereupon returning to his See at Lincoln, he pass'd the Remainder of his Life there with great Peace and Tranquillity of Mind, and dying in the Year 1431, he was bury'd at the upper End of the Cathedral, on the North side thereof.

Y 3 When
The Ancient and Present State. Part II.

When our Founder had sat in the See of Lincoln for about seven Years, he began to prepare himself (according to his former Design) for the building of some College or House of Learning, for the Education of such Persons chiefly, as should preach, write, and dispute against the Doctrine of Wickliff and his Disciples: and for a regular Proceeding herein, he obtain'd a Licence or Charter of Foundation from K. Henry the 6th, bearing date the 12th of October, in the 6th Year of his Reign, by which he was empower'd to erect a certain College or Society, consisting of one Rector and seven Fellows or Scholars, in All-Hallows Parish in Oxford, which Parish-Church was of the Advowson of the said Bishop; and to annex, unite, and incorporate the same, together with the Churches of St. Mildred and St. Michael, near the North Gate, and also in the Right of Patronage of this Bishoprick, to the aforesaid College; and to call the said Churches, being thus annex'd, united, and incorporated, by the Name of All-Hallows Church; and to erect and change the said Church into a Collegiate Church or Chappel; and to annex, unite, and incorporate thereinto a certain Chauntry in St. Anne's Chappel within the aforesaid Church, of the Advowson of the Mayor of Oxford for the Time being, on this Condition, viz. That Mass and other holy Offices should be therein celebrated for the Souls of the Founder and such others as requir'd in the Founder's Charter. Moreover, that there be for this End two Chaplains, conversitious and removeable at the Will of the Rector; and that the College should bear the Name of Collegium Beate Mariae & omnium Sanctorum Lincoln. in the University of Oxford; and that the said Rector and Scholars should be perpetual Patrons.
trons of this Church, and become capable of buying Lands, Rents, and all other Possessions whatsoever, with a Proviso they did not exceed the Sum of Ten Pounds per Ann. Hereupon the Founder delegated certain Persons for the purchasing of several Houses towards the making a Scite for his College; and to this end the first House bought was Deep-Hall belonging to St. John's Hospital, and lying in St. Mildred's Street, between St. Mildred's Church to the West, and certain Gardens appertaining to the Priory of St. Frideswide to the East: And no sooner had they made this Purchase, with some few others, but the Founder died in the very Beginning of his Work; which being depriv'd of its Parent, was committed to the Care and Guardianship of certain Surveyors, who so far relieved the afflicted State of this Society, as to set a Rector over it, and seven Fellows and two Chaplains under his Government, to be maintain'd on the Revenues thereof. Besides, the Goods and Money which the Founder bequeath'd for this End, were paid to them, to be expended on building the College, and on furnishing the same with Household Goods. And thus much of the Infancy of this College. As to the Statutes, there were none left, or (at least) not any perfected and confirm'd by the Founder, but the whole Government was left to the Rector at pleasure, to administer according to Right and Equity. Soon after this, several well-dispos'd Persons, mov'd with Pity towards this Orphan College, gave Money and Lands thereunto, to support the Wants and Necessities of it: Among whom was John Forest, Dean of the Church of Wells, and Prebendary of Bambery, a Prebend belonging to the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, who gave an Estate of five

Y 4

Pounds
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Pounds per Annum, besides what he bestowed towards the building of the College; for which Charity the Rector and Fellows appointed an Anniversary Commemoration on the sixth of June, and oblig’d themselves and their Successors to a perpetual Celebration thereof; and so great a Benefactor was he to this College, that he was honour’d with the Title of Co-Founder.

John Southam, Arch-Deacon of Oxford, and Residuary of the Church of Lincoln, gave an Estate of forty Shillings per Ann., besides a large Sum of Money, and several things of Value; for which on the 23d of May they also assign him an Anniversary. And William Pindern, Esq; gave some Lands at Sewksworth, near Bosley in Berkshire, besides the Sum of Money, which he had before laid out on the Building of this College. In the Year 1447, Cardinal Beaфорt, Bishop of Winton, gave a hundred Marks; and John Bukelot, Presbyter, gave the Manor of Little Polycote in Buckinghamshire, at a Place called Aschindon; but in what Year is not known, the Deed of Conveyance being lost: Yet Tho. Rotheram, the second Founder of this Society, has in his Statutes assign’d a proper Priest for the Yearly Celebration of Mias, and to preach a Sermon there on the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, in commemoration of this munificent Benefactor: And thus far of the former Foundation of this College, and its Benefactors.

I now come to relate by what Methods and Authors this College was finish’d. When Tho. Rotheram, alias Scot, Bishop of Lincoln, came to Oxford in the Visitation of his Dioces, and among other things here, came to see this College, John Tristroppe, then Rector, receiv’d him with a Speech, as usual on such Occasions; and making
making use of this Verse in the Psalms, viz.
Behold and visit thy Vine, and perfect that which
thy Right Hand hath planted, it was such a Spur in
the Bishop's Side, that he immediately resolv'd
to become a Benefactor hereunto, and cou'd
scarce contain himself till Tristroppe had made
an end of his Discourse, wherein he complain'd
of the great want of Buildings, and of Schola-
tick Discipline: whereupon the Bishop an-
swer'd, that he would do all that was desir'd;
and in the Year following he finish'd the whole
Building, and augmented the Number of Fell-
ows from seven to twelve, and for their Sub-
sistence appropriated two Benefices, the one
called Twyford in Buckinghamshire, and the other
Long Compton in Oxfordshire. He moreover gave
them a Body of Statutes on the eleventh of
February, 1479. subscribed with his own Hand,
for the Government of this Society, according
to Tristroppe's Desire; herein among other things
ordaining, that in the Election of a Rector and
Fellows, great Regard should be had to the Dio-
cesses of Lincoln, York, and Bath and Wells, viz.
That the Rector should necessarily be chosen
out of the Dioceses of Lincoln, and that the Fel-
lovs should be chosen out of the Dioceses a-
bovemention'd, with a particular Respect had to
the Parish of Rotheram, if there were any there-
of qualify'd for this Election. This Rotheram
was Lord High Chancellor of England, and by
a Translation from Lincoln made Arch-Bishop
of York.

After him there follow'd many Benefactors,
and as there were some who only gave certain
Rents for the observing of perpetual anniver-
sary Com memorations of themselves; so there
were others, who augmented the Number of
Fellows; among whom was Walter Bates, a
Commoner.
Comonner of this College, who gave a House and Gardens in the Neighbourhood of this College; whereupon the Rector and Fellows by a Bond oblig’d themselves and their Successors to celebrate a Yearly Obit for him: And also John Cresby, Treasurer of the Church of Lincoln, gave a hundred Marks for the Purchase of Lands to maintain one Chaplain Lawyer: And William Dagoyle, an Oxford Gentleman, by his last Will devis’d unto this Society a Tenement called the Christophers in Magdalen Parish, and another called Dagoyle-Inn in All-hallows Parish, with another Tenement in St. Martin’s Parish; and lastly he gave a Garden lying in Grand-pont Street (near Oxford) in Berkshire, which were in Reversion to descend to this College after the Death of his Wife. Edmund Audley, Bishop of Sarum, at the Instance of Dr. Tho. Drax, Rector, gave the Sum of 40 Pounds for the Purchase of certain Lands in Buckinghamshire, to buy Gowns or Liveries for the Fellows, and besides this Benevolence, he gave unto them the Patronage of a certain Chauntrey about the same time founded by himself in the Chappel, which he built in the Cathedral at Salisbury on the South side of the high Altar. And some Years before this Gift of Audley’s, William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, gave hereunto two Mannors, the one in Staffordshire and the other in Oxfordshire; and ’tis certain, that he intended to have bestowed on this College all the Estate, &c., which he settled on Brazen-nose Hall, if the Rector and Fellows would have complied with the Conditions of his Charity.

Edward Darby, sometime Fellow of this College, and then Arch-Deacon of Stow in Lincolnshire, gave Money for the Purchase of Lands to the Yearly Value of two Hundred Pounds, for the
the Maintenance of three Fellows above the aforesaid Number of twelve; one of which he would have to be born within the Archdeaconry of Stow, another in Northamptonshire or Leicestershire, and a third in Oxfordshire; and that these should altogether enjoy the same Privileges of the College with the rest of the Fellows.

William Findern, Kt. Son of the aforesaid Findern, gave some Lands at Chalgrave in Oxfordshire, of the yearly Value of twenty Shillings, Reprizes excepted, for an anniversary Sermon to be preach'd at Chilrey in Berkshire, making mention of him and his Wife in their Prayers.

Jane Trapps, Widow of Robert Trapps of London, by her Will commanded her Executors to assign over unto this College certain Lands of hers in Kent, for the Maintenance of four Scholars herein by way of Exhibition; which she would have called Trapps Scholars; two of these are to be chosen from any Place whatsoever by the Rector and Fellows, and their Successors; and the other two alternately by the Trustees of the Free School at Sandwich in Kent, founded by Roger Manwood, Serjeant at Law, and one of her Executors; the Rector and Fellows having the Nomination of one, and the Trustees the Nomination of the other; and to each of these Exhibitioners she allotted the Sum of two Pounds thirteen Shillings and eight Pence per Annunm.

John Smith, formerly Rector of Wykeham Breeux in the Diocese of Canterbury, gave an Annuity of fifteen Pounds, issuing out of certain Lands in the Parish of Wingham in Kent, to the Rector and Fellows, for the yearly Maintenance of one Scholar Exhibitioner, on the Allowance of fourteen Pounds; and the other twenty Shillings he gave to the Use of the College: And

Tho.
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Tho. Haynes, of the Parish of Christ Church in London, by Will bequeath'd six Pounds per Ann. towards the Education of two Exhibitioners, to be chosen by the Mayor, Recorder, and three Senior Aldermen of the Town of Leicester, of his Conspicuosity, wherefoever born or educated; and in deficiency of these, out of the Free School of Leicester or Melton in the said County.

The foremost Quadrangle on the West side of this College, is the most antient Structure of the whole Building, being erected soon after the Founder's Death, partly out of the Money which he bequeath'd for this End, and partly from the Benefactions of others, among whom I have already remembred Wilt. Findern, Esq. The Rector's Lodgings, and the South side of the first Court were built out of the Money of Tho. Bekyngton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, which he gave for this End in his Life-time, viz. two hundred Pounds: whereupon the Rector and Fellows bound themselves in a Bond to his Executors, Hugh Sugar, John Pope, and Rich. Swan, to observe an Anniversary in remembrance of this Bishop: and the remaining Part of this South side was erected at the Expence of Rotheram, second Founder hereof. The Western side of the Lesser Court was built 1612. out of that Money; viz. 300 l. which Sir Tho. Rotheram, Knt. and some time Fellow of this College, gave, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, to make good the Damage which the College had sustain'd by 'him formerly, when he went off in Bursarship (as they say) with a great Sum of the College Treasure, and privately fled into Ireland. The East Part thereof was set up at the same time with the new Chappel, partly by the Liberality of the Benefactors, among whom
whom were Peter Mauwood, Knt. who gave 30 l. and Rich. Franklin, who gave 20 l. about the same time as the West side was built. The publick Hall on the East of the greater Court, together with the Butterie and the Chambers over the same, and the Kitchin, were built by John Forrest aforesaid. The Library, together with the Chambers under and over it, and the old Chappel contiguous hereunto, make up the North-side of the great Court: This Library was also erected at the same time by the said Forrest, whereinto were put the Books which the Founder himself bequeath'd, with those given by Tho. Gascoigne. In the Year 1656. this Library was converted into a Chamber and Closets, the whole Furniture being remov'd to the old Chappel, which being contiguous, was chang'd into a Library at the Expence of Nathaniel Crew, the present Bishop of Durham, but then Fellow of this College.

As to the Chappel; the Society were first wont to assemble in St. Mildred's Church for the Celebration of Divine Service, and that always, unless it was when the College Statutes requir'd them to meet elsewhere on the Feasts of St. Michael and of All-hallows; but this Church has been demolish'd with Age long since, and in the same Place or near, from the Stones thereof, a certain Oratory was erected with two Chambers under it, at the Cost of the said John Forrest, Dean of Wells, who, for the building thereof and the Butterie by it, purchas'd certain Ground-plots of the Burgesses of Oxford, and not long after, viz. on the 10th of February, Divine Service was had therein, in honour of St. Mildred or St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, or both, to whom it was dedicated; and it was call'd by the Name of the Patrones's till Hen. the 8th's
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8th's Time. In the Year 1631, the present Chappel was built at the Expence of John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, and as such the Visitor of this College; and on the 15th of September, it was consecrated by Rich. Carter, Bishop of Oxford.

All-Souls College.

All-Souls College, in point of Time founded next unto Lincoln, is situated in St. Mary's Parish, in the High-street, near the Church of that Name; the Founder hereof being Henry Chicheley, the Descendant of a good Family at Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire, where he was born, and being of a fit Age, was sent from thence to Winchester-School, and plac'd on the Foundation there, for the sake of Grammar Learning, and in the Year 1387, was by a solemn Election translated to New-College in Oxford; wherein, after a laudable Progress in Academical Studies, by an assiduous Application thereto, he proceeded Doctor of Civil Law, and was deservedly esteem'd among the chief Ornaments of that Society, which he soon after left for a Life of Pleasure in the Country. But Rich. Medford, Bishop of Sarum, knowing the Merits of this Person, if he could prevail on him to follow Business, sent for him into his Family, among his Friends and Acquaintance, and (before all others) preferre'd him to be of his intimate Council, who was by this Bishop made Archdeacon of Sarum, and then Chancellor of the Church of that Name; and in these Offices giving Proofs of his great Prudence, by this Bishop's Means he became known to King His-
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...and was by him sent in frequent Embassies to foreign Princes; and having the Management of the highest Matters of State committed to him herein, he approv'd himself a faithful Agent, and an excellent Counsellor: Whereupon he soon grew in such Favour with the King, that on the Death of Guy Mounbun, Bishop of St. David's, he succeeded to that See, and was consecrated Bishop thereof by the Hands of the Pope himself, then residing at Sena. From this Time he became more and more in the King's good Graces, and in Favour with his Son, in this See giving sufficient Evidence of a Mind fit for the Care and Conduct of Matters of the greatest Consequence in Church and State: and about five Years after he was by Henry V. advanc'd to the Archbishöprick of A.D. 1414: Canterbury, on the 29th of July, and receiv'd the Pall from the Hands of the Bishop of Winton in the most solemn manner.

Being in this high Station of Preferment, he amassed together great Riches, which in his Life-time he laid out on pious Uses; for besides his Buildings at Oxford, and at Higham-Ferrers, he gave to this Univerity 123 l. 6 s. 8 d. which was put in a Chest called the Hutch, and Chichley Chest; from whence the University might borrow 5 l. and each College as many Marks, besides New College; unto which he had given the like Sum, and therefore forbid the Fellows thereof to borrow from this publick Chest. After Chichley had sat in the See of Canterbury 29 Years (which none of his Predecessors had done for 500 Years before) he died on the 12th of April 1443, and lies buried under a beautiful Monument rail'd in with Iron-Grates on the North-side of the Choir at the Cathedral Church of Canterbury. Chichley advising with his Friends...
on what Monuments of publick Charity he should expend the great Wealth he had heap'd up, was counsel'd to build an Hospital for the Invalids sent back into England from the French Wars: But this Advice did not please him so well; for he rather chose to provide for the Souls of the Dead than for the Bodies of the Living, in hopes of saving his own Soul hereby, and therefore resolved to erect a Society of a different kind; for which End he purchased a Royal Charter dated at Southwick, May 2. and finish'd his Building at Higham-Ferrers, in the Course of a few Years, endowing the same with Possessions for the Maintenance of 8 Chaplains, (one of which bearing the perpetual Office of Warden or Rector) four Clerks, and five Choristers; commanding these to pray for the Soul of himself and his Parents: He dedicated this Society to the Blessed Virgin, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and Edward the Confessor; whereunto he afterwards added an Hospital, erected for the Poor of this Place; to which, besides the Fragments of Bread and Meat left by this College, he assign'd certain yearly Revenues; and his two Brothers, Robert and William Chicheley, Aldermen of London, so far augmented its Income, that this College-Estate at the Time of the Dissolution of the Society in Henry VIII's Reign, was rated at 150 l. 2 s. old Rent, as it is called. The next Monuments of Chicheley's Munificence were his two Colleges of St. Bernard and All-Souls; the last of which I shall speak of in this Place: For as soon as this Archbishop had Thoughts of erecting any Society here, and of dedicating the same to University-Learning, he impower'd certain Friends of his own to purchase several Tenements; the first of which were Bereford-Hall and Charleston-Inn, bought
bought of John Browne the Elder, and John the Younger, of Warwick. 2dly, A Tenement called Grand-Pont Hall, situated in Catstreet, between St. Thomas-Hall on the South, and a House belonging to the Priory of St. Frideswyde, on the North, bought of Joan Bereford, Reliet of John Bereford the Elder. Having purchas'd these and other Houses, the Founder proceeded to lay the first Foundation Stone of this College, on the 10th of February 1437, with great Solemnity, in the Place where Bereford-Hall stood; and the Charter of Incorporation bears Date on the 20th of May, in the 16th Year of Henry the VI's Reign, wherein the King is said to have founded a College for one Warden and twenty poor Scholars, in a certain Messuage call'd Bereford, and heretofore Charleton-Inn, consisting of six Shops and a Backside, which Tho. Chicheley, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Henry Penworth, and Robert Danvers, the Curators, had convey'd to the King at the Archbishop's Command; and that Richard Andrews, Clerk and Fellow of New-College, should be the first Warden, and that the 20 Fellows should be taken out of the Colleges and Halls in Oxford, and that it should be lawful for them to double their Number, and not increase it further, and to chuse Fellows without consulting the King; that the College should be called by the Name of Collegium Animarum Omnium defunctorum de Oxon. which should be impower'd to make a Common Seal for the Dispatch of publick Business, and to purchase Possessions of the yearly Value of 300 l. and to be exempted from all Corodies, Pensions and Annuities whatsoever, and in the Vacancy of the Headship for the Fellows to receive all Rents, &c.
Not long after the Founder transmitted to his College a Body of Statutes compiled by William Lyndwood, on the Model of those of New-College, wherein he augmented the Number of Fellows to forty, to be continued by a yearly Election on All-Souls Day, requiring twenty-four of them to apply themselves to the Study of Divinity and Philosophy, and the other sixteen to the Science of the Civil and Canon Law, calling these Lawyers, and the others Artists. After he had deliver'd to them Statutes, and encres'd the Number of his Fellows, which he would have to be born in lawful Wedlock, and within the Province of Canterbury: He added hereunto certain Chaplains, Clerks and Choristers, which might be more or less according to the Fellows Discretion, and then he proceeded to the Purchase of other Houses, or for the Building of his College, buying two Tenements of the Priory of St. Frideswide, the one in High-street, and the other in Castle-street, next to a Tenement of St. John's Hospital, on the North, and Tyngewick-Hall on the South. Afterwards, on the 11th of September, 1442, there was another Purchase made of Osney-Abby and St. Thomas-Hall, on the Area of which Ground now stands the College-Chappel; and on the 11th of November another Tenement was added hereunto, purchased of Oriel College, between a Tenement belonging to Reg. Skibow, on the East, and another belonging to the Priory of St. Frideswide, on the West, on the Western side of the College Gate. Besides the Purchase-Money for Land and Houses which now make the Scite of the College, the Founder expended the Sum of 4545 l. 15 s. 5 d. in erecting the Buildings of this Society: And as to the Endowment of the same, he greatly endeavoured
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voured to render the same large, honourable, and magnificent; and to this End he begg'd of the King certain Priories about this Time taken away from the Priors Aliens, who convey'd hereunto first the Mannor of Weston-Pinkney, in Northamptonshire, with the Churches appertaining to this Priory, by Right of Patronage; which Mannor or Priory came to the King himself, on the Death of his Grandmother, late Queen of England: This Priory was dissolved by the Parliament held at Leicester the last of April, in the 2d Year of Henry V. 2dly, The Priory of Romney, alias the Rectory of Rummey in Kent, together with the Rectory of Upchurch in the same County, which belong'd to a certain Convent in Normandy. 3dly, The New-Convent near Abberbury in Shropshire (the Cell of the Monks of Grandmont in France) founded by Fulke the Son of Warren, about the Year 1140. 4thly, The Priory of Languenith in South Wales, formerly of the Benedictine Order. These and all others Edward the IVth, on his Accession to the Crown, is said to have confiscated and detain'd in his Hands till the Society submitted themselves to his Dominion, and acknowledged their Error for their Adherence to Henry the VI's Side, in the Dispute between them for the Kingdom.

There was given to this College by the Founder himself in Money at the Time of his Decease the Sums of 134 l. 6 s. 8 d. and 1000 Marks; the first of which Sums his Executors paid on the 8th of November, 24 Hen. 6. and the other was paid by them about three Years after, and laid up in a certain Chest for the Use of the College.

Among those illustrious Men whose Names are recorded to Posterity for their Benefactions here-
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hereunto, is first James Goldwell, Bishop of Norwich, who besides several Sums of Money given to this Society in his Life-time, at the Time of his Death bequeath'd the Sum of 146 l. 13 s. 4 d. William Petre of Ingatstone in Essex, gave hereunto a small Portion of Land adjoining thereunto, in the Time of Queen Mary. Edward Napier of Halywell in the Suburbs of the City of Oxford Gent. A. M. and heretofore Fellow of this College, by his Will dated the 8th of August, 1558. gave certain Lands lying at Southpererton in Somersetshire, of the yearly Value of 4 l. 16 s. together with a Tenement at Wheatley in Oxfordshire, of the yearly Value of 1 l. 11 s. for the Anniversary Celebration of his Obit, whereon the Sum of 26 s. and 8 d. was to be divided among three poor Fellows, each of them to be named by the Warden, which were to be in Priests Orders, or to go into these Orders within three Years after their first Receiving this Exhibition.

The Rectory of Stanton-Harcourt in Oxfordshire was convey'd unto this College by Letters Patents from Queen Elizabeth.

Christopher Codrington, Governor of the Leeward Islands, and formerly a Fellow of this College, besides a Study of Books of great Value, at the Time of his Decease, by Will bequeath'd hereunto the Sum of 10,000 l. for the Building of a stately Library for the Use of the Society, and furnishing the same with Books.

And lastly,

George Clarke Doctor of Laws and Fellow of this College, has built at his own Expence very elegant Lodgings, which after his own Death are to come into the Possession of all the future Wardens of this College, for their Use and Service, when the present Warden's Lodgings
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are to be delivered up to the Use of the Fellows.

All the Buildings of this College besides the Cloysters, which were on the East side lately pulled down and rebuilt in a Piazza Manner at the Charge of the College, were erected by the Founder himself in his Life-time. The Library on the East side of the Quadrangle was partly furnished with Manuscripts; and about the same time that Chicheley gave these, Henry Penworth, one of the first Fellows, and this Archbishop's Actuary, gave certain other Books to the Value of 40 Marks, not to mention those given by Rich. Andrews, John Stokys, David Pole Bishop of Peterburgh, Sir John Mason Knight, &c.

On the North side of this Quadrangle is placed the Chappel, which Chicheley, obtaining a Bull from Pope Eugenius IV. in the 9th Year of his A.D. 1439, Pontificate, erected not only for the Celebration of Divine Service therein, but for the Burial of Bodies deceased: And as soon as this neat and elegant Edifice was raised to the Top, Chichley came to Oxford, and with the Assistance of Will. Bishop of Lincoln, Tho. Bishop of Worcester, and Tho. Bishop of Norwich, he consecrated the same in Memory of all the Saints departed, making first an Agreement with Oriel-College (to which St. Mary's Church belongs, and which on this score received 200 Marks) for exempting his Society from hearing Divine Service therein, and from the Payment of all Dues whatsoever heretofore paid thereunto.

The Archbishop of Canterbury for the Time being is the local Visitor of this College. Archbishop Cranmer in the Year 1541, by a Commission dated the 12th of May, visited this College upon the Complaint of the ill and loose Behaviour of the Fellows of this House, grown
scandalous for their factions, diffusions, and combinations one against another; for their compotations, ingurgitations, and other enormous and excessive vices. In this visitation the archbishop gave them a set of injunctions, declarations, and interpretations of their statutes, to the number of 24. one of which was for the residence of the warden, not to be absent above 60 days in the year.

Magdalen-College.

William Patten, the founder of this college, was born at Wainsfleet in Lincolnshire, where lived his father, Richard Patten, and his mother Margery, daughter of Richard Brereton knight, his father and mother being both descended from ancient families in their respective countries, had besides William two other sons, the one named John, a graduate in this university, and afterwards archdeacon of Surrey, and (as some say) dean of Chichester; and Richard of Baslow in Derbyshire. William, fur-named Wainsfleet, from the place of his birth, according to the custom of the monks in those times, was for the first part of his education sent to Wickham's-school, near Winchester, and from thence removed to Oxford, tho' to what college some have doubted, but most probably to New-Colege, as tradition has deliver'd it down; others say to Merton, and that he was either chaplain or post-master therein. He stay'd not long in Oxford after he was promoted to the degree of a bachelor in divinity, (a degree in that age not so common as in the present) but was made chief master of Winchester-
fter-School, (which is a vehement Presumption that he was a Fellow of Wickham's College in Oxford, it being a Post of good Reputation and Profit, and never given to any other than a Wickhamist) wherein he continued for twelve Years together, and was then advanc'd by his good Patron K. Henry VI. to be Provost of Eaton College; and lastly, on the 30th of July, 1447. he was created Bishop of Winchester, over which he presided 39 Years, in which time he was for 9 Years Lord High Chancellor of England, viz. from the 11th of October, 1449, to the 7th of July 1458. quitting this Office a little before the Battle of Northampton. He stuck close to the Interest of his aforesaid Patron, so that he was frown'd upon by King Edward IV. and in the Employments of Bishop and Chancellor (as premised) he amassed together Money enough to attempt great Designs, and by some publick Work of Charity to perpetuate his Name to after Ages; and to this End he first built a Hall, and then a College at Oxford, dedicating both of them to St. Mary Magdalen; of which in their proper Order.

Wainscoat first intending to found a Hall, purchased a Royal Charter, bearing Date the 6th of May, in the 26th Year of Henry VI's Reign, whereby he was enabled to institute and settle 50 graduate Scholars therein, which Number might be increased or diminished according to the Augmentation or Diminution of the Revenues purchased, and wherewith he endow'd the same, besides the Power given him of settling a yearly Estate of 100 Marks thereon, and the Right of having a Common Seal for the Dispatch of publick Business, which was also expressly granted in the said Charter.

After
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After this he commissioned John Goodmanston of Essex, Esq; to find out a fit Place for the Structure design'd by him, who agreed with the Master and Brethren of St. John's Hospital without East-gate, for the Purchase of certain Lands and Houses leading from this Gate of the City to St. John's-street, Eastward, and to Horse-mullane, now called Logick-lane, Westward. These Tenements, besides Gardens and Back-sides, were nine in Number, and among them was Borstar-Hall, Hare-Hall, Penerith-Hall, and Nightingale-Hall; and when he had bought these he delivered them into the Founder's Hands, to be applied to the aforesaid Uses, who being in Possession thereof, immediately converted them into one Hall dedicated to the Honour of St. Mary Magdalen, wherein he placed the Persons hereafter mentioned, as appears by a Charter of Foundation dated the 28th of August.

Borstar-Hall, being 135 Feet in Length, and 37 in Breadth, was situated the next House Westward of the Saracen's Head in High-street, formerly called the Scruple-Office. Hare-Hall, 75 Feet in Length, and 66 in Breadth, &c. After this the said President and Fellows, or Scholars, bought four other Tenements of University-College for the Enlargement of their Hall, two of which were on the East side of Borstar or Magdalen-Hall, and the other two between Horse-mullane and University-College, one of which going by the Name of Little University-Hall; and all these Houses the Founder pull'd down to make Room for his Hall; and so far of Magdalen-Hall for the present is sufficient. I proceed in the next Place to speak of the Foundation of this College, and of transferring the Scholars of this Hall into a College.
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For the Founder having for some while before design'd this Work, reported the Matter to King Henry VI. who would have had him begin the same at Cambridge; but Wainfleet excusing himself put the King in Mind of his Leave promised him for the converting of St. John's Hospital, built by the King's Ancestors, to the Use of Letters; to which his Majesty assented, and immediately on the 27th of September he gave the Hospitalars Leave to quit the same for ever to the President and Scholars of Magdalen-Hall, with a Power granted on the 27th of October, of conveying the Advowson of this Hospital to the Founder; which they presently doing, the same was on the 5th of July deliver'd into the Hands of the aforesaid President and Scholars, at the same time assigning unto them all their Mannors, Lands and Possessions, Spiritual and Temporal, belonging to the Hospital; for which the President and Scholars stipulated to allow them a Maintenance during their Lives. After this Assignment the Founder on the 18th of July the same Year, was empower'd by a Royal Charter to found a College on certain Lands lying without East-gate, on this side the River Cherwell, procuring for his College the Confirmation of an Estate of 100 l. per Ann. granted thereunto. After this Settlement the President and Scholars in the Month of June, convey'd this Hospital over to the Founder himself, who on Possession thereof chang'd it into a College on the 12th of the same Month and Year, and therein placed the Persons to be elsewhere remembred; unto whom he forthwith granted Leave of electing and admitting other Fellows thereinto, and within three Days after, the President and Scholars of Magdalen-Hall deliver'd the same up to this new College, and
were therein chosen themselves by a new Election.

The Founder having establisht those Matters according to the usual Forms of Law, and obtaining an additional Confirmation of this his Foundation through the Means of a Bull from Pope Calixtus III. and afterwards from Pope Sixtus IV. by which Bulls he exempted his College as much as in him lay from all Legatine, Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Jurisdiction and Authority, and made it only subject to the Power of the Bishop of Winton, as local Visitor, giving unto him the Probation of Wills of all such Persons as were of the Number of his Foundation, if they happen'd to die within the College. During the Time the Structure of this House was raising, he placed his Fellows either in the Neighbouring Hospitals or in Magdalen-Hall, and in promoting of this Work he chiefly made Use of William Orchard, as his Undertaker in Masonry, in building the Tower, after he had finish'd the great Quadrangle, Hall, and Chapel, who added Buttresses to the Hall and Chapel, and made an End of the Library, Cloysters, Chambers, &c. and lastly built the great Western Window of the Chapel, after the Model of that of All-Souls College. All these Buildings the Founder liv'd to see finish'd out of the Quarries at Hedington; and the Number of Fellows design'd by him being compleated, he now assembled them under one Roof, whereas they were before distributed in different Habitations; and provided for all the surviving Hospitals with Food and Lodging, during their Lives. And Magdalen-Hall laying aside its new Name, was again called Boscar-Hall, and was inhabited by the Students of the University for many Years afterwards, wherein John Seymour, and John Collys were Principals, about the End of Edward
Edward IV's Reign: But when many of the Halls lay void, and this among the rest, the College let out the same to Thomas Brown, a Taylor, and after him to Reg. Backter, a Vintner. No sooner were the Buildings of this College in this manner perfected, and the same inhabited, but the pious Founder, after mature Deliberation touching the Government thereof, sent a Body of Statutes to the President and Fellows, form'd on the Plan of those of New-College; in the Beginning of which Statutes he ordains this Foundation to be a perpetual College for poor and indigent Clerks in the University of Oxford, studying the Arts and Sciences; and that it should enjoy and bear the Name of St. Mary Magdalen College, in Honour of the Blessed Virgin, St. Mary Magdalen, St. John the Baptist, St. Peter and St. Paul, the glorious Confessor St. Swithin, and of all the Tutelary Saints of the Cathedral Church of Winton. The Number of Fellows settled herein, which he would have perpetual, is forty; three of which John Ingleden and John Foreman founded by the Permission of Wainscot, as will be shewn by and by; and the Founder moreover appointed thirty poor Scholars call'd Demies, or Semi-Commoners, with four Chaplain-Priests, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers, besides Servants.

Among the Number of forty Fellows (as has been said) John Ingleden, Clerk, settled two in the Year 1461. and for the Maintenance of these he gave certain Lands in Yorkshire, being his own County; which two Fellows he would have born in the Diocesses of York or Durham, and educated in the Study of Divinity only: And John Foreman added a third Fellow about the same time, whom he would have elected out of his Kindred, and if no such Person should
Should hereafter appear, the President and Fellows might choose any one of the Parishes of Rothwell or Ruston, near Wakefield in Yorkshire, in one of which Benefactor was born, and in the other preferred to an Ecclesiastical Living; and for Defect of such Parishioner they might elect in the Neighbourhood.

William Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel (of whom this College's Charters make frequent Mention) by Indenture stipulated with the President and Fellows on the 10th of October, 1 Rich. 3. that they and their Successors for ever would celebrate daily Mass for the Soul of himself, and the Soul of his Son Tho. Maltravers, and the rest of his Ancestors, at an Altar from thence called the Arundel-Altar; and that all Doctors and Masters in this College would mention them as well in their Prayers here in Oxford, as in their Prayers before their Sermons at Paul's Cross in London; and on this Condition he gave them the Hospital of St. James at Aynoe in Northamptonshire, with all the Lands and Appurtenances.

James Preston, S. T. P. Will. and Rob. Preston, A. M. all of Lancashire, gave Money for the buying of certain Estates for the Augmentation of four Fellowships, consisting of Persons in holy Orders, and at the same time honoured with some Degree in Arts, assigning unto each of these an annual Pension of 4 Marks.

Rich. Fox, Bishop of Exeter, and Founder of Corpus Christi College, gave also a Sum of Money for the Maintenance of a Chaplain to say Mass for his Soul. This was in the 4th of Hen. VII. from whom Fox obtain'd a new Charter of Mortmain for this College, enabling it to purchase Lands to the Value of 100 l. per Ann.

Rich. Barnes, some time Fellow of this College, gave some Lands at Hedington near Oxford,
ford, for a yearly Stipend to the Vice-President, which Office he bore for many Years before.

Rich. Guildford, Son and Heir of Edw. Guildford, Warden of the Cinque Ports, gave two hundred Pounds for the purchasing of certain Lands at Swaye in Lincolnshire, the Rents of which are to be distributed to the Use of four Fellows, viz. four Marks to each of the three Senior Fellows, and forty Shillings yearly to the Junior Fellow. This Sum of Money was confi'd to the College by his Executor, Edw. A. D. 1586.

Lee, Arch-Bishop of York.

Rob. Morwent, first a Fellow of this College, and afterwards President of Corpus Christi, gave eighty Pounds for the Purchase of Lands at Stanlake in Oxfordshire, to the Value of four Pounds, for the Use of four Demies, to be distributed by way of Exhibition every Term, five Shillings to each.

John Claymound, some time President, gave some Lands in Oxfordshire and Hampshire, for the Payment of five Shillings a-piece to four Fellows, and four Pence to three Demies every Term: And John Hydgen, S.T.P. and President hereof, gave a hundred and eighty Pounds for the buying of Lands at Horsington in Lincolnshire, to the Value of eight Pounds per Annum, together with the perpetual Advowson of the Church there; and the Profits of these Lands were to be divided among four Probationer Fellows, and four Demies, viz. five Shillings every Term to each by way of Exhibition.

The three Persops last mentioned, viz. Morwent, Claymound, and Hydgen, gave other Sums of Money for the Purchase of Annuities at Stanlake, which were to be divided among the President and all the Fellows and other Members of the Society in the first Week of Lent. Nor ought
ought the Benefaction of Tho. Philips, sometime Fellow of this College, to be omitted; who at his Death devis'd all his Lands thereunto, for the Support of an Exhibition of six Pounds per Annum, to be distributed among six poor and indigent Fellows by equal Sums.

Tho. Parret, another Fellow hereof, lent in the Hands of Dr. Oglethorpe and Dr. Coventy, the Sum of 140 l. for the buying of Lands of the yearly Value of six Pounds at Stanlake; for which the President and Fellows agreed by a certain Deed of Composition to appoint a publick Sermon in the College on every St. Mark's Day, to be preach'd by some Fellow of the Society, to be named by the President; for which he was to receive forty Shillings at the four quarterly Terms of the Year. And secondly, that on the Monday before this Feast, immediately after the Celebration of his Commemoration, twenty Shillings should be distributed among the President and Fellows present hereat, unless any of them shou'd be hinder'd from this their Attendance by Sickness: Among the Choristers five Shillings and four Pence, and sixteen to the Organist was to be given, (his Father being of this Profession) and the other twenty was allocated to the Augmentation of Commons on that Day, and for a publick Speech to be made by one of the Demies the same Day at Dinner-time in the Hall.

If we consider the Buildings of this College, they were at first no other than the Edifices of St. John's Hospital so often remembred; but these being too narrow and scanty for the Reception of so large a Number of Students, were for the most part pulled down, and the College was by the Founder himself reduced to the present Form thereof, laying the first Foundation-stone.
Day of May. The President's Lodgings on the North side of the first Court, in your Entrance to the College, were erected under the Presid-entship of Dr. Humphreys. The Chaplains Court was built about the first Year of K. Henry the 8th's Reign, after the finishing of the Tower, and the New Buildings on the East side of the Common Hall, assign'd unto the Gentlemen-Commoners, were set up at the College Ex-pence (in the Year 1635.) for the most part: the Kitchin being almost the same with that during the Time of the Hospital.

On the South side of the great Quadrangle stand the Hall and Chappel, built in the Founder's Life-time, whilst this Society inhabited Magdalen-Hall, as it did before the College was built, and celebrated Divine Service in St. Peter's Church in the East; and when the So-ciety was transferr'd to the aforesaid Hospital, it was then performed in an Oratory of that House, on the South side of the present Chappel, which was not finish'd till Edward the 4th's Reign.

On the West side of the great Court is also situate the Library, built in Wainscot's Life-time, and unto which he coming to Oxford, gave 80 Volumes, most of them being Manu-scripts. This Library has had many Bene-factors, but for Brevity's sake, I shall omit them all but one, viz. John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, who at his Death and in his Life-time gave a thousand Pounds towards providing Books for the same.

The Local Visitation of this goodly Society appertains to the See of Winton, and has been frequently visited by the Bishops of that Dio-cesis; but never so sorely, as by an Ecclesiasti-cal
cal High Court of Commission in the unhappy Reign of King James II, when Popery and Slavery were breaking in upon us like a huge Inundation: And because the boldest Strokes of that arbitrary Spirit, by which this King's Councils were animated, were seen in a particular manner through the Course of this Visitation, a short Relation of the whole Proceeding cannot be thought foreign to my Purpose.

This College being one of the noblest Foundations, that perhaps was ever erected for Learning in the World, was look'd upon by the Papish Clergy with an envious and greedy Eye, as a rich Prize; and therefore they made their utmost Efforts to snatch it from the Hands of the Protestants. This illustrious Society, from repeated Grants of Kings confirmed by Parliament, and from their own Statutes, were in an uninterrupted, as well as uncontested Possession of a Right to elect their own President. That Place being vacant by the Death of Dr. Carl, the Vice-President gave notice to all the Fellows present in the Chappel, to proceed to the Choice of another on the 13th of April following, to fill up the Vacancy. But before the Day of Election, being informed of Royal Mandatory Letters granted in favour of Mr. Anthony Farmer, a Man of an ill Fame, who had promised to declare himself a Papist, the Fellows in their Petition most humbly represented to the King, That the said Farmer was a Person incapable thereof in several Respects, according to their Founder's Statutes; and did most earnestly beseech his Majesty either to leave them to the Discharge of their own Duty and Consciences, according to his Majesty's late most gracious Toleration and their Founder's Statutes, or to recommend such a Person, who
might be more serviceable to his Majesty and this College. This Petition lay four Days in the Hands of the President of the Council, and at last it was answer'd, That the King must be obey'd. April the 11th, the King's Mandate was deliver'd by Robert Charnock, A. M. Fellow of this College, a new Convert, and a Man wholly devoted to the Court, directed to the Vice-President and Fellows, requiring them forthwith to elect this Farmer, and admit him President. This Mandate the Vice-President read with decent Respect in the College-Chappel, before the Fellows there present, and asked them whether in obedience to the King's Letters, they would forthwith elect Mr. Farmer President? They all agreed to defer their Answers till * Wednesday following, when all the Fellows met, and the Vice-President read the Statute concerning the Choice of a President, and another against corrupt and irregular Elections; then he read the King's Letter in the behalf of Farmer, and a second time demanded their Answer, which was, That having a Petition at that time lying before his Majesty, they ought not to proceed till they had received his Majesty's Answer to the same. And thereupon they all agreed that the Election should be deferr'd till the next Day, except Charnock. On Thursday in the Morning, the Vice-President told them, that the Choice of a President had been put off on the account of their Petition to the King, in answer to which they had not yet received his Royal Pleasure; that the next Day was the utmost Time they could prorogue the Election by the Statutes, and therefore they ought to come to some Resolution: He told them also, that the King had commanded them to elect Mr. Farmer, and asked their Sense there-
in, which was unanimous (except Charnock) that the Election should be deferr’d till the next Morning. Accordingly at eight a Clock on Friday Morning, the Vice-President and Fellows being met, two of them acquainted the rest from the President of the Council, that in answer to their Petition, his Majesty having sent his Letter to the College, expected to be obey’d. Then the Vice-President read again the King’s Mandate, and ask’d them, whether they would comply with it? They desir’d to proceed to an Election; and the Vice-President proposing, whether they would farther address the King, 4 of them were for a 2d Address; but all the rest happily forthwith declar’d for proceeding to an Election. Then the Vice-President propos’d whether they would elect viva voce, or by Scrutiny? Three of ’em were for proceeding in it viva voce, but the rest were for a Scrutiny, besides Dr. Tho. Smith, who was for deferring the Election, till they had once more addressed the King. Therefore it being the Sense of the Majority, that they ought to proceed to this Election according to the Statutes, the holy Sacrament (in order to it) was solemnly taken by all, except Charnock; and then the Statutes relating to this Choice were read, and every one took the usual Oath, except Mr. Thompson and Charnock, who refus’d it; and the two Senior Fellows were sworn Scrutators for the Scrutiny of the whole Society. For the Nomination of a President, Dr. Hough and Mr. Maynard had each of them the Majority of Voices; and the 13 Squad Fellows meeting to elect one of these two, Dr. Hough was by them chosen President, and by the Senior Scrutator pronounced as such; and Maynard was appointed by the 13 Senior to present him as President to the Visitor for his
Admission; Charnock and Thompson declaring vivid voice for Farmer, according to his Majesty's Letter. The next Day Dr. Hough being presented to the Visitor, was by him sworn and admitted President, according to the Statutes, who qualify'd himself accordingly. The King being inform'd of it, ordered the Lord Sunderland to write to the Fellows, which he did in the following Terms: Gentlemen, the King being inform'd, that notwithstanding his late Mandate sent to you for electing Mr. Farmer to be President of your College, you have made choice of another Person; His Majesty commands me to let you know, he is much surpriz'd at these Proceedings, and expects that you would send me an account of what pass'd on that Occasion, and whether you did receive his Majesty's said Mandate before you chose Dr. Hough. Thereupon the Vice-President and Fellows drew up their Case relating to their late Election of a President, which was presented to the Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of this University, with a Letter, wherein they begg'd his Grace to interpose with the King for them, that they might not lie under his Displeasure, for not being in a Capacity of obeying his Commands. This Submission not being satisfactory, and the Duke of Ormond's Interposition little regarded, the Vice-President and Fellows were cited to appear before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at Whitehall, when the Vice-President and other deputed Fellows appear'd before the Commissioners according to the said Citation: And it being demanded of them, Why they refused to obey the King's Mandate? they pray'd Time to consider of it, which was granted to the 13th, when their Answer was given in and read, wherein they alledge'd, "That St. Mary Magdalen College in Oxon. is a Body corporate, A 2 2"
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rate governed by Local Statutes, granted and confirmed to them by his Majesty's Predecessors: That by the said Statutes of the College, to the Observation of which each Fellow is sworn, it is ordered, that the Person elected President thereof shall be a Man of good Life and Reputation, of approved Understanding and good Temper, discreet, provident, and circumspect, both in spiritual and temporal Affairs: That at the Time of Election of a President, the said Fellows are bound by the said Statutes to take an Oath, that they shall nominate none to that Office, but such as are or have been Fellows of the said College, or of New College in Oxon. or if they are not actually Fellows at the Time of Election, that they be such as have left their Fellowships in their respective Colleges, upon creditable Accounts: And when two qualify'd Persons shall be nominated at the Time of Election, by the greater Number of all the Fellows, to the said Office of President; the thirteen Seniors also swear, That they will elect one of them, whom in their Consciences they think most proper and sufficient, most discreet, most useful, and best qualified for the Place, without any Regard to Love, Hatred, Favour, or Fear. That every Fellow, when he is admitted into his Fellowship in the said College, swears that he will inviolably keep and observe all the Statutes and Ordinances of the College; and that he will not procure any Dispensation, contrary to his aforesaid Oath, or any Part thereof, nor contrary to the Statutes and Ordinances to which it relates; and if it shall happen that any Dispensation of this sort, of whatsoever Authority it shall be, be granted, that he will nei-
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there make use of it, nor in any sort content thereunto. That on the 11th of April they received his Majesty's Letters Mandatory to elect and admit Mr. Anthony Farmer President of the said College; but forasmuch as the Vice-President and Fellows apprehended the Right of Election to be in them, and belief’d his Majesty never intended to dispossess them of their Rights; and forasmuch as the said Mr. Farmer had never been Fellow either of Magdalen or New College in Oxon, and had not those Qualifications, which by the said Statutes of the College are requir’d in the Character of a President; and in regard that they could not comply with his Majesty's Letter, without the Violation of their Oaths, and Hazard of their Legal Interest and Property, wherewith they were by their Statutes posses’d, and which by their Oaths they are bound to maintain; they represented the same by their humble Petition to his Majesty; and that having deferr’d their Election to the last Day limited by their Statutes, then they had made Choice of the Reverend Mr. John Haugh, B. D. one of the Fellows of their College, and a Person every way qualified to be President, who had been since confirm’d by the Bishop of Winton, their Visitor, as the Statutes of the said College direct: And that they might not lie under his Majesty’s Displeasure by their Proceedings, they did make an humble Representation thereof to his Majesty, by his Grace the Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of the University of Oxon, setting forth their indispensable Obligations to observe their Founder’s Statutes. All which Matters they humbly offer’d to their Lordships, and pray’d to be dismissed with their Lordships Favour.

A a 3

This
This Answer was sign'd but by Five of the Delegates, * Dr. Fairfax not consenting to it; and therefore he desir'd their Lordships to hear him apart, and take his Reasons why he could not subscribe. After the reading of the Answer, the Lord Chancellor Jeffersd being in hopes he would submit, gave him Leave to speak, saying, *Ay, this looks like a Man of Sense, and a good Subject, let's hear what he will say.—But finding his Mistake, and that Dr. Fairfax chiefly inlisted, * That in Ecclesiastical Courts there should be a Libel given to the Party appeal'd, that he may know what he is accus'd of; that he desir'd that Libel, and did not know what he was call'd there for; and that the Matter did not lie in that Court, but in Westminster-Hall: The Chancellor endeavour'd to battle his Plea, by telling him, he was a Doctor of Divinity, but not of Law. To this the Doctor reply'd, That he desir'd to know by what Commission and Authority they sat? Which put Jeffries into such excessive Passion, as made him cry out, Pray what Commission have you to be so impudent in Court? This Man ought to be kept in a dark Room; why do you suffer him without a Guardian? Why did you not bring him to me to beg him? Pray let the Officers seize him. — Then the Delegates were order'd to withdraw, and after a whole Hour's Debate, the Vice-President was call'd in alone, and order'd to attend the Court with the rest of the deputed Fellows, on Wednesday the 22d of the same Month. On the appointed Day the Delegates appear'd again, according to the Commissioners Order, and gave in their Allegations against Mr. Farmer; the most material of which were; * That he had misbehav'd himself in Trinity College in Cambridge, and had there receiv'd Admonition from
from the Master, in order to his Expulsion: That having left Cambridge, he taught School at Chippenham in Wiltshire, under a Nonconformist Minister without License: That in September, 1683, he was admitted of St. Mary Magdalen Hall in Oxon, where such frequent Complaints were brought against him to the Principal, for his troublesome Humour and unquiet Temper, that to preserve the Peace of the Society, he was desir'd to leave the said Hall: That after his leaving Magdalen Hall, he was admitted into Magdalen College, where discoursing about Religion, he declar'd, That there was no Protestant but would cut the King's Throat; tho' at other times he said, That whatsoever he pretended, he was really a Member of the Church of England; and that he made an Interest with some Roman Catholicks, only to get Preferment by their means, and for that Reason was willing to be thought of their Religion: And that in general the said Mr. Farmer had the Unhappiness to lie under an ill Fame, as to his Life and Conversation. These Allegations were confirm'd by several Letters and Certificates produc'd in Court, which Mr. Farmer vainly endeavour'd to confute. But nevertheless the Ecclesiastical Commissioners * deprived. Dr. Hough of his Presidentship, and suspend'd Dr. Aldworth and Dr. Fairfax, and order'd the Fellows of the College to cause their Sentence to be executed, and affixed to the Gates of their College; which they neglecting to do, they were cited to appear before the Commissioners at Whitehall upon the 29th of June, to answer the said Contempt.

The Court by this time finding that Farmer was a Man of so profligate a Life, that tho' he had promised to advance the Interest of the Papists,
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pits, and even to declare himself one of them, upon his Promotion to that Place, yet they began to be ashamed of him; therefore instead of insisting on the former Mandate in his Favour, the King granted another †, in behalf of Dr. Parker, then Bishop of Oxford, and one of the Court Creatures. The Place of President being already in a legal manner filled up by Dr. Hough, (which tho' it had not been, yet the Bishop of Oxford was likewise incapable, by the Statutes of the College, of being chosen) the Fellows did not think themselves oblig'd to proceed to a second Election. The King was so incens'd at this fresh Contempt of his Orders, that he came to Oxford in Person *, and having commanded the Fellows of Magdalen College to attend him at Christ-Church, he ask'd Dr. Pudsey, the Senior of the Fellows that appeared before him, Whether they did receive his Letter? When the Doctor answering. They did; the King in an angry Tone reply'd, Then you have done very uncivilly by me and undutifully. —Here they all kneel'd, and Dr. Pudsey offer'd a Petition, wherein they humbly shew'd, 'It was an unexpressible Affliction to them, to find themselves reduc'd to such an Extremity, that either they must disobey his Majesty's Command, contrary to their Inclinations, and that constant Course of Loyalty, which they had shew'd upon all Occasions, or else break their Founder's Statutes, and deliberately perjure themselves. Then they mention'd the Statutes; and the Oaths, that every one of them had taken at their Admission to their Fellowships, and concluded with an humble Prayer to his Majesty, 'To give them leave to lay their Case and themselves at his Majesty's Feet, earnestly beseeching him to extend to them
that Grace and Tenderness which he vouch-
safed to all his other Subjects. But their sub-
missive Posture did not appease the King, who
refusing to receive their Petition, vented his
Resentment in these passionat Words: Ye have
been a stubborn, turbulent College; I have known
you to be so these Six and Twenty Years; You have
affronted me in this—Is this your Church of En-
gland Loyalty? One would wonder to find so many
Church of England Men in such a Business. Go
hence and shew your selves good Members of the
Church of England—Get you gone—Know I ask
your King—I will be obey'd; and I command you
to be gone. Go, and admit the Bishop of Oxon.
Head, Principal, what d ye call it? of your Col-
lege; (one that stood by said, President) I
mean President of the College. Let them that re-
fuse it look to it; they shall feel the Weights of their
Sovereign's Displeasure. The Fellows offering
again their Petition on their Knees, the King
told them: Get you gone, I will receive nothing
from you, till you have obey'd me, and admitted the
Bishop of Oxon. Thereupon they went imme-
diately to their, Chappel, and Dr. Pudsey pro-
posing, Whether they would obey the King? They
answer'd, they were as ready to obey his Ma-
jecty in all things that lay in their Power, as
any of the rest of his Subjects; but the electing
the Bishop of Oxon, being directly contrary to
their Statutes, and the positive Oaths they had
taken, they could not apprehend it in their
Power to obey him in this Matter.
Whereupon they drew up an Address, ex-
pressing in most submissive Terms the said Re-
solutions, which they gave to the Lord Sunder-
Sept. 6
and, President of the Council, and which was
afterwards deliver'd to his Majesty at Bath.
Where-ever his Majesty came, he work'd a mi-
raculous
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rasculous Conversion (as his Flatterers exproft
it) except in Oxford; and therefore this being
the only Opposition he received in his Progress,
it could not but provoke a Monarch who ex-
pected to be obey'd in every thing. Yet before
he made Magdalen-College feel the Weight of
his Displeasure, William Penn, the Head of the
Quakers, or as some thought, an ambitious
crafty Jesuit, who under a phanatical Out-side
promoted King James's Designs, was industri-
eously employ'd. "Not to trepan them, (as he
pretended in his Letter to Dr. Baily, one of the
Fellows) "but out of a passionate Concern for
their Interest, to perswade 'em either to a
Compliance with his Majesty's Letter, or to
think among themselves of some Expedient,
to prevent the Ruin of their College and them-
selves; and to offer it to his Majesty's Consi-
deration, that the Order for the Qua Warranto
against the Colleges might be recall'd before it
was too late; for they could not but be sensi-
ble how highly his Majesty was incens'd a-
gainst them. Every Mechanick (adds Penn)
knows the Temper of his present Majesty,
who never will receive a Baffle in any thing
that he heartily espoufes; and that he does
this, your selves have had too late and mani-
fest an Instance, to doubt of his Zeal in the
Affair. Where there are so many Statutes to
be observ'd, 'tis impossible but some must be
broken at one Time or other; and I am in-
formed by the Learned in the Law, that a
Failure in any one Point forsets your Grant,
and lays your College open to the Royal Dis-
pleasure. I could (says he in the Conclusion)
give many other prudent Arguments, that
might possibly incline you to put an End to
your Troubles almost at any rate; but I shall
only
only suggest this one thing to you; That your fatal Overthrow would be a fair Beginning of the so much aim’d at Reformation, first of the University, then of the Church, and administer such an Opportunity to the Enemy as may not perhaps occur in his Majesty’s Reign. To this Letter the College return’d an Answer, wherein amongst other things they declare; They are not conscious of ever having given his Majesty any just Offence, and therefore have no Reason to fear the issuing out of a Quo Warranto against them; and as for the rest, they believe no Instance can be given of a Quo Warranto brought against a College of Hall in the Universities, or any other Ecclesiastical Corporation, for the Abuses of some of the Constitutions and Franchises in them: That the Misdemeanors of particular Persons will not destroy a College; and that if the Corporation of a College should be dissolved, the Revenues thereof will return to the Founder’s Heirs, and not devolve to the Crown. That if their College must be the first Example of that kind, they shall be better justified by the Observation of their Statutes, at least to God and their own Consciences, than they could have been by a voluntary and deliberate Breach of them. They conclude with mentioning ‘their Loyalty to the Crown, particularly in Monmouth’s Rebellion, when they rais’d a Company at their own Charges, and under the Command of their Fellows engag’d against him.’ Several other Persons used their ‘Endeavours to bring the Fellows to a Compliance, which proving still ineffectual, they were cited before the Bishop of Chester, Sir Robert Wright, Chief Justice of the King’s Bench; and Sir Thomas Jenner, one of the Barons.
Barons of the Exchequer; these three being added to the other Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and particularly empower'd to visit Magdalen-College only. On Friday Morning, the President, Dr. Hough, and the Fellows appearing, the Bishop of Chester made a Speech, and began with severe Reflections upon 'Diloyalty and Disobedience,' particularly on their unprofitful Behaviour to his Majesty when at Oxon, in denying Compliance with his just and reasonable Request. He urged, 'That the Church of England taught an unconditional and unlimited Obedience, then enlarg'd upon his Majesty's gracious Tempet, that would have no Man oppressed in Things against his Conscience, but would suffer all Men to worship God in their own Way. In the mean time (continued he) 'we cannot but suppose that his Majesty will make Use of all prudent and lawful Methods to encourage those of his own Religion, without injuring the Church of England, which is, at present, the Religion by Law establish'd; for his Majesty will maintain that Altar at which he himself does not worship; but at present we are in more Danger of Prophanen's than Popery. He told them, 'That their Corporation, as others, was a Creature of the Crown; and that it was Injustice in their local Statutes to spurn against their Maker; That their Distemper had brought this Visitation upon them, the Consequences of which might be ill to the Church and Universities: He exhorted them by the Bowels of Christ to consider these Things: He told them, 'That the Eyes of the World were upon them, and they ought to take care, that their Practices might not influence their deluded Admiring. In short, the whole Design
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Sign of this Speech seem'd by Promises and Threats to aim at the inducing them to comply. In the Afternoon the Commissioners being fat, the Bishop of Chester ask'd Dr. Hough whether they would submit to his Visitation? To which the Doctor answer'd in the Name of himself, and the greater part of the Fellows, that they submitted to it, as far as it was consistent with the Laws of the Land and the Statutes of the College, and no further; and defir'd their Lordships that this Declaration might be recorded. The next Question the Bishop put to him was, Whether they observ'd all those Statutes? And the President answering, He hop'd they did: You have a Statute there for Mass, replied he, why don't you read Mass? This Question from a Bishop was a little surprizing, but the President soon satisfi'd it, by telling him, That the Matter of that Oath was unlawful, and in such a Case no Man was oblig'd to observe an Oath; and besides, that that Statute was taken away by the Laws of the Land. After several other frivolous Expostulations, the Bishop of Chester demanded, First, All their Registers: Secondly, The Revenues of their College, with an Account of their Benefactors; to what Use the Money was assign'd, how employ'd, and how far converted to other Uses, or in plain English, how far 'twas design'd for Hospiality: And, Thirdly, A Copy of all the Leaves they had let for two Years last past. On Saturday Morning Dr. Hough was 02. 22. several Times required to deliver up the Keys, and quiet Possession of the Lodgings, to the Person whom his Majesty had appointed President; which the Doctor refusing to obey, al-luding the Legality of his Election, the King's Proctor stood up and accus'd' him of Contumacy; and then the Bishop of Chester admonish'd him.
him three times to depart peaceably out of the Lodgings, and to act no longer as President, or pretended President of his College. The same Day, in the Afternoon, the Bishop of Chester asked the Fellows, Whether they would admit the Bishop of Oxon. President, since Doctor Hough's Place was declared void? To which the greater Part answer'd, They could not do it without pronouncing him a Perjuror, and therefore would not do it. During this Examination Dr. Hough came into Court, without any Attendance, and having waited till it was ended, and the Commissioners at a Pause, he desir'd Leave to speak a few Words; which being granted, he said, That they having been pleas'd to deprive him of his Place of President of that College, he did protest against all their Proceedings, in Prejudice of him and his Right, as illegal, unjust and null; and therefore he appeal'd to his Sovereign Lord the King, in his Courts of Justice. Upon which the Strangers and young Scholars in the Room gave a Hiss, which so incens'd their Lordships, that notwithstanding all the Protestations the President and Fellows could make, the President in particular offering to purge himself by Oath that he was no ways accessary to it, yet the Lord Chief Justice was not to be pacified, but charging it upon Dr. Hough, bound him in a Bond of 1000l. and Security to the like Value, to make his Appearance at the King's Bench Bar the Term following. Moreover the Lord Chief Justice told they had met with nothing but Abruos from the College: That as for himself he valued not what People said of him, but was resolved to vindicate the Honour of his Master to the last Drop of his Blood; and if the Court could not keep them in Order, the Military were. The ingenious (as he was nick-nam'd by one of Irony)
Baron Jenner likewise shew'd his Resentment upon this Occasion, by putting on the late President's Name, and saying to him, Sir, You must not think to buff (Hough) us. About which time several Officers then in Town came into the Room. On Tuesday the Court being met, Dr. Stafford, one of the Fellows, offer'd a Paper in answer to what was objected the Friday Oct. 25, before, that the King's Mandate in favour of Mr. Farmer implied an Inhibition, which their Lordships having perus'd, would not suffer to be read publickly, but ask'd the Fellows whether they would sign it? bidding them do it at their Peril. The Fellows being withdrawn, and not thinking it was necessary to sign a Plea which the Commissioners refus'd to have argued, they return'd the Paper into the Court, subscribed only by Dr. Fairfax and Dr. Stafford. Their Lordships taking no further Notice of that Paper, the Bishop of Chester ask'd the Fellows whether they would install the Bishop of Oxon. President, or assist at the instailling of him? To this they answer'd as before, that as they could not do it without deliberate Perjury, so it was not in their Power to do it. Thereupon Mr. Wiggins, Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford, impower'd as a Proxy to be install'd President for his Lord, (then confin'd to his Chamber by some Indisposition) was put into the President's Stall by the Bishop of Chester, none of the Fellows being present but Mr. Charnock, and took the Oaths which the Statutes enjoin the President at his Admission, and the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy. Then their Lordships condu-ced him to the President's Lodgings; where knocking three Times, and the Door not being open'd, a Smith was sent for to force it open, and Mr. Wiggins took Possession of the Lodg-
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ings. Immediately after, the Bishop of Chester ask'd the Fellows whether they would obey the Bishop of Oxon. as now install'd President, by virtue of the King's Mandate? Dr. Fairfax answer'd, He neither could nor would obey him, having already a lawful and statutable President; others answer'd with his Majesty's Pleasure, and others again desire'd Time to consider on so weighty a Question; which was granted; the Bishop of Chester bidding them go and consult about it among themselves. In the Afternoon this Answer was given in by the Society, (except Dr. Fairfax): That whereas his Majesty had been pleas'd by his Royal Authority, to cause the Bishop of Oxon. to be install'd President; they did submit as far as was lawful and agreeable to the Statutes of the College, and no way prejudicial to the Right and Title of Dr. Hough. This Answer was accepted, except the last Clause, which the Lord Chief Justice, and Baron Jenner declar'd, as Judges, to be insignificant, since nothing they could do could any way invalidate Dr. Hough's Title, but left them full at Liberty to be Witnesses for him, or to be any other way serviceable to him in the Recovery of his Right; and upon this Assurance the Society was prevail'd with to leave out the last Clause. Dr. Fairfax persisting in his former Answer, receiv'd Sentence of Expulsion, against which he protested as null, unjust and unlawful. This Protestation was over-ruled by the Commissioners, and a Copy of the Sentence denied, the most earnestly desir'd at the Instance of Doctor Hedges and Mr. Vice-Chancellor, two Days after. Their Lordships thinking they had gain'd their Point, declar'd, that they were well satisfied with the Answer the Society had given them; and the before they had laid ap-
bel to their Charge, yet that Night they declared they had met with nothing but Civility, and that they should receive the fame from them; that they had shewn themselves Men of excellent Tempers, and that they would represent it faithfully Above to their Advantage, and immediately dispatch’d an Express to Court with an Account of their Proceedings. On Wednesday Morning, the Fellows having been order’d the Day before to bring in their Answer to the following Questions. 1. What Gifts and Provisions they had for the Entertainment of Strangers? 2. What was the Value of them? 3. How they were applied? 4. And where was the Place of Entertainment? They made it appear very satisfactorily, that one Year with another they gave almost 100 l. in Charity-Money, over and above what by their Statutes they are oblig’d to give. Upon which their Lordships expatiated upon their generous Bounty and Liberality, saying, the Complaint on this Account was groundless, and that it would induce his Majesty to entertain better Thoughts of them in all other Matters. On Thursday the Fellows having presented to the Commissioners a Lift of Leaves which had been renewed for two Years last past, Mr. Charnock, the new Convert, ask’d their Lordships, whether these Leaves stood good which had been sealed since Dr. Hough’s Election? the Lord Chief Justice answer’d, Yes; for Corporations always speak by their Seals. Then their Lordships perused the College Registers, and finding nothing in them to object against, they were return’d, and the Court adjourn’d. On Friday Morning the Commissioners acquainted the Fellows, they had represented them fairly to the King, but that his Majesty expected some farther Submission, which they advis’d them
them to make, 

By acknowledging their Con-
trumpet to his sacred Majesty in Person, and to 
his Letters: That they should promise to be-

have themselves loyally for the future: That 

they should own the Proceedings and Legali-
ty of the Court, implore his Majesty's Pardon, 

and lay themselves at his Feet; and that they 

should declare their entire Submission to the 

Bishop of Oxon. as their President. The Fel-

low's answer'd in Writing, 'That they had en-
deavour'd in all their Actions, to express their 

Duty to his Majesty; and being conscious to 

themselves, that in the whole Conduct of the 

Business before their Lordships, they had 

done nothing but what their Oaths and Sta-
tutes had indissolubly oblig'd them to, they 

could not make any Declaration, whereby 

they acknowledged that they had done any 

thing amiss, having acted according to the 

Principles of Loyalty and Obedience, so far 
as they could without doing Violence to their 

Consciences, or Prejudice to their Rights, 

(one of which they conceived the election of a 

President to be) from which they were sworn 

upon no Account to depart. Upon the Per-
usal of this Answer, their Lordships express their 
Dislike of it, saying, it did not come up to the 
Address sent to his Majesty at Bath, nor to the 

Paper they deliver'd in on Tuesday: Whereup-
on a fresh Question being put to the Fellows, 

whether they would obey the Bishop of Oxford 
as their President, all, except one or two, an-
swered, they could not do it. Then Mr. Ful-
ham, being particularly interrogated, he al-
ledged, 'That the Bishop of Oxford had not 

possession in due form of Law, nor by proper 

Officers; and that he was inform'd, that the 

proper Officer to give Possession of a Free-

hold
hold was the Sheriff with a *Possit Comitatus*.
To this the Lord Chief Justice replied in a Pat-
son; 'Pray who's the best Lawyer, you or I?
Your Oxford Law is no better than your Ox-
ford Divinity: If you have a Mind to a *Possit*
*Comitatus*, you may have one soon enough.
Mr. Fulham endeavoured to make an Excuse for
what he had said, which their Lordships reject-
ed; and having thought fit to suspend him from
the Profits of his Fellowship, for *his Contempt*
and *opprobrious Language*; they adjourn'd till the
16th of November, and immediately went for
London. The King having seen an Account of
the Proceedings of the Visitors, his Majesty or-
der'd them, that at their Return to the Col-
lege, they should summon all the Fellows to
appear before them, and endeavour to make
them sensible of their Offences; and if they
should refuse to subscribe the above-mentioned
Submission, immediately to expel them for their
Obstinacy. Pursuant to these Instructions, the
Lords Commissioners return'd to Oxford; and
being late, the first thing they did was to send Nov. 16:
for the Butterry-Book; then they called for Mr.
Joyner and Mr. Allibone, two Roman Catholicks,
whom they enter'd actual Fellows, all Oaths-be-
ing dispensed with, besides that of the College:
That done, the Bishop of Chester made a Speech *Bishop of Che-
ter's Speech* to the Fellows, wherein he told them, 'That their
*many Contempts, and wilful Disobedi-
ence had occasioned this Visitation, which
would end at last in their Ruin: That their
Society had been long exercised in the Me-
thods of Quarelling; had always been trou-
bled with factious Spirits, and testy Muti-
liers, ever since the Restoration of the late
Society: That they had encouraged Quarrels
amongst themselves; Quarrels between them-
'
The Antient and Present State Part II

Himselfs and President; Quarrels, at length between themselves and Visitor. That by these Steps, from Quarelling with the President and Visitor, they had at last advanced to the highest Pitch of Insolence, to Quarrel with their Prince, and affront his sacred Majesty. Then he endeavoured to make them sensible of their irregular Conduct, and heinous Offences, from their first disobeysing the King's Mandate to that Day. He told them, "They urg'd the Observances of their Statutes, of which they had not been so constant Observers when their own Humour prompted them to a Dispensation; witnesses (said he) that of being served Super Malsculos, by which great Scandals have come to this Society by Reason of Bastards. His Majesty (added he) was extremely amazed that his Clemency should be despised; but yet, to your Comfort be it spoken, his Patience and Goodness extend as far as your Provocations can. But if you still persist in your Obstinacy, those that are too tall to stand, and too stubborn to bend, deserve to be broken. And now I think I have said enough to let you know, that the Big-leaves you have so artificially fitted together are not sufficient to cover your Nakedness. Happily to God, you had the same Tenderness for your own Concern as his Majesty's Commissioners have for you. But if you still persist, to impose the Royal Power of the King, wherein are come to vindicate the Right and Honour of his Majesty, resolve to discharge our Sciences, and Duties to God and the King, without any Respect of Popularity, that is, the Paradise of Fools, and Scorn of Wit, and therefore, as for us, we have no Regard to People's Dislike than what shall
Ch. of the University of Oxford.

