

**The lives of the professors of Gresham College: to which is prefixed the life of the founder, Sir Thomas Gresham. With an appendix, consisting of orations, lectures, and letters, written by the professors, with other papers serving to illustrate the lives / By John Ward.**

**Contributors**

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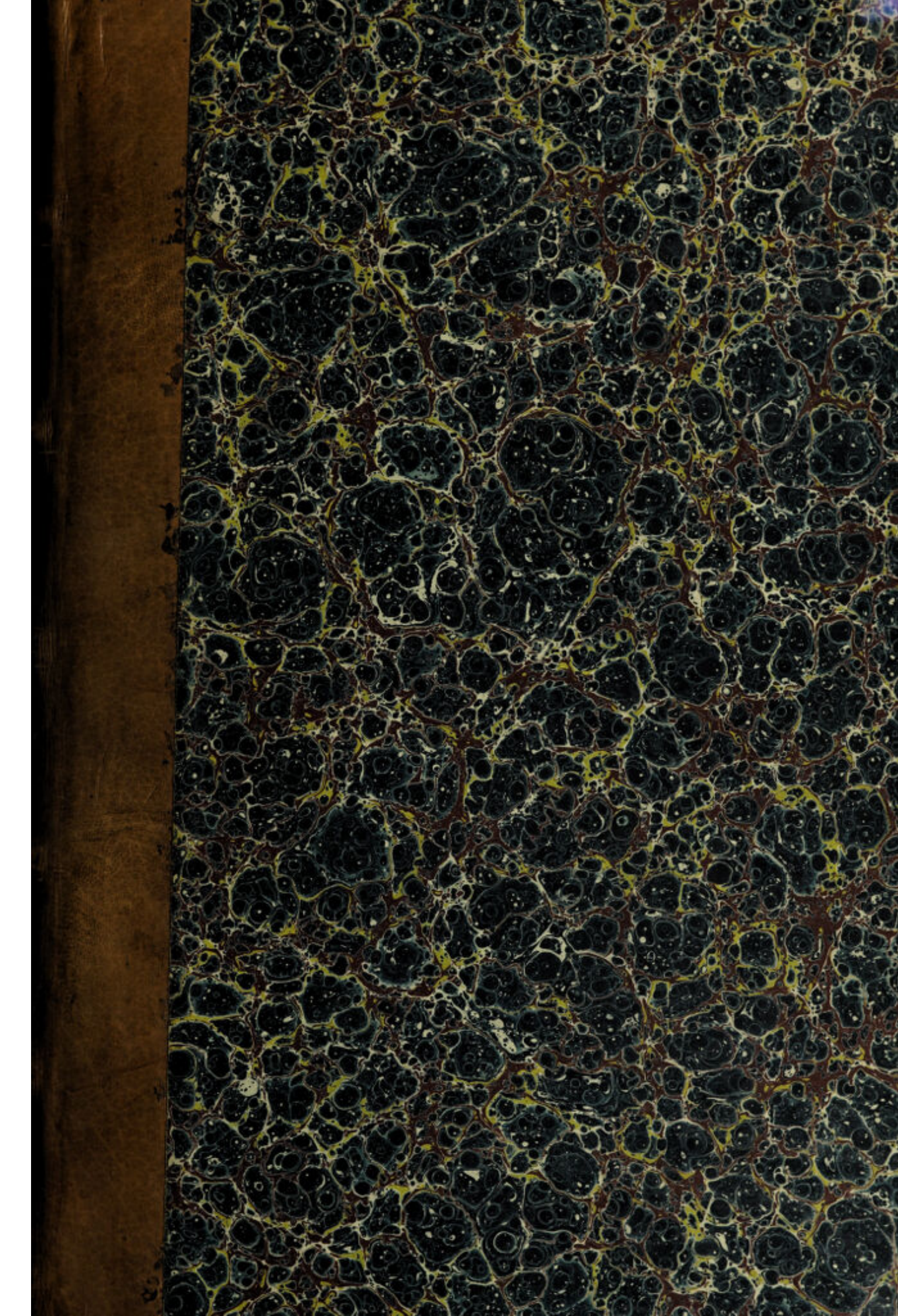
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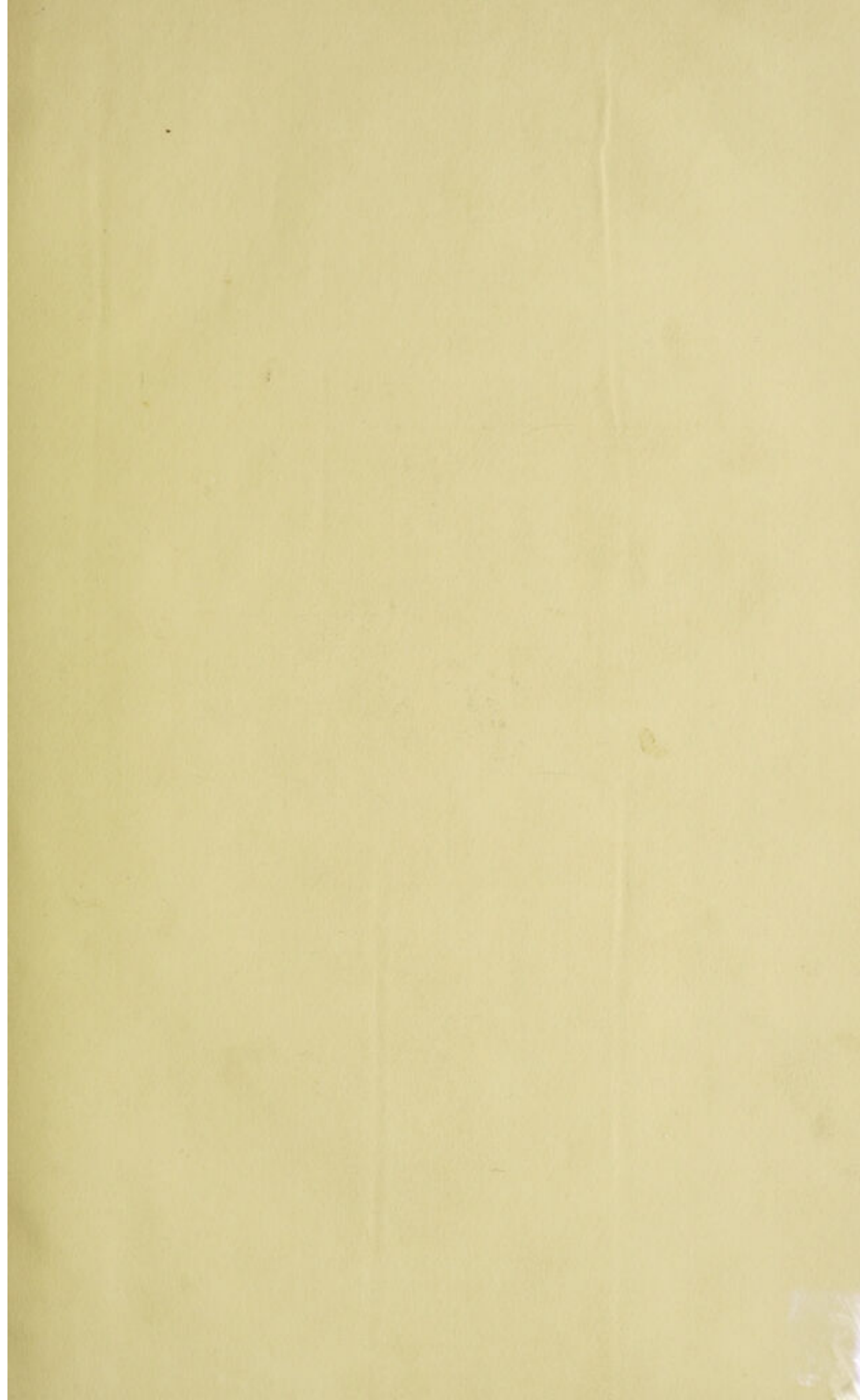