Came to the House of Lords. By reason of your late 

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Seminary; and thus was King James prevailed with by his Evil Ministers to assume a Power, not only to dispence with Laws but with Oaths also. After the Expulsion of the Fellows, most of the Deans were likewise turn’d out of Magdalen-Colledge, by the Bishop of Oxford and Mr. Charnock his Vice-President, and Roman Catholics put in their Places. To acknowledge the King’s Favours, the Bishop of Oxford publish’d a Book containing Reasons for abrogating the Test and Penal Laws, and his Majesty commanded the Stationers not to print any Answer to the same.

The numerous Addressses which were daily presented to the King by the Dissenters, upon account of the late Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, could not but mortify the fond Party of the Church of England, who justly looked upon that Declaration as a Jesuitical Invention to advance Papists to Places of Trust, and by degrees to introduce them into the Legislature. But to aggravate their Affliction, the Court Creatures gave them to understand that they ought themselves to imitate the Non-Conformists, and fill up the Chorus of the grateful Acknowledgers of the King’s Indulgence; urging as an indisputable Motive, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to declare, that he would protect and maintain his Archbishops, Bishops, Clergy, and all others his Subjects of the Church of England, in the free Exercise of their Religion, and in the quiet and full Enjoyment of all their Possessions, without any Molestation or Disturbance whatsoever. The Bishops of Durham, Chester, Lincoln, Coventry and Lichfield, and St. Davids prevailed, the first with the City of Durham, and the rest with the Clergy under their Pastoral.
floral Care, to sign Addresses of Thanks, which they presented to his Majesty; the Dean and Chapter of Ripon, and some few Corporations, did the like; but yet these Protestant Addresses were so dry and jejune, that they seem'd rather like the forc'd Thanks which a corrected Child gives to a severe Parent, whilst he still holds the Rod in his Hand; or the awkward Compliments we pay to such as have injur'd us, when 'tis in their Power to do us further Mischief, than like the hearty and unforc'd Acknowledgments which flow from the Sence of a Favour receiv'd. The Bishop of Oxford was not so successful as the rest of the Court Prelates; for notwithstanding the extraordinary Zeal he show'd upon this Occasion, his Clergy still refus'd to sign an Address which might prove of so dangerous Consequence: Yet so let the World know that 'twas not either out of a fallen Caprice, or Disloyalty, that they denied to pay that Homage to his Majesty, they gave their Reasons in Writing to their Bishop. The Fellows of this College were on the 25th of October, 1688, restored to their Fellowships by the King's Letter to the Bishop of Winchester, when the King saw himself falling from the Throne, for his Tyranny and unjust Usurpations on our Religion, Liberties and Properties, according to the common Fate of wicked Princes, who would enslave their People to gratify their own Abominations. The Founder lies buried in Winchester Cathedral.
BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE,

William Smyth, the first and especial Founder of this College, was born at Penworth in the Parish of Prestwate in Lancashire; and was the Son of Rob. Smyth of Polehouse at Widdows in the same Parish; who, after he had given him an Education in the Rudiments of Learning, sent him to Oxford to perfect his Studies there, and placed him either in Lincoln or Oriel College; for both these Societies claim the Honour of him. Some say, that he was first of Lincoln, and then of Oriel; which may not be improbable, if we would argue from his Benefaction given to this last College; and from some old Burford Accounts of Lincoln College, wherein William Smyth is found a Commander in the Year 1478. But the Plague raging much in Oxford, he with many other Scholars went to Cambridge, and was there first made Head of Eton-Broke-Hall; and then Master of the same. Not long after this he became Arch-Deacon of Lich-Field, and passing thro' many Dignities in the Church, he was in the Year 1492, erected Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and at Lichfield he founded an Hospital for a Master, ever two better Chaplains, and ten poor Men's brothers which, he founded here a publick Grammar School, on which King Henry the eighth disposed the Revenues of the Hospital of Denbigh Wycheall in Cheshire, together with the Income of the Impropriate Church of Burton for ever. After he had been three whole Years, see, he was translated from hence to the seat of Lincoln, and being in the King's Goods,
Graces, was made one of Prince of Arthur's Council, and President of Wales, and about the same time he was chosen Chancellor of this University, which Office he resigned two Years afterwards; and finding himself grow heavy with Age, he began to consider how he should dispose of his Wealth; and to this end consulted his Kinman Rich. Sutton, of the Parish of Presbury in Cheshire, Esq; And it was agreed between them to lay their Stocks together, and erect some publick Building at Oxford, which might be an Ornament to their Mother the University, and likewise a Perpetuation of their own Names to succeeding Ages. Whereupon they then obtain'd of the Master and Fellows of University-College, two Halls antiently dedicated to Learning, and situate on the West side of School-street, called Brazen-nose and Little University-Hall; which were demised on a covenanted yearly Rent of 3 l. to be paid to the said College: And hereupon Sutton and others, to whom these Houses were then let, stipulated to pay for the Master and said Fellows the usual Sum of twelve Shillings, paid to the Church-wardens of St. Mary's Parish, on account of these Tenements; and were also to see, that one Year after the Date of this Demise, forty Pounds should be expended on the Repair of the old, and erecting new Buildings.

After this, certain Halls, called St. Mary and Salisbury-Hall, were demised to the said Smyth and Sutton on the 4th of February, 1509, by the Scholars of Oriel College, together with small Garden-plots lying between Brazen-nose Hall on the North, and Little Edmund Hall on the South; And by this Grant the Fellows thought to make some Compensation for Smyth's Benevolence to them; the Priory of St. Erdeswide
at his Instance remitting the yearly Rent of 13 Shillings and 4 Pence unto them for Land lying opposite to the College. On the Purchase of these Tenements, and the refitting and enlarging of Brazen-nose Hall, King Henry the 8th, on the 25th of January, in the 3d Year of his Reign, issued out Letters Patents at the Request of the Founders, whereby be impow’d them and their Executors or Assigns, to erect and establish a College at Oxford in the Place of Brazen-nose Hall, for a Principal and sixty Scholars, to receive an Education in Philosophy and Divinity here; and by this Charter they were styled by the Name of the Principal and Scholars of Kings Hall and Brazen-nose College in Oxford, with an Authority for the Founders to purchase and convey Lands, Tenements, &c. of the yearly Value of 300 Pounds, exclusive of all Taxes and Reprisals.

The next Year after this Grant was made, the said Smyth purcah’d the whole Estate belonging to the Priory of Coldenworth in Oxfordshire, with all its Appurtenances, of the Hobby, Dean of St. Stephen’s Chappel, Westminster; which Priory escheated to the Defect of a Prior and Convent, and was thereupon bought of his Majesty by the Dean and Canons of Westminster. Nor was Sutton’s Munificence much inferior to Smyth’s; who, after the Building of the College was finish’d, which this Bishop’s Desires—

— 1521.

sent the Principal and Fellows a Body of Statutes under his own Seal, before made and agreed on by Smyth and himself. From which Statutes it appears, that the Co-Founders spared herein a Principal and 12 Fellows for the Study of Divinity and Philosophy, all to be Matters within the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry;
with this further Precept, that if there were any born in Lancashire or Cheshire, (then within the aforesaid Diocess) especially in the Parishes of Prested and Presbury, they should have the Preference in respect of all others, if they were found qualify'd in Morals and Learning: and if no one appear'd fit in the aforesaid Diocess, then their Election was to be out of the Diocess of Lincoln; and if proper Persons were wanting in each of these Diocesses, they might chuse a fit Person at large from any College or Hall in the University of Oxford.

Santen increas'd the Number of twelve Fellows first instituted, by at length adding three Priests hereunto for the yearly Celebration of Solemn Mass, and a Dirge for the Rest of his Soul after his Decease, and on this account every Year allowed unto each of them the Sum of five Marks: And moreover allocated the Sum of 13 Shillings and 4 Pence for the Augmentation of the Students Commons; and besides this, to 25 Priests then present at these Solemnities, the Sum of 5 Pence each: But these Penions were after adjudg'd to be paid, as they are at present, to his three Fellows, at the Time of the Reformation of Religion, on the account of their superstitious Ends.

And now I come to treat of such Persons, who have been any ways Benefactors to this Society since the Founder's Days: And the first we meet with was John Williamson, Minister of St. George's Church at Canterbury, who at the Time of his Death gave 200 Pounds for the buying of Lands, to support or maintain two Fellows or Scholars on the Profits thereof, born in the City or Palatinate of Chester, who were to be either of his own Blood or Name, or of the Blood and Name of John Port, Serjeant at Law.

John
John Elton, alias Baker, Canon of the Church of Sarum, also gave unto this Society certain Lands in Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire, as a Subsistence for one Fellow to be chosen out of the Diocese of Herefordshire or Worcestershire, of his Consanguinity, and in defect of such therein, out of the Diocese of Sarum; and if no such Person be found therein, then any Scholar or Student in Oxford may be elected.

William Porter, Clerk, at the time of his Decease left it in charge to the Executors of his Will, to purchase some other Lands for the better Maintenance of one other Fellow born in the Diocese of Hereford, and in defect of such fit Person, to be chosen out of the Places lying between Oxford and the said Precinct. And for the Performance of this Trust, a Deed was made between Porter's Executors on the one part, the Principal and Scholars of this College on the second part, and the Warden and Scholars of New College on the third part, whereby it is covenanted among the aforesaid Parties, that on the 4th of November the Principal and Scholars aforesaid should celebrate a yearly Office, and that the Warden of New College should be hereunto invited by them, and after the Solemnities of the Mass he should offer one Penny, on which account he was afterwards to receive twenty Pence; and lastly, that the said Principal and Scholars should every 5th Day of this Month have the Sum of 13 Shillings and 4 Pence divided among the Members present.

Edward Darby, Arch-Deacon of Eton in Middlesex, gave 120 Pounds for the Purchase of an Annuity of six Pounds per Annum, for the Maintenance and Education of one Fellow, to be chosen out of the said Arch-Deaconry, and
of the University of Oxford:

on defect of a Person duly qualify'd therein, then to be elected out of Leicestershire; and for for want of such in this County, then out of Northamptonshire; and if none appear qualify'd herein, then he decreed the Election out of Oxfordshire; and on the 29th of March he confirmed this Gift to the College.

A. D. 1536.

William Clifton, Sub-Dean of the Church of York, on the 3d of October the same Year gave certain Lands in Yorkshire and Gloucestershire, for the Support of one Graduate Fellow in Priests Orders, to be alternately chosen out of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; and for want of a fit Person therein; then out of Nottinghamshire.

And Brian Higden, Dean of this Church, dying June the 5th, gave a certain Sum of Money for the buying of an Estate, in order to the Maintenance of one Fellow to be alternately chosen out of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, as appears by a Deed tripartite of the 3d of September in the Year 1549. ratifying this Gift to the Society.

Jocosa Frankland Widow, and Daughter of Robert Trapp, Goldsmith and Citizen of London, by her last Will gave several Lands and Tenements, for the increase of the Principal's Commons, and the Fellows Stipends, and for the Maintenance of one Fellow, who completed the Number Twenty, and might be elected out of any English County, a Regard being had to her Kindness and Confanguinity herein. She so far excelled all other Benefactors to this College, that she is daily remember'd in their Grace after Meals, and was bury'd in St. Leonard's Church in Forstall-lane, London, under a beautiful Monument erected at the College Expense.

Hither-
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Hitherto of Benefactors to Fellowships; I come next to such as have endow'd the Scholars with Pensions, Exhibitions, &c. And first John Claymond, President of Corpus Christi College, gave 480 l. for the purchasing of Lands for the Education of six Scholars, to receive four Marks each of them out of the yearly Revenues thereof; which Scholars he appointed to be chosen out of certain Villages in certain Counties, as first out of Brampton near Boston in Lincolnshire, the Place of his Birth, or at least out of that County; 2dly, out of Moreton or Stowton, near the River Teys in Durham, the Place where his Vicarage lay, or at least out of the said County; 3dly, out of Overton, Havant, or Mottisfont in Hampshire, where he was successively Rector of these Parishes, or at least out of that County; 4thly, out of Bengeare near Wells in Somersetshire, where he enjoyed a Prebend, or Merton near Taunton, where he was formerly the Rector of the Place, or at least out of the same County; 5thly, out of Bishops-Clyve in Gloucestershire, where he was possessed of the Rectory to the Time of his Death, or at least out of the said County; 6thly, out of the City of Oxford, or at least the County of this Name, &c. This Benefaction he gave the 6th of June, and the Scholars maintained thereon are called Claymond's Scholars.

Humphrey Ogle of Salford in Lancashire gave 100 l. for the buying of Lands in some Place, for the Maintenance of two Scholars out of the Yearly Rents thereof, to be elected out of Prescot in Lancashire. And John Lord Mordan gave Money for the purchasing Lands for the Support of three Scholars, each of them receiving from hence four Pounds per Annum; which Scholars he would have to be in the Nomination of his Heirs, and to be stiled Lord Mordan's Scholars.

A D. 1586.
Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, London, assigns stipends for six years to 13 poor scholars, viz. to each of them a pension of 3l. 6s. 8d. per annum, commanding them to be chosen of the Free School at Middleton in Lancashire, founded by him, and in defect of six persons there, then out of the schools of Whalley and Burnley in this county; and for want of such in these schools, then out of any other schools in this county. These scholars were to be thirteen years of age at their entrance into the College. Nowell died the 13th of February, and has a solemn commemoration observed for him by the society on the said day.

Joseph Frankland above-mentioned moreover gave stipends or exhibitions to four scholars, assigning them an allocation of fifteen pence per week, with an addition of five pence in the Christmas, Easter, and Whit Sun week, for increase of commons; when stipends are found given to a Bible-clerk and a logick-reader, viz. to the last four marks, and to the first three marks per annum. And George Palin, a citizen of London, gave exhibitions to four scholars, viz. four pounds per annum to each of them, and would have them chosen out of his own country, Cheshire.

James Binks, alias Stoddard, of London, gave an annuity of ten pounds, payable out of an old hospital in London, situated in the Jewry, for the maintenance of two scholars, the one here, and the other of Queens College in Cambridge, to be equally divided between them.

Sam. Radcliffe, S.T.P. devised lands at Howarden in the county of Bedford, to the yearly value of forty pounds, for the maintenance of two scholars, and to the use of the principal, fellows, &c. of Brazen-nose College. And John Mil-
Midward, of Haverford-West in Pembroke, gave an Estate of 8 L. 13 s. and 4 d. per Annum; for the Maintenance of one Scholar at this College; being Student himself.

John Cartwright, of Aynoe in Northamptonshire, gave an Annuity of Ten Pounds, payable out of an Estate in the Parish of Bloxham in Oxfordshire, to the Use of this Society, for the Subsistence of two Scholars born in Cheshire, Northamptonshire, and Oxfordshire; and especially to be chosen from the publick Grammar-School found by him at Aynoe aforesaid; or from the Parishes of Budworth or Wrenbury in Cheshire: He had the Power of naming these during his Life, and then it was to devolve to his Heirs. And thus far of such as have augmented the Number of Scholars, or given any yearly Exhibitions hereunto.

It is true there were other Benefactors, whose Munificence has been implo’d to other Uses: Such as Sir John Port, of Ewatt in Dorsetshire, Knt. who bequeathed 200 Pound to this House, for the founding of two publick Lectures, to be read in the Common Hall by two Learned Gownsmen, the one in Philosophy and the other in Humanity, assigning four Pounds a Year to each. And Rich. Harper of Swarkestone in Derbyshire, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, founded a Lecture in the Greek Language, and endow’d the same with an annual Stipend of four Pounds issuable out of certain Lands in the said County. And John Barnesfon, S.T.P. sometime Fellow of this College, and then Prebendary of Sarum, instituted a Lecture in the Hebrew Tongue, and settled thereon a yearly Stipend of six Pounds, payable out of certain Professions of his at London, in a Street called the Strand.
partly in All-Hallows, and partly in St. Michael's Parish, and the greatest Part thereof in St. Mary's Parish, was built in the Founder's Life-time, in the room of Brazen-nose and the Lesser University Hall. The Common Hall stands on the Side of the Quadrangle, erected by the Founders themselves; but the Chappel and Cloysters were begun in the Year 1636, and finished 1667; for till then Divine Service was performed in an Oratory over the Buttry, on the South side of the Court, which was the Year ensuing turn'd into Chambers, and the modern Chappel stands in the Place of the Lesser Edward Hall.

Richard Fox, the Son of Thomas Fox and Hester his Wife, was born at a House commonly known by the Name of Pullock's Manor, in an obscure Village called Ropely, within four MILES of Grantham in Lincolnshire; wherein, and about the Neighbourhood of this Village, dwelt many Persons of the same Name and Blood with our Founder Richard Fox, whose Relations he placed on the Foundation of this College, recommending his Nephew Thomas, and also one John Fox (afterwards Arch-Deacon of London and Surrey) to the Care of the first President of this Society: And this happy Place of our Founder's Birth was antiquely remarkable for a Supply of Senior Fellows to the College. To this little Mansion there belong'd an Estate of 20 l. per An. tho' whether of the Fox's Patrimony, I know not; which after-
wards came into the hands of Rich. Kelham, Father of Ralph Kelham, Father of Edw. Kelham, who lived in K. James the 1st's Reign, and from him it passed to one Rich. Bidder, who building a new House thereto, sold the old one, with that wherein our Founder was born, to one The. Ruckell. From whence, in the time towards the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's Reign there survived an old Woman, who was wont to relate many Things of our Founder among the good Women of that Age, which happen'd within the Compass of her Memory, &c.

PAGE

Fox was sent to Boston School to receive his Grammar Learning therein; tho' some think he was of Wickham's School near Winchester, and was from thence remov'd to Magd College in Oxford, at a fit Age for furnishing himself with Academical Studies; where he, for far advanced in Knowledge, that he was esteem'd the best Scholar in this Society: But the Plague then raging at Oxford, he was forced to quit the same, and go to Cambridge, where he became (as they say) Master of Pembroke-Hall; yet he studid not there long, resolving with himself to make no longer Abode in the University, than was sufficient for a good Education, deeming a long Continuance therein either to argue a want of Learning or of Patrons, and therefore he resolved to travel and see foreign Universities and especially to avoid the Tyranny of K. Richard the 3rd, which afforded but small Comfort to good Letters. On his going to Paris, he apply'd himself to the Study of the Canon Law, that he might better finish his Lucubrations in Divinity in this Age, the Knowledge of the Scriptures was thought absolutely necessary to enable a Man to accomplish'd Divine. In, his Exercise
a Student in this University, but then an Exile on the Score of K. Richard's Cruelty, who dissuaded Fox from going any further, this sagacious Prelate perceiving in him the Appearance of a skilful Statesman, besides his other Enchantment. And hereupon this Bishop, as a faithful Friend to the Interest of the Earl of Richmond, prevailed on him to return into England, recommending him to the said Earl, then residing at Paris, on the account of his great Prudence. Nor did our Founder fail or deceive the Earl in his Expectation of him, behaving himself like a good and even Patriot, who was wholly intent on the Welfare and Tranquillity of his Country; and when the Earl was employed in Bretagne in equipping a Fleet, and in other Matters necessary for his Expedition into England, then imploring the Aid of the French King, he committed the whole Care and Management of this Affair to Rich. Fox, then Doctor of the Canon Law or of the Decrees, who prosecuted the same with that Industry, that returning home in a short time, he found all things ready according to his Mind. Therefore when the Earl got the Victory in Bosworth Field, and the Kingdom as a Consequence of that Victory, he shewed himself not unmindful of his most faithful Servant Rich. Fox, whom he not only caused to be sworn of his Privy Council, making him Keeper of the Privy Seal, but also sent him in an Embassy with Sir Richard Edgecomb, Kn. to James the 3d, King of Scotland, to make a Truce with that King; Which Office he administered with that Prudence, that a firm Peace was established between the two Kingdoms by a League of seven Years; and on his Return to Court, the Bishop...
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Bishoprick of Exeter being then void by the King promoted to that See, well behaved himself with that Circumspection of Gravity, whether you consider his publicke or private Life, that on the Death of Stillington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, the King's Favour, and the Bull of Pope Clement the 8th, translated to that See.

During all this Time, no one was desirous to grapple the more powerful with him in Council, especially in that Controversy, which resided on Touching the Right and Prerogative, that by the 7th laid to the Kingdom of Scotland. But these things by the by. After he had been in the See of Bath and Wells 15 or 16 Years, he was by the farther Grace of the King translated to that of Durham, and as he was requested from one Bishoprick to another, so he was first in more imputed and trusted with Spirituals, by adding somewhat the honour and distinction of himself. In the publick Hall of Durham, under the Door of Durham Castle, he erected a Chamber, by pulling down the Rooms which stood on the lower Side, and in the Musick Gallery in the Place thereof, he erected an Exchangers or Coiner's House, Accounts, and also a large Kitchen for Offices belonging to it; and of a great Building on the West of the said Hall in the Church, was set up by him, and the Church and Kitchin on the upper Storehouse, which was left the same unfinished on his Death, from hence to the See of Whitby, making occasional in London on their Law Suit commenced between him and the Bishop of Cumberland, touching the Matter of Pals. How he managed himself in this business,
towards the Laiety and Clergy in point of Juris-
diction, we know not all the Register that of being silent in this Matter, except in those things already remembred. It was by the Advice and Persuasion of this wife Prelate, that the Lady Margaret, eldest Daughter to the King of England, was join'd in Marriage to the King of Scotland, from whence James the 6th of Scotland, and the first of that Name, in a right Line here in England, was Royally de-
cended; who on Queen Elizabeth's Death in-
herited and united both Nations by a happy and (I hope) perpetual Marriage or Union.

In the 17th Year of Henry the 7th's Reign on the Death of Tho. Langton, Bishop of Winton, Richard Fox immediately succeeded to this See, advanced thereto by the special Favour of this King, wherein he was highly priz'd during his Life, and became very eminent for his Build-
ings and other publick Acts of Charity; for besides this College, of which he established he erected a new Oratory, in Winton Cathedral Church, where he was long buried, and in which, during the Times of Prayer, daily Vespers were laid for his Soul.

He moreover founded a Free School near Winton Castle, with a commodious House for it. In short, as he also did Oxenford at Oxford, so here he designed to have built a Wood at Reading near the House of his Nativity, but thro' the Obscurity of the Place, and the Site Situation of it for such a Purpose, in his Mind, he erected the same at Gran-
bury; now then, as we are now, much fre-
er of the account of Trade. Besides the

he himself a Benefactor in the Relief of the Poor, recommending them to the Care of Cleymond, then President
of Magdalen College, whom thro' singular Affection he was often wont to salute by the kind Appellation of his Dearest Brother. Nor did he shew less Compassion on the calamitous Estate of Glastenbury Abbey, complaining of their Wants to him; for of his own Motion he lent, or rather gave 100 l. thereunto, which Clam mund paid on his account. In the 3d Year of Henry the 7th, being Bishop of Exeter, he largely contributed to the Repairs of St. Mary's Church at Oxford, then in a ruinous Condition, on the Request of the Chancellor and Students there, by way of Letters written to the Bishops, Nobility, and others, who had been Scholars of this renowned University; and the writing to this Prelate in Terms of such Importunity, is a high Presumption of his studying here, notwithstanding the envious Pens of some Writers. Altho' our Founder was blessed with Riches and Honours above measure, he might be thought unhappy in one Respect; for that he lost the Service of his Eyes, and grew blind many Years before his Death: whereupon he began to consider with himself, how he might oblige Posterity by some lasting and publick Monument of his Charity, and thereby preserve his Name from the Canker of old Age: And, after mature Deliberation, he resolved on the University of Oxford as a fit Place to lay out his Wealth in, and to this end the Warden and Fellows of Merton College sold him several Tenements as a Scite for his intended Foundation. Hereupon certain Covenants were made between Fox on the one part, and the Priory of St. Swithins, Winton, on the other; wherein it was agreed, that in lieu of certain valuable Presents made by the Bishop to the Convent, the said Priory should be obliged to purchase
Gwyar of the Property of Merthyr Abbey, and all of the Nuns of God's bow, and the Canons of St. Frideswide; on which Ground Fox is said in this Deed to have begun the Foundation of his College, for the Maintenance of a Warden, certain Monks, and some Secular Scholars, to whose Use he design'd to convey these Tenements, with the Property and Rents of others, to the yearly Value of 160 l., part of which Sum, viz. 26 l. per Annuity, he had already bought in virtue of a Royal Licence or Charter granted him for this purpose. These Monks (in Number four) he would have called, The Bishop's Scholars, and each of them to be professed Fryars within the Monastery of St. Swinfin aforesaid, requiring them to be educated in Arts and Sciences according to their respective Ages, beginning with Logick, then proceeding to Philosophy, and from thence passing to Divinity; and one of these was to preside over the others by Right of Election. And it was further agreed, that there should be four other Monks added, to be maintained by the said Convent, one of which was to be the Abbot himself, and the other three were to be Monks of the same House, and all of them to be chosen of the Monastery of St. Swinfin aforesaid, and to be styled Scholars also. He moreover provided them with certain Pecuniary Lecturers in Logick and Philosophy, and also with some Public Servants, as a Manciple, two Cooks, a Butler, Barber, Launderer, &c. besides one who was to wait on the Monks at Dinner, and another, who from his Office of reading a Portion of Scripture, at that time was called Bible- Clerk, and a third for the Performance of this Office in the Chappel, &c.
Thus was this College at first, and still is, for the Education, and as a Seating Place amongst the Monks of the Priory or Cathedral of St. Saviour, Winton, and was founded with the same End and Purpose as were those of Canterbury and Durham here in Oxford, mention of which is already noted; for the Education of the Novice Monks of Canterbury and Durham, founded long since. And for this Use, Fox obtained a License or Royal Charter, dated the 12th of March, in the 4th Year of Hen. VIII's Reign, for the Assigning to the said Monks' Lands, One of the yearly Rent of 100l. utra Regius, for the Maintenance of the aforesaid Number of Monks out of the Profits thereof; but before the half finished this College, he turned it over to the Bishop of Exeter, who promised to be a Benefactor thereunto, on condition he would convert this College to the Use of secular Students, in the manner of other Colleges in the University. Fox prevailed on, with these Entreaties, and the aforesaid Charter or License to be rescinded on its being brought into the Court of Chancery, and was persuaded to enlarge the Buildings of his College, whither he had designed for the said Monks to build Chambers over the late Monastery, which

To the Grounds on which the College was added, a hall and Collegiate, known as the Bachelor, Fellow, and Master, and taking up all that Space of Ground which the Masters and Batchelors of the College have a Garden and Walls, for which a Pension of 4l. s. 8d. was paid. Thus, Profits of the College in Oxfords, and of this Bishop, was Patron, and upon which Hereupon the Bishop purchased the Royalties
for ordination, dated the 26th of November, 1515, whereby he was permitted to found a College for the Study of Divinity, Philosophy, and Liberal Arts in perpetuum, and to place therein one President and thirty Fellows, Graduates, or Non-Graduates, with a Power also of buying Lands to the yearly Value of 30 l. for the Endowment of this College. On the 15th of Jan., the same Year, he purchased another Tenement (called New Hall) of the Nuns of Godstow, paying therefor a Quit Renta of 4 s. per annum, and on the 12th of Feb., confiding he bought Urban and Beale Halls of the Canons of St. Frideswide, on the Payment of the Sum of 1 l. 6s. 8d. after him out of the Profits of the Rectory of Wrington in Wiltshire. After these Purchases made, he obtained a Charter of Foundation, dated at the Castle of Wiltshire, on the Calends of March, 1516, in this Form, viz. Ad: laudem & honorem Dei omnipotentis, sanctissimique Corporis Christi, Beatae Virginis Mariae, nec non Beaturn Apostolicum Petri, Patris, et Andreae, oriam S. Cathedrae, S. Stephani, S. Byrini, Ecclesiarum Eberardianae, Batho-Welleniae, Duntelpagi et Wintoniensis. Dignum et necesarium hoc Collège, (quod in perpetuum, Collegii Corporis Christi Oxoni insitum est) habeat et mantine Accusatam et honoratam Ynnoo Years after the Founder. Seen the Charter-Fellows and others to assent and conforming he assigned Statutes for the Government of this Society, which were first read and approved by him in the Chapel of St. Mary; and the Statutes passed(?) and therein.
Crosby's Hospital, near Windaford, on the Pre-

cence of the Clergy and Laymen. And as these
Statutes his Will was, that his Brothers, or
this his College, should consist of one Pre-
dent, twenty Scholars, two Chaplains, as many
Clerks, and the like Number of Chaplains.
The Fellows were distinguish'd according to the
several Places of their Birth, after this Man-
ner, viz. out of the Diocess of Wales five, six,
three out of Hampshire, and two out of Surrey;
out of the Diocess of Durham one; out of the
Diocess of Bath and Wells two; out of the Dio-
cess of Exeter two; of the County of Lincoln
two; of the County of Gloucester two; of the
County of Wilts one; of the County of Kent
two; of the County of Lancashire (of which
Hugh Oldham was) one; Bedfordshire one; and
Oxfordshire or Berkshire one. He distinguish'd
his Scholars after the like Manner by Diocesses
and Counties, Kent only excepted, unto which
he assign'd only one Scholarship, adopting
the other to the County of Lancashire. But even
these he chang'd a little before his Death.