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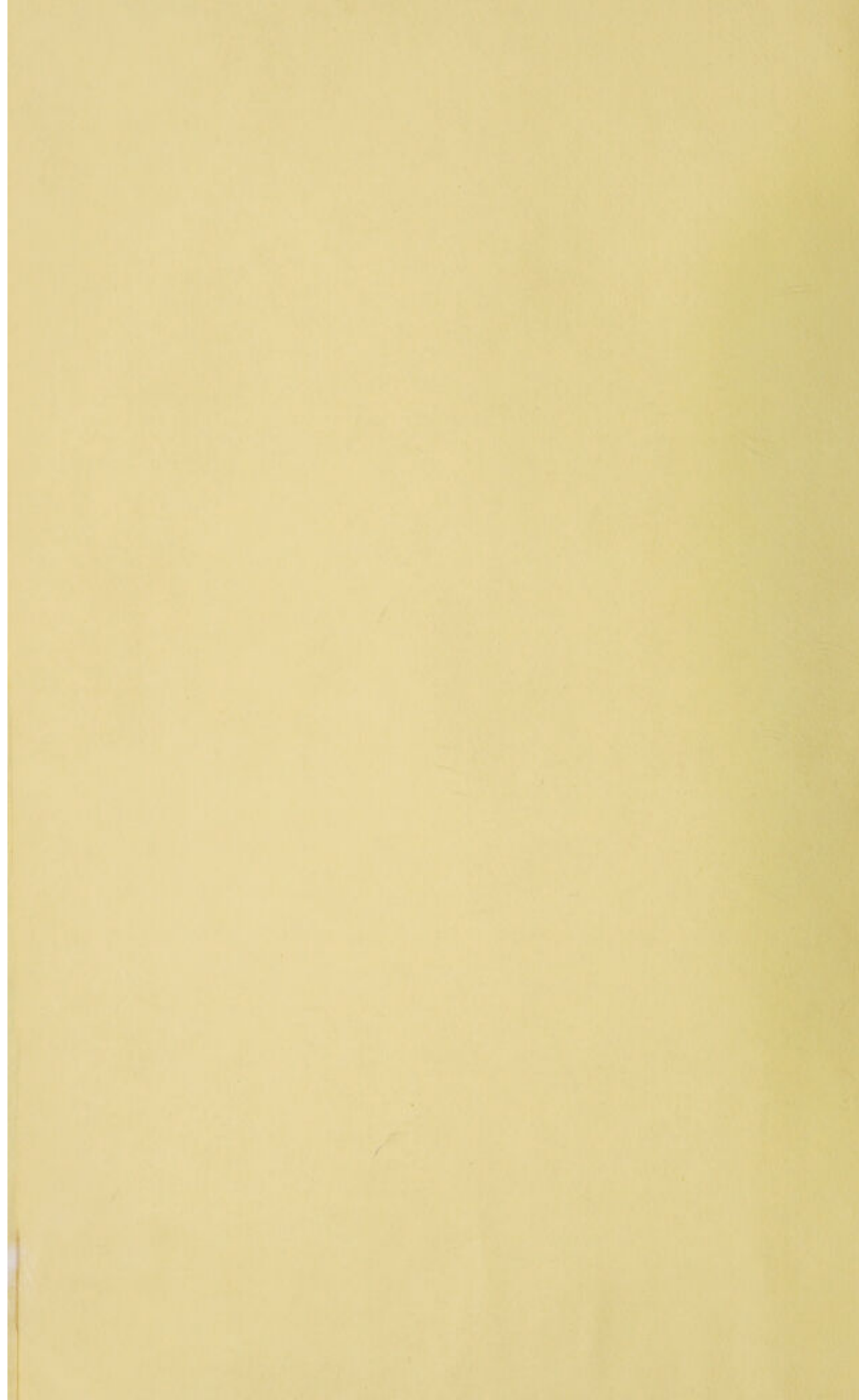


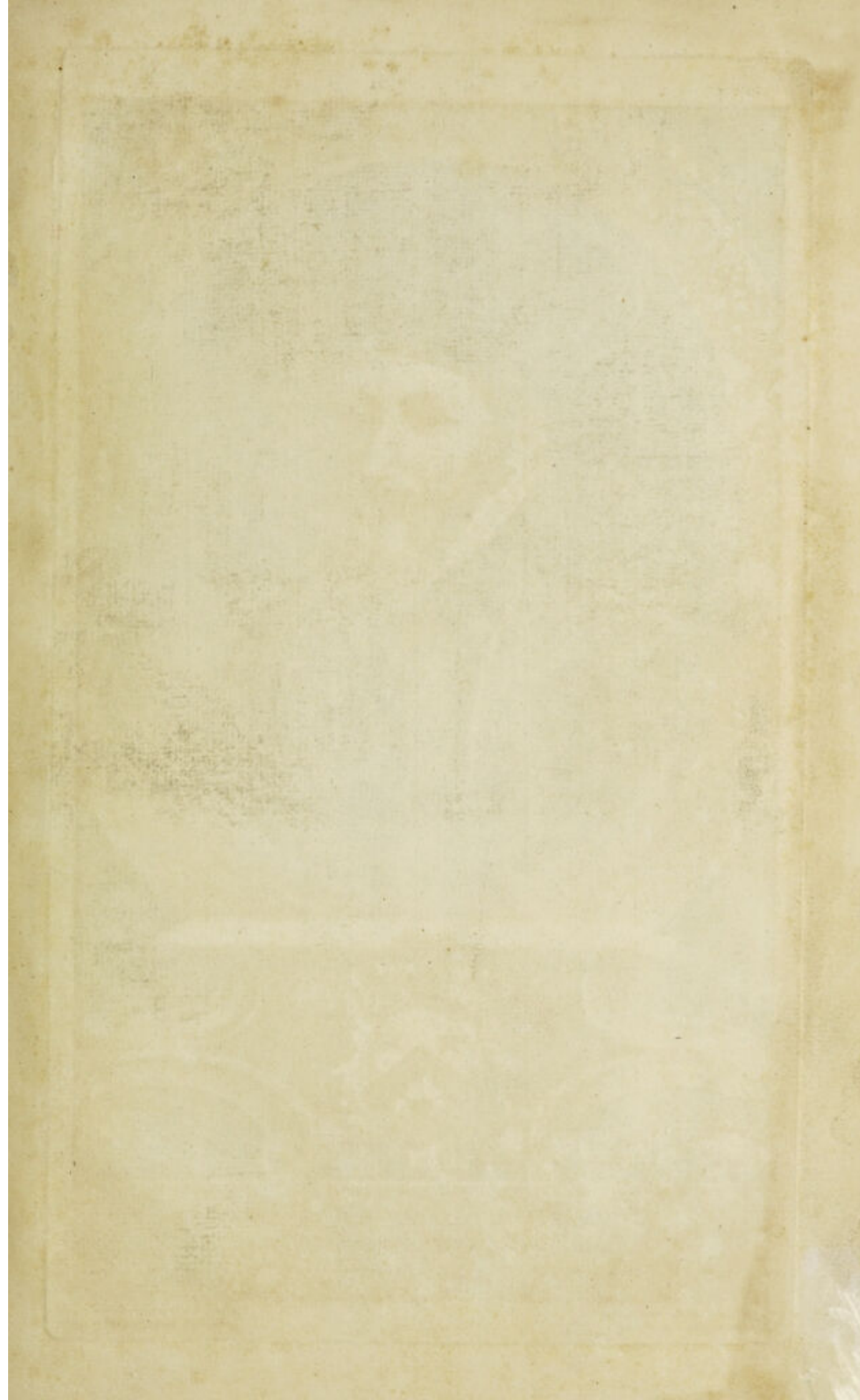


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THOMAS GRESHAMVS EQVES AVRATVS  
EXCAMBII REGII COLLEGHQVE COGNOMINIS  
CONDITOR.

*De pictura archetypa posuit  
Mercetorum Societatem.*

*Georgius Vertue Londini  
sculpsit, anno MDCCXXX.*



THE  
L I V E S  
OF THE  
PROFESSORS  
OF  
GRESHAM COLLEGE:

To which is prefixed  
The LIFE of the FOUNDER,  
Sir THOMAS GRESHAM.

WITH  
An APPENDIX, consisting of ORATIONS, LECTURES,  
and LETTERS, written by the PROFESSORS, with other PAPERS  
serving to illustrate the LIVES.

By JOHN WARD,  
Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College, and F. R. S.

*Vita mortuorum in memoria vivorum est posita. Cic. Philipp. ix.*



L O N D O N,

Printed by John Moore in Bartholomew lane for the AUTHOR, and sold by W. Innes, J. and P. Knapton, in Ludgate street, F. Gyles in Holbourn, A. Ward in Little Britain, E. Symon in Cornhill, T. Langman in Pater Noster row, J. Noon in Cheapside, R. Hett in the Poultry, A. Miller in the Strand, and J. Stagg in Westminster hall, MDCCXI.



MAYOR and COMMONALTY  
and CITIZENS of the City  
of LONDON



TO THE  
MAYOR and COMMONALTY  
and CITIZENS of the City  
of LONDON,

AND TO THE  
WARDENS and COMMONALTY  
of the Mystery of the MERCERS of the  
said City,

With their  
GRAND COMMITTEE for GRESHAM Affairs,

*For the City,*

*The Right Hon. Sir JOHN SALTER*  
*Kt. Lord Mayor,*  
*MICAHIAH PERRY Esq;*  
*Sir ROBERT GODSCHALL*  
*Kt.*  
*DANIEL LAMBERT Esq;*  
*Mr. CHARLES COTTON,*  
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*Esq;*  
*Mr. JOHN BRICE,*  
*Mr. IOSEPH WILLIAMS,*  
*Mr. WILLIAM PAYNE,*  
*Deputy JOHN DAYE Esq;*

*Wardens,*

THIS

HISTORY of the LIVES of the PROFESSORS of  
GRESHAM COLLEGE, with that of the FOUNDER, Sir  
THOMAS GRESHAM, is humbly dedicated by their

Most dutiful

and most obedient

humble Servant,

JOHN WARD.





# The PREFACE.

**T**O perpetuate the memory of eminent and useful men, by recording their lives, has been always esteemed a justice to them, and a benefit to the public; and therefore I shall offer no apology for this undertaking. Indeed the nature of my design has necessarily confined me to a different method from the generality of writers on this subject, who have selected the lives of such persons only, as would furnish them with the largest and best materials for their works. But as I have proposed to give some account of a succession of men engaged in a variety of professions, it cannot be expected, that a compleat narrative of each of them could be collected after a considerable distance of time, or that they should all equally afford matter for history. However, my view being not only to acquaint the world with the useful labours of several excellent men, who have done honour to their country, and service to mankind; but likewise to shew the advantages, which have accrued to the public from the generous institution of Sir Thomas Gresham: the best method, as I apprehended, of doing this was by giving a continued account of the professors in their several faculties, from the first settlement of the college to the present time; since by this means no one would be deprived of his just praise, so far as any memorials of him could be retrieved; and the benefits, which from time to time have arisen from that foundation, and the support of it, would most evidently appear. But how to accomplish such a work seemed to be a matter of no small difficulty, the actions and circumstances of private persons being usually soon forgotten after their decease. And therefore it remained some years in my thoughts as a thing rather to be wished for, than what I could see any great prospect of being able to effect; tho I omitted not, as occasion offered, to collect such materials, as fell in my way. But at length upon discoursing about it with my learned and worthy friend, Dr. Samuel Knight, prebendary of Ely, he undertook to mention it to the late reverend and learned Mr. Thomas Baker of Cambridge; who not only approved of the design, but agreeably to his constant readiness to promote every laudable undertaking for the improvement of knowledge, was pleased likewise to promise me his assistance from his large and valuable collections. And not long after he sent me many particulars relating to most of our professors, who were bred at Cambridge; to which the present reverend and worthy master of Emanuel college, Dr. William Richardson, was so kind as to add several others. The like favour I received afterwards from the reverend and learned Mr. Francis Wise, fellow of Trinity college, and keeper of the Archives at Oxford, relating to such, who had been members of that university. Upon this foundation I was encouraged to enter upon the work, which by further inquiries, informations from gentlemen of particular colleges in both the universities, and other friends, as likewise from many printed books and manuscripts, at length in-



creased to the size, in which it now appears. And I think it the less necessary at present to mention the names of all those gentlemen, to whom I have been obliged on that score; because I have generally done it in relating the accounts I received from them.

The reader will find here many things, which give no small light to the state of learning in England for more than a century past. In disposing the several faculties of the professors I have followed the order, in which they are mentioned in the founder's will. And the better to preserve the chronology in reckoning the years, I have endeavoured to keep to the usual computation, which begins with the 25 of March. Recourse being frequently had to Wood's *Athenae Oxonienses*, it may not be improper to observe, that I have always referred to the second edition, where the first is not mentioned. I have been particularly careful to enumerate all the writings of the professors, whether published or in manuscript, that the improvements in several arts and sciences, which have been owing to them, might be thereby seen in their order. And as these, among a variety of other subjects, relate to mechanics, statics, anatomy, chymistry, geometry, astronomy, and navigation, than which nothing can be of greater service to trade, the benefits, which the city of London has received from their labours, will appear to have been very considerable. For the truth of this I need only refer to the several catalogues of their works, given in the following history. And the valuable ends attained by this institution plainly discover the prudence of the founder in settling it, where such beneficial effects might most naturally be expected; whose regard for the honour of this renowned city was so great, that he chose to have all those liberal arts professed and cultivated here, for the use of his fellow citizens, which might be of the greatest service, either for the ornament of their minds, or conduct of their lives. So noble a design he could not but think might well deserve the patronage of those two eminent corporations, the honourable city of London, and the worshipful company of mercers; and therefore he committed it to their trust and management, by whose care and fidelity it has been hitherto supported.

THO it was not my direct design to give the history of the college, but of the professors; yet several things relating to it will be found occasionally mentioned in the course of the work. And, I presume, it will not be unacceptable to the reader to acquaint him in this place with some remarkable occurrences, which have happened there in a long series of time, and could not so conveniently come into the lives. Upon the decease of the lady Gresham, which fell out in December 1596, the two corporations coming into possession of the estates devised and confirmed to them by the will of Sir Thomas and the subsequent act of parliament, after the choice of the seven professors, and the allotment of their several apartments in the mansion house, proceeded to settle the course of the lectures, which Sir Thomas had left much at large in his will. Two considerations therefore came before them with regard to that affair, the language in which the lectures should be read, and the time of reading them. As to the language, it was debated whether English, or Latin, or both, might be most proper. And Mr. Stripe has published certain Reasons then offered, why they should be read in English, or at least the divinity lecture; which may be seen in his edition of Stow's Survey