Moreover he settled three Lectures to be per-
form'd weekly in the College-Hall by three
of the Fellows; which Lectures were intrusted
formerly, not only by the Students of the
University, but also by Strangers and Others.
The first of these was a Latin Lecture, the
second a Greek Lecture, and the third an
innity-Lecture. And thus was this College a
brief so happily founded, so richly and so
eminently furnished with the best Men, that it became the Rival
other Societies in the University for the
nor is it less conspicuous at present.
Knowledge, sober Behaviour, and
forms to found Discipline, and
Administration and Government of its Prove.
who, by his sumptuous and stately Buildings, both of his own Lodgings and the Fellows' Chambers behind the Cloyffers, has shewed a Spirit of Benevolence worthy of his Founder, and by his Patronage of Learning has made himself a Pattern for all Heads of Colleges to imitate and follow, if they want not a good Disposition.

This College indeed has had many Benefactors, among whom for Brevity's sake I remember these, viz. 1st, Hugh Oldham, Chaplain to Margaret Countess of Richmond, Canon of the Church of Lincoln; and lastly, after he had pass'd through various Dignities, Bishop of Exeter, who gave 6000 Marks towards the erecting of this College, besides certain Estates for the Endowment thereof, as appears from many Writings. It is true, he had once some Thoughts of enlarging Exeter-College with this Charity; but receiving a Repulse from thence on his Intercession or Recommendation of a Scholar to be chosen thereinto, he changed his Mind, and would have join'd himself as Co-Founder with Bishop Smyth in the Foundation of Brazen-Noze College; but was at last prevail'd on by Bishop Fox to lay out his Riches on the Foundation of this College upon the Conditions aforesaid.

The next Benefactor hereunto in point of Time was William Frost, of Tavington in Hampshire, a Bailiff or Steward under the Founder, who gave unto this College the Manor of Maple-Derwell in the same County, for the Maintenance of one of his Family or Blood, to be successively admitted to a Scholarship therein; for which Benefaction the College celebrates a yearly Commemoration of him and his Wife Julian, at the Altar of the Holy Trinity, from thence call'd Frost's-Altar.

John
John Claymond aforesaid, also gave hereunto certain Lands lying at Eify, Comley, Littlemore, Hedington, Merston, and Sandford in Oxfordshire; besides a large Sum of Money, with which his Successor, Morwent purchased Rowley Meddows, in the West Suburbs of Oxford; and on the Conveyance of them to the College he stipulated for the perpetual Payment of 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. to be distributed in Bread to the Poor.

Robert Morwent, the second President of this College, gave thereunto certain Lands at Cowley and Horsham in Oxfordshire, and also the Rectory of Heyford-Warren in the said County, together with certain Lands and the Rectory of Knights-Dunsborn in Gloucestershire.

Richard Patte Esq.; gave certain other Lands and Tenements to the Value of 3 l. 19 s. 7 d. per Ann., out of which he obliged the College yearly to pay 20 l. to a publick School, and the Poor of Cheltenham in Gloucestershire.

Richard Cobb, S. T. B. and sometime Fellow of this College, gave thereunto the Sum of 20 l. per Ann., to the Use of certain poor Scholars therein; besides his Study of Books which he bequeathed at his Death to the Library.

Robert Gale, a Vintner in London, was another Benefactor hereunto, by giving an Exhibition to six poor Scholars, viz. 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. yearly to each of them, issuing out of an Estate at Cleypole in Lincolnshire, and Brafington in Derbyshire, and to be for ever paid to the College by the Heirs or Assignees of George Lacock.

About the Year 1613, George de St. Paul Baronet, by his last Will and Testament devised hereunto all the Lands he was possessor of at Lisfington in Lincolnshire, and his Wife Frances, afterwards Countess of Warwick, being a second Time a Widow, encreased her former Husband's
band's Betteraction, by an Addition of certain Lands, and with all the Right he had to the Rectory of Basingham in the aforesaid County.

As to the Building of this College, it was finisht in the Founder's Life, the Pinnacles were not adorn'd with Battlements until the Reign of King James I. and the Expence of the Buildings on the East-side, towards Morton-College Grove, was rais'd in the Year 1669. Dr. Turner, Dean of Canterbury, 40 l. The College is wholly situated on the East-side, and being lately beautified, is one of the most elegant Rooms of that University. Here is also a handsome Library on the South-side of the Court, adorn'd and furnished with Books by the Founder, Hugh Oldham, and John Clifford, to which others have since very largely added, but none more than the present Head, who hath given his whole Study to it.

The Chapels were built by the Founder, and Divine Service began to be perform'd therein on the 23d of January, 1517. It being exempt from the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and by a Computation with Morton-College from all parochial Fees, by which the College was content to pay sixpence per Ann.

The Visitor of this Happy Society is the Bishop of Lincoln for the Time being; yet if any difference shall happen to arise between the President and Fellows thereof, it is provided by a Statute of the College, that the Warden of New College shall adjust the same.
The Antient and Present State, Part II.

CHRIST-CHURCH-COLLEGE.

Thomas Woolsey, titular Cardinal of Santa Cæcilia, and Archbishop of York, being highly advanced in Honours, and stored with Riches beyond any Subject of his Time in Christendom, (among many other vast Designs conceived in his Mind) apply'd his first Thoughts towards the Building and Founding of two Colleges, the one at Ipswich, the Place of his Nativity, and the other at Oxford, where he received the better Part of his Education in a Fellowship of Magdalen-College; intending by this publick Charity to give such ample Testimony of his Benevolence to Learning, as should transmit a perpetual Memory of his Name for all succeeding Ages. And for this Purpose he solicited two Bulls from Pope Clement VII: the one bearing Date the 3d of April 1524. and the other the 9th of March 1525. by the last of which, though not much different from the former (as they fly) he was empowered to supply entirely many Religious Houses here in England, of lesser Note, and to apply their Revenues to the Endowment of his Tracled College; all which Houses are recised in the Ball last mentioned, and are as follows:—The Priory of Regular Canons of St. Chad, in the University of Oxford; this House being surrendered into the King's Hands anno 1522. was then for the Year assigned over to the Use of this College. The Nunnery of Lichfield in Oxford, (a Priory of the Order of St. Benedict) The Prior of Carmen in Buckinghamshire, consisting of Canons Regular of St. John's Order. The Priory of Regular Canons at Finchbury.
Canons of Ravensthorpe in Lincolnshire, of the Austin Order. The Priory of Daventry in Northamptonshire, consisting of Cluniack Benedictines. The Priory of Bradwell in the Diocese of Lincoln, of the Benedictine Order. The Priory of Easby in Staffordshire, consisting also of Cluniack Benedictines. The Priory of Sandwell in the same County, and of the same Order. The Priory of Regular Canons at Teynham in Kent, of the Austin Order. The Priory of Regular Canons at Dynevor in the same County, and of the same Order. The Priory of Regular Canons at Bognor in Sussex, of the Order of Premonstratensian. The Priory of Regular Canons at Arundel in Sussex, of the Austin Order. The Nunnery of Wylles in Essex, of the same Order. The Priory of Regular Canons of Tiptree in the same County. The Priory of Regular Canons of Blackmore in the Diocese of London, of the Austin Order. The Priory of Cluniack Benedictines at Skenfrith in Essex. The Priory of Cluniack Benedictines at Hurley in the Diocese of London. The Priory of Regular Canons at Thame in the same Diocese, and of the Austin Order. The Priory of Regular Canons at Pegsfield in Bedfordshire, of the same Order. The Priory of Waltham in the same County, of the Benedictine Order. The Priory of Regular Canons at Westham in the Diocese of Norwich, of the Order. The Priory of Snape in the same Diocese of the Benedictine Order; in all two hundred Religious Houses; and this was the Bull which the King confirmed on 29th October, in the 16th Year of his Reign after we found other Houses sup. 20 Hen. 8. and their Estates either given to this College; or the College at Ipswich, viz. The Priory of Berrow in the Diocese of Norwich. The
The Priory of Felixton in Suffolk. The Priory of Pray in the Diocess of Lincoln. The Priory of St. Peters in Ipswich. The Priory of Romford, in the Diocess of Norwich. The Nunnery of Fairwell in Staffordshire, which after Woolsey\'s Fall was purchased with all its Possessions by the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Lichfield and Coventry, to the Use of that Church. There were many other Religious Houses dissolved by the Cardinal\'s Means, which were at last united into one, for the greater Benefit of Learning and Religion. Some Writers compute the Number of them to be forty and upwards.

On obtaining the first of these Bulls, and in Consequence thereof, the Priory of St. Frideswide being deliver\'d into the Hands of the Cardinal, he, in Assurance of a Royal Confirmation, settled a Dean and Canons herein, with a Power given them of purchasing certain Ground-plots and Tenements, for the Scite of his College, and on the 13th of July, 1525, Woolsey received the Royal Charter of Foundation, authorizing him to build and endow a College: In which Charter we have many Things remarkable, viz. all the high Titles of this great Man, whereby the King acknowledg\'d his Prudence, and extol\'d his other Virtues; Titles too numerous to be here recounted. He sustain\'d indeed the Weight and Care of the learned World for many Years, and therefore it was allowed him to convert this Priory lately dissolv\'d, for that End, to the Use and Purpose of a College from him to be called Cardinal-College; and to settle therein a Dean, secular Canons, and Gownsmen, for the Study of the liberal Arts and Sciences, Divinity, Civil and Canon Law, Physick, Humanity, &c. And for the Maintenance of these he was empower\'d to purchase
an Estate of 2000l. per Annum, extra Residuum, and all other Burthens whatsoever, and convey the same to this Society for ever, which was dedicated to the Praise, Honour, and Glory of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Frideswide, and all the Saints. As to Woolsey’s College at Ipswich, the King gave him Leave to found it in the Site of St. Peter’s Priory, that is, within St. Matthew’s Parish, in the Town aforesaid, for the Maintenance of one Dean, twelve Priests, eight Clerks, and as many Chaplains; founding there a publick Grammar School for the Education of poor Children to be sent from thence, and transferr’d to his College built at Oxford: But as it had been the Fate of St. Frideswide’s Priory very often to change its Masters and Inhabitants, under a Tryal of various Fortunes for 800 Years together, it was now surrendred into the King’s Hands at the Cardinal’s Instance, by the Prior John Burton, the whole Convent alighting hereunto. Whereupon K. Henry immediately gave the same (as aforesaid) to the Cardinal, for the Building of his intended College; who pulled down the West side of the Cloysters at the West end of the Church belonging to the Priory, and almost half the Nave of the Church, together with the Chambers contiguous to or over them. He also pulled down a certain Hostel called London-College, and dedicated to the Study of the Civil Law. On the 18th of April, in the 17th of Henry the VIIIth’s Reign, the Master and Scholars of Balliol-College convey’d unto the Dean, and Canons of this Society a Toft with a Chapel, pulling down certain Tenements belonging to St. Frideswide’s; and the first Foundation Stone of this new Work was laid on the 16th of July, 1525, in the Presence of a great
tions, besides a Multitude of Citizens and Strangers coming hither. Mony was tendred and laid down on this Stone, according to Custome; and after a solemn Speech on this Occasion, the Students went to St. Frideswide's Church, and heard a Latin Sermon preach'd by John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, on these Words, viz. Wisdom has built her selfe an House, Prov. 9. 1. After this Sermon was ended, many of the Students of better Quality were magnificently entertain'd with a Dinner; and the next Day the Workmen began to raise the Building, and the Kitchin was soon finish'd, which gave a Handle to Ralph Walters an Oxford Scholar, to make this Jift, viz. Egregium opus! Cardinalem iis instituit Collegium, & absolvit popinam.

On the Cardinal's being impeached of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, Octob. 28. 1529. all the Estate and Possessions of this Society, by way of Forfeiture devolv'd into the King's hands, who retain'd the same till the Year 1532. during which Time the King made Seizure of many Lands and Tenements, and then either gave them to this College, or to his rapacious Courtiers. But the Year just above mention'd, he being prevail'd on by certain Friends of the University, (especially such as were among the Cardinal's Scholars, who petition'd) Letters Patents were issued out the 18th of July, by Virtue of which he at length founded this College in the same Place, and within the former Precincts, giving it the Name of Henry the VIII's College, which was establish'd and dedicated to the Honour of the Holy and Individual Trinity, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the holy Virgin St. Frideswide; and also endow'd by the King with an Estate of 2000 l. per Annum, for the Maintenance of
of one Dean and twelve Secular Canons, who were to make a full Chapter, and an, Ecclesiastical Corporation. But this Foundation did not continue long, lasting only from the Year 1532. to that of 1545. when the King again on the 10th of May, suppressed the same, by virtue of a Commission sign'd by Sir Edward North Knt. to John Williams and Tho. Leigh Knt. Will. Fermour, John Pollard, John Carleton, Will. Cavendish, John D'Oily, Thomas Pigot, and James Dyer, Gent. empowering them in the King's Name to take Possession of St. Frideswide's College, otherwise called King Henry the VIII's College, and also of the Cathedral Church of Osney, surrendered into the Royal Hands by the Dean and Canons, according to the Tenor of the said Commission; whereupon the Dean and Canons of this Society deliver'd up this College, with all its Lands, Rents, &c. in Obedience to his Majesty's Commands, by a Deed made for this End, May 20. 1545. and strengthen'd with their Common Seal, unto which Deed were put the Names of John Oliver Dean, Rich. Crems, John Leland, Henry Williams, Owen Oglethorpe, and John Robyns, Canons, and it was deliver'd on the said Day by the Dean to Sir John Leigh Knt. and one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, who accepted of the same to the King's Use. On the 18th of July following King Henry issued out Letters Patents for the Relief of the Necessities of the Dean and Canons reduced to the lowest Degree of Poverty; by assaying to them certain yearly Pen- nies, until such time as they were otherwise provided for: To John Oliver 70 l. to John Cheek 13 s. 4 d. to Peter Vannes the same; to Edw. Leighton 20 l. to Rich. Crook 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. to Owen Oglethorpe 20 l. to Hen. Williams the same;
A.D. 1546.

The next Year, on Nov. 4. the King emitted Letters Patent, whereby he translated the Episcopal See from Osney to this Society, making the Church thereof a Cathedral, by the Name (according to its Charter of Foundation) of Ecclesia Christi Cathedrales Oxon. ex fundatione Regis Henrici octavi, and by these Letters Patents he appointed and settled therein a Bishop, Dean, and eight Canons, making Rob. King the first and last Bishop of Osney, the first Bishop of this Church, and gave unto Rich. Cox the Dean, and Will. Haines S. T. B. Will. Trefham S. T. P. Tho. Day L. L. B. Alex. Belfire A. M. J. Dyar A. M. J. Curthoppe A. M. Tho. Bernard A. M. and Rob. Banks, Canons, and their Successors for ever, the whole Ground of the late College, together with all the Edifices, &c. within the aforesaid Scite; and to these he added Peckwater-Inn, with the Land on the West side of Peckwater Quadrangle towards Fish-street, together with Canterbury College, and all its Buildings, and a small Portion of Ground adjoining to this College, and belonging to Oriel-College, three Rods in Compass: Lastly, he gave hereunto besides two Mansion Houses, the one called St. Edward's-Hall near the West side of Peckwater Quadrangle, and the other being an Almshouse in Aldate's Parish. Note, Peckwater-Inn was once known by the Name of Vine-Hall.

All these things K. Henry VIII. gave to his new-founded College, besides Lands and Tenements dipp'd up and down in Oxford, and particularly half the Grove belonging to Durham-College, which the Founder of St. John Baptist's College afterwards purchased. Hereunto have been since added several Estates, consisting in Lands,
ing in divers Parts of England, and valued at about 2000l. per Ann. which the King granted to the Dean and Canons, for the perpetual Maintenance of eight Petty Canons; each of them to receive 10l. per ann. one Evangelista- tor with a yearly Pension of 8l. one Pofrillator with a Stipend of 6l. 13s. 4d. eight Clerks allowed to each of them for their Stipend 6l. 13s. 4d. to the Master of the Choristers 13l. 5s. 8d. per ann. one Organist with an annual Stipend of 10l. eight Choristers, allowed each for his Stipend 6l. 13s. 4d. The publick Professors in the University of Oxford, viz., in Divinity, Greek, Hebrew, to receive from hence each of them yearly the Stipend of 40l. Sixty Students or Scholars do likewise receive from this Charity the Sum of eight Pounds for each of their Stipends. The Schoolmaster 20l. The Uther 10l. Forty younger Students in ludo litterario to be instructed in Grammar Learning, which is since alter'd; for that these last are now Students in the University (according to some Writers of the best Credit) Queen Eliza- A. D. 1561. th having confign'd over the Stipends of these Grammar-Scholars, about the Beginning of her Reign, for the Maintenance of 40 Students to be chosen out of that Seminary of Learning call'd Westminster-School, of her Father's Foundation. Moreover, the said Dean and Canons are enjoined to pay 6l. per Ann. to each of the 24 Scholars of the King and his Successors Nomination. The whole Number of Students by Q. Eliza- th's Alteration to be just an Hundred. The yearly Election for these at Westminster is on the 30th of April.

John Chaloner S.T.P. formerly of this House, by his last Will and Testament of June 20. be- fqueath'd
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Annuity of 20 l., which he ordered to be paid either to some Lecturer in Divinity of the same Society, or to poor Scholars to be taken from Amersden in Buckinghamshire, Goldsborough or Knaresborough in Yorkshire, after the Decree of him and his Wife.

A.D. 1663.

John Bostocke of New Windsor in Berkshire, gave unto this College certain Tenements, situated therein in Peascod-street; the Rents of which Houses are every Year, on the 8th of December, to be divided between four poor Students by the Dean and Canons, with an especial Regard to be first had in this Dividend, to the Benefactor's Kindred, if there be any such in the College: And this Legacy was to come to the Society after the Death of Edith, Relic of William Bostoke.

Thomas White, Citizen of London; by his last Will and Testament devis'd an Annuity of 3 l. for the Maintenance of certain poor Scholars in the University, one Moity of which Sum he gave to a Student of this House, and the other to a Student of Trinity-College in Cambridge, and for the Payment of this Annuity, he charged certain Houses in Shoe-Lane, London.

Charles Branton, a Student of this College, conveyed over in Trust the perpetual Advowson of Staunton super Vagam, on Condition that they present unto the same, upon any Vacancy thereof, one of the one and twenty Senior Students to be nominated by the Suffrage of the rest of the Students.

1663.

William Thurston of London, by his last Will gave the Sum of 800 l. to Kings-College, at Oxford, for the Education of one Scholar therein; which Sum of Money was at length assigned to this College, after a Contest at Law about this Matter with Oriel-College, (which likewise
boasted to be a Royal Foundation) and Brasenose College; whereupon another Scholar was added to the Number of an Hundred Students in this College.

Rich. Gardiner, S. T. P. and a Canon of this College, gave certain Estates lying at Bereton, on the Water in Gloucestershire, of the yearly Value of £14?, for the Maintenance of two Scholars or Servitors to be named by the Dean and Chapter unto this Charity.

Rich. Busby S. T. P., formerly a Student of this House, and afterwards chief Master of Westminster-School, and Prebendary of the Church of Westminster, founded two Lectures here, one for the Oriental Languages, and the other for the Mathematicals, which he endowed with honourable Stipends, and moreover gave 100£ for the adornning the Common-Room or Conclave, where these Lectures were to be read, which Room was then given to the publick Use of the Masters of this College. This was the same Busby, who being in his Lifetime chosen Warden of Balliol College, at the Time of his Death founded a Caiusworth Lecture in Balliol-College, and endowed the same with a Stipend of £20 annum. I take Notice of this (though improperly here) because it was omitted by me among the Benefactors to that College.

With respect to the Buildings of this College, it had been said, that the Cardinal left the same unfinished, and to be perfected by the Benevolence of the succeeding Age; He raised indeed the South side of the largest Quadrangle (where the Stair-case leading to the Common Room and the greater Part of the Western Side begins), On the North side he designed to have built a large Chapel, but was not so happy as to see it accomplished; living only to behold...
hold the Foundation thereof laid. It was also his Purpose to have made a fine Cloystor round this large Quadrangle; but he falling into Disgrace, soon after he had projected this Scheme of Building, no Addition was made thereunto for almost an hundred Years. In the Year 1638, the Lodgings of two of the Canons, (call’d the first and eighth Prebend) on the North side of the Court, began to be enlarged, yet the same were not then finish’d by reason of the Civil Wars soon breaking out, but only the Shells or Out-walls thereof raised from the Ground. And tho’ Cromwell’s Party had made use of the Timber for Fuel, yet on the Restorations of King Charles II., this Quadrangle (call’d Woolsey’s Quadrangle) met with many Benefactors, and was finish’d as you now see it in the Year 1665. After this, to represent this Court and the Buildings thereof more beautiful and magnificent, the same was sunk about four Feet in Depth of Earth, and the remaining Part thereof being wall’d up with Stone now makes a very spacious and pleasant Walk for the Scholars round about it. And in the Year 1669, in the middle of this Square was erected a very large Basin for the Fountain spouting Water through the Statue of Mercury thereunto.

The Buildings on the South-East of this large Court are called the Chaplains’ Quadrangle, which have been burnt twice, and as often rebuilt by the College; being the Buildings which Henry VIII. repair’d and gave to the College, with some Houses and Stables now belonging to the Dean and Canons. Peckwater-Quadrangle is another Pile of Building of this College, on the North-East side of the great Court, so call’d from an ancient Inn or Hostel situated South-West thereof. This Ring in the 50th of King Henry
Henry III, by the Gift of Ralph the Son of Rich. Peckwater, descended to the Priory of St. Friedefield; but this Court had heretofore another Name, which it receiv'd from Vine-Hall, which was adjacent hereunto, and in the midst of Hen. VIII's Reign, was added to the same by this King, the Founder of our College, which was increas'd with a new Addition of Buildings in the Deanships of Dr. Nappa and Dr. Samuel Fox, but notwithstanding, in the Deanship of Dr. Henry Aldrich, this whole Quadrangle, or at least three sides thereof were pulled down and rebuilt, in a very frately and elegant manner, at the Expence and Cost of sundry Benefactors, such as Dr. Radcliffe, Sir Edward Hames Knt. and Dr. of Physick, the Honourable the Lord Charles Somerset's Brother to the present Duke of Beaufort, and many others, too numerous here to relate.

The Church now belonging to this College is a Part of the Church heretofore belonging to the Priory of St. Friedefield, without the East side of the great Quadrangle, well enough situated in Consideration of the Plainness of the Edifice: But the publick Hall on the South side of this Quadrangle makes sufficient amends for the Rudeness of the other, it being one of the largest Rooms in England, with a magnificent Stair-case attending to it, erected in the Year 1630.

This College being a Royal Foundation is only visited by the King or Queen on the Throne, in Person; or by their Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain; King Henry VIII. on his new Institution thereof having left or appointed no Special Visitor by any Statutes; and therefore the Crown as Heir is Visitor, which some have deemed a Happiness.
Trinity-College.

Among many other Religious Houses dissolved by K. Henry VIII. Durham-College was one, being a Seminary in the University of Oxford, for the Education of the Monks of the Cathedral Church at Durham. This House after its Dissolution, was by Letters Patents bearing Date the 14th of February, in the 7th Year of Edward VI's Reign, together with all its Appurtenances, contained within the Scite and Limits thereof, demised unto George Owen of Godstow in the County of Oxford, Esq; the King's Physician, and to William Martyn Gentleman; the King only reserving to himself, his Heirs and Successors, an Annuity of 1 l. 6 s. 2 d. for ever out of it; which Persons, by Deed of Indenture, or Instrument in Writing, dated the 20th of February, in the first and second Year of Phil. & Mary, convey'd and assign'd over unto Sir Thomas Pope, of Tettenham in Hertfordshire Knt. all the said College by the Name of a Messuage; who, as soon as he had possesed himself of it, and the aforesaid Annuity was remitted to him and his future College, resolved to convert the same to the Use of Learning, and to this End obtain'd a Royal Charter dated the 8th of March, the same Year, authorising him to erect and found a College consisting of one President in Priest's Orders, twelve Fellows, (four of which to be in the same Orders) and eight Scholars; and was also empowered to endow them and their Successors with any Lands or Possessions within the Villages of Wroxton, Balscot, Holcomb, &c. in the County of Oxford, and in other Places, which for Brevity I omit;
ter of Royal License on the 1st of March, he in 2. 1539, founded and established this College; and confirmed all this his said Message to the President and Fellows, whose Names are taken out of the Charter of Foundation, and placed elsewhere. The Founder reserved a Power unto himself and Heirs, of changing this President, Fellows, and Scholars, until such Time as the Number appointed by the Royal Charter should be filled up: And moreover had Leave granted him of founding a public School at Hockworth, or elsewhere, to the Honour of Jesus Christ, and of assigning Stipends to the Master and Usher thereof; and 'tis thought he design'd this School as a Seminary for his College; which School he never liv'd to finish, and (some say) he never began it; yet there is a Record of the first of April, asserting, that he founded a School at Dedington in Oxfordshire, and called it Jesus School.

After this Institution of a President, Fellows and Scholars, he furnish'd his College with all Necessaries, by building, 1st, a Library, to which he gave 93 Vol. and among them some Manuscripts; then he adorn'd the Hall, Kitchen and Butterly with proper Implements and Furniture, erecting a Chappel over these in the Year 1557. and the same Year gave many Presents, besides the Legacies he bequeath'd by his last Will and Testament, at the Time of his Decease: All which things were faithfully confign'd over to the College by Hugh Pawlet, and his Wife the Lady Elizabeth, Executrix of the Founder's Will, who had scrap'd together all these Riches from the Spoils of Wroxton Convent, and other suppress'd Religious Houses.
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After this, in the time of the Government of his College, he began to consider of proper Statutes for the Use thereof, which are dated in the month of May, 1556. wherein it is affirmed, that he founded this Society for the Propagation of Christianity, and for the Subsistence of poor and indigent Scholars in the University, twenty in Number, to be yearly elected on any Vacancy; Twelve of these he titles Fellows, to be educated in the Studies of Philosophy and Divinity, tiding the other eight Scholars, whom he would have to be instructed in Logick, Rhetoric, &c.; and all these to be chosen out of the Counties and Dioceses wherein the College has Ecclesiasticall Livings, or Lay Estates, especially such as shall be born in the Mannors hereafter named, or whose Parents shall be Inhabitants thereof, viz. Bradwell, Filkins, Brighthelm, Cogges, Wilcote, Worchley, Easton, Dunsterp, Sewell, Hooknorton, Swersford, Wigginton, Adshy, Tadmorn, Woolston and March, Balderton in Oxfordshire, Little Compton, and Dallad in Gloucestershire, Shotswell and Lightswell in Warwickshire; Arlestone, Hilton, Egginton, Stonefen, Broughton, Steinton, Normanton and Denby, Derbyshire; Knotting in Bedfordshire, Tittensor and Ridge in Herefordshire, and Dinas in Kirk. In each of these Villages and Towns the Founder had then Estates, and if no one was duly qualified in Respect of Learning and Mores from these Places, on the stated Day of Election, viz. on Trinity-Monday, then the President and Fellows might chuse from any other Parts Persons born within the Realm of England, or any of the circumjacent Islands; but they cannot chuse abore than two out of any County.
County besides Oxfordshire, from whence five might be elected.

On the 30th of May the same year, the Founder confirm'd the Number of his Fellows and Scholars now compleat in Number, according to Form of Law; and on the 10th of September the following year he convey'd unto them other Lands in Oxfordshire, as a Provision for them in Point of Fuel, Malt, Wheat, and for more solemn Feasting Days called Gaudies, & gaudies, from which Estate he order'd a Maintenance for four other poor Scholars, who were to be on the same Bottom with the former eight Scholars, and enjoy the like Privileges in every Respect; and to these he allow'd Commons to the Value of 2 l. 12 s. per Ann. and 1 l. 13 s. for their yearly Stipend: And out of these Lands he assign'd 20 s. per Ann. to one of the Fellows or Scholars to play upon the Organs in the Chapel, and to a Barber 3 s. 4 d., as an additional Pay to his Wages of 10 s. per Ann. And thus much may suffice touching the Foundation of this Society, with this Addition only, that the Founder appointed two other poor Scholars, the one to perform the Office of a Porter, and the other that of a Butler, yearly assigning to them out of an Estate at Dungarp and Scamell 52 s. for Commons, and 40 s. for their Stipends each; and by this Deal the President and Fellows were bound to pay 20 Marks to the School-Master, and 5 to the Ulter of Dedington-School; but this Subscription has been since dropt, and came to nothing.

Fellows who have bestowed Exhibitions, &c. This College, since its Foundation, are at the Expense of Rich. Blount of London Esq., by whom a Quantum 100 l. towards the Maintenance of one Scholar, according to the Laws and Institution
The Antient and Present State Part II.

Institution of this Society; with which Money was purchased the Rectory of Ridge in Hertfordshire, and confirmed to the College in the 22d Year of Q. Elizabeth's Reign.

Katharine Constable, the Widow of Sir John Constable, of Kirkby-Knole in Yorkshire, Knt. by her Will the 4th of August, devised an Exhibition of 10 l. per Ann. for the Education of one Scholar in this College, to be chosen from the publick School of Hulham in this County; and for the Payment hereof has charged the Tithes of the Parish or Village of Buthby herein.

John Whetston of Rodden in Dorsetshire, Merchant, at the Request of Ralph Ironside Father of Gilbert Ironside Bishop of Bristol, gave 500 l. for the Maintenance of poor Scholars, which was got out of the Hands of the Executor about six Years after with great Difficulty, and then lodg'd in the Hands of Bishop Andrews; with which Money the College bought an Estate at Oakley in Buckinghamshire, adding thereunto 5 l. only.

Edward Bathurst S. T. P. and Rector of Chepeing-Warden in Northampton, a Person of exemplary Life and Learning, devised certain Lands in Thorpe-Mandeville in this County, to the yearly Value of 24 l. to this College, where he had his Education; which by his Will be order'd to be laid out in charitable Uses therein mentioned after the Death of his Sister Judis; erecting the Founder's Statue of Stone towards the Common Half at his own Expence, anno 1665. And now whilst I am on the Benefaction of the Bathursts, it will not be unseasonable to remember that neat and elegant Pile of Buildings, this College Chappel with its walls inscotted with Coats and adorned with fine Paintings and other ancient Workmanship by the best Hands; which Chappel
Ch. 1. of the University of Oxford:

pel was almost erected at the proper Costs of Ralph Beaulers, M. D. and late President of this College, whereunto he contributed 1900 l. besides the Money expended on making the President's Lodgings more handsom and convenient. This Man, as he had a happy Genius dispos'd to all Parts of Learning, so was he reputed the politest Person of his Time in the whole University, who had the Satisfaction to live and see (as he was pleased to express himself) the greatest Man in the whole Commonwealth of Letters (meaning my Lord Somers) risen to the Height of Power, Honour, and Riches, from being a Commoner in Trinity College.

Nor whilst I remember this worthy President, ought I to forget a Benefaction of Tho. Romey of Oxford Esq; giving the Sum of 1000 l. to Trinity, Exeter, and Jesus-College in Oxon. for the Purchasing of Advowsons; wherewith Trinity-College making up their Dividend or Share thereof with their own Money, purchas'd the Rectory of Rotherfield-Grays in Oxfordshire.