Survey of London<sup>a</sup>. But at length it was agreed on, that they should be read in both languages, in order to render them more extensively useful to all sorts of hearers, whether natives or foreigners. And the same writer has also given us certain Ordinances set down both for the lectures and readers, taken, as he says, from an authentic paper, formerly belonging to a great statesman in queen Elizabeth's reign, to which I must likewise beg leave to refer<sup>b</sup>. That scheme seems to have been drawn up early in the year 1597, by reason that it mentions Trinity term, as the time when the lecturers were to begin their course. For the first order of the Gresham committee relating to the readings bears date the 8 of June that year, and directs, that the readers should perform their orations the next week (which was in Trinity term) in the manner following: The reader of divinity on Monday, of law on Tuesday, of physick on Wednesday, of geometry on Thursday, of astronomy on Friday, and of rhetoric on Saturday, each of them beginning at eight a clock in the morning, and that the reader of the music lecture should begin and exercise on Monday and Saturday, immediately after the divine and rhetorician had ended their orations. And for further direction, either as to government among themselves, or reading, they are referred to the orders already and hereafter to be approved by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, and other lords of her majesty's most honourable privy council. But the orations not being performed at that time, upon the 24 of September next ensuing the committee was pleased to direct, that the readers should begin their lectures upon the 3 of October following, in the manner and form prescribed by the orders, which then were or should be appointed; tho neither were the lectures read in Michaelmas term that year, according to the said order. It appears however from these proceedings of the committee, that some rules for settling the course of the lectures had been drawn up before Trinity term 1597, which from their order of the eighth of June seem very probably to have been those, contained in the scheme published by Mr. Strype. But that this plan was not thought perfect, is manifest from hence, that soon after another was formed, or that rather revised, altered, and improved, as will appear by comparing them; which was ordered to be ingrossed, and pass the common seals of the two corporations, before the beginning of the next term, and was as follows.

“ January 16, 1597.

“ Ordinances and agreements tripartite between the  
 “ Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London  
 “ on the first part, the Wardens and Commonalty  
 “ of the mystery of the Mercers of the same city of  
 “ the second party, and the Lecturers already elected  
 “ appointed and placed in Gresham house on the  
 “ third part, touching the good government of Gre-  
 “ sham house, and of the Lecturers therein abiding,

<sup>a</sup> Book 1, pag. 128, ed. 1720.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. Vol. 11, Append. 11, pag. 2.

“ for



“ for the continuance and encrease of learning there,  
 “ according to the intent and meaning of the last  
 “ will and testament of Sir Thomas Gresham, late  
 “ of London knight, deceased.

“ FOR that the chief care of the said lord mayor commonalty and citizens of London, and of the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of the mercers of London is, that the last will and testament of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, touching his said mansion house, and lectures there to be read, should be in all things truly performed according to the intent thereof: It is ordained, and the said lord mayor and commonalty and citizens of London for them and their successors, and the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of the mercers of London for them and their successors, do assent and agree, that so long as they and their successors, or any of them, shall by any title or means have, hold, or enjoy the said late mansion house of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, with the gardens, stables, and all and singular other the appurtenances in the parish of St. Hellens in Bishopsgate street, and St. Peters the Poor in London, they shall permit and suffer, and they do by these presents permit and suffer, the seven persons already elected and appointed, and seven persons by them and their successors from time to time to be elected and appointed, being meet and sufficiently learned to read the seven lectures mentioned in the last will and testament of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, according to the intent of the said will, to have the occupation of all the said mansion house, gardens, and of all other the appurtenances, for them, and every of them, there to inhabit, study, and daily to read the said several lectures mentioned in the said last will and testament of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, according to the true intent thereof.

“ And furthermore for the credit of the place, the more encrease of learning, and greater honour of the founder, it is thought meet and convenient, as well by the lord mayor commonalty and citizens of London, and by the master wardens and company of mercers, as also by the persons appointed to read the said lectures, that for the deciding of weighty matters in controversy, and for the teaching of the principal and most material heads in all the said several arts and sciences there to be taught, that there be certain several solemn lectures, with great care and diligence to be performed, by every of the said lecturers in their several arts and sciences, at several set days and times, as hereafter is expressed.

“ These solemn and publick lectures concerning matters in controversy, and other matters of great weight and moment, shall be performed at four terms throughout every year in the manner and form following, that is to say, The first term is to begin the Monday before the term of St. Michael of the common law, and to end with the same term. The second term is to begin the Monday next before Hilary term of the common law, and to continue untill the end of that term of the common law. The third term is to begin the Monday sevennight after Easter day, and to end with Easter term of the common law. The fourth term is to begin the Monday before Trinity term of the common law, and is  
 “ to



# P R E F A C E.

v

“ to continue for one whole month, viz. the space of twenty eight days then  
“ next ensuing.

“ And for as much as the publick reading the said lectures is to be  
“ performed in that manner, as may most tend to the glory of God, and  
“ the common benefit of the people of this city, which we doubt not to be  
“ the principal ends of the said founder in ordaining of the said lectures;  
“ and for that the greatest part of the inhabitants within the city under-  
“ stand not the Latin tongue, whereby the said lectures may become solita-  
“ ry in a short time, if they shall be read in the Latin tongue only; and  
“ yet withal it is very likely that diverse strangers of forreign countries,  
“ who resort thither, and understand not the English tongue, will greatly  
“ desire to hear the reading of the said lectures, whereby the memory of the  
“ said founder in the erecting of the said college for the increase of learn-  
“ ing may be divulged, to the good ensample of forreign nations, and the  
“ honour and credit of this honourable city: it is thought meet, that the  
“ said solemn lectures be applied to the best benefit and contentation of the  
“ auditors of both sorts. For which cause it is ordained, that

“ The solemn lectures of divinity shall be publickly read, in the place ap-  
“ pointed of the said house, twice every week of the said terms one whole  
“ hour; whereof the former lecture to be in Latin every Wednesday in the  
“ morning, from eight of the clock untill nine of the clock; and the se-  
“ cond lecture to be in the English tongue in the afternoon of the same day,  
“ from two of the clock untill three of the clock. And for as much as  
“ great and special care ought to be had touching the matters and points  
“ of doctrine, that are to be handled in the said solemn lectures of divini-  
“ ty, which are not to be enlarged, or mingled with exhortations, being  
“ improper for a publick lecture; and for that great need is at this pre-  
“ sent time, that the common people be well grounded in the chief points of  
“ the Christian religion, and that the common adversaries of the popish  
“ church, and other authors of new sects and strange opinions, who endea-  
“ vour to pervert the minds of ignorant people, may be refuted and met  
“ withal: it is thought meet, that the divinity reader employ his time in  
“ the said solemn lectures in the sound handling of such controversies, as  
“ concern the chief points of our Christian faith, specially those wherein  
“ the church of England differs from the common adversaries the papists,  
“ and other sectaries; wherein he shall endeavour to confirm the truth of  
“ doctrine now established in the church of England, and to refute the ad-  
“ verse party, and with great conscience and circumspection to bould out  
“ the true state of every controversy, specially drawn from the council of  
“ Trent, and the late writers of refined popery, and to overthrow their  
“ false opinions, first with scripture, then with consent of antiquity, and  
“ lastly with schoolmen and chief writers. Provided always, that he  
“ shall not impugn any doctrine, order, rite, or ceremony, received and  
“ allowed in the church of England.

“ The solemn lectures of law are to be read twice every week in the  
“ term time for one whole hour, in the manner following, viz. for three  
“ quarters of the hour in the Latin tongue, and for the other quarter in  
“ the English tongue, which shall be a brief collection or recapitulation  
“ of that, which was read in the Latin of the same lecture. The times  
“ appointed for the solemn law lectures are every Tuesday of the same terms,

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in

“ in the forenoon between eight and nine, and in the afternoon of the same  
 “ days from two of the clock untill three of the clock. Touching the course  
 “ to be observed by the law reader in those solemn lectures, it is thought  
 “ meet, in respect of the end of ordaining of this lecture, and for the quali-  
 “ ty of the hearers, who, for the most part, are like to be merchants and  
 “ other citizens, that the said law lecture be not read after the manner of  
 “ the university; but that the reader cull out such titles and heads of law,  
 “ that best may serve to the good liking and capacity of the said auditory,  
 “ and are more usual in common practice, which may be handled after the  
 “ order of Wesenbecius, and certain others, by definition, division, causes  
 “ material, formal, efficient, final, effects, contraries; and for that  
 “ this method being first laid out and judiciously handled will be most per-  
 “ spicuous, and will leave nothing that is material in the whole law, con-  
 “ cerning that matter, obscure and untouched. The heads and titles of  
 “ such matters, as seem fittest for this place and auditory in those solemn le-  
 “ ctures, are these that follow, viz.

- “ De justitia et jure.
- “ De jurisprudentia.
- “ De jure personarum.
- “ De legibus et consuetudine.
- “ De acquirendo rerum dominio.
- “ De acquirenda, amittenda, recuperanda possessione.
- “ De usurpationibus et usucapionibus.
- “ De servitutibus urbanorum et rusticorum praediorum.
- “ De usufructu.
- “ De usu et habitatione.
- “ De rei vindicatione, jure sistendi vel arestandi bona vel personas.
- “ De ratihabitione.
- “ De testamentis.
- “ De heredibus sive executoribus.
- “ De legatis.
- “ De fideicommissis.
- “ De verborum et literarum obligationibus.
- “ De sponsonibus.
- “ De fidejussoribus et mandatoribus.
- “ De solutionibus et liberationibus.
- “ De acceptilationibus.
- “ De donationibus.
- “ De usuris, et eo quod interest, et mora.
- “ De emptione et venditione.
- “ De locatione et conductione.
- “ De societate.
- “ De nuptiis et sponsalibus.
- “ De polygamia.
- “ De mandato.
- “ De negotiorum gestorum actione.
- “ De actionibus ex contractu vel delicto.
- “ De ludis illicitis.
- “ De injuriis et famosis libellis.
- “ De dolo malo.

“ De



- " De contractibus innominatis.
- " De praescriptionibus.
- " De testibus.
- " De fide instrumentorum.
- " De juris et facti ignorantia.
- " De publicis notariis sive tabellionibus.
- " De termino moto.
- " De vi et vi armata.
- " Si mensor falsum modum dixerit.
- " De operibus publicis.
- " Quod metus causa.
- " De via publica.
- " De itinere publico.
- " De damno infecto, suggrundis, et projectis.
- " De exercitoria actione vel magistro navis.
- " De nautis, cauponibus, et stabulariis.
- " De nautis, navibus, et navigatione.
- " De commerciis et mercatoribus.
- " De proxeneticis.
- " De nautico foenere.
- " De monopolis aliisque conventionibus illicitis.
- " De jactu et contributione fienda.
- " De reprisaliis.
- " De publicanis et vectigalibus.
- " De nundinis.
- " De dardanariis et annonae flagellatoribus.
- " De bello.
- " De re et jure militari.
- " De praeda bellica.
- " De transfugis et emanforibus,
- " De poena eorum, qui res vetitas ad hostes deferunt.
- " De piratis.
- " De publico commeatu vel salvo conductu.
- " De captivis et postliminio reversis.
- " De duello prohibito.
- " De principum confederationibus, foederibus, et induciis.
- " De legatis principum.
- " De legationibus obeundis.
- " De jure regaliorum.
- " De nobilitate utraque.
- " De insignibus et armis.
- " De regulis juris utriusque.
- " *The solemn lecture of physick is to be read twice every week in the term*
- " *upon Mondays, the first between the hours of eight and nine in the fore-*
- " *noon, and the second between the hours of two and three in the afternoon*
- " *of the same day. And for as much as the greatest part of the auditory*
- " *is like to be of such citizens and others, as have small knowledge or none*
- " *at all in the Latin tongue, and for that every man for his healths sake*
- " *will desire to have some knowledge in the art of physick; it is thought*
- " *good, that the first lecture be read in the Latin, and the second in the En-*
- " *glish*



" *glish tongue. Touching the matter of the said solemn lecture, albeit the same is to be referred to the discretion of the reader; yet it is wished, that herein be follow Fernelius his method, by reading first physiologie, then pathologie, and lastly therapeutice; whereby the body of the said art may be better imprinted by good method in the studious auditors, rather than be disjointed and delivered out of order by exposition of some part of Galen or Hippocrates.*

" *The solemn lectures of astronomy and geometry are to be read in like manner, viz. either of the said lectures twice every week, on Friday astronomy, on Thursday geometry, between the hours of eight and nine in the forenoon, and two and three in the afternoon; whereof the lectures in the forenoon to be in Latin, and the lectures in the afternoon to be in English. Touching the matter of the said solemn lectures, the geometrician is to read as followeth, viz. every Trinity term arithmetic, in Michaelmas and Hilary terms theoretical geometry, in Easter term practical geometry. The astronomy reader is to read in his solemn lectures, first the principles of the sphere, and the theoriques of the planets, and the use of the astrolabe and the staf, and other common instruments for the capacity of mariners; which being read and opened, he shall apply them to use, by reading geography, and the art of navigation, in some one term of every year.*

" *The solemn rhetoric lecture is to be read twice every week in the term time upon Saturday; whereof the first must be in Latin, from eight of the clock until nine of the clock in the forenoon of the same day; and the latter to be in English, from two of the clock in the afternoon untill three of the clock of the same day.*

" *The solemn musick lecture is to be read twice every week, in manner following, viz. the theorique part for one half hour or thereabouts, and the practice by consent of voice or of instruments for the rest of the hour; whereof the first lecture to be in the Latin tongue, and the second in the English tongue. The days appointed for the solemn lectures of musick are Thursday and Saturday in the afternoons, between the hours of three and four. And because at this time Mr. Doctor Bull is recommended to the place by the queen's most excellent majesty, being not able to speak Latin, his lectures are permitted to be altogether in English, so long as he shall continue the place of the musick lecturer there.*

" *Further, for more order and comeliness sake it is thought meet, that the said lecturers shall read their lectures in their hoods, according to their degrees in the universities, in such sort as they should there read the same lectures."*

*In this scheme the five terms mentioned in the former are reduced to four, as in our courts of judicature, tho somewhat larger than they; it begins with Michaelmas term, and not with Trinity term, as that did; the divinity lecture is ordered to be read on Wednesdays only, and the physic lecture on Mondays, different from the former appointment; and each lecturer is to read but twice every week, and not thrice, as before; with other alterations and additions, which will easily be seen by comparing the two plans. But I cant omit here, what Mr. Tooke has formerly observed\*,*

\* *An exact copy of the last will and testament of Sir Thomas Gresham, etc. p. 32.*

*that*



that the sense, which some have indeavoured to put upon those words in Sir Thomas Gresham's will, that injoin the lecturers daily to read the said severall lectures, as if he intended one lecture at least should be read every day in the year, was not thought to be his design by the compilers of these schemes, when every part of the will came under the most mature and deliberate consideration. For they profess to make his intention the rule of their procedure; and yet in both of them the lectures are appointed to be read in certain terms only, with vacations between them; as is the general custom of all academical lectures, both at home and abroad. But these ordinances and agreements, which, as the title shews, contained besides the rules here given, relating to the lectures, others for the government of the house, and conduct of the readers, like the former scheme, do not, however it happened, appear to have been afterwards executed by the several parties concerned. For the lectures were not read till Michaelmas term 1598, and then not as proposed in either of the schemes, but only during the law terms; which method of beginning and ending with the law terms was afterwards continued, as will be shewn in the Life of Matthew Gwinne<sup>a</sup>, both from his Orations, and the first edition of Stow's Survey printed that year. To which authorities I shall here add one more from Sir George Buc, in his book intituled The third universitie of England, dedicated to the lord cheif justice Coke in 1612, whose words are these: "Gresham colledge in Bishopsgate streete was lately founded by that royall marchant Syr Thomas Gresham knight, about the yeere of our Lord 1579. This is a little universitie or accademies epitome, as Rome, when it flourished, was orbis epitome in the conceit of Athenaeus and others; for in this colledge are by this worthy founder ordained seaven severall lectures of seaven severall arts and faculties, to be read publikely, to wit, a lecture of divinitie, a lecture of civill law, a lecture of physicke, a lecture of rhetorike, a lecture of astronomy, a lecture of geometrie, and a lecture of musicke, by seaven severall renowned professors of these arts and learnings. And these lectures must be read onely in the tearme tymes<sup>b</sup>." He does not content himself barely to say, as Stow had done, that the lectures were read in the terme times; but, as if his design had been to remove all possible doubt concerning that matter, onely in the tearme tymes. I shall observe further a small addition to Stow's account of this affair, made by him in the second edition of his Survey printed in the year 1603; where in order to clear it up the more fully he says, "These lectures are read dayly, Sundayes excepted, in the terme times, by every one upon his day<sup>c</sup>."