The Buildings of this College, which had now changed its Name from Durham to Trinity-College, were at the Time of the new Foundation in a very ruinous and desolate Condition, but being repair'd by Sir Thomas Pope, were inhabited by his Society without much Ornament about them; and so they continued till Dr. Ralph Kettle (who built Kettle-Hall for the Reception of Commoners to this College) about the Beginning of King James I's Reign, erected Garrets round the Court. In the Presidentship of Dr. Ralegh, a fine Structure of Building was raised by the Contributions of Archbishop Sheldon, and other Bishops and Gentlemen once of this to Hen. 8. House. The Common Hall was the same as the Moat of Durham enjoy'd, until 1618. when it
was rebuilt in the same place, on the west side of the Quadrangle, with Chambers over it.

The Library on the east side of the Quadrangle was repaired by the Founder, and furnished by him with many books as aforesaid. And William Lord Craven, Son of Sir William Craven of London, gave 100 l. hereunto for buying books.

St. John Baptist's College.

Sir Thomas White, Alderman of the City of London, and Founder of this College, had first thoughts of building and endowing some house at Reading in Berkshire, for the benefit and improvement of Learning; but afterwards he rather chose to found the same at Oxford, to continue there as a lasting monument of his fame, and of the publick's advantage. And to this end, in the 2d year of Phil & Mary, on the first of May, he procured a licence or Royal Charter, empowering him to found a College in honour of Almighty God, the Blessed Mary, and St. John the Baptist, for the study of Arts and Divinity, consisting of a President, and thirty graduates or non-graduate fellows or scholars; which number might be increased or diminished according to the discretion of the said Sir Thomas, his heirs and successors, with a power also of making statutes and ordinances for the government of the college. For the situation he purchased a certain capital messuage in Magdalen Birth, without North-Gate, with its appurtenances known by the name of St. Bernard's College, within the University of Oxford; and after
had establish'd this his Society, he would have the same for ever call'd by the Name of St. John Baptist's College within the University of Oxford. The next thing he effected, after obtaining this Charter, was the perpetual Grant of a Messuage, together with a Grove belonging unto the same, which he bought of the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church on the 25th of the same Month and Year; for a Demise of which Messuage, besides an Annuity of 20 s. stipulating for himself and his Heirs, that the first President of his Foundation should be elected out of the Canons or Students of Christ-Church aforesaid, and for ever after, upon any Vacancy of the Presidentship, either by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, if the Fellows of his College could not agree upon a fit Person among themselves for this Office, then they should be obliged to chuse a Successor from this College; who, from whence soever chosen, was to be admitted within seven Days by the Dean and Chapter aforesaid, or in the Deans Absence by the Chapter alone; and in the Absence of the Dean and Chapter, then by the Chancellor of the University, or his Vice-gerent. But the said Dean and Chapter claiming for them and their Successors to become perpetual Visitors of the Society, and that all Appeals and Interpretations of Statutes, &c. should be referred to the Founder not consenting hereunto, chose to seek out for a new Scite to erect their College on, than to build it on such hard Conditions and Limitations upon the Ground interest for this End.

On the 19th of May the same Year he con. D. D. i555.

establish'd this his Foundation, according to Form of Law; and the Tenor of the Charter; wherein, under the Name
of St. John Baptist's College, he placed one President and three Graduate Fellows to occupy the same till others should be added thereunto; and of these Alexander Belfire, S. T. B. and Canon of Christ-Church, was the first President; Ralph de Wynod, Kdm. Chambre, and Hen. d'Aubenay, Masters in Arts, were the first Fellows or Scholars, into whose Possession he delivered the said Messuage, Grove, and other Appurtenances; and for the Maintenance of these he endowed the same with the yearly Revenue of 30 l. to be paid by the Mayor and Commonalty of the City, adding hereunto the Mannors of Long-Witnam, Fisfield, Connor, Eaton, Kingstone, Bakepuze, Prylsham and Garford, with their Appurtenances, as well in Oxford as Berkshire, besides many other Tenements and Church Advowsons. And having done all these things according to Law, the King and Queen, by Letters Patents of the first of May, in the 3d and 4th of their Reign, granted several Privileges and Immunities to them, too long to be here enumerated.

Soon after this, the Founder resolv'd to augment the Number of his Fellows, and to enjoin them a different Method in their Studies; and to this End he abrogated and cancel'd the former Charter of Foundation, and procured another of the 5th of March, in the 4th and 8th of Phil. & Mary, and founded this College as it were anew, adding hereunto larger Revenues, and enjoining his Fellows the Study of both Laws, as well as the Studies of Divinity and Philosophy. After the Number of Fellows, was thus increased and compleat, he appointed them a new Body of Statutes for the Use of them and their Successors; and by these, under one President, he settled fifty Fellows and Scholars,
with a Command of twelve of them to be Lawyers; three Chaplain-Priests; three Lay-Clerks to live unmarried, and six Choristers: But on Oct. 12. 1577, the Institution of these Chaplains, Clerks and Choristers, was by the unanimous Consent of the President and Fellows annul'd; for that the College Estate being impair'd (I know how) was not sufficient for the Maintenance of this Number. Before this Time the Founder had enlarged the College Out-lets by the Addition of three Acres of Ground, purchased of Dr. George Owen; with another Acre lying between the Road from Smyth-gate to Woodstock on the East, and St. John's College and the Canal running out of Magdalen Parish on the South, which was granted by the Fellows of New-College for a Term of Years, and this, with the aforesaid three Acres was encompas'd with a Wall out of the Legacy of William Sprotte L. L. B. and once a Fellow of this College, left by Will of the 8th of August, in the 10th of King James I.

And thus much of the Founder, who at his Death bequeath'd 3000 l. to his College for the purchasing of Estates: And moreover, that the Foundation it self might be reckon'd among the Members of the University, it was granted, that the President, and every Scholar of it, should enjoy the same Privileges and Immunities with other Colleges; which was afterwards confirm'd under the University-Seal affix'd to an Instrument of the 18th of Jan. by the Convocation of Regents, &c. and is now remaining with them in the College Archives.

As to its Benefactors, John Cafe, Doctor of Physick gave 100 l. for the buying an Estate of 5 l. per Acre. to be distributed among two Student Fellows in Divinity, according to the Dist-

E e 2
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erection of the President and ten senior Fellows, to be named de novo every Year.

A. D. 1580. Walter Fith, Merchant-Taylor in London, gave an Annuity of 7 l. 6s. 8d. to be paid by the Company of Merchant-Taylors to this College, and to be divided among five indigent Scholars of this College in Divinity, and is now paid by the said Company. And the Lady Mary May gave an Estate of 5 l. per Ann. as a Stipend for a Lecture in Divinity; but this Benefaction is lost.

1590. Hugh Henley, Merchant-Taylor, gave 50 l. for the perpetual Maintenance of one poor Scholar. And George Palin, Citizen of London, gave 300 l. to purchase Lands for the Support of four Scholars student in Arts, by way of Exhibition, with which an Estate of 16 l. per Ann. was bought; and this Exhibition they were to receive, till they became Doctors in Divinity.

1609. Thomas Paradyn, Citizen of London, gave an annual Exhibition of 10 l. to four poor Scholars, viz. to one 4 l. and 2 l. a-piece to each of the others, which Exhibition he paid himself during Life, and at his Death bequeathed 200 l. to purchase an Estate for the perpetual Payment thereof.

Dr. Will. Gibbons, a very eminent Physician in London, and formerly a Fellow of this College, bought and gave hereunto the perpetual Advowson of the Rectory of Beverley in Yorkshire, as a Reward for the most deserving Person in Divinity in the said College; well knowing the commendable Learning and Religion in that the great Consciousness and Share the him himself; and this excellent Patron thereof, having no Children of his own, it is expected that he will do other Charities in Reality, without much Talk or Boasting thereof, like a Member of that Faculty, who promised Golden Mountain.
Jesus-College.

Hugh Price, Doctor of the Canon Laws in the University of Oxford, and Treasurer of the Church of St. David's, having in his Life Time by his Profession and Employments amassed together a considerable Sum of Money, in his old Age, resolved to leave behind him some publick Acknowledgment of his good Fortune in the World; and to this End consulting his Friends, they came at length with him to this Opinion, that he should in the most humble manner intreat Queen Elizabeth to found a College at Oxford, granting a Power to him for to settle Revenues thereon, for the Maintenance of certain Scholars to be chosen out of Wales, this being Price's Native Country; whereunto her Majesty consented, and at Price's Instance granted a Royal Charter for this Purpose, bearing Date the 27th of June, 1571. from which Charter some few things may be noted touching the Foundation of this College; as first, That Q. Eliz. is said to have founded the same within the Precincts of an ancient Hostel called Whitehall, and heretofore belonging to the Priory of St. Tude's, and in her Charter she orders this College to be called Collegium Jesu infra Civitatem Universitatem Oxoniæ ex fundatione Regina Elisabethæ. 2dly, It is in this Charter also decreed, That this new Corporation should consist of one Principal, eight Fellows, and as many Scholars; and that the Queen, at the Instance of Price, should have the first Nomination of all these. 3dly, For the honourable Subsistence of the greatest Number of Students in the several Arts and Sciences, her Majesty impower'd...
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the said Hugh Price, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, to endow this Society with the yearly Revenue of 166 l. 4thly, The Queen supply'd the Builders with Materials and Timber from Snow and Shotover Woods: And lastly, She commissioned certain Persons to take Care of the Buildings, and to assist in every thing appertaining to the speedy Dotation of this Society.

Hereupon Hugh Price conveyed over several Lands, Messuages and Tenements, lying in Berkshire, to the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars aforesaid, for the perpetual Maintenance and Society of them and their Successors; but this Munificence did not amount to its first Design, the Revenues of these Estates being afterwards so far diminished and impair'd, as (some say) reduced to nothing, that some of the Students only enjoy'd the Title of Fellows until Westminster's Benefaction came to the College, (of which hereafter) and only two or three of these Fellows, with the Principal, and some Commoners lived in the College. Soon after this Gift of Price was made, the publick Edifice was begun; especially that Part thereof which fronts the East, and lies towards the South, which was finish'd by the said Commissioners according to Price's Desire. But once dying before the Building of his College was compleat, he bequeath'd 700 l. for this End, Part of which Sum (400 l.) was laid out in the Purchase of Lands by Powell, and the Residue (300 l.) employed in Building by Escola Theod. This Hugh Price was born at Berkshire in Wales, and afterwards educated at Oxf. under the Tuition of his Uncle, a Canon of this Abbey, where he so improved himself in his Studies, and the Merit of a good Life, that he soon became Prebendary of Rochester, and afterwards .
ward being paid to his excellent Learning and
great Abilities in the Canon Laws; a thing very
rare in this Age.

Among the Benefactors to this College, Dr.
Griffith Lloyd, Principal thereof, gave hereunto
certain Lands in Cardiganshire, for the Mainte-
nance of one Scholar or Fellow only of his Con-
fanguity on the Revenues thereof; but this
Gift was not to come into the possession of the So-
ciety till after the Death of his Wife and Daugh-
ter Jane Lloyd: Hereupon the Students of this
College were fill'd with so great Expectations of
other future Benefactors, in imitation of the
Pattern which Lloyd had set them, that on the
7th of July, 1589. they obtain another Charter
of Mortmain from Queen Elizabeth, for increas-
ing the Revenues of this College to 200 Pounds
per Annum, besides all manner of Birthens and
Charges whatsoever; assigning Delegates for
the making of Statutes, &c.

Herbert Westphaling, S. T. P. and Bishop of
Hereford, gave certain Estates in Herefordshire,
within the Manner of Batch, for the Mainte-
nance of two Fellows and as many Scholars
thereon in the Study of good Letters, in the
Choice of which he prescribes a principal Re-
gard to such as shall be of his Blood. See the
Will, dated 1602.

Henry Rowlands, born at Llyn in the Parish of
Melleirme in Carnarvonshire, and for some time
Chaplain of New College, Minister of Lawton
in Oxfordshire, and then Bishop of Bangor, out
of his good Affection to this Society gave cer-
tain Lands and Tenements in the Isle of Man, A. D. 1609,
for the Support of two Fellows, or the like
Number of Scholars in this College; one of
these he would have chosen from Llyn or Bangor
School, and the other from Beaumaris School; and this Gift he made with a Command, that if any Persons of his Kindred by Blood should appear equal to others in Learning, they were to receive the Preference. How this Injunction has been obeyed in this and other Colleges, I shall consider hereafter.

Owen Wood, born in the Isle of Man, and Fellow of this College, and then Dean of Armagh in Ireland, gave 160 l. to which his Wife afterwards added 40, for the Purchase of an Estate, on the Revenue of which was to be maintained one Fellow and one Scholar of the Number of his Kindred, if any appeared fit for this Charity: And with this Money, and some other, certain Lands were bought at Dorston in Herefordshire, which with Westphaling's Benefaction, amounts to forty Pounds per Annum in this County.

Thomas Reddridge, born at Carmarthen, and Minister of Bury in Suffolk, gave two Tenements in the Parish of Messing in Essex, of the yearly Value of eight Pounds, three Shillings and four Pence, unto this Society; and by his last Will he also devised a yearly Rent of forty Shillings, issuing out of a Messuage at Ipswich in Suffolk, for the Support of two Fellows to be chosen out of Carmarthenshire.

Griffith Powell by his last Will and Testament devised all his Estate valued at 648 l. 17 s. 2 d. whereby 200 l. were afterwards added, for the Purchase of certain Lands, for the Maintenance of one Fellow, and order'd that his Brother's Sir Henry Powell's Son, should be the first who should receive this Benevolence. This Money Sir Eubule Thelwall, Kt. laid out in buying certain Lands in Flintshire. And the Lady Mary Robinson of Monmouth also about the same time conveyed
convey'd an Annuity of 25 Pounds to be paid by the Company of Perfumers in London, for a Maintenance or Exhibition to four poor Scholars, Students in Divinity.

Richard Parry, born at Ruthen in Denbighshire, and for some time Student of Christ-Church in Oxford, and lastly Bishop of St. Asaph, out of his good Disposition to this College, gave hereunto an Annuity of six Pounds, payable out of the Rents of certain Lands at Aberistock in the said County, for the Subsistence of one poor Scholar, chosen out of the Dioces of St. Asaph, or the Town of Ruthen, with a special Regard to his Consanguinity and to Clergymens Sons.

William Pritchard, born at Abergavenny in Monmouthshire, Student of Christ-Church, and then Minister of Ewelme in Oxfordshire, gave A.D. 1623, two Hundred Pounds for the Purchase of an Estate of 20 Marks per Annum, as a Stipend or Maintenance for one Fellow or Scholar of the Family of Richard ap David ap Howel Vaughan of Abergavenny; and if no such Person appears, then to any one of the said Town.

Sir Tho. Caun, Kt. of West Haverford in Pembrokeshire, Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant of this County, gave an Annuity of Ten Pounds issuing out of his Manor of Man-choleghoge in the said County, for a Catechetick Lecture in this College, and for a Sermon and Sacrament in the College-Chappel on the Thursday before the University-Act yearly; and this Annuity is to be equally divided between the two Performers.

Oliver Lloyd, one of the younger Brothers of a Gentleman's Family at Berth Lloyd in Montgomeryshire, for some time Fellow of All-Souls College in Oxon. L.L.D. and Chancellor of the Dioces of Hereford, by his last Will and Testament
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A.D. 1625. Mr. Theues bequeathed three hundred and fifty pounds for the purchasing of an estate of 20 pounds per annum for the maintenance of one fellow in the nomination of the heirs of his family.

— 1679. Sir Thos. Wyme, of a very antient pedigree of that name at Larway-gul Horton in Denbighshire, gave five hundred pounds unto this college for the purchase of annuities with this money (afterwards bought in Wilt and Gloucestershire) for the Education of two students, the one a fellow and the other a scholar, and each of them to be elected out of Denbighshire and Carnarvonshire.

— 1678. Stephen Roddew of London bequeathed five hundred pounds, whereewith an annuity of thirty six pounds has been purchased for the maintenance of one fellow and one scholar out of Denbighshire, etc.

Sir John Walter, Knt. born at Ludlow in Shropshire, second son of Edmund Walter, a lawyer, a double reader of the Inner Temple, attorney general to Charles Prince of Wales, and a Welsh judge for Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Radnorshire, serjeant at law, and at length chief baron of the exchequer, gave a thousand pounds for the purchasing of lands in Carnarvonshire, as perpetual exhibitions for two fellows and as many scholars.

Rich. Redde, the eldest son of Thelstram Redde of Winton, and royal auditor in the counties of Hants, Wilt, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, gave an annuity of eleven pounds and twelve shillings, issuable out of the manor of Gutham in Oxfordshire, and also an alternate or courtfall prebend in the church of St. David's (a mere lay prebend) of about the yearly value of forty shillings, for the maintenance of one scholar.

Owen
Provision for two Scholars to be chosen out of Beaumaris Free-School, and to be of his Con-

tanguinity, if possible.

William Thomas, born at Brecknock, and after-
ward going to Caerleon, he exercised the Trade
of a Mason there for many Years, and got an
Estate sufficient to be High Sheriff of the Coun-
ty, and left in Lands and Houses to the Value
of Twenty Pounds per Annum, situate near this
Town, for the Subsistence of two Scholars in
this Society of his Kindred, (if qualify'd) or at
least to be chosen out of Monmouthshire, or in
defect thereof, out of Brecknockshire.

King Charles the First granted several Lands A.D. 1636
and Tenements to the University of Oxford, for
the Maintenance of one Fellow in this College,
and two others in Pembroke and Exeter Colleges,
on the Revenues thereof, to be chosen from the
Idea of Jersey and Guernsey.

David Barry of Cardiganshre, Esq; also gave
an Exhibition of twenty Pounds per Annum to-
wards the Maintenance of one Fellow born in
Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, or Pembroke
shire: And William Robson gave another Annuity of
ten Pounds to be divided between two poor
Scholars, until such time as they became Bat-
chelor's in Arts.

Thomas Gwynne, born in the Isle of Man, and
for some time Fellow of All Souls College, Pre-
centor of the Church of Sarum, and Chancellor
of Landaff, gave to this Society the Improprion
of the Parish of Holyhead, of the yearly Value
of 80 l. towards the Maintenance of two Fel-
lows, and as many Scholars of his Contanguinity,
or (at least) to be Natives of the said Island,
where the Improprion lies; and this Gift was
confirmed to the College by Sir Justinian Lewin, Doctor of Laws, who married the Benefactor's Heiress and Niece.

A.D. 1665: William Backhouse of Swallowfield in Berkshire gave also certain Lands hereunto of the yearly Value of 65 Pounds, for the Maintenance of two Fellows well skilled in the Welsh Language.

Sir Leoline Jenkins, Knt. L. L. D. sometime principal of Jesus College, Judge of the Admiralty and Prerogative Courts, one of the English Plenipotentiaries at the Treaties of Colign and Nimigen, and Secretary of State to K. Charles the 2d and K. James the 2d, by his last Will and Testament, bearing Date June 12. 1685, gave his whole Estate to Jesus College, for the following Uses, viz.

He gave 50 l. a Year Rent-Charge upon his Estate to the Principal for the Time being for ever, and gave the perpetual Advowsons of the Rectory sine Curâ of Landisfy in the County of Cardigan, and of the Rectory of Rotherfield Pippard in the County of Oxon. to the College, in Trust, to present upon every Vacancy the Principal for the Time being for ever.

As he perfectly knew the State of the College, and what was wanting in its Endowment, so he made up the Deficiencies of the old Foundation, and endowed several Fellowships and Scholarships, which before were only Titular, without any Stipend belonging to them.

He founded and endowed three new Fellowships, two of which Fellows are obliged to serve as Chaplains on board the Fleet, go as Missionaries ad propagandam Fidem in foreign Plantations; as the Lord High Admiral of England or the Lord Bishop of

He
Ch. 17 of the University of Oxford.

He erected and endowed two Lectures in the College for the explaining the Classick Authors in Greek and Latin, and gave 8 or 10 l. a Year to four Junior Fellows, from five to nine Years standing, requiring them to qualify themselves in that time to go abroad into the World for the Exercise of their several Professions.

He likewise founded and endowed a Free Grammar School in the Town of Cowbridge in the County of Glamorgan, and gave 30 l. a Year between five Pensioners to be chosen by the Master, with the Consent of the Principal of Jesus College, out of the most hopeful and promising Boys in the School.

He has appointed 30 l. a Year more to be divided between three Exhibitioners educated in Cowbridge School, when they come to the College, to be continued for four Years, and no longer.

He has also left 20 l. a Year for the settling poor Children Apprentices, and clothing poor People in the Town of Cowbridge, and the Parishes of Llantrisant, Llamblesbian, and Lladr-ogan in Glamorganshire, to be disposed of by the Master of Cowbridge School, with the Approbation of the Principal of Jesus College.

John Lloyd, D.D. Bishop of St. David's, who succeeded Sir Lodole Jenkins in the Headship of Jesus College, gave a Legacy of 100 l. to the College, Anno 1686.

Jonathan Edwards, D.D. born at Wrexham in the County of Denbigh, anno 1638, aut circiter, Fellow, and then Principal of Jesus College, gave in his Life-time about 330 l. towards the adorning the Chappel and the New Buildings in the North-West Corner of the New Quadrangle. He gave besides in his Life-time several valuable Books, printed and Manuscript, to
to the College Library. And at his Death, July 20, 1712, he left near one Thousand Books of all Sizes to the Library, which were not there before, and gave 600 l. in Money, to be disposed of as his Executors and the Society should think best for the Benefit and Advantage of the College.

Edmund Meyrick, A.M. born at Ilcebtre in the County of Merioneth, formerly Fellow E-lea of Jesus College, then Vicar of Ensam in the County of Oxon. afterwards Rector of Penbryn, and Vicar of Llanegwad in the County of Caermarthen, Precentor of the Collegiate Church of Brecknock, and Treasurer of St. David's, by his last Will and Testament vested his whole Estate in Trustees for the Encouragement of Learning in Jesus College.

He gave 10 l. a Year Additional to each of the six Junior Scholars of North Wales, and gave 8 l. a Year to six Exhibitioners, who are to be Natives of one of the six Counties of North Wales, his own Kindred (ceteris paribus) to be preferred before all others.

In his Lifetime he maintained a Charity-School at the Town of Caermarthen, where he lived; but by his Will he removed that School, to which he allowed about 30 l. a Year, from Caermarthen to Bala in Merionethshire.

In regard that he has not charged his Estate to the full Value, he has ordered his Trustees, viz. the Principal and the two Senior Fellows of the College for ever, to lay up a Surplusage for the purchasing the Advowsons of Churches. Those Advowsons are to be in the Gift of the Principal and Fellows, or the major Part of them, who are obliged upon every Vacancy to present one of the six Junior Scholars of North Wales. If none of them is qualified, then
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then one of the six Exhibitioners of North Wales; if none of them is qualified, then one of the Fellows of North Wales.

It is well known that the Society owes this Benefaction and many other Advantages, to their Visitor's wise Determination of their late Election in favour of Dr. Wynn, their worthy President. Mr. Meyrick died at Gloucester 24 April, 1713.

Wadham-College.

On the Dissolution of the Priory of Austin Fryars, situate without Smith-Gate in the Suburbs of Oxford, together with other Religious Houses, K. Henry the 8th demised the Ground of this Priory (Part whereof belonged to the Priory of Clasterscourt in Oxfordshire) to Tho. Cavender, alias Carden, Esq; for the Term of one and twenty Years, by a Deed made for that Purpose, and bearing Date the 20th of December in the 33d Year of his Reign. This Priory continued in the Possession of Mr. Carden until the 6th of Edw. VI. he paying about the yearly Sum of 3 l. for the Buildings and Site of this Convent, and for a Shop adjoining the same 13 Shillings and four Pence) for the Rent thereof. But then by Letters Patents dated the 16th of May this Year, it was conveyed and assigned over to Henry Duke of Suffolk and Tho. Dupont, Gent. Soon after this it again changed its Owners, thro' a Gift thereof made by them to Hon. Baylie, M.D. and formerly a Fellow of New-College, on a conditional Payment of 55 Shillings and eight Pence every Year to them and their Heirs, nomine
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nomine Decima & Decima partis; for thus the Deed expresseth it. Then in the first Year of Queen Mary's Reign, on the 16th of August, it was sold to Edward Freere of Oxford, Esq; Brother-in-law to the said Baylie, and afterward to William Freere, his Brother by Right of Inheritance; and from him at length, on the 20th of December, 29 Eliz. it was purchased by the Mayor and Bailiffs of Oxford, in the Name of the whole Corporation, for about the Sum of 430 l. Hereupon the Citizens granted out several Leases thereof, and therein provided against the usual Fairs held before the publick Gate of the Priory, to the Damage of the retailling Tradesmen of the City, which afterward sold it to the Roundress of Wadham College.

Nicholas Wadham of Merefield in Somersetshire, Esq; for some time a Gentleman-Commoner either of Corpus Christi, or Christ-Church, partly by a laudable Frugality of his own, and partly by that of his Wife Dorothy, had laid up a great Sum of Money, besides an Estate of 80 l. per Annunum, which being of his Inheritance, he augmented it to the yearly Value of three Thousand Pounds, and upwards. Herewith Nicholas Wadham being enriched, he first conceived Thoughts of founding a College at Venice, for the Education of English Youth in the Romish Religion; both he and his Wife being Papists. But being advised and persuaded by certain Friends rather to perform this Work in his own Country, and especially at Oxford, he immediately changed his Resolution, and determined to erect a College; he no sooner began his Purchase Ground for this End, but he determined this Life; which for some time put a stop to this intended Foundation, tho' it did in no wise break off the Design; for he took care in his
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Will to join such Persons in Trust with his Wife (the Executrix thereof) as were of the Number of his Kindred and Servants, to see his Intention fully perform'd, and the Work finish'd, whose Counsel and Advice his Lady generally made use of.

Wadham first made choice of the Ground-plot, on which Gloucester-Hall now stands, for the Site and Building of his College: But on Wadham's Death, Dr. Hawley, the Principal thereof, refused to lay down his Headship, without a Promise of being made the first President of the Society. Hereupon the Lady Dorothy was obliged to forego her Husband's Purpose, and at a great Rate to purchase the aforesaid Priory of the City of Oxford, for a Seat to build this College on: Nor was this Purchase made without Condition, viz. That the Town should have the Nomination of one Fellow and two Scholars; and in pursuance hereof, Tho. Harris, the Son of Francis Harris, a Vintner, was named as Fellow, and William Potter, the Son of a Mercer, and Isaac Smyth, the Son of a Taylor in Oxon. were named as Scholars. On the Conveyance of this Priory to the said Dorothy, by the Citizens aforesaid, May 29th, 1610. upon the Payment of 600 l. the ruinous Buildings thereof, especially on the South side of the present Quadrangle, were pulled down, and a Day assign'd for laying the Foundation Stone, viz. the 31st of July ensuing, when the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors and Professors of the University, assembled at St. Mary's Church, with many other Students of better Note, went from thence in a solemn Procession to lay this first Stone, giving then a Salutation to Tho. Harris the Mayor, and others the chief of the City. After the singing of Te Deum, an eloquent Speech was
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was made by Dr. Rymer, Warden of New College, in Consideration of the Foundation: And as soon as the Walls of the Quadrangle were raised, the Foundress purchased a Royal Charter dated the 20th of December, whereby she was first authorized to found a College for Students in Divinity, Civil and Canon Law, Physick, Arts, and Languages. 2dly, To place therein one Warden, sixteen Fellows, and thirty Scholars (Graduates or Non-graduates) or some few of each Class, according to the future Ordinances and Statutes of this Society: And 3dly, To confine over thereunto Revenues sufficient for the Maintenance of her Students.

Before the Buildings of the College were finish'd, Dorothy transmitted a Charter of Foundation, together with a Body of Statutes, wherein she would have this called by the Name of Wadham College, therein appointing one Warden, fifteen Fellows, and as many Scholars, with two Chaplains, two Clerks, one Manciple, two Cooks, and as many Butlers, with one Porter. The Warden may be born in any Part of England or Great Britain, but must quit the College on his Advancement to a Bishoprick, and upon Marriage. And he ought to be a Master of Arts, at least, at the Time of his being elected thereunto. The Fellows may profess what Faculty or Study they please, but every one of them, after they have completed 18 Years from their Regency in Arts, are obliged to leave their Fellowships. The Scholars, out of which Number the Fellows are to be chosen, are to be taken, viz. three out of Skinner's, three out of Essex, and the rest out of any County in Great Britain. All these Persons were appointed by the Founder, and admitted into the College on the 12th of April, 1613.
Of the Number of Benefactors to this College I will only mention one, who is equal to many; and that is, John Goodridge, A.M. and for some time Fellow hereof, and afterwards publick Professor of Rhetorick at Gresham Coll. He gave all his Lands at Walthamstow in Essex to this Society, for the Payment of the following Annuities or Exhibitions, which the Warden and Fellows were to see made, viz. to four Pensioners 9l. each; To every of three Foundation Scholars three Pounds; To the Moderator at Divinity Disputations 3l. 6s. 8d. To the Catechetick Lecturer 1l. To the Dean's Substitute 2l. 6s. 8d. To the Lecturer in the long Vacation, provided he expounds, 1l. To the Logick Lecturer 1l. For a Speech on the Founder every Year on the 20th of October, 1l. To the Moderator at Philosophy Disputations 1l. And to the Librarian a Mark. This Estate he devised to the College by a Will of the 25th of November, and proved on the 9th of December following.

The Buildings of this College are in respect of Beauty the most regular and uniform of any in the University, and were erected entirely at the Expense of the Lady Dorothy, whose Statue, with that of her Husband Nicholas Wads, are to be seen thereon in Stone-work. The Hall and Chappel you behold on the East side of the Quadrangle, with the Arms of many Bishops of Bath and Wells, the Local Visitors hereof for the Time being.
I come now to speak of the last College founded and endowed in the University of Oxford, which is erected on the ground where Broad-gate Hall once stood. In former times there was a large Tenement, situated at the corner of St. Aldate's, vulgarly called St. Toll's Church-yard, belonging to the Priory of St. Frideswide; out of which for many years there issued a certain Pension or Quit-Rent, payable to the Canons of this Priory; and from hence 'tis thought, that this House was dedicated to Learning, not only after, but long e'er the Norman Invasion. The Novices of the said Priory were herein instructed in Secular Studies; and from hence St. Aldate's Church itself (a Moiety whereof belonged to this Priory) in Registers written about King Henry the First's Time, is often mentioned under the Name of the Monastery dedicated to St. Aldate the Bishop. 2dly, We find this Tenement to belong to the Seg rms at Oxford, i.e. to Richard the Son of Richard Segrym, a Citizen here, Son or Nephew to one Segrym, a Clerk, living in the Year 1138, and was in the 38th Year of Henry the 3d, or then about; given by Richard Segrym aforesaid to this Priory; which was held by the Canons for some time under the Name of the Great Meeting, situated at the Corner aforesaid, on these Conditions, viz. That after his Death some Canon of this Priory should be thereon maintain'd for ever, there to celebrate an Anniversary for the Souls of him and his Parents, and also one Christian Paddy. 3dly, This Tenement was called Segrym-Hall, and in the Time of this Richard, or before, was inhabited
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bited by certain Clerks or Scholars, and enjoy'd this Name till the Beginning of Henry the 6th's Reign, when it began to be called Broad-gate-Hall, from the Broad Gate then built, and leading thereinto; and in our Writers 'tis sometimes Ailed Broad-gate, and sometimes Segrym, and then by Corruption Segreve Hall. 4thly, There was another Tenement lying near the East thereof, added hereunto, to enlarge this Hall, which Tenement once belonged to the Monks of Abingdon, having the other Moiety of St. Aldate's Church; Moreover another Tenement was also added, lying on the East of the former, which the Principal of Broadgate-Hall in Henry the 7th's Time rented of New-College. 5thly, 'Tis said this Hall was principally dedicated to the Study of the Civil and Canon Law, as appears from our Registers, and elsewhere.

This Hall, at the Dissolution of the Abbies by Henry the 8th, was given to his College in Oxford, anno regni 38, together with the said Tenements belonging then to the aforesaid Monks. This same Segrym-Hall, in the 6th of A.D. 1287.