But tho none of these writers acquaint us with the particular day in each week, when the severall lectures were read at their first commencement; and Dr. Gwinne, the physick professor, seems to have begun his on a Tuesday, as will be shewn in his Life<sup>d</sup>: yet it is highly probable, the present order took place very soon. We find it was observed in the year 1631, by the edition of Stow's Survey, printed in 1633, where it is said: "The readers of the seven liberall sciences at Gresham colledge June 27, 1631, were these following: First,

<sup>a</sup> Pag. 261.

<sup>c</sup> Pag. 76.

<sup>b</sup> Pag. 980, printed at the end of Stow's Chronicle.

<sup>d</sup> Pag. 261.



" Master Richard Holdsworth, reader of divinity, on Munday,  
 " Doctor Eaton<sup>a</sup>, reader of civill law, on Tuesday,  
 " Doctor Winston, reader of physicke, on Saturday,  
 " Master John Taverner, reader of musicke, on Saturday,  
 " Master Henry Gilibrand, reader of astronomy, on Wednesday,  
 " Master John Greaves, reader of geometry, on Thursday, and  
 " Master Edward Wilkinson, reader of rhetoricke, on Friday<sup>b</sup>."

As no notice is taken by this writer of any alteration, which had been made in the particular day assigned for each lecture, it may reasonably be supposed, that the course here mentioned, which is the same as at present, obtained very early.

The affairs of the college being thus settled, the lectures were both constantly read, and well attended, as may be gathered from the lives of several of the professors. Numbers of them have likewise been printed, tho they are not so commonly known, by reason of the alteration of their form; the authors have generally digested them into treatises, before they were published. Tho after the decease of two of the professors last mentioned, Dr. Holdsworth and Dr. Winston, their lectures were published by their freinds under that title, as will be shewn in the catalogues of their works.

UPON the breaking out of the national troubles, several learned and curious gentlemen both at London and Oxford, in order to divert their minds from those melancholy scenes, applied themselves to experimental inquiries, and the study of nature, which was then called the new philosophy, and at length gave birth to the royal society. As their number gradually increased, several of the Gresham professors joined with them, by which means the affairs of the college became so interwoven with that illustrious society, that it may not be improper to give a breif account of its rise and progress, from whence it will appear, how far the professors were concerned in promoting its institution. Dr. Wallis has traced this matter farthest back of any writer I know of; and, as what he says, is from his own knowledge, his relation is the more authentic. " About the year 1645 (says he) while I lived in London, I had the opportunity to be acquainted with divers worthy persons, inquisitive into natural philosophy, and other parts of humane learning, and particularly of what hath been called the new or experimental philosophy. We did by agreement, divers of us, meet weekly, on a certain day, to treat and discourse of such affairs. Of which number were Dr. John Wilkins, afterward bishop of Chester, Dr. Jonathan Goddard, Dr. George Ent, Dr. Glisson, Dr. Merret, doctors in physick; Mr. Samuel Foster, then professor of astronomy at Gresham college; Mr. Theodore Hank, a German of the Palatinate, and then resident in London (who, I think, gave the first occasion, and first suggested those meetings) and many others. These meetings we held some times at Dr. Goddard's lodgings in Woodstreet (or some convenient place near) on occasion of his keeping an operator in his house for grinding glasses for telescopes and microscopes; and some times at a convenient place in Cheapside; some times at Gresham college, or some place near adjoining. Our business was (pre-

<sup>a</sup> Read Eden.

<sup>b</sup> Pag. 66.

"cluding



cluding matters of theology and state affairs) to discourse and consider of philosophical enquiries, and such as related thereunto; as physick, anatomy, geometry, astronomy, navigation, staticks, magneticks, chymicks, mechanicks, and natural experiments, with the state of these studies, as then cultivated at home and abroad. About the year 1648, 1649, some of us being removed to Oxford, first Dr. Wilkins, then I, and soon after Dr. Goddard, our company divided. Those in London continued to meet there, as before, and we with them, when we had occasion to be there. And those of us at Oxford, with Dr. Ward since bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Ralph Bathurst now president of Trinity college in Oxford, Dr. Petty since Sir William Petty, Dr. Willis then an eminent physician in Oxford, and divers others, continued such meetings in Oxford, and brought those studies into fashion there; meeting first at Dr. Petty's lodgings in an apothecary's house, because of the convenience of inspecting drugs, and the like, as there was occasion; and after his remove to Ireland (tho not so constantly) at the lodgings of Dr. Wilkins, then warden of Wadham college; and after his removal to Trinity college in Cambridge, at the lodgings of the honourable Mr. Robert Boyle, then resident for divers years in Oxford. Those meetings in London continued, and after the king's return in 1660 were increased, with the accession of divers worthy and honourable persons; and were afterwards incorporated by the name of the royal society, and so continue to this day.\* This account is confirmed by another celebrated writer, who speaking of their meetings at Oxford says: "Thus they continued without any great intermissions, till about the year 1658. But then being call'd away to several parts of the nation, and the greatest number of them coming to London, they usually met at Gresham college, at the Wednesdays and Thursdays lectures of Dr. Wren, and Mr. Rook; where there joyn'd with them several eminent persons of their common acquaintance, the lord viscount Brouncker, the now lord Brereton, Sir Paul Neil, Mr. John Evelyn, Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Slingfley, Dr. Timothy Clark, Dr. Ent, Mr. Ball, Mr. Hill, Dr. Crone, and divers other gentlemen, whose inclinations lay the same way. This custom was observ'd once, if not twice, a week in term time, till they were scatter'd by the miserable distractions of that fatal year; till the continuance of their meetings there might have made them run the bazard of the fate of Archimedes, for then the place of their meeting was made a quarter for soldiers." What is here said of their meetings at the lectures of Mr. Wren and Mr. Rooke, will be shewn more fully in the lives of those two gentlemen; which meetings, as Dr. Wallis observes, were at the restoration in 1660 again attended with a larger concourse of persons eminent for their character and learning. And November the 28 that year, after the conclusion of Mr. Wren's lecture, having withdrawn into Mr. Rooke's apartment, they agreed to form themselves into a society (being till that time only a voluntary assembly) and to continue their weekly meetings there during the terms, and at other times at Mr. Ball's in the Temple. And December the 29 fol-

\* Dr. Wallis's *Account of his own life*, in the preface to Langtoft's *Chronicle*, V. 1, p. 161.

<sup>†</sup> *History of the R. S.* p. 57.

<sup>‡</sup> Pag. 91, and 96.

<sup>§</sup> See the *Life of CHRIST. WREN*, p. 97.



lowing they came to a resolution, that Dr. Wilkins, and as many of the professors of Gresham college, as were of the society, or any three of them, should be a committee to receive experiments<sup>a</sup>. The Gresham professors, who at that time were members of this society, besides Mr. Wren and Mr. Rooke, were Mr. Petty (afterwards Sir William) Dr. Goddard, and Mr. Croune. And March the 20 next insuing they agreed, that the professors of Gresham college should be overseers to accommodate the room for the society's meeting<sup>b</sup>. By these few instances it may in some measure appear, how far the foundation of Sir Thomas Gresham, and the professors placed there, contributed to the first rise of that noble institution.

But on the 22 of April 1663 king Charles the second for the honour of the English nation, and the encouragement of arts and sciences, more especially philosophical enquiries, was graciously pleased by his letters patent to constitute that learned and honourable company, which then met at Gresham college, a corporate body, by the name and title of THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF NATURAL KNOWLEDGE, of which he declared himself the founder and patron. It was to consist of a president, council, and fellows; of whom the president and council, consisting of twenty one persons, were appointed by the charter, with a power of nominating fellows for the space of two months. Dr. Goddard then physick professor of Gresham college, and Sir William Petty, who some time before had resigned the professorship of music there, were in the number of the council, who upon the 20 of May following elected ninety four fellows; among whom were Dr. Thomas Baynes then music professor of Gresham college, Mr. Isaac Barrow professor of geometry, Dr. William Croune rhetoric professor, and Dr. Walter Pope professor of astronomy; as likewise Dr. Daniel Whistler and Dr. Christopher Wren late professors of geometry and astronomy; and also Mr. Robert Hooke, who not long after was chosen geometry professor. And upon the 9 of January 1664 king Charles came to the college, accompanied with the duke of York, where his majesty was pleased to subscribe the Charter book of the royal society as their patron, and the duke as a fellow. But I must not omit here, what a famous writer cited above has remarked about this time, or soon after, very much to the honour both of Sir Thomas Gresham's foundation, and the two great corporations, in whose hands the care and management of it is intrusted. His words are these, speaking of the royal society: "The place, where they hitherto assembled, is Gresham college; where by the munificence of a citizen there have been lectures for several arts indow'd so liberally, that if it were beyond sea, it might well pass for an university. And indeed by a rare happiness in the constitution (of which I know not where to find the like example) the professors have been from the beginning, and chiefly of late years, of the most learned men of the nation; though the choice has been wholly in the disposal of citizens. Here the royal society has one publick room to meet in, another for a repository to keep their instruments, books, rarities, papers, and whatever else belongs to them; making use besides by permission of several of the other lodgings, as their occasions do require. And, when I consider the place it self, me thinks it bears some likeness

<sup>a</sup> Regist. of the R. S. N. 1.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid.



"to their design; it is now a college, but was once the mansion house of one of the greatest merchants, that ever was in England. And such a philosophy they would build; which should first wholly consist of action and intelligence, before it be brought into teaching and contemplation. Their time is every Wednesday, after the lecture of the astronomy professor; perhaps in memory of the first occasions of their rendezvouses."

In the year 1665, soon after midsummer, both the meetings of the society, and the lectures of the professors, were interrupted by the great sickness, which then raged in London, tho the society returned again to the college on the 14 of March that year. But the ensuing year that calamity was followed by the dreadful conflagration, which broke out on the 2 of September, and laid the greatest part of the city in ashes. Among many other stately buildings the Royal Exchange, the revenue of the college, suffered that unhappy fate, and the college it self very narrowly escaped. But it may deserve observation, that the statue of Sir Thomas Gresham, which from the year 1622 had stood near the north end of the west isle of the quadrangle, was then remarkably preserved, as we are informed by a writer of that time. "Sir Thomas Gresham (sais he) knight and mercer of London, yet lives in the college of his foundation, and in the city house he lived in, which is by the mercy of God preserved from fire, and become the chamber, the guild hall, the common hall, the exchange of the remaining city; the Royal Exchange in Cornhill of his foundation anno 1571 being wholly burnt down, and all the stately and kingly effigies of it demolished, except his the founder's, which yet stands in its arch undefaced." The same thing is also taken notice of in a poem, called The conflagration of London, published the year following in Latin and English. The Latin verses are these, speaking of the Royal Exchange:

Septem habuit supra bis denos, nobilis ordo,  
Sceptrigeros, flammae praedam; dum regibus ipsis  
Unicus a grato stat conditor igne superstes.

The English these:

Gresham the kings survives; the grateful flame  
The founder spar'd, that would not spare the frame<sup>c</sup>.

Providence was so pleased to order it, that even in that time of general distress the benefactions of Sir Thomas continued to be remarkably serviceable to the citizens of London. For when the Exchange was burnt down, his house became their common refuge, as the writer now cited observes. And for that end it was agreed between the Gresham committee and the professors, that upon continuing the payment of the salaries, and the astronomy lodgings being left for the common use of the professors, and the meetings of the royal society, the residue of the college should be in the disposal of the committee, during that time of public necessity, till the Exchange could be rebuilt, and fitted for the uses appointed by the founder. Upon this the house being surveyed, with the out buildings and areas be-

<sup>a</sup> Hist. of the R. S. p. 93. ed. 1667.

<sup>b</sup> A short narration of the dreadful fire in London, by Edward Waterhouse, p. 152, edit. 1667. octavo. That image of Sir Thomas Gre-

sham was afterwards, as I have been informed, in the possession of Mr. Bushnell the statuary.

<sup>c</sup> Vers. 187, ed. 1667. quarto.



longing to it, were all of them disposed of by the appointment of the committee. The lodgings of the divinity professor were assigned for the accommodation of the lord mayor, those of the law professor for the mercers company, and the rest of the apartments, with the reading hall and room behind it, for the city courts and officers. And as the next regard was to be had to those unhappy sufferers, the exchange tenants, small shops were allowed to be built for them in the south gallery, the piazza under it, and the west gallery. Nor were the merchants destitute of a convenience for their meetings, the quadrangle being allotted for their reception, who assembled there, as they were wont to do before upon the Royal Exchange. Sheds likewise were erected in all places, which would admit of them, for the convenience of other citizens, every one thinking himself happy, who could procure leave to carry on his trade there. Thus Gresham college became an epitome of this great city, and the center of all affairs both public and private, which then were transacted in it.

Every thing being thus settled at Gresham college, in the best manner that could be contrived, to answer the present emergency, by the prudent management of the committee, their next concern was to erect again that noble structure and ornament of the city, the Royal Exchange, which was accordingly begun May the 6, 1667. And upon the 23 of October that year king Charles coming thither did them the honour to fix the first pillar, which was that on the west side of the north entrance; on which occasion he was treated very elegantly by the city and mercers company under a shed, erected for that purpose in the Scotch walk, and at his departure gave twenty pounds to the workmen. And on the last of that month his royal highness, the duke of York, fixed the opposite pillar on the east side of that entrance; and November the 19 prince Rupert fixed the pillar on the east side of the south entrance; who were both entertained in the same place by the two corporations. Moreover the king having been pleased to signify his desire, that the Exchange for its greater security might be set free from any contiguous buildings, which could not be done without purchasing the adjacent ground of the proprietors; in order to comply with his majesty's pleasure, it was resolved to move for an act of parliament for that purpose, which being afterwards done, provision was made by a clause in an act agreeably thereunto, in the year 1670<sup>a</sup>. But towards the end of the summer in the preceding year the middle area, and walks about it, being finished, the following inscription, written in golden letters, was placed over the south entrance on the inside of the quadrangle.

HOC GRESHAMII PERISTYLIVM  
GENTIVM COMMERCIIIS SACRVM  
FLAMMIS EXTINGVTVM SEPT. III MDCLXVI  
AVGVSTIVS E CINERE RESVRREXIT  
MDCLXIX  
W. TVRNERO MILITE PRAETORE.

And September the 18 the same year the Exchange was opened for the reception of the merchants. Tho neither the under shops, nor pawns above, were yet fitted up for the tenants, which requiring a considerable time longer, they did not remove from Gresham college till Lady day 1671.