King Edward the 1st, was valued at 40 s. per Annum Rent, and thus it continued for many Years, till the Year 1517, when it was only let for 30 s. to one John Noble, Principal thereof for 30 s. on the Principal's repairing of it. On the aforesaid Dissolution of Abbies, when not only this Hall, but the University itself was almost deficate of Scholars, it was not let for above 13 s. 4 d. and so it was given to the College aforesaid by Henry the 8th. And thus much of Broad-gate Hall, I now proceed to speak of Pembroke College in St. Aldate's Parish, near the Church of this Name, where I shall speak of its Foundation, Benefactors, and other Matters relating thereunto.

F f 3

Thomas
Thomas Tisdale, Esq., born at Sandford Ducly in Berkshire (for there he was baptized Feb. 13th, 1547) at the time of his death, at Glympton near Woodstock in Oxfordshire, by his last will of the 30th of June, 1610, bequeathed five thousand pounds to purchase lands and tenements for the maintenance of certain fellows and scholars to be chosen from the Free School at Abington, into any college within the University of Oxford. Thereupon Arch-Bishop Abbat and others of especial note, together with the principal burgesses of the Town of Abington, who were by the will made trustees hereof, would have immediately conspired with Balliol College to increase the number of the fellows of that society. But after many disputes touching seven fellows and six scholars of Tisdale’s foundation to be placed therein, this project came to nothing; they being now prevailed on by the promise of a new benefactor (Richard Whightsuch, S.T.B. heretofore of Balliol College) to fix on Broadwell Hall for the settlement of this charity, which Whightsuch had longsince thought of endowing; in the meantime Sir Nicholas Kemp, Knt. purchasing Eaker, Esq. purchased lands and tenements with this sum of 5000 pounds in Berkshire and Wilts, with their appurtenances, for the future maintenance of fellows and scholars on Tisdale’s foundation. Whereupon the mayor, bailiffs and commonalty of Abington, with the Earl of Pembroke then chancellor of the university, prayed the King to make a grant to a certain college, fellow and scholars, within Oxford, and precincts of Broadwell, to the grant of the said lands and tenements, Letters Patents, qualifying them to
of the University of Oxford."

The King immediately consenting hereunto, issued out to them a Charter of Mortmain, dated June the 29th, 1614, wherein it is ordained, that a perpetual College should be founded within the limits of this Broad-gate-Hall, for the Study of Divinity, Civil and Canon Law, Physick, and the liberal Arts and Sciences, consisting of one Master, ten Fellows, and as many Graduate or Non-Graduate Scholars, more or less, according to the Statutes of the College hereafter to be established, and that this College should enjoy all the Privileges of a Body Politick, and be known by the Name of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Pembroke College within the University of Oxford, of the Foundation of King James, ad ornat & Cuius situs Tho. Lisdale & Rich. Whig-Whag-whick.

He further ordered George Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, William Earl of Pembroke, and Chancellor of the University, Sir John Bennet, Knt. Sir Eb. Theiwall, Knt. Wals. Darrel, Esq; and the said Richard Whig-hewick, or any four or more of them, to make a Body of Statutes for the Use of this Society. With this Charter was granted another, called a Charter of Mortmain, whereby this College was allowed to purchase Lands and Tenements to the Yearly Value of seven hundred Pounds.

After this, the Master, Fellows and Scholars had Possession deliver'd unto them of Broad-gate-Hall, then enlarged, and so far encreas'd in Building, as was sufficient to receive the whole Number of Students. Three Years after the College received a Body of Statutes, signed and subscribed within the Year of Dr. Fenwic's Vice-Chancellorship: And in these
Statutes it is ordained, That four of Tifdale’s Fellows should be chosen from among his Kindred, and the other seven being Masters of Arts, should be in holy Orders; and that the Scholars of this Foundation should be of the Free School at Abingdon in Berkshire; two of whom ought to be of his Consanguinity, and of indigent Fortunes; and if none such can be found in this School, then they may be chosen from elsewhere, provided they be of his Blood: And as to the other four, they ought to be Natives of Abingdon, and elected from this School, and named Sir William Bennet’s Scholars.

As to the Benefaction of Rich. Whightwich, who founded three Fellowships and four Scholarships, and gave Lands of the Value of a hundred Pounds per Annum, for the Maintenance of them; he would have two of the Fellows and two of the Scholars to be either of his Name or Kindred, wheresoever born or educated, and the three other to be chosen from Abingdon School. The Election for Tifdale’s Scholars is on the Tuesday after the first Sunday in August yearly; wherein the Master of the College, and two of Tifdale’s Senior Fellows, with the Master of Christ’s Hospital at Abingdon, the two Senior Curators thereof, and also the Schoolmaster of the aforesaid School, are made Electors thereof.

Among the principal Benefactors of this College, after George Abbot, Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, who gave 300 Pounds for the Redemption of a Law-Suit between Bialiol College and the Town of Abingdon, about the Settlement of Tifdale’s Charity, we meet with King Charles the 1st, who granted unto this Society the perpetual Adyowson of St. Aldate’s Church thereunto adjoining, and moreover out of his own

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Affixion to it, gave certain Lands for the Maintenance of one Fellow, to be chosen from the Isles of Guernsey or Jersey, and therein born. Then, Juliana Stafford, Wife of Alexander Stafford, of Holborn in Middlesex, Gent. gave £ 4 l. per Ann. towards the Education of two poor Scholars in this College, to be bred up in the Study of Divinity, and order'd the Master to have the Nomination of them, who were to enjoy this Charity till they became Masters in Arts; provided they abstained not themselves from the College above one Quarter in the whole Year, but this Gift was not to take Place till after her and her Husband's Death.

Francis Rows, by last Will and Testament of March 18, 1657, devised an Estate of 40 l. per Ann. out of the Tithes of the Church of Bookham magna in Surrey, to be paid hereunto for the Maintenance of two Students in this College, and another 20 l. per Ann. for the Education of another Student in this Society, which last Gift was issuing out of a Pension paid for a Tenement in the Manor of Mutton in Cornwall during the Life-time of the two Bigfords; and after their Death also issuing out of another Tenement at Cawkbury in Devonshire for ever: And the Scholars thus to be chosen he would have to be of low Fortunes, viz. under 10 l. per Ann. of a fit Age for Learning, and either of his own Posterity, or of the Stock of Rob. Rich. and Arth, being his Brethren, or lastly of the Descent from his Sistars Nichols or Upton, and if no such appear'd, then to be elected out of the two upper Classes of Eton School; these were to study Divinity, and to give some publick Specimen of their Proficiency therein before they were Batchelors in Arts, and not to enjoy this Benei-
Benefaction above seven Years, when others were to succeed them on the like Conditions.

Lastly, Dr. George Morley, late Bishop of Winchester, at the Time of his Death, founded five Scholarships more than were formerly instituted; and there he would have to be filled with Students from the Isles of Guernsey and Jersey, and endow'd the same with a liberal Allowance.

The Lodgings of this College at its first Foundation were the same with those belonging to Broadgate-Hall, together with those usually rented by the Principals of this Hall, viz. the Abingdon-Lodgings, the New-College Lodgings, and Cambery's Lodgings. Upon the pulling down the greatest Part of these, were built the South and Part of the East and West Sides of the Quadrangle, with Fildale's and Wightwick's Money, and other Benefactors. There are since erected for the Use of the Master very elegant, large, and convenient Lodgings; and if the whole College had been made suitable hereunto, it would be one of the neatest Colleges in the University; the Chancellor whereof for the Time being is appointed the Local Visitor of this Society.

Of Halls in general.

Of the great Number of Halls and Inns heretofore in the University of Oxford, there are only now seven remaining, which are subject to the Government of their Principals; and all these (except St. Mary-Hall and Chester-Hall) were in ancient Times the Houses of Townmen let out to Scholars, as Habitations for the Muse, on yearly Rents; and if these Halls had not fallen into the Hands or Possession
fashion of Colleges; their probable title House of Learning also had in the Reign of Henry VIII, and Edward VIII, been converted to other Uses.

The ancient Mansions of the Students here were vulgarly called Hostels; but in Course of Time they began to be called Halls; and this Thi
the so thoroughly prevailed at last, that Colleges were distinguished by the names, as Merton Hall, Christ Church, Oriel Hall, etc.; and already remembered, and to be everywhere met with in ancient Writings: Archbishop Arundel in a Constitution commands that none of these Left Books be read in Schools, Halls, Hostels, or any other Place whatsoever within the University of Oxford. This Word Halls (according to Occas Corp) is derived from the German Word Att of Hall, which signifies to keep or cover; it being a Place wherein Merchandizes were put and kept as in a Staple for the Citizens of Oxford; and thus was founded the Staple, and to hold Wool and Hides, etc. But enough of this.

In former Times the Principals of these Halls were chosen by the common Suffrages of all the Students therein placed; and he who had a Superiority of Votes in each respective Hall, was by the Chancellor of the University, or his Commandary, admitted to the Execution of this Office, upon putting in of sufficient Caution to pay the yearly Rent of such House, etc. But now all these Principals or Heads are appointed by the Chancellor, except him of Edmund Hall, which Right Queen's College refused to yield up, when all the rest of the Colleges granted this Power of Nomination and Appointment to Rob. Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and to the succeeding Chancellors of the University for ever, about the Year 1570.

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The Principals and Students of these Halls are governed and kept in Order by Statutes heretofore made and delivered by the Chancellor, and the whole University, and in Course of Time corrected and augmented for this End: And according to these ancient Statutes, the Principals and their Scholars were obliged to go to their Parish-Churches on Solemn Days for Divine Service, as Magdalen-Hall, Eton-Hall, and Hart-Hall, to St. Peter's Church in the East; Albin-Hall to Mortah-Church; St. Mary-Hall to St. Mary's Church; New-Inn-Hall to St. Peter's Church in the Bailey; and Gloucester-Hall to St. Thomas's Church. These Halls are not yearly endowed with Estates and Revenues; yet some of them have Exhibitions or yearly Stipends given for the Maintenance of certain Students therein. The Students pay a yearly Rent to the Principals, and live at their own Charge as at the Inns of Court in London.

No Commoner, Battelor, or other Scholar, of what Condition soever, ought to be admitted into any Hall, until he actually comes to the University, and to the Hall, with his Books and other Goods to stay therein; nor ought any one to be admitted into any Hall, unless he has a Chamber within the same, or Lodging annex'd therunto; and every Scholar of 15 Years of Age, at the Time of his Admission into the Hall, or within three Months after, shall be oblig'd to take an Oath, before the Principal or Vice-Principal, and two Seniors Commoners thereof, to the Observation of the Statutes and Customs of the Halls, under Pain of Amonition or Expulsion from thence; and if he be within fifteen, then as soon as he is of that Age.
ALBAN-HALL.

The most ancient Hall at present in the University of Oxford is that called Alban-Hall, situated in St. John Baptist's Parish, on the East side of Merton-College, and receiving its Name, according to Writers treating hereof, from the Convent of St. Alban's. For some will have it, that this Hall was built by the Monks there-of, and assign'd for the Use of the Youth of that House; to give them an Academical Education. But these are Mistakes; for these Monks never claim'd any Right to themselves in this Hall, having Habitations here in another Place. And the true Reason of giving this Name to the said Hall, was from an ancient Tenement or Messuage of Rob. de St. Albans, an Oxford Citizen, living here in King John's Reign, and some Years after; who convey'd this Tenement, with another Westward thereof (afterwards called Nuns-Hall) to the Nuns of Littlemore in Oxfordshire, about the Beginning of Henry III's Reign, who about the same time gave eight other Tenements in the Parish of St. Aldate, Oxon. to the Nuns of Stokesley in this County. These Houses were afterwards inhabited by Scholars, under the Name of Alban-Hall and Nuns-Hall, which first Appellation occurs about the End of Edward I's Reign, tho' doubtless these Houses were dedicated to Letters some Time before. The last of them was under the Appointment of Merton-College, upon a Demise and an Order, that the younger Scholars of the Founder's Blood should be therein instructed in the first Parts of an University Education then called Trivials.
Some Years after these Halls became subject to divers Principals, especially the last of them. But when the Collegiate Church of St. John Baptist was rebuilt, there was a Coalition between these Halls; for the Students of each to come under the same Discipline and Principal; how long this Union lasted is uncertain. For from the Year 1445, till Edward IV's Accession to the Crown, they were under the Government of different Principals; however, in Henry VI's Reign and afterwards, the Fellows of Merton-College often demis'd them to the Convent of Littlemore, which sometimes put them under the Government of two, and sometimes under one of their Fellows, by the Consent of the rest of the University. By a Deed dated 1462, it appears, that Christina, Abbess of Littlemore, gave these two Halls, therein called Alban and Noone-Hall, together with two Gardens thereunto belonging, to the Warden and Fellows of Merton-College for the Term of 99 Years; and by another Deed dated Dec. 15, in the 12th of Hen. VII. it appears that this Convent of Veil'd Nuns let out Alban-Hall, and a Garden Southward thereof, between the said College Westward, and a Garden belonging to Balsol-College on the East, for the Term of 67 Years, at the Rent of 13s. 4d. per Ann. In Edward IV's Time these Halls were divided, and in Henry the VI's Reign they were united.

But to come nearer our own Times: The Fellows of Merton-College were in Possession of them by frequent Demises, until they came to Cardinal Woolsey with the Priory of Littlemore itself. Henry VIII. gave these Halls to his Physician, Dr. George Owen, formerly a Fellow of Merton, and thus he did towards the End of his Reign, and Owen soon after conveyed them to Sir
Sir John Williams, (afterwards Baron of Thame) and Sir John Gresham Knts, who on the 3d of December, by the Leave of Edward VI. assign'd 2 Edw. 6. them again over to John Pollard and Rob. Perrai, Esqs: and they on the 16th of June transferred their Right to the Warden and Fellows of Merton-College, unto which Society it now belongs; if any Profit can arise from thence, it lying in a ruinous and desolate Condition, and for the greatest part of the Year only inhabited by Rats and Mice, and such like Vermin. Upon Enquiry, we find no Principal offic till 1437, nor do we find any Principal of Hart-Hall till the Year 1445. which fee hereafter.

Hart-Hall.

Henry Punchard, an Oxford Butcher, conveyd this Messuage situated in Peter's Parish in the East, opposite to the North Wall of the City, and not far from Smith-Gate, lying between a Piece of Ground of the University on the West, and an Estate belonging to the Nuns of Steventon on the East, to John, heretofore the Wife of Nicholas Stockwell; which Messuage afterwards came from the said Joan, or her Son, to John Hanken, and Edith his Wife; and from them it descended to Walter de Grenell, Mercer; and he assigning over his Right, it pass'd about the tenth Year of Edward I. to Elias de Harford, and Joan Hayrig his Wife; and then to their Son Elias: And it being demised by the Father to the Scholars of the University, it began by him to be called Hart-Hall, from the first Part of his Name; and under this Name the said Elias sold it to John de Dolelynton, a Citi-
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Citizen of Oxford, on the 17th of June, 1301. for the Sum of 20l. reserving all ancient Services due to the Lords thereof. By this Deed of Conveyance it appears, that it lay between Black Hall on the West, and a Tenement belonging to the Priory of Stodeley on the East; But it did not stick with Dokelyton long, for he assigned it over with another Message in the same Parish to Walter Stapledon Bishop of Exeter, and Rich. de Wydeflake Precentor of Credenham, who immediately convey'd all his Right herein to this Bishop; and then it was called Stapledon-Hall; and the other Tenement went by the Name of Arthur-Hall.

Stapledon, on the 10th of May 1312. had a Royal Charter granted him for assigning these two Houses over to twelve Scholars. [See Exeter College.] This Hall was for some time call'd Stapledon-Hall, so long as the Bishop's Scholars continued therein, and then it return'd again to its Appellation. Exeter-College had the Nomination of its Principal for a long Series of Years, and the Chancellor was only to give him Admission into his Office.

In this Hall many of the Fellows of New College, with their Warden, liv'd, whilst that College was in Building; and this gave a new Splendor of Reputation to this Hall, which had for many Years its Principals from this College.

Among those who were Students in this Hall, there were formerly twelve Students, unto whom the University paid a yearly Exhibition or Pension of 30l. or more, upon the Account of the Abbot and Monks of Glastenbury. Who was the Donor of this Sum I know not, unless it were one of the Abbots thereof. This yearly Stipend (I think) was issuing out of an Estate at Drayton in Somersetshire, and was given for
Church of the University of Oxford. T

the Information of Youth in the Grammar
School at Glasnevin, which were to be pla-
ded out in the University afterwards, according
to their Merits. Upon the Dissolution of the
Abby, the Stipend was a Forfeiture to the Crown;
but William Marquis of Winchester, and Lord
High Treasurer of England, in the Beginning of
Queen Elizabeth's Reign, purchased the Lands
out of which this Pension ancienly issued, and
paid the same: But the same ceased to be paid
for several Years after this Marquis's Death; 1571.
and thereupon the Earl of Leicester, Chancellor
of the University, sent to the Scholars, exhort-
ing them to send some Persons to wait on the
Marquis; and know the Realotis of his Forbear-
ance of Payment: In short, I find about half of
this Exhibition begged of Queen Elizabeth, and
given to Emmanuel College in Cambridge; and the
Residue is now paid to this Hall, viz. 1571.
3s. 4d.

In Queen Elizabeth's Time Phil. Kondell built
the publick Hall and buttery; and Dr. Theodore
Price built the Principal's Lodgings about the
Middle of King James I. and Dr. flu's built the
Kitchins and the Chambers over it. But the Lu-
brary was lately erected by Contributions of Be-
nesactors.

EDMUND-HALL.

In Point of Antiquity I next come to speak
of Edmund-Hall; and here there are many
of an Opinion, That this Hall had its Name
from Edmund Arch bishop of Canterbury, about
the Time of Henry III. who as a Master of Arts
read to his Scholars here; but all these Persons
are
are much mistaken: For it appears from our Registers, that this was anciently a common Tenement, and took its Name from one Lord Edmund, a Citizen of Oxford, in the Beginning of Henry III's Reign: And it descending from him to his Son Ralph, he conveyed it to one John Curteis, and then this Curteis assign'd it to Andrew Ashley, with a yearly Rent of one Mark, issuing out of an adjoining Tenement in St. Peter's Parish in the East, called Brencheshall.

But it seems, this Hall of Edmund passed from Ralph his Son to Brian de Berningham, and not to Curteis, as aforesaid, who soon after sold it to Thomas de Malmesbury for twelve Marks, with a Reserve of a Quit-Rent of 2 s. per Ann. issuable from thence, and payable to him and his Heirs; and this Agreement was confirmed by Roger de Berningham. Whether Thos. de Malmesbury demised the same to the Scholars does not appear; but it was assign'd over to the Canons of Osney by the said Thos., Rector of Gisley, near Oxford, under the Name of a Messuage with its Edifices. It extended in length between St. Peter's Church-yard and some Ground belonging to Geoffrey the Son of Simon, and in breadth from a Lane leading to St. Peter's Church as far as a House belonging to the Priory of Wyton. Osney-Abby was oblig'd to pay the Donor on the Score of this Gift, the Sum of one Mark, and also 8 s. to Elizabeth the Daughter of Adam de Oakley yearly.

The Abbey afterwards repair'd this Messuage with or out of the yearly Rents, and by the Consent of the University let it out as a Dwelling for Scholars, as may be said of almost of all the Houses of this Convent in Oxford; which made great Advantage from the Rents thereof, especially in those Ages, when there were so many
many Thousands of Scholars living here. I cannot find when this Hall was first dedicated to the Muses; and on perusing the Rentals of the Abbey, touching their Houses in Oxford, we find no Mention thereof older than Edward II's 11 Edw. II Reign, when this Hall is said to stand empty, as it almost did in the Reign of Hen. VIII. when it was confiscated with the other Possessions of the Monks, after various Trials of Fortune. But King Henry did, not keep it in his Hands long; for by Letters Patents of the 22d of Novemb. 1545, be granted the same to John Bel low and Rob. Bignor, who soon after gave it to 38 Hen. 8. William Burnell Gent. and this last, for the Consideration of 40 Marks, assign'd the same over to William Denton, Provost of Queen's College, on the 28th of July, 1557. The Society of Queen's College having, thus by Burnell's Gift, obtained this Hall, they converted it again to the Use of Scholars, on Condition made with the Chancellor of the University, that they should for ever have the Nomination of a Principal in their Right, who was to be admitted by the Chancellor or his Commisary, as appears from an Agreement made between the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, and this Society, on the first Day of March, in the first Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, which Covenant is in Force, even unto this Day; altho' there heretofore happen'd a Controversy at Law, upon their Nomination of a Successor to Tho. Bowsfield, on his Resignation of this Office; the Chancellor of the University asserting a Right of Co-Election with the College, and the Students pretending the same. This Matter was referred to Justice Walmley, on his coming, who inflamed the Strife, in Hopes of making a good Cause of it. But on receiving
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the Opinions of Civilians and common Lawyers. it was given in Favour of Queens-College.

St. Mary Hall.

St. Mary Hall, situated in a street hitherto called Schydiard-street, was formerly inhabited by the Citizens of Oxford; one of whom by Name Henry Kelpe, conveyed this Hall under the Name of a Messuage to one Prent, Rector of St. Mary's Parish-Church, and to the Use of him and all his Successors, Rectors of the said Church: And thus it continued to be the Parsonage-House of the Rectors, until Edward III. in the 19th Year of his Reign, gave this Church with all its Appurtenances to Oriel-College.

By this Gift (yet not without a long Law-suit) this Messuage came to the Scholars of the said College; then called St. Mary Hall or College, together with five Shops Northward, adjoining thereunto: Which they converted to the Use of Students; although we know not the precise time when this House became the Muses' Habitation; and this Hall had its Name from the above-mention'd College or Hall.

The Catalogue of its Principal is very imperfect, and all that we know here is, that the same was governed either by the Provosts or some of the Fellows of this College, for many Years; but it was inhabited by Scholars, until Dom. 1333. Oriel-College new built this Hall at the Time when it was first consecrated to the Muses; but there is little now remaining of this Building, besides the old Hall on the North side, and some few Chambers on the East: For the rest was pulled down in the Year 1643 when
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when the said Hall was rebuilt. The modern Public Hall with the Cellar under it, and the Chappel over it, with the Battery, and some Rooms on the West, were built at the Expenence of Dr. Saunders the Principal, and some other Benefactors. Since the enlarging and beautifying of Colleges, this Hall suffers the like Fate with all others in the University, and is little inhabited by Students.

The most remarkable thing of this Hall I know of, is, that it gave an Education to the famous Sir Thomas More Knt. and Lord High Chancellor of England, sent to Oxford at the instance of Cardinal Morton Archbishop of Canterbury. This More was a great Genius, and according to those Times a Person of excellent Learning.

New-Inn-Hall, or Trilleck-Inn.

This Hall is situate between the North Bailiff, or a Place called The Seven Dead Men, and a Street leading from Carpenters street to St. Peter's Church in the Bailiff. This House was in antient Times inhabited by the Pennards, being Citizens in Oxford; from whence sprang Frideswide, the Daughter and Heiress of William Pennard, who convey'd this House, then lying between a Godfow-Tenement and the Homestead of John Bybury, to John Trilleck Bishop of Hereford, and Tho. Trilleck his Brother, by a Deed bearing Date the 11th of April 1349. But this Prelate dying intestate anno 1360, the Right to this House came wholly to his said Brother,
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Ther, who about six Years afterwards transferr'd the same to Hugh Penbridge, Reg. Otery, and Hall. Brown, Patron of St. Magnus Church in London; and thesed again, after Penbridge's Death, assign'd the said House to Williams de Wickham Bishop of Winton, and others, with another Tenement called by the Name of Hospitia Tribeckiana. Wickham being thus in Possession of the same, and empower'd by a Royal Charter to this End, gave the said Houses, together with three Gardens lying on the West thereof, and also one other Messuage called Roses Hall, bounded with a Garden, to the Warden and Fellows of New-College.

It is said, that these Houses were first dedicated to the Masters in Tribeck's Time; for then they began to be called Inns or Hostels, as appears from the Deed of Conveyance made by Brown and Otery, Clerks; and were then by the Convocation of Masters assign'd as Habitations for the White or Bernardine Monks, or any other Religious whatsoever. Afterwards they were filled with Civilians, till Edw. VI's Time, and produced many learned Professors in this Study; whereof most of them were Wickham, who have been an Ornament to the University by their Lectures read there, when they sceed for their Degrees. And thus much of this Hall.

St. Mary Magdalen Hall.

It now follows that I should give some Account of St. Mary Magdalen Hall, among vulgar Writers acknowledged to be the Parent of Magdalen-College itself, which adjoins thereunto;
unto; but this is a Mifta
Wainfleer after his College
for the Use and End of a
Grammar School, with a
Kitchin adjoyning to it,
for the Reception of a
School-maftcr, and an
Usher under him; who were to teach the Youth
of his College and the
whole Neighbourhood
gratis, and free from
Friends. Some Years after Wainfleer's Death,
who died in the Year 1486, there were other
Rooms, Lodgings, &c. added hereunto for the
Reception and Entertainment of Scholars; and
then this House was called Grammar-Hall, and
afterwards it was called by the Name of Magdalen-Hall, under the Government of one of the
Fellows of the aforesaid College, till Dr. Hefley's
Time, who was Principal thereof.

Upon the Death of Dr. Levet there happen'd
a Suit of Law about the Principalship of this
Hall, on the Occasion of the Nomination of
Dr. Adams by the Chancellor of the University,
and Dr. Hammond thereunto by Magdalen-Col-
lege; but the Right of Nomination was adjudg-
ed in Favour of the Chancellor, and Hammond
dispossess'd thereof.

Dr. Thomas White, formerly a Student in this
Hall, bequeath'd an Estate for the Payment of
Exhibitions in the Sum of 8 l. per annum, for the
Use of five Students in Divinity of this Hall;
and also for the Payment of 4 l. per annum, to
the Principal thereof. These Sums are payable
out of an Estate devised for the Endowment of
the Moral Philosophy Lecture in the University.

Also John Meek, another Student herein, gave
an Estate of 100 l. per annum to be equally divided between ten Students there, &c.
ON the West-side of Stockwell-street, in the Parish of St. Nicolas, alias St. Thomas the Martyr, there remains to this Day the greatest Part of an ancient House of the Muses, which was first called Gloucester-College, and afterwards Gloucester-Hall, from the Benedictine Monks of Gloucester, herein educated in Academical Learning. On the Suppression of Religious Houses in Henry VIII's Reign, it fell into the King's Hands, who granted the same to Dr. Rob. King, the first Bishop of Oxford, and his Successors, as a Palace for him and them. The Bishop was in Possession thereof as long as the See was at Osney; but when King Henry transferr'd the same to his new erected College, as was done Nov. 4, 1546, he departed this Life before he had compleatlysettled the Change. Soon after, by an Indenture made between K. Edw. VI. on one Part, Edward Duke of Somerfer on the second part, and the aforesaid Robert (the Bishop) on the third Part, it was covenanted to endow this Bishoprick with certain Possessions and Estates, and to have the same ratify'd under the Great Seal of England: Yet in this Grant there is no Mention of this Hall; wherefore 'tis believed to be still in the King's Possession: But on the 28th of July following, the said Robert, by a Deed under his own Hand, and afterwards confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, surrendred up all the Estates of this Bishoprick into the King's Hands. Many Years after this the said Hall came into the Tenure and Occupation of one Doddington, by a Grant from Queen Elizabeth.
The first public library in Oxford was set up in Durham Hall (where Trinity College now stands) by Richard of Bury, or Richard Hungerville, who was Lord Treasurer of England and Bishop of Durham, in the Time of King Edward III.

About the Year 1367, another library erected by Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, upon the old Congregation House, adjoining to St. Mary's Church, begun to be furnished with Desks and Books, and was mightily increased by the Bounty of the Founder, King Henry IV. all his Sons, and other of his Nobility both spiritual and temporal; till about the Year 1480, this Library was brought into a new one, which it pleased that most Noble Prince Humphrey Duke of Gloucester to build over the Divinity School, which he had just before founded for the Use of the University, and furnished it with those Manuscripts, which he at any Rates had purchased from foreign Parts, (chiefly from Italy) and presented the University with, at two Donations; the Names of which Books together
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together with his Letters sent with them, are still extant in the Archives of the University. This Library was first open’d in 1480, but within 80 Years after was utterly destroy’d by the Commissioners appointed by K. Edw. VI. to visit the University, in order to purge it from the Corruptions of Poverty, and to establish sound Learning and Truth in the Room thereof, and to encourage Learned Men, a thing much wanted at present; for the Soil is good, and well enough planted, if it were duly water’d, and blessed with good Husbandmen and benign Patrons.

This was the State of Things when Sir Thomas Bodley Knt. consider’d the Damage which Learning had sustain’d, and the great Use that a publick Library would be to the Students: For as yet, tho’ Printing was grown common, yet Books were so dear and scarce, as that a Scholar of an ordinary Fortune could not pretend to have in his private Study any more than those that were necessary for the Performance of his Exercises. Sir Thomas had all the Qualities of a Mecenas, he was an excellent Scholar himself, a Lover of Learning in others, and the Proprietor of a very plentiful Estate. After a mature Deliberation, he desired Leave of the University to furnish Duke Humphrey’s Library once more, with Decks, Seats, and Books, at his own Costs and Charges; which being gain’d, he acquitted himself beyond all Expectation. He procur’d Benefactions from very many of the Nobility and Gentry both in Books and Money: He sent over Men on purpose to buy Books in France, Italy, Spain and Germany; he persuaded his Learned Friends to repose their ancient Manuscripts here, as in a Place of Safety, (at least) until another general Revolution; and thereupon the Learned Society
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Of the society of Merton College, wherein he had his Education; and likewise the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, where he had his Birth; sent in great Parcels; another Parcel was given by Mr. Tho. Allen, who had faved all he could procure of the University and Abby Libraries. Other Manuscripts were given by that great Antiquary Sir Rob. Cotton, others by Sir Henry Savill, (who afterwards enlarged his Benefaction by his Manuscripts of St. Chrysostome's Works, from whence he publish'd his Eaton Edition) and others from many other Benefactors. This Library was open'd on November the 8th, 1602. the Vice-Chancellor and the whole University coming thither in their Formalities; and this Day still continues to be the Visitation Day, when the Curators (who are the Vice-Chancellor, the King's Professors in Divinity, Law and Physick, of the Hebrew and Greek Tongues, and the two Professors of the University) do inspect the Library; and call over all the Books, and afterwards do receive a handsome Entertainment at the Vice-Chancellor's Lodgings, and in the Afternoon there is a Speech made by one of Christ Church College.

Sir Thomas in a few Years found his Library to increase so fast, that he erected another Building adjoining to it, which made it in the Shape of a Roman T, and this he furnish'd with all things necessary, and especially with Books; wherein he was so diligent that (as he wrote to Dr. Theob. James his first Library-Keeper) there was not 400 Pounds worth of Books in England fit for a Library, which were not actually placed therein, and that he would endeavour for them also great care to provide.

Nor was his Care for the future State and Preservation of it less than it ought to be. For after
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...that the University had built the publick Schools just by the Library, up two Stories high, he himself at his own Charge raised a Gallery all round a Story higher, to the Intent, that when the New Part of the Library shall be filled with Books, they might go on to furnish these Galleries also. Besides this, he made an Agreement with the Stationers Company in London, to give one Copy to the Library of every Book which they should print from thence forward; which Agreement they very well observed till about the Year 1640. And lastly, by his Will he left a considerable Estate to the University in Land and Money, for Salaries to the Officers for keeping this Fabrick in Repair, and for buying new Books: But this is now fallen miserably short; for by the Fraud of his Executor, by the Loan of a great Sum of Money to Charles I. in his Distress, and by the Fire of London, the Estate will now do little more than pay the Officers their old Salary, though their Trouble is much increas'd, which Salary is too scanty and narrow for a Man of eminent Learning, as the present Librarian is, and all who succeed him in that Office ought to be.

Sir Thomas Bodley died Jan. 28. 1613, after he had made fit Statutes for the Government of the Place, and they had been confirm'd in Convocation, and he declared by the University to be the Founder of the Library: But with him the Genius of the Place did not seem to fall, since there are now more than double or treble the Number of Books in it than were there at the Time of his Death.

A.D. 1619. For soon after, the then Earl of Pembroke (through the Pervasion of Archbishop Laud) bought and gave almost all that Collection of Greek Manuscripts which Francesco Baroccio, a Venetian
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Kenelm Gentleman, had with great Costs and Pains gathered together, esteem'd the most valuable Collection of Books that ever came into England at one Time. Those which that Poor kept for his own Use, being above 22 in Number, Oliver Cromwell afterwards bought and gave. Sir Thomas Roe also, who was the English Ambassador at Constantinople, at his Return home presented a Choice Parcel of Greek Manuscripts which he bought in Turkey.

Sir Kenelm Digby also presented a great Parcel of Manuscripts newly bound, which he had from Mr. Allen above mention'd, or otherwise procur'd in his Travels. And all this while Archbishop Laud had sent into the East to buy up Oriental Manuscripts, as also into Germany, from whence many excellent Manuscripts were gotten from the Swedish Soldiers, who had ravaged the Libraries there. And at his Instigation, D. 1631, the University built up another Room contiguous to the End of Duke Humphrey's Library, which makes it in the Shape of a Roman H. This End of the Library is truly a noble Room, as well for the Goodness of the Wooden Work as for the Value of Books; it is furnished with. They are placed thus; on the Gallery on the Right Hand are the Barbarian Manuscripts, Digby's, Roe's, Cromwell's, and those which were before dispersed over the Library, but now gathered together, and marked. N.E. In the Gallery on the Left Hand are the Manuscripts given by Archbishop Laud at four or five Donations: they are about 1300 in Number, and written in above twenty Languages; all these well bound, except those he gave at his last Donation, which was in haste, by Reason of the great Troubles of those Times. The remaining Part of that new side of the Library is mostly
ly taken up with the excellent Study of the Learned John Selden, Esq; late of the Inner Temple, London: Tho' tis to be lamented that his whole Library was not given by his Executors, according to his Intention once; for the Fire of the Temple destroyed in one of their Chambers Eight Chests full of the Registers of Abbey, and other Manuscripts relating to the History of England; tho' most of his Law Books are still safe in Lincoln's Inn.

It will be too tedious here to reckon up all the greater Benefactors to this Place, tho' one more I will not pass by, Sir Thomas Fairfax, afterwards Lord Fairfax, the General to the Parliament Forces, who amongst other Manuscripts presented 160, written by the Hand of Mr. Rog. Dodsworth, and relating to our English History, as may be guessed by the first Volume of the Monasticon, which was chiefly taken from them. These Books stand in one of the new Galleries, lately set up in the middle Part of the Library. Next to them on the Right Hand stand that noble Parcel of Oriental Manuscripts bought by the University of the late Dr. Huntington, who collected them in the East; and on the Left Hand stand the Manuscripts of the Lord Hatton, and those which the University bought of Mr. Grevius. In the other Gallery stand the Oriental Manuscripts brought from the East by Dr. Pocock, and purchased by the University, together with two other Parcels of Books, written and printed; those of Dr. Marshal, late Rector of Lincoln College, and those of Dr. The. Barlow, late Lord Bishop of Lincoln, who bequeathed to the Library all such Books of theirs after their Death, which were not in this Library before. This Method of giving to the Library, since it is now become so large, is approv'd
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prov'd by many wise Men, and there are some now living, who have taken the same Course.

The World has had several printed Catalogues of the Books in the Bodleian Library. That of the printed Books, publish'd by Dr. Hyde, was in the Year 1674, since which Time there have come in so many Thousands more, that a new Catalogue is now composing by the Learned Dr. Hudson, the present Library-keeper, which will give the World full Satisfaction in this Point, and that as soon as may be. As to the Manuscripts, an Account of them was also publish'd above 20 Years ago, since which Time the University has bought all the Manuscripts of the deceased Dr. Edward Bernard, with such of his printed Books, as were fit for their Library.

Upon the whole, this Library is much larger than that of any University in Europe; nay, it exceeds those of all the Sovereigns in Europe, except the Emperor's and the French King's, which are both of them older by almost an hundred Years. These, as does the Vatican in Rome, the Medicean at Florence, and Bessarian's at Venice, exceed the Bodleian in Greek Manuscripts, which yet outdoes them all in Oriental ones: And for printed Books, no Italian Library is so celebrated as the Ambrosian at Milan, tho' it is much inferior to the Bodleian; as is that likewise at Wolfenbuttel, both in Manuscripts and printed Books, tho' we should even allow the Account given of it by Conringius.

Besides the Bodleian, there be some others vested in the University, as the Savilian by the Geometry School, and the Ashmolean by the Museum, both which are replenish'd with Manuscripts proper to their Places.
The Studious Scholar has not only the Advantage of the abovemention'd Libraries, but also the Inspection of two large Collections of Coins and Medals, the one in the Museum, and the other in the Galleries of the Bodleian Library, which is the most considerable, and whereof great Part was given by Arch-Bishop Laud, and many since by Contul Roe. These Galleries are replenished with the Pictures of the Founders of Colleges, and of other Learned Men: And down below by the Theatre is a great Collection of ancient Inscriptions and Marbles, most of them part of the Aldenhius Collection, the rest of them being since given by Mr. Selden and Sir George Wheeler.

The Library-Keeper is elected and admitted to his Office after the same manner, as the Proctors are chosen and admitted to their Office, by delivering the Keys of the Library into his Custody; only the Candidates must submit themselves to the Examinations of the Curators. Both the Electors and the Person elected must take the proper Oaths directed in the Bodleian Statutes. This Library is open on all Days of the Year, besides Sundays, Christmas Day and Holidays, from Eight a Clock in the Morning to Eleven, and from Two in the Afternoon to Five, from Easter to Michaelmas, and the other Part of the Year from One till Four a Clock, unless on Saturdays, when it is only open till Three a Clock in the Afternoon, for the sake of cleaning it.

Neither the Librarian, nor his Deputy, may on any Pretence whatsoever, carry in any Candle or Fire, on Pain of perpetual Exclusion. And the Keeper ought not to be absent from thence above a Day and a half, on Pain of twenty Shillings to be lopped off from his Salary for the Increase of Books.
Besides the yearly Salary of 20 Nobles arising out of the ancient Bénéfactions of K. Henry the 4th, and to be paid by Proctors out of the University Treasury, the chief Librarian receives 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. expressed in the Deed of Badley's Gift, at the stated Feasts of the Annunciation and Michaelmas, or within 33 Days after, by equal Payments. There is moreover the Sum of 8 l. allowed to some honest poor Person, being a Servant to the chief Librarian, to sweep the Library, and to cleanse the Books, Desks, Seats, Windows, &c. and to ring the Bell and lock the Door, &c.

Herein is also kept an Iron Chest, with three Locks thereon, for the keeping of all such Money as shall be paid thereinto, which ought to be within three Days after the Receipt thereof; and the Keys are placed in the Custody of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors; and to be delivered up to their Successors on quitting their Office.

No one has the Privilege of studying herein, besides Doctors or Licentiates in some one of the three Faculties, Bachelor's of Divinity, Masters of Arts, Bachelor's of Law or Physick, Bachelor's of Arts of two Years standing, and Students in the Civil Law after three Years standing in the University, if they be Fellows of any College, and attending the Law-Lecture, be approved by the Professor; the Sons also of Barons in the Upper House of Parliament. But before any Person be admitted to study herein, he ought to take the Statutable Oath before the Vice-Chancellor. And if any one should be so impudent as to study or remain here without taking this Oath, he incurs one Day's Imprisonment, and a pecuniary Multa; but the Congregation of Masters have Power, upon humble Request...
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Request made, to indulge this Privilege to any Foreigner coming hither for the sake of Study.

The Library-Keeper, in buying all Books, is to follow the Advice of the Curators; and no Book ought to be bought in any Faculty, without the Approbation of the Professors in each Faculty, to be had in Writing, either before or after such Purchase of Book or Books; and these Books so bought to be presented to the Curators at the next Visitation, with the Price thereof.

The Librarian moreover ought to take care, that if any Book or Books be desired by any Student, or recommended by him, the Titles thereof be immediately writ down in a Book kept for this End, that upon Advice with the respective Professors, the Book or Books be bought by the Vice-Chancellor's Consent, for the Use of Students. No Book ought to be deliver'd to any Person without an Entry of his Name, and the Place of his Abode, in a Paper-Book kept for this End by the Library-Keeper, who ought every Year to prepare a perfect Catalogue, and deliver it to the Curators on the Day of Visitation.

Of the Publick Schools.

No sooner had Sir Thomas Bodley, Knt. built the East side of the publick Library; but it came into the Minds of such Persons, who bear Rule in the University, to erect and add three other Sides thereto, for the Use and Service of publick Schools in the several Faculties of Learning, hereby making an handsom Quadrangle in the midst thereof: And because they could not ask the famous Bodley to do this for
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for them, for that he had already expended large sums of money in repairing the library, they resolved to apply themselves to the more wealthy and eminent personages, who had received their education in this university, for the accomplishing of this grand design; which was no sooner signified unto Bodley, but he wrote a letter to the university, highly approving of their resolution, and advised them to recommend this affair unto Sir John Bennet, judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury, and also to communicate the same to as many of the bishops as had been students here. Whereupon Sir John Bennet was wrote to about this matter, and the university receiv'd from him a Latin letter, dated January the 21st, 1611, full of affection and promises of kindness: and on the first of April, the year following, he wrote another in English, in which he was of Bodley's opinion about our soliciting of contributions to this end, and of registering the same with their benefactors' names; and herein he promised to be at the tenth part of the expense in the purchase of ground for the east side thereof, which was made of the inhabitants of Castle-street at a high rate. Then delegates were named by his advice for to consider of this matter, and to make a report of their opinion to the convocation, which they did on the 2d of May, 1 D. 1611, by the means of certain articles hereupon: And about this time many of the nobility and bishops sent in their benefactions, as also several of the gentry and clergy, amounting to the sum of about twelve hundred pounds: but this not being sufficient for the finishing of this laudable design, the same was at a stand for some time; and in the mean while Bodley died, and left to the university all his lands and tenements,
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nements, together with all his Real and Personal Estate, to be laid out on the Library, and on this Building, as already remember'd.

This Legacy of Bodley's gave so much Life and Spirit to the University, that we proceeded to the Foundation-stone on the North side of the Building, March the 30th, Anno Domini 1615, and in six Years Time finish'd the whole Structure; during which Time there came in 4,500 l. as Benefactions hereunto, besides what was given by Bodley and others before we enter'd on the Building.

On the South side of the Schools Court, up one Story, you have the Anatomy-School, and contiguous thereunto the Rhetorick-School, on the same Floor, which was first appropriated to Hebrew, and then to Musick. Under the Anatomy-School is the Natural Philosophy-School, and under that of Rhetorick that of Musick, which gave way to that of Rhetorick. On the North side of this Court is placed the Civil Law-School, and under it the Moral Philosophy-School; and adjoining to the said Law-School is the School of Languages, heretofore only peculiar to the Greek Tongue; and under the Linguist-School lies that of Grammar and History. On the East side of the Court are built four Schools also; of the two upper, one is appropriated to Geometry and Arithmetick, and the other to Astronomy, and under these two lie the Metaphysick and Logick-Schools. And these Twelve Schools are called the Schools of Arts, wherein the Professors have their Chairs, and the Auditors Benches; whilst the proper Exercise in them is performing, by Disputations and Lectures.

The Divinity-School on the West side of this Court, was begun, according to some, in the Year 1390, and lay unfinished for 20 Years afterwards;
terwards; but this Assertion is contradicted by our Registers, which say, that when the Students of the University first apply'd themselves to the Building of this School in the Year 1477, they purchased of Balliol-Colledge a void Space of Ground lying within the City-Wall, Westward of Exeter College, and on the East of School-Street, having Exeter-Street on the North, and some Houses belonging to the Convent of Dorchester on the South, where Dorchester-School stood, and some other Houses belonging to Balliol-Colledge, and adjoining to Mildred-Street. After the University had made this, with some other Purchases, they began to build this School, but could not advance therein for want of Money: Whereupon they were obliged to write to the Benedictines then assembled in a general Chapter at Northampton, for their Assistance herein, who gave 100l. towards carrying on this Work, on condition this School 'shou'd be open to the Monks of their Order; to which we may also add the Munificence of the Austin Monks, as appears by a Letter written by the University to the Prelates of that Order then in a Council at Northampton: And Arch-Bishop Chicheley gave a good Sum of Money hereunto, as did also the Deans of St. Paul's, Sarum, Wells, Exeter, Lincoln, and many others, with their Charters. But Humphrey Duke of Gloucester gave so amply, that he is said to be the Founder of this School; on which when the University was about to raise another Story, it was signified unto the Duke, this was a convenient Place to build a Library on, as being remote from all Noife and Secular Employments; and then they offer'd him the Title: But'tis not known, whether he accepted it; yet 'tis certain he was a great Benefactor to us, by
transmitting Money immediately hither for this End, and at the Time of his Death leaving 100l. by Will for this Purpose, besides a great Number of Manuscripts for the furnishing of the same.

The old Schools were formerly distinguished into two Classes, called the Secular Schools and the Clerical Schools. Those were called Secular Schools, which the University hired of the Citizens and Burgesses; and wherein the Seculars chiefly read and performed their Exercises; and those were the Clerical, which lay within the Scite of every Religious House; and where not only the Junior Monks of the Convents, whether Benedictines or Franciscans, but also many others, coming from the several Monasteries in England, according to their Orders, were instructed in Piety and sound Learning. But 'tis to be observed, that the Monks and Friars of every Order were obliged to do some Exercises pro Forma, i.e., such as were necessary to the taking of each Degree in the University. Yet, it was not heretofore lawful to convert Houses dedicated to any other Uses, provided the University was not in Arrears of Rent to the Citizens, or to the Convents, to which almost all the Halls and Inns did belong. 2dly, If any School, being destitute of Students, returned to the Proprietors, and were appropriated to profane Uses, as then failed, they were to be restored, if Occasion was, upon the Demand of any Master, unless the Proprietor, as Master of some Faculty, wouldn't read therein himself. 3dly, Most of the Schools were either in Halls or Inns, or in School-teams, which reached from the North side of St. Mary's Church to the City Walls: All which Schools were scarce sufficient to receive the great Number of Determining
Ch. 1. of the University of Oxford.

terminating Batchelors in Lent, who were thereupon obliged to perform their Exercises in the Townsmen's Shops, and in Places from the Concourse of Scholars. It will be too tedious to go over all the several antient Schools and their Names, with their proper Situations, &c. according to the Order of the various Faculties; as then distinguished; and therefore for the Knowledge hereof, if there be any so curious, I must refer him to Mr. Wood.

Of the Theatre.

FROM the Schools I pass to the stupendous Antiquitas.

Fabrick of the Theatre, North-West of these Schools; a Work not unworthy of the great Soul of Arch-Bishop Sheldon, the Founder thereof, who hereby freed and exempted St. Mary's Church from the Profane Uses, whereunto it had sometimes been applied, in the way of Scholar's Exercise therein performed, at the solemn Time of an Act.

At the Perussion of some Reverend Persons, who had received their Education here, the University purchased several Houses of the Citizens, lying under the Town Walls, and about the end of the Year 1652, these Houses between the said Walls and the Divinity-School were pulled down, together with the Wall for this Building: And hereupon the next Year Arch-Bishop Sheldon giving 1000 l., the University soon began this Structure; and on the 26th of July, about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, the Vice-Chancellor, attended by the Heads of Colleges and Halls, together with the Doctors, Professors, and Masters of Arts, went to the

H h 4 Place,
The Ancient and Present State. Part III.

Place, in their proper Habits, which was design'd for this Building; and after they had walked round the Ground, where the Foundation was to be laid, the publick Orator of the University mounted the Rostum, and made an excellent Speech on that Occasion: When the same was ended, the Vice-Chancellor and Bishop Morley (then in the Visitation of his Colleges here) went and laid the Foundation-stone, with Gold and Silver thereon; and on their Return from thence, the Bishops of Oxford and Gloucester did the like, as did the Doctors and Professors; and the Day following a great Number of Workmen were employ'd, who brought the Work up to the Surface of the Ground before the approaching Winter.

The University had conceived Hopes, that other Benefactors would have followed the Example of the munificent Sheldon, but were soon baulked in their Expectations; and truly peradventure this Edifice had never been easily finished, had not this good Arch-Bishop sustained the whole Expence thereof himself.

The Walls with the Covering were almost brought to Perfection Anno 1667, when other Houses in Cambridge were bought of the City for the Enlargement of the Theatre-Yard, and to give an open View thereof; And about two Years afterwards it was finished by the Care of that Excellent Architect Sir Christopher Wren, and Dean Fell, Curators of the Expences. Under the Theatre were Presses and other necessary Conveniences for Printing; and under the Galleries, on the Plain or Area of this Room, were the Cells and Stalls for the Composers of Letters, and Boxes for the Types, for the Correctors of the Press. As to the Roof of this Building, it is adorned with another...
Ch. 1. of the University of Oxford.

ings; but, what is most admirable therein, is the Contrivance of supporting the same without the Help of any Beam; it being entirely kept up with Braces and Screws, and is the Subject of an excellent Mathematical Treatise by that Learned Prodigy of the Age, Dr. Wallis; who has therein shewed and proved the Dependence of each Tegment on the other.

Besides the Sum of Money expended on the Building hereof, which was about 15000 l. this liberal Arch-Bishop gave to the University the Sum of 2000 l. more for the Repairs and keeping in order of this sumptuous and magnificent Structure, which was laid out on an Estate, according to Sheldon’s Command, for this End; and what remains yearly beyond this Expence, he applie’d to the Encouragement of Printing. The Curators of this Fabrick, who are stated Delegates to audit the Accounts, &c. are chosen by the Convocation.

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The Physick-Garden.

Among the several other noble Structures, and great Conveniencies of Learning, wherewith this famous University is adorned, this of the Physick-Garden, commodiously situ¬ed by the River Cherwell, claims not the least Place; founded, built, and the Donation thereof made to the University in the Year 1632. by the munificent Benefaction of Henry Dawers, Earl of Danby, then living at his House at Cornbury in Oxfordshire, who purchasing five Acres of Ground South of St. Mary Magdalene-College, thereon erected about the Square thereof, most magnificent Walls and Gates, which Walls are
Foot of the best squared and polished Stone, the like not to be elsewhere seen; and one Gate there of the Composit Order of Building, to the Expence of five or six hundred Pounds, on the Front: of which is this Inscription to be seen, viz. Glorit Dei Optimi Maximi, Honori Caroli Regis, in a mun Academiæ & Reipublicæ, 1632. Henricus Comes Danby. And he endowed the same with an annual Revenue for ever, for the Maintenance and Keeping of the same, and its great Variety of Plants, whereof it now contains many Thousands, for the Use and Honour of the University; serving not only for Ornament and Delight, and the pleasant Walking and Diversion of Academical Students, and of all Strangers and Travellers; but of great Use also, as is easily found, among all Persons willing to improve their Botanical Inclinations and Studies; and for the pleasant Contemplation and Experience of Vegetative Philosophy, for which it is here supposed to be as good Convenience as in any Place of Europe (if not the best) as also for the Service of all Medicinal Practitioners, supplying the Physicians, Apothecaries, and who else shall have Occasion for things of that nature, with what is right and true, fresh and good, for the Service of Health and Life. The Care of this Garden is now committed to that skilful Botanist, Mr. Jacob Bobart, who has carried on the Universal Herbal, begun by the Learned Doctor Marison deceased. He has a very handsome House adjoining thereunto, lately built for his Use at the Expense of the University, where he attends Courses of Botany, if any Persons are so curious as to study and go thro' the same.
The Museum Ashmoleanum.

This Museum is a large and stately Pile of squared Stone Building, erected at the Charge of the University, which found such a Building necessary, for the promoting and carrying on with greater Ease and Succes, several Parts of useful and curious Learning in Physick and Natural Philosophy, for which it is excellently well contrived and designed. It is placed upon the West End of the Theatre, having a very magnificent Portal on that side, sustained by Pillars of the Corinthian Order, with several Frizes and other artificial Embellishments. The Front Northward to the Street is about 60 Feet in Length, where there is this Inscription over the Entrance thereinto, in Gilt Characters, viz. Museum Ashmoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historia, Officina Chymica. The first Foundation was laid on the 14th of April, 1679, and it was happily finished on the 20th of March, 1683, at which time a rich and noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University by that excellent and publick-spirited Gentleman, Elias Ashmole, Esq, and the same Day there deposited, and afterwards digested and put into a just Series and Order by the great Care and Diligence of the Learned Dr. Plot, who at the Donor's Request was intrusted with the Custody of this Museum. Accessions are continually made hereunto by several worthy Persons, as Dr. Robert Huntington, who hath given Hieroglyphicks and other Egyptian Antiquities; Mr. Aaron Godfrey, to whose generous Favour we owe the entire Mummy; and Dr. Martin Lister, who has presented the University with a large Cabinet of
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of natural Rarities of his own Collection, and of several Roman Antiquities, as Altars, Medals, Lampe, &c. found here in England; so that it is justly believed, that in a few Years it will be one of the most famous Repositories of curious Things in Europe. The Reverend Dr. Pown has also given hereunto many excellent Collections of Plants and Animals brought with him from China, and preserved in Spirits of Wine, &c. The present Keeper hereof is Mr. David Parry of Jesus College, appointed thereunto by the Vice-Chancellor.


The last Pile of Building to be here remembered is that Curious and Celebrated Piece of Architecture, begun on the 22d of February, 1744, at the entire Expense of the University, and in Honour of the Memory of the late Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and Lord High Chancellor, &c. called the Clarendon Printing-house, from a Sum of Money raised and accruing out of the Profits of this Earl's most excellent History, the perpetual Impression whereof he gave to this University, as I have already observed. The Plan or Model of this Structure was contrived by that ingenious Artist of a Mason, Mr. Townsend of Oxford, and approved of in the Vice-Chancellorship of that worthy Patron of Learning, Dr. Lancaster, and will be finished (tis hoped) in the Office of the present Vice-Chancellor, who having a Soul peradventure, as large as his Body, engra...
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thorough with the whole Work. This House
is fronted North and South with Pillars of the
Doric Order in Building, and surrounded at
the Top with a fine Cornish Frize, &c. and
is wholly built of very good squared Stone;
for the erecting whereof there were many Ten-
ements purchased by the University, and pul-
ded down, the whole Area of Ground making a
spacious Compart. One Side or End thereof,
Baft, is leased to Mr. John Basket, a Stationer in
London, for the Term of 21 Years, at the rate
of 200 l. per Annum, who has the Grant of
Printing Bibles, Psalters, &c. from the Uni-
versity into this Lease: And the other Side or
End thereof, being the West, is now employed
and made use of by the University, having ma-
ny Rooms and Apartments proper to the Busi-
ness of Printing. Altho' this Edifice be stately,
sumptuous and beautiful, yet the Design thereof
might as well have given way to the Convenience
of an University-Church, which is much more
wanted than a Printing-House, and yet never like-
ly to be obtained, tho' we make so many Profes-
sions for the Church and the best of Religions.

King Charles the 1st, at the Instance of Arch-
Bishop Laud, and thro' his own Affection to
Learning, did in the 11th Year of his Reign,
by a Charter then given, very much enlarge
the Privileges of the University, in respect of
Printing: And left for did Artificers should
abuse this Royal Indulgence, it is provided by
an University-Statute, That no Printer for the
future shall enjoy these Privileges, or bear the
Title of a Printer in this University, unless at
the Time of his Admission he shall submit him-
self to observe all the Statutes and Ordinances
made, or hereafter to be made, by the Convoca-
tion touching the State and Government of the
Press.
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Presses and of Printers. And because it is found by sad Experience, that these Mechanicks and Artificers, compendiously following their own Gain, oftentimes to the Damage of the Work, do cause very uncorrect Editions of Books to be published, it is provided by this Statute, That there be a Person set over these, who is well skill'd in the Greek and Latin Tongues, and in Philological Studies, with the Title of Archi- Typographer, whose Office it is to supervise and look after the Business of Printing, and to provide at the University Expence all Paper, Presses, Types, &c. to prescribe the Module of the Letter, the Quality of the Paper, and the Size of the Margins, when any Book is printed at the Cost of the University, and also to correct the Errata of the Press. That this Office may be well and honestly performed (besides one Copy from the Impression of every Book) he has a Portion assign'd him by the Delegates or Curators of the Press, according to the Stock of Money paid into the University-Chest on the score of Printing, by way of Poundage. And since by this Statute, this Office is for ever hereafter to be annex'd to the Place of the Superior Law-Beadle, as having less Business than the rest, the Convocation ought to take great Care in the Choice of this Beadle, that a Person duly qualified be elected.

About the Year 1454, the Art of Printing came into this University, which God seems to have discover'd to the Minds of Men for the great Use and Service of Learning, then almost overshadowed through the thickest Clouds of Darkness, rising out of the Romish Church: And as Printing has given a large Increase and Advancement to all manner of Erudition, so must a Restraint on the Press of Consequence reduce us
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us in Process of Time to the like State of Ignorance.

The Germans challenge the Invention of Printing, and say this Noble Art was invented at Strasburg in 1440. by John Gottenburg, an Al-derman of that City, and afterwards perfected by him at Mentz. In the publick Library at Basel they shew several Books printed with the first Characters, invented by Gottenburg, such as are now used, tho' not so exact. The strongest Argument the Germans have, is from the Character in which the first Latin Books were printed, and much the same now used by the Germans in their ordinary Writing; for it is probable, say they, if any other People had invented this Art, they would have us'd the Characters of their own Country. The Hollander dispute this Invention with the Germans, and ascribe it to one Laur. Coster, a Citizen of Haarlem, who walking one Night in an adjacent Wood, cut some Pieces of the Bark of a Tree into Letters, and printing some Characters on Paper with them, taught his Grandchildren their Alphabet by this new Contrivance; but observing it to be capable of further Improvement, he advanced, and within a few Days printed off several Sentences from divers Authors. Hadri- an Junius says, that he saw the first Book of Coster's Printing, in which it was observable, that the Paper was not printed on both Sides, but two Leaves were glued together, to avoid the Deformity of vacant Pages: Then he changed his Beechen Letters to Lead, and those afterwards into Tin, and then he contrived the glutinous Ink made use of now in all Presses. The House where he lived is still to be seen near the Market-place at Haarlem; on the Front whereof was formerly engraven his Picture,
The Antient and Present State Part II.

Picture, with some Verses in his Commendation, and the Magistrates have in their keeping a Specimen of his first Essay:

Angelus Rocha, who published an Account of the Vatican Library in the Days of Sixtus Quintus, tells us, that Aldus jun. a learned Antiquary, shew'd him a Copy of Donatus's Grammar printed on Vellum, in the first Page of which were these Words; Johannes Faustus Civis Moguntinus, Avus materinis Johannis Scheffer, primus excogitavit artem Imprimendi Typis artis, quos deinde plumbeos inventit, multisque ad poliendam artem adjective filius ejus Petrus Scheffer: impressus autem hic Donatus, &c. A.D. 1450. In which Words Mariangelus assures us (for the same Author says 'twas his Hand) that the first Printer in Germany with molten Types had the first Hint of it from Holland. The old Chronicle of Cologne, writ in the Year 1496, confirms this, that the first Hint was from Holland, where Donatus was printed before Gottenburg printed any at Mentz, and most of the German Historians grant that the first Printing with Wooden Cuts was by this Coster; but allledge, that Composing from different Letters was Gottenburg's Contrivance.

The Dutch farther say, that after Coster had improv'd his new Art so far as to print with Tin Letters, he took more Servants into the House; and one whom Junius thinks to be Johannes Faustus above-mentioned, who had the Mystery of this Art communicated to him, on his taking an Oath of Secrecy. This John applied himself so much to the Business, that he understood it as well as Coster himself; and on Christmas-Eve, when most of the Family were at a Procession, he carried with the Help of another, as many Cases of Letters as they were able; and going to Amsterdam, printed small Books
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Books and Pamphlets privately; and from thence they remov'd to Strasburgh, and communicated their Art to Gottenburg, who carrying on the Work at his own Charge, had the Honour of Being accounted the first Printer in the World: At length they settled at Meiss, where they kept open Shop, being out of Danger of a Prosecution from Cober. The first Book they printed in this City was Alexander Gallus's Grammar, with Pet. Hispanus's small Grammatical Tracts annex'd. There is in the Bodleian Library a Copy of Tully's Offices printed by this Faustus on Vellum, and at the End of it these Words in red Letters, Presens Marci Tullii clarissimum opus, Johannes Faust. Moguntinus Civis, non atramento, non plumali cando, neque ered, sed arte quoddam perpulerat. Petri manu pueri facit, effet finitum in 1465. Juni us says, that he has often heard his Master Nicolas Gale say, That an old Bookseller, Servant to Cober, and Chamber-Fellow with this Faustus who cheated him, told him the Story often with such Vehemency of Passion as commonly drew Tears from his Eyes; and that he was resolv'd to undeceive the World, but did not live to perform his Promise. These are the Arguments on both sides, and the Reader may determine as he pleases.

The French likewise pretend to the Honour of this Invention; but upon no better Foundation, as Wimpeling observes and informs us, than that this Art was first made publick at Rome by one Udarick Halm, a German, who by Latin Writers is called Udaricus Gallus, Halm being the German Name for a Cock, which gave the French Occasion to apply the Appellative Gallus, as if he had been one of their Country; tho' if it were so, it will imply no more than that he was the first who publish'd that Art in Italy. Bote-
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...follow'd by some modern Authors, alleged, that the Chinese had this Art above 1000 Years before us in Europe, and communicated the same to one Marcus Venetus; but had it been so, that Gentleman in all Probability would have brought it into Italy, that his own Country might have the Honour of being the first Teachers of this Art in Christendom: But there is so little Foundation for this Story, that Boterus himself acknowledges, that this Invention as well as that of Guns and Clocks, is owing to the Germans.

This Art was brought over into England according to Stow in the Year 1471. by one Caxton, and Printing was first used in Westminster Abbey; but it appears that it was practised before that Time, by a Copy of St. Jerom's Exposition of the Apostle's Creed, preserved among the Archives of the University of Oxford, and printed there anno 1468.

Mr. Wood in his Antiquities of this University informs us, that Rab. Tournier, Master of the Wardrobe to K. Henry VI. first brought over Printing into England from Haerlem; the King furnish'd him with Money, wherewith he bribed Fred. Corcellis, who wrought at the Press, to come over with him into England, which he did, and set up a Printing-Press at Oxford, where they guarded him, lest he should make his Escape before he had perform'd his Promise.
A List or Catalogue of the several Heads of Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford, from the earliest Times of their Foundation (so far as they may be had) to the present Age, with an Account of the Bishops, who have either presided, or had an Education therein; to which is added many of the first Fellows and Scholars named in the Royal Charters of their respective Institutions.

UNIVERSITY-COLLEGE.

MASTERS.

1332 Roger Aswarby, A.M.
1362 John Pocklyngton, A.M.
    William Kexby, A.M.
    Thomas Toston, A.M.
1398 Thomas Duffield, A.M.
1399 Edmund Lacy, A.M.
1403 John de Appleton, A.M.
1413 John Castle, A.M.
1420 Robert Burton, S.T.B.

1426
M A S T E R S.

1426 Richard Witten, S. T. B.
1440 Thomas Benwell, A. M.
1441 John Marten, S. T. B.
1474 William Gregford, A. M.
1488 John Rokesburgh, A. M.
1509 Ralph Hamsterley, A. M.
1518 Leonard Hutchinson, A. M.
       John Crayford, A. M.
1547 Richard Salveyn, A. M.
1551 George Ellisson, A. M.
1557 Anthony Salveyn, S. T. B.
1558 James Dugdale, A. M.
1561 Thomas Key, A. M.
1572 William James, S. T. B.
1584 Anthony Gate, A. M.
1597 George Abbot, S. T. P.
1609 John Bancroft, S. T. P.
1632 Thomas Walker, S. T. B.
1648 Joshua Hoyle, S. T. P.
1655 Francis Johnston, A. M.
1660 Thomas Walker, S. T. P.
1665 Richard Clayton, S. T. B.
1676 Obadiah Walker, A. M.
1688 Edward Ferrar
1690 Thomas Bennet, S. T. B.
1692 Arthur Charlet, S. T. P.

B I S H O P S.

687 St. John de Beverley
1234 St. Edmund
1245 Richard de la Wyche
1247 Richard Fitz-Ralph
1420 Edmund Lacy
1426 Richard Flemming

1454 York
1318 Canterbury
1298 Chichester
1295 Armagh
1283 Ely
1209 Lincoln
Bishops.

1452 John Chadworth
1476 William Dudley
1483 John Shirwood
1549 Nicholas Ridley
1611 Giles Thompson
1634 George Webb
1639 Henry Tilson

Baliol-College.

Practors.

Hugh Heripoll
Will. de Menill

Principals.

1282 Walter de Foderingey, A.M.
1296 Hugh de Warkenby, A.M.
1303 Stephen de Cornwall, A.M.
1309 Richard de Chikewell, A.M.
1323 Henry de Seton, A.M.
1327 Nicholas de Luceby, A.M.
1332 John de Pocklington, A.M.

Masters.

1343 Hugh de Corbyrge, A.M.
1360 John de Wickliffe, A.M.
1371 Thomas Tyrwhyt, A.M.
1406 William Lambert, A.M.
1412 Thomas Chace, A.M.
1423 Robert Burleigh, A.M.
MASTER S.

1429 Robert Stapylton, A. M.
1432 William Brandon, A. M.
1451 Robert Thwaites, A. M.
1461 William Lambton, A. M.
1472 John Segden, S. T. P.
1477 Robert Abdy, A. M.
1494 William Bell, A. M.
1497 Richard Berningham, S. T. B.
1511 Thomas Cifson, S. T. B.
1518 Richard Stubbs, S. T. B.
1525 William Wryght, A. M.
1539 George Cootes, S. T. P.
1547 James Brooks, S. T. P.
1555 William Wryght, S. T. B.
1559 Francis Babington, S. T. P.
1560 Anthony Garret, A. M.
1563 Robert Hooper, A. M.
1570 John Piars, S. T. P.
1571 Adam Squire, S. T. P.
1590 Edmund Lilly, S. T. P.
1609 Robert Abbot, S. T. P.
1616 John Parkhurst, S. T. P.
1637 Thomas Laurence, S. T. P.
1646 George Bradshaw, A. M.
1650 Henry Savage, S. T. P.
1675 Thomas Good, S. T. P.
1678 John Venn, S. T. P.
1687 Roger Mauder, S. T. P.
1705 John Baron, S. T. P.

BISHOPS.

1347 Richard Fitz-Ralph
1454 William Grey
1419 Roger Wheldale

Armagh
Ely
Carlisle

1466
BISHOPS.

1466 George Nevill
1530 Cuthbert Tonstall
1539 John Bell
1554 George Cootes
1611 George Abbot
1615 Robert Abbot
1638 George Singe

MERTON-COLLEGE.

WARDENS.

Peter de Abendon, alias Laking.
1286 Richard de Werplysdon
1295 John de la More
1299 John de Wanting
1328 Robert de Treng
1351 William de Durand
1375 John de Bloxham, S. T. P.
1387 John de Wendover, S. T. P.
1398 Edmund de Belyngham, S. T. P.
1416 Thomas de Rodeburne
1417 Robert Gilbert, S. T. P.
1421 Henry de Abendon, S. T. P.
1438 Elias de Holcot, S. T. B.
1455 Henry Sever, S. T. P.
1471 John Gygur, S. T. B.
1482 Richard Fitz-James, S. T. P.
1507 Thomas Harpur, S. T. P.
1508 Richard Rawlins, S. T. P.
1521 Rowland Phipps, A. M.
1525 John Chambers, M. D.
1544 Henry Tyndall, S. T. B.

1545
WARDENS.

1545 Tho. Raynolds, S.T.P.
1559 James Gervays, LL.B.
1562 John Man, A.M.
1569 Thomas Bickley, S.T.P.
1585 Sir Henry Saville, Knt.
1621 Nathaniel Brent, LL.D.
1645 William Hervey, M.D.
1646 Nathaniel Brent
1651 Jonathan Goddard, M.D.
1660 Edward Reynolds, S.T.P.
1661 Sir Thomas Clayton, Knt.
1693 Richard Lydall, M.D.
1704 Edmund Marten, M.D.
1709 John Holland, S.T.P.

BISHOPS.

1297 William de Hothum
1348 Thomas de Bradwardyn
1349 Simon de Iflep
1369 William Read
1375 Robert de Wickford
1420 Thomas de Rodeburne
1452 Thomas Kemp
1452 John Chadworth
1478 John Marshall
1506 Richard Fitz-James
1523 Richard Rawlins
1541 John Chambers
1559 John Jewell
1560 John Parkurst
1619 George Carleton
1660 Edward Reynolds
1663 John Earle
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**Exeter College.**

**Rectors.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1566</td>
<td>John Neale</td>
<td>A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1570</td>
<td>Robert Newton</td>
<td>A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1578</td>
<td>Thomas Glazier</td>
<td>LL.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1592</td>
<td>Thomas Holland</td>
<td>S.T.P.</td>
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<td>1612</td>
<td>John Prideaux</td>
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<td>1642</td>
<td>George Hakewell</td>
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<td>1649</td>
<td>John Conant</td>
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<td>1662</td>
<td>Joshua Maynard</td>
<td>S.T.B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1665</td>
<td>Arthur Bury</td>
<td>S.T.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1689</td>
<td>William Paynter</td>
<td>S.T.P.</td>
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**Bishops.**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1381</td>
<td>William Courtney</td>
<td>Canterbury</td>
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<tr>
<td>1369</td>
<td>William Rede</td>
<td>Chichester</td>
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<tr>
<td>1413</td>
<td>Richard Courtney</td>
<td>Norwich</td>
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<tr>
<td>1445</td>
<td>Walter Hart</td>
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<tr>
<td>1449</td>
<td>Nicholas Tregury</td>
<td>Dublin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1449</td>
<td>John Halse</td>
<td>Lichfield &amp; Coventry</td>
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<tr>
<td>1505</td>
<td>John Arundell</td>
<td>Exon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1553</td>
<td>John Holyman</td>
<td>Bristol</td>
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<tr>
<td>1596</td>
<td>John Chardon</td>
<td>Down &amp; Connaught</td>
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<tr>
<td>1616</td>
<td>Lewis Bayley</td>
<td>Bangor</td>
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<td>1641</td>
<td>John Prideaux</td>
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<tr>
<td>1641</td>
<td>Thomas Winniffe</td>
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<tr>
<td>1662</td>
<td>Edward Hall</td>
<td>Chester</td>
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</table>
ORIEL-COLLEGE.

PROVOSTS.

1325 Dam de Brome
1332 William de Leverton
1347 William de Hawkesworth, S. T. P.
1349 William de Daventery
1373 John Colyntre
1386 John Middleton, S. T. P.
1394 John Maldon, A. M.
1401 John Poffel
William Corffe, S. T. P.
1414 Thomas Leyntwarden
Henry Kayle
1425 Nicolas Henry
John Carpenter
Walter Lyhert or Le Hart
1445 John Halse, S. T. B.
1449 Henry Sampson
Thomas Hawkins
1478 John Taylour, S. T. P.
Thomas Cornish
1507 Edmund Wylsford, S. T. P.
1516 James More, S. T. B.
1530 Thomas Ware, S. T. P.
1538 Henry Mynne
1540 William Haynes, S. T. B.
1550 John Smyth, A. M.
1564 Roger Marbeck
1566 John Belly, LL.D.
1572 Anthony Blencow; LL.D.
1617 William Lewis, A. M.
1621 John Tolson, S. T. P.
1644 John Saunders
1652 Robert Say, S. T. P.
1691 George Royse, S. T. P.
1708 George Carter, S. T. P.
Ch. 1. Of the University of Oxford.

Bishops.

1396 Thomas Arundell
1449 Richard Praty
1443 John Carpenter
1445 Walter Hart
1450 Regin. Peacock
1459 John Halse
1491 Thomas Cornish
1660 Hugh Lloyd

Canterbury
Chichester
Worcester
Norwich
Chichester
L. & C. C.

Landaff

Queen's-College.

Provosts.

Richard de Rettesford
John de Hotham
1361 Henry de Whyitfield
Thomas de Carlisle, A. M.
Roger Wheldale, A. M.
1420 Walter Bell, A. M.
1427 Rowland de Byrys, A. M.
1439 Thomas Eglesfield, A. M.
1442 William Spencer, A. M.
1459 John Peirson, A. M.
1483 Henry Boofft, A. M.
1489 Thomas Langton, L.L.D.
1495 Christoper Bainbrigge, A. M.
1508 Edward Rigge, A. M.
William Devenish or Denys, A. M.
1559 Hugh Hodgson, A. M.
1561 Thomas Francis, M. D.
1563 Lancelot Shaw, S. T. B.
1565 Alan Scot, A. M.
1575 Bartholomew Bousfield, A. M.

1581

Queens College.
The Antient and Present State Part II.

PROVOSTS.

1581 Henry Robinson, S.T.P.
1599 Henry Airay, S.T.B.
1616 Barnaby Potter, S.T.P.
1626 Christopher Potter, S.T.P.
1645 Gerard Langbain, S.T.P.
1657 Thomas Barlow, S.T.P.
1677 Timothy Halton, S.T.P.
1704 William Lancaster, S.T.P.

BISHOPS.

1419 Roger Wheldale
1405 Henry Beaufort
1493 Thomas Langton
1508 Christopher Bainbrigg
1598 Henry Robinson
1629 Barn. Potter
1671 Guy Carleton
1676 Thomas Barlow
1671 Henry Compton
1700 William Nicholson

CHARTER-FELLOWS.

William de Cundale
William de Hawkesworth
William de Palmorna
William de Colyngham
Thomas de Trumhagh
John de Dumbleton
William de Renham
Robert de Hardley
William de Heightelbury
Regin. de Stratton
William de Wantyng
Hugh de Molyngton

New-
Rich. Toneworth  
Nic. Wickham
1393  Tho. Cranleigh, S. T. P.
1396  Rich. Malford, S. T. B.
1403  John Bouke, S. T. B.
1429  Will. Escot, S. T. B.
1435  Nic. Ofylbury, S. T. B.
1453  Tho. Chaundler, S. T. P.
1475  Walter Hill, A. M.
1494  Will. Porter, S. T. B.
1520  John Reade, S. T. B.
1521  John Young, S. T. P.
1526  John London, L. L. D.
1542  Henry Cole, L. L. D.
1551  Ralph Skinner, A. M.
1553  Tho. White, L. L. D.
1573  Martin Culpepper, M. D.
1599  George Ryves, S. T. P.
1613  Arthur Lake, S. T. P.
1617  Rob. Pynke, S. T. P.
1647  Henry Stringer, S. T. P.
1648  George Marshal, S. T. B.
1675  John Nicolas, S. T. P.
1679  Hen. Beefton, L. L. D.
1701  Rich. Traffles, L. L. D.
1703  Tho. Braithwait, L. L. D.
1712  John Cobb, L. L. D.
BISHOPS.

1397 Tho. Cranleigh
1414 Hen. Chichley
1443 Tho. Bekington
1447 Will. Waynfleet
1462 John Kingscote
1480 John Ruffell
1499 Tho. Jane
1501 Hen. Deane
1504 Will. Warham
1504 Rich. Mayew
1508 Rob. Sherbourne
1517 John Younge
1522 Hugh Inge
1541 Will. Knight
1554 John Holyman
1556 John Whyte
1556 James Turbeville
1560 Tho. Younge
1589 John Underhill
1597 Tho. Bilson
1598 Hen. Rowlands
1616 Arthur Lake
1665 Alex. Hyde
1679 Will. Beaw
1674 Ralph Bridecke
1674 Peter Gunning
1684 Fran. Turner
1685 Tho. Kenn
1708 Tho. Maningham
1708 Charles Trinmel
1710 Phillip Bisse
Will. Meyrick
Lewis Owen

Dublin
Cant.
B. & Wells
Winton
Carlisle
Lincoln
Norwich
Cant.
Cant.
Hereford
Chichester
Callipolis
Dublin
B. & Wells
Bristol
Winton
Exon.
Yorks
Oxon.
Winton
Bangor
B. & Wells
Sarum
Landaff
Chich.
Ely
Ely
B. & Wells
Chich.
Norwich
Hereford
Isle of Man
Titular Bishop of Casa

LINCOLN-
Lincoln College.

Rectors.

1435 William Chamberlain
1460 John Beke, S.T.B.
1479 John Tristroppe
1488 George Strangeways, S.T.B.
1493 William Bethome, S.T.P.
1503 Thomas Banke, S.T.P.
1518 Thomas Drax, S.T.P.
1538 John Cottisford, S.T.P.
1538 Hugh Weston, A.M.
1555 Christopher Hargreave, A.M.
1558 Hen. Henshaw, S.T.B.
1560 Francis Babington, S.T.P.
1563 John Bridgwater, A.M.
1574 John Tatham, A.M.
1572 John Underhill, S.T.P.
1590 Richard Kilby, A.M.
1620 Paul Hood, S.T.P.
1668 Nath. Crew, LL.D.
1672 Thomas Marshal, S.T.P.
1685 Fitzherbert Adams, S.T.P.

Bishops.

1495 William Smyth
1509 John Penny
1620 William Bishop
1622 William Gifford
1636 John Atherton
1660 Robert Sanderson
1660 Henry Hall
1679 Nath. Crew

Lincoln
Carlisle
Chalcedon
Rheims
Waterford
Lincoln
Down and Connor
Durham
The Antient and Present State Part II:

All-Souls College.

Wardens.

1437 R ichard Andrews, LL.D.  
        Roger Keys, LL.B.
1445 William Kele, A.M.
1459 William Potman, LL.D.
1466 John Stokys, A.M.
1494 Thomas Hobbs, A.M.
1503 William Brook
1524 John Coale, A.M.
1527 Robert Woodward
1533 Roger Stokely, A.M.
1536 John Warner, M.D.
1555 Seth Holland
1558 John Pope, LL.B.
        Ditto Warner
1565 Richard Barber, LL.D.
1571 Robert Hoveden, A.M.
1614 Richard Mocket, S.T.P.
1618 Richard Astley, S.T.P.
*1635 Gilbert Sheldon, S.T.P.
1648 John Palmer
1660 Ditto Sheldon
1660 John Meredith, LL.D.
1665 Thomas James, S.T.P.
1686 Leopold William Finch
1702 Bernard Gardiner, LL.D.

Bishops.

1465 Robert Stillington
1472 James Goldwell
1554 Gilbert Bourne
1557 David Pole

Bath and Wells  
Norwich  
Bath and Wells  
Peterborough  
1507
### BISHOPS

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Nicholas Bullingham</td>
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<td>1580</td>
<td>John Watson</td>
<td>Winton</td>
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<tr>
<td>1611</td>
<td>Giles Thompson</td>
<td>Gloucester</td>
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<tr>
<td>1622</td>
<td>John Hanmer</td>
<td>Asaph</td>
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<tr>
<td>1635</td>
<td>Roger Manwaring</td>
<td>St. Davids</td>
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<tr>
<td>1660</td>
<td>Brian Duppa</td>
<td>Winton</td>
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<tr>
<td>1664</td>
<td>Gilbert Sheldon</td>
<td>Canterbury</td>
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<td>1660</td>
<td>Jeremy Taylour</td>
<td>D.&amp; Connor</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Meath</td>
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### MAGDALENE-COLLEGE

#### PRESIDENTS

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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1458</td>
<td>John Horley, S.T.B.</td>
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<td>College</td>
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<td>1480</td>
<td>Richard Mayew, S.T.P.</td>
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<td>John Claymond, S.T.B.</td>
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<td>1516</td>
<td>John Hygden, S.T.P.</td>
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<td>1525</td>
<td>Laurence Stubbes, S.T.P.</td>
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<td>1527</td>
<td>Thomas Knolles, S.T.P.</td>
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<td>1535</td>
<td>Owen Oglethorp</td>
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<td>1532</td>
<td>Walter Haddon, LL.D.</td>
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<td>1553</td>
<td>Ditto Oglethorp</td>
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<td>1553</td>
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<td>1558</td>
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<td>1561</td>
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<td>1590</td>
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<td>1626</td>
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<td>1644</td>
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**Kk** 1649
### Presidents

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<th>Year</th>
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<td>John Oliver</td>
<td>Restor'd</td>
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<td>1661</td>
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<td>S.T.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1671</td>
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<td>M.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1687</td>
<td>John Hough</td>
<td>S.T.P.</td>
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<td>1700</td>
<td>John Rogers</td>
<td>S.T.P.</td>
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<td>1702</td>
<td>Thomas Bayly</td>
<td>S.T.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1706</td>
<td>Joseph Harwar</td>
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### Bishops

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<tr>
<td>1502</td>
<td>Richard Fox</td>
<td>Winton</td>
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<td>William Atwaker</td>
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<td>1515</td>
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<td>1521</td>
<td>John Longland</td>
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<tr>
<td>1555</td>
<td>Reginald Pole</td>
<td>Cant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1556</td>
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<td>Carlisle</td>
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<tr>
<td>1559</td>
<td>Thomas Bentham</td>
<td>L. &amp; Cov.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1570</td>
<td>William Bradbridge</td>
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<td>B. &amp; Wells</td>
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1660
BISHOPS.

1660 William Nicholson
1671 Ezech. Hopkins
1700 John Hough

Brazen-nose-College.

PRINCIPALS.

1510 Matthew Smyth
1547 John Hawarden, S.T.B.
   Thomas Blanchard, A.M.
1573 Richard Harrys, A.M.
1595 Alex. Nowell, A.M.
1595 Thomas Singleton, S.T.B.
* 1614 Samuel Radcliffe, S.T.P.
* 1648 Thomas Yate, S.T.P.
1648 Daniel Greenwood, S.T.P.
1660 Ditto Yate,
1681 John Mear, S.T.P.
1710 Robert Shippen, S.T.P.

BISHOPS.

1577 Richard Barnes
1579 John Woulton
1612 Miles Smith
1619 Lancelot Bulkley,
1633 William Forster
1635 Peter Parre
1671 Henry Bridgman
1618 Gerhard Maßley

Who died before his Consecration

Durham
Exon
Gloucester
Dublin
Sodor
Sodor
Chester

Kk² Corpus
The Antient and Present State Part II

Corpus Christi College

Presidents

1516 John Claymund
1537 Robert Morwent
1558 William Cheadsey
1559 William Bocher alias Butcher
1561 Thomas Greenway
1568 William Cole
1578 John Raynolds
1578 John Spenser
1614 Thomas Anyan
1629 John Holt
1630 Thomas Jackson
1640 Robert Newlin
1648 Edmund Staunton
1660 Ditto Newlin
1687 Thomas Turner

Bishops

1551 Richard Pate
1553 Nicholas Heath
1554 James Brooks
1555 Reginald Pole
1559 John Jewell
1610 Henry Parry
1634 George Webb
Edward Fowler

Worcester
York
Glocester
Canterbury
Sarum
Worcester
Limerick
Glocester

Christ-
CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.

DEANS.

John Hygden, S.T.P.
John Oliver, L.L.D.
Richard Cox, S.T.P.
Richard Martial, A.M.
George Carew

1561 Thomas Sampson
1565 Thomas Godwin, S.T.P.
1567 Thomas Cooper, S.T.P.
1570 John Piers, S.T.P.
1576 Tobias Matthews, S.T.P.
1584 William James, S.T.P.
1594 Thomas Ravis, S.T.P.
1605 John Kyng, S.T.P.
1611 William Goodwin, S.T.P.
1620 Richard Corbet, S.T.P.
1629 Brian Duppa, S.T.P.
1638 Samuel Fell, S.T.P.
1648 Edward Reynolds, S.T.P.
1651 John Owen, S.T.P.
1659 Ditto Reynolds
1660 George Morley, S.T.P.
1668 John Fell, S.T.P.
1686 John Massey
1689 Henry Aldrich, S.T.P.
1711 Francis Atterbury, S.T.P.
1713 George Smalridge, S.T.P.

BISHOPS.

1585 Herbert Westphaling
1588 John Piers
1599 Martin Heton

Kk 3 1606

Herfsord
York
Ely
The Antient and Present State

Christ Church College.

BISHOPS.

1604 Richard Parry
1606 Tob. Matthews
1606 William James
1607 Thomas Ravis
1611 John King
1612 Miles Smith
1617 Francis Godwin
1628 John Howson
1632 William Piers
1632 Richard Corbet
1632 John Bancroft
1641 Henry King
1660 Brian Duppa
1660 George Griffith
1660 Robert Price
1661 Herbert Crofts
1662 George Morley
1663 Michael Boyle
1667 John Dolben
1667 William Fuller
1667 John Parker
1669 Thomas Bayly
1671 Thomas Wood
1675 John Fell
1675 Robert Frampton
1700 Charles Hickman
1703 George Hooper
1713 Francis Atterbury
1714 George Smalridge
1714 Fran. Gastrell

Asaph
York
Durham
London
London
Gloucester
Hereford
Durham
B. & Wells
Norwich
Oxon.
Chich.
Winton
Asaph

Hereford
Winton
Dublin
Rochester
Lincoln
Taun

L. & Cov.
Oxon.
Gloucester
London
B. & Wells
Rochester
Bristol
Chester
## TRINITY-COLLEGE.

### PRESIDENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Degree</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1556</td>
<td>Thomas Slythurst</td>
<td>S.T.B</td>
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<tr>
<td>1559</td>
<td>Arthur Yeldard</td>
<td>S.T.P</td>
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<tr>
<td>1598</td>
<td>Ralph Kettle</td>
<td>S.T.P</td>
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<td>1643</td>
<td>Hannibal Potter</td>
<td>S.T.P</td>
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<tr>
<td>1647</td>
<td>Robert Harris</td>
<td>A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1658</td>
<td>William Hawes</td>
<td>A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1659</td>
<td>Seth Ward</td>
<td>S.T.P</td>
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<td>1660</td>
<td>Ditto Potter</td>
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<tr>
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### BISHOPS.

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<td>1604</td>
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<td>1667</td>
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<td>Chester</td>
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### CHARTER-FELLOWS.

- Stephen Marks, A.M.
- Robert Newton
- John Barwyke, A.B.
- Jacob Bell, A.B.
- Roger Crispin, A.B.
- John Richardson, A.B.
- Thomas Scot, A.B.
- George Sympson, A.B.

Counties:

- Cornwall
- Devon
- Somerset
- Devon
- Cumberland
- Cumberland
- Cumberland
- SCHHO-
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<td>John Père</td>
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<td>John Lagaster</td>
<td>York</td>
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### St. John Baptist's College

#### Presidents

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<tr>
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<td>1577</td>
<td>Francis Willis, S.T.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1590</td>
<td>Ralph Hutchinson, S.T.B.</td>
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#### Bishops

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1633
BISHOPS

1633 William Laud
1660 William Juxon
1660 George Wild
1684 Peter Mews

JESUS-COLLEGE.

PRINCIPALS.

1571 David Lewes, LL.D.
1572 Griffith Lloyd
1572 Francis Bevans, LL.D.
1602 John Williams, S.T.P.
1613 Griffith Powell, LL.D.
1620 Francis Mancell, A. M.
1621 Sir Eubul. Thelwall, Knt.
1630 Francis Mancell, S. T. P.
1657 Francis Howell
1660 Ditto Mancell
1660 Sir Leoline Jenkins
1673 John Lloyd, S. T. P.
1685 Jonathan Edwards, S.T.P.
1712 John Wynne, S.T.P.

BISHOPS.

1589 Richard Meredith
1612 John Rider
1639 Morgan Owen
1644 Thomas Howell
1644 Hugh Lloyd
1644 Francis Davys

Canterbury
Canterbury
Kildare
Winton
### BISHOPS

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### WADHAM-COLLEGE

#### WARDENS

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<td>1635</td>
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#### BISHOPS

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#### CHARTER-FELLOWS

- William Smyth, A.M.
- John Goodridge, A.M.
- Edward Brunckard, A.M.
CHARTER-FELLOWS.
John Pit, A.M.
James Harrington, A.M.
Daniel Escot
Humphrey Sydenham
Richard Puleston
Francis Strode
Ralph Flexney
Thomas Harris
William Payton

CHARTER-SCHOLARS.
Nicholas Brewin
Robert Ellis
Amias Hext
John Wolley
William Arnold
Walter Stonehouse
William Boswell
John Willis
John Flavell
Richard Tapper
Alexander Huish
George Hill
William Potter

PENBROKE-COLLEGE.

M A S T E R S.

1624 Thomas Clayton, M.D.
1647 Henry Wightwick, S.T.B.
1647 Henry Langley, S.T.P.
1660 Wightwick restor'd
1664 John Hall, S.T.P.
1709 — Brickenden, S.T.P.
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<td>1614</td>
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**CHARTER-FELLOWS**

- Thomas Godwin
- Robert Payne
- Christopher Tisdale
- Nicholás Coxeter
- Charles Sagar
- Thomas Westley
- Henry Wightwick
- John Price
- William Lyford
- William Griffith

**CHARTER-SCHOLARS**

- John Lee
- William Reade
- Francis Dring
- Richard Allen
- John Bowles
- John Grace
- Thomas Millington
- Humphrey Gwynne
- Richard Kirfoate
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PRINCIPALS.

1664 Thomas Lamplugh, S.T.P.
1673 Narcissus Marsh, S.T.P.
1678 Thomas Bouchier, LL.D.

BISHOPS.

1506 Richard Fitz-James  
1626 Francis Gough  
   Narcissus Marsh  
   London  
   Limerick  
   Armagh

HART-HALL.

PRINCIPALS.

1360 Nicholas Hawe, A.M.
1378 Richard Touworth, A.M.
1381 Nicholas Wickham, A.M.
1384 Thomas Cranleigh, A.M.
1387 John Walter, A.M.
1388 William Ware, A.M.
1391 John Wryngton, A.M.
1397 John Withnam, A.M.
1398 Thomas Tynkelden, A.M.
1399 Thomas Turke, A.M.
1400 John Whyte, A.M.
1405 Thomas Morant, A.M.
1407 John Stone, A.M.
1408 John Green, A.M.
1410 Simon le Wryter, A.M.
1411 William Andrews, A.M.
1411 Gilbert Kymer, A.M.
1414 William Payne, A.M.
1416 William More, A.M.

1420
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1664
The Ancient and Present State. Part II.

PRINCIPALS.

1604 Theodore Price, A.M.
1621 Thomas Iles, S.T.P.
1633 Philip Parsons, M.D.
1653 Philip Stephens, A.M.
1660 Timothy Baldwyn, LL.D.
1663 John Lamphire, M.D.
1688 William Thornton, A.M.
1707 Thomas Smith, S.T.P.
1710 Richard Newton, S.T.P.

EDMUND-HALL

PRINCIPALS.

Edmund Hall.

1317 John de Cornwall
1319 Robert Luck
1325 John de Bere
1351 Thorp
1381 William Hamsterley
1385 Edward Upton
1390 William Taylour
1397 Henry Circester
1399 Henry Rumworth
1408 Henry Bermingdon
1410 Peter Clerk, alias Payne
1414 John Darley, S.T.B.
1434 William Briton
1438 John Thamys
1461 Thomas Leigh
1478 Richard Brooke
1499 Humphry Wifrow, S.T.P.
1501 Thomas Cawse
1502 William Patinson

1528
Ch. 1: of the University of Oxford.

PRINCIPALS.

1505 Christopher Fallowfield
1507 John Pytys
1520 John Cuthbertson, S. T. B.
1528 Miles Braithwait
1530 William Robinson
1537 Ottewell Topping
1540 Thomas Peyrson, A. M.
1546 Ralph Rudde, A. M.
1569 Nicholas Cook, A. M.
1569 Nicholas Pullen, A. M.
1572 Phil. Johnson, A. M.
1576 Henry Robinson, A. M.
1581 Thomas Bowsfield, A. M.
1601 John Aglionby, S. T. P.
1610 John Rawlins, S. T. P.
1631 Adam Agray, S. T. P.
1658 Thomas Tuly, S. T. P.
1675 Steph. Penton, A. M.
1683 Thomas Crosthwait, S. T. P.
1685 John Mills, S. T. P.
1707 Thomas Peirson, S. T. P.

St. Mary-Hall.

PRINCIPALS.

1436 William Croten, A. M.  
1438 Henry Sampson, A. M.  
1445 Richard Wylcyer, A. M.  
1450 John Smith, A. M.  

St. Mary-Hall.
<table>
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<td>1550</td>
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<td>1570</td>
<td>Richard Piggot</td>
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<td>1587</td>
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<td>1591</td>
<td>Ralph Bradwell</td>
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<td>1632</td>
<td>John Saunders</td>
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<td>1644</td>
<td>Nicholas Brooks</td>
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<td>1656</td>
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<td>1660</td>
<td>Martyn Lluellin</td>
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<td>1664</td>
<td>Jof. Crowther</td>
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<td>1689</td>
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<tr>
<td>1712</td>
<td>John Hudson</td>
<td>S.T.P.</td>
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New-Inn-Hall.

PRINCIPALS.

1438  W  illiam Freeman
1444  G  riffin Eberiow
1452  William Witney
1457  Phil. Burgavenny, Dec. B.
1460  Walter Pavy
1462  Edward Hanington
1468  Lau. Cocks, Dec. D.
1469  Dennis Hogan
1469  Phil. Welsh
1484  John Lychfield, LL.D.
1490  Rich. Carpenter, LL.D.
1497  Powtrel, LL.D.
1500  Christopher Wardhall, LL.B.
1503  John Lacy, LL.B.
1504  Richard Salter
1510  William Balborow, LL.B.
1514  John Worthiawll
1520  John Payne, LL.D.
1528  Roger Carew, LL.B.
1529  Thomas Barret, LL.D.
1529  Henry Wyght, Dec. D.
1530  William Roberts, LL.B.
1534  Row. Merick, LL.B.
1535  Ditto Roberts
1542  Rich. Richard
1545  David Lewes, LL.B.
1548  John Gibbons
1550  William Awbrey, LL.B.
1561  John Griffith, LL.B.
          Robert Lougher, LL.D.
1570  Richard Bray, LL.B.

L 1 2

1571
The Antient and Present State

PRINCIPALS.

1571 Felix Lewes, LL.B.
1575 Ditto Lougher
1580 Dan. Dunne, LL.D.
1581 Edm. Price, LL.B.
1584 John Esfmond, LL.B.
1585 Fran. Bevans, LL.D.
1586 Robert Crane, LL.B.
1593 John Ferrar, A. M.
1609 John Budden, LL.D.
1618 Charles Twifden, LL.B.
1621 Robert Lodington, A. M.
1626 Christoper Rogers, S. T. P.
1643 Christoper Prior, S. T. P.
1646 Ditto Rogers
1662 John Lamphire, M.D.
1663 William Stone, LL.B.
1684 Thomas Bailly, S. T. P.
1709 John Brabant, S. T. P.

BISHOPS.

1541 Arthur Bulkley
1561 Richard Davies
1566 Hugh Jones
1576 William Blethin
1559 Rowland Merick

Banger
St. Davids
Landaff
Landaff
Banger

MAGDA-
Ch. 1. of the University of Oxford.

MAGDALENE-HALL.

PRINCIPALS.

Richard Barnes
Edward Grove
1499

John Stokesley
1502

John Longland
1505

William Azard
1507

Richard Stokes
1509

John Kaley, A. M.
1511

Henry Wytzyng
1526

Robert Parkhouse
1528

Christopher Rooks
1529

John Burges, A. M.
1532

John Green, A. M.
1535

Richard Engeft
1537

Simon Parret, A. M.
1541

John Redman, A. M.
1550

Thomas Coveney, A. M.
1553

Adrian Hawthorn, A. M.
1558

Rob. Lyster, A. M. & LL.B.
1570

James Huffee, LL. D.
1602

John Wilkinson, A. M.
1605

Thomas Read, LL. D.
1643

Ditto Wilkinson
1646

Henry Wilkinson, S. T. P.
1648

James Hyde, M. D.
1662

William Levet, S. T. P.
1681

Richard Adams, M. D.
1693

BISHOPS.

John Stokesley
John Longland
1663

Joel Henshaw
1668

John Wilkins

London
Lincoln
Peterburgh
Chester
Glo-
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<td>1576</td>
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<td>Degory Whear</td>
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<td>1647</td>
<td>Tobias Garbrand</td>
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<td>John Maplet</td>
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<td>Byrom Eaton</td>
<td>S.T.P.</td>
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<td>Ben Woodroffe</td>
<td>S.T.P.</td>
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<td>1712</td>
<td>Rich. Blechinden</td>
<td>LL.D.</td>
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