<sup>a</sup> Stat. 22. Car. 2, cap. 21. § 2.

Thus



Thus in the compass of about four years and an half this grand and costly structure was both destroyed and raised again, like a phoenix out of its ashes, more splendid and beautiful, as well as more spacious, than it was before. And by the munificence of the two corporations it has been since adorned not only with the statues of our kings, like the former Exchange; but likewise with two of Sir Thomas Gresham, one placed under the south arch facing Cornhill, made in 1671 by the famous Mr. Bustnall, sculptor of those two fine statues of king Charles the first and second, in the front of the same arch; and the other erected in the west walk of the piazza, where the old one stood before the fire.

Upon the removal of the exchange tenants from Gresham college, the committee was pleased to direct, that the professors should return thither, and read their lectures the next Easter term. During the late public calamity the royal society, as was observed, had liberty of meeting in the apartment of the astronomy professor; but finding it inconvenient, on account of the constant burry of business transacted at the college, they removed soon after to Arundel house in the Strand, whither they had been invited by the honourable Henry Howard esquire of Norfolk. But on the 26 of April 1673 four gentlemen of figure, members of the Gresham committee, Sir John Lawrence alderman, and Sir Thomas Player chamberlain, on behalf of the city, with Sir Richard Ford alderman, and Samuel Moyer esquire, for the mercers, were desired to attend the lord Brouncker, president of the royal society, and in the name of the committee to invite the society to return, and hold their sessions again in Gresham college, as they had been accustomed to do before the fire. And the professors of the college also waited on his lordship with the like request. His lordship was pleased to return his thanks for both these kind offers, and the respect shewn to the royal society, and promised to acquaint the council therewith at their next meeting; which was accordingly done the 9 of October following, upon their assembling again after the summer vacation. Whereupon the lord Stafford, Sir Paul Neile, Sir John Lowther, Mr. Pepys, Mr. Colwall, Dr. Croune, and Mr. Oldenburg, or any three of them, were appointed to return their hearty thanks to the Gresham committee, and let them know, that they had the matter under their consultation. The conveniences of the place for their meetings, the reception of their books, instruments, and other curiosities, as also for making their experiments, inclined them to accept the invitation; and accordingly they came thither upon the 1 of December that year, the day after their annual election, when Sir John Lawrence, Sir Thomas Player, Sir Richard Ford, Rowland Wynn esquire (who were all fellows of the society) and some other gentlemen of the committee, welcomed them into the same accommodations, they enjoyed there before the fire. However the south and west galleries, which had been employed by the exchange tenants, not being yet fitted up for the reception of their repository and library, which were both at Arundel house, they continued sometimes to meet there till the 12 of November 1674, when they resettled themselves wholly at Gresham college. And soon after they received an additional benefit from the turret, erected by order of the Gresham committee over the apartment of the geometry professor, both for making observations in the heavens, and the trial of  
some



some instruments contrived by Mr. Hooke, who likewise read his Cutlerian lectures in the public hall of the college.

In the year 1706 several persons, most of them young men, who were unacquainted with the constitution of Gresham college, and the method of reading the lectures, repairing thither at improper seasons in order to hear them, were sometimes disappointed. Upon this they went to Doctors Commons to peruse the will of Sir Thomas Gresham, and there finding, among other things, that the professors, and every of them, are required daily to read the several lectures, they imagined, as those lectures were intended for the common use and benefit of the citizens of London, they had a right to insist, "that at least one lecture should be read daily, or every day, without any other limitation or restriction whatsoever;" allotting Sundays for the divinity lecture: not considering, that they might as well from those general words of the will have insisted upon seven lectures daily, as one. However being very zealous in the pursuit of their design, they drew up a petition, which they presented to the grand committee for Gresham affairs, praying the will might be put in execution, and what they imagined the original institution revived and restored. The committee was pleased to shew so much regard to this petition, coming from a number of citizens, as to order it to be laid before the lord mayor and court of aldermen, who referred it back to the committee, who met upon the 7 of June in order to consider it, when both parties appeared before them. The petitioners (who were heard by their counsel) insisted to have the lectures read daily, according to the express words of the will. And the professors on the other hand alleged the constant practice of their predecessors from the beginning, for which they produced the testimonies of Dr. Gwinne, Stow with his continuators, and Sir George Buc, cited above, as also of Dr. Holdsworth, in his Latin lectures read at the college<sup>a</sup>, and Mr. Howell in his *Londinopolis* published in 1657<sup>c</sup>, who all mention the terms, as the only times in which the lectures were read; that this agreed with the custom of both our universities (as well as others abroad) which have all of them their terms and vacations; and that the founder's intention was so understood at the first settlement of the lectures. When both parties had been heard, the committee, after debating the matter among themselves, did not think fit to come to any determination at that time. Whereupon the petitioners applied for a further hearing, which was granted them upon the 4 of October following; when to their former allegations they added a further charge against the professors, for refusing to read either on holy days, or in broken weeks, during the terms; and complained likewise of the uncertainty of the hours, at which the lectures were read. In answer to these several heads the professors, after a recital of their former arguments in defense of reading only in the terms, in like manner alleged the practice of their predecessors, and custom of the universities, for not reading either on holy days, or in broken weeks; but as to the hours of reading, that, as they said, was to them a matter of indifferency. When the professors had concluded their answer, and both parties were with-

<sup>a</sup> *An account of the rise etc. of Gresham college*, 358. XLVII, p. 428, Par. 11. L. XII, p. 590. p. 20, ed. 1707. quarto.

<sup>b</sup> *Par. 1. Lett.* XXVIII, pag. 250. XL, p.

<sup>c</sup> *Pag.* 31.

drawn,



drawn, the committee after a long debate were pleased to make the following order in relation to this affair.

" Upon application now made to this committee by several citizens and others in relation to the lecturers at Gresham college, setting forth that the said lecturers did not duly perform their readings in term time; for that if any term did not begin on a Monday, that was taken by them as a broken week, and no lecture read that week; and in like manner if any term did not end on a Saturday, that was deemed a broken week, and no lecture performed; whereby the inhabitants of this city and others were much hindered of the benefit, which they might reap by the said lectures: Whereupon this committee taking the same into their consideration, consulting the will of Sir Thomas Gresham, and articles<sup>a</sup> that were made soon after the trust came to the city and company, do think fit to order and direct, that for the future those solemn and public lectures shall be performed by the several professors on such days of the week, as they now read in their several sciences, at four terms in every year, as followeth, viz. The first term to begin the Monday before Michaelmas term of the common law, and to end with that term. The second term to begin the Monday before Hilary term, and to end with that term. The third term to begin the Monday sevensnight after Easter day, and to end with Easter term. The fourth term to begin the Monday before Trinity term, and to continue for one whole month, viz. eight and twenty days. And further it is ordered by this committee, that the said lecturers do begin to read their several lectures at nine a clock in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon precisely."

The professors complied with this order with respect to the broken weeks, and hours of reading; but finding it directed them to read out of the terms, contrary to all custom and usage, and that by virtue of certain articles, which did not appear ever to have been executed, they went to counsel, and were advised not to charge themselves and their successors with any new duties, by submitting to such articles. Upon this they drew up a paper, with which they waited on the lord mayor, Sir Thomas Rawlinson, who was chairman of the committee, containing Reasons why the professors have not in all points comply'd with the Order of the Honourable Committee, dated October 4, 1706. Thus ended this affair to the justification of the professors, as we are informed by Mr. Tooke, who has given a much larger account of it, in a tract intitled, An exact copy of the last Will and Testament of Sir Thomas Gresham, &c<sup>b</sup>.

But these proceedings not having answered the expectations of the petitioners, a pamphlet was printed the ensuing year, wherein many aspersions were thrown on the professors. It was called, An account of the rise, foundation, progress, and present state of Gresham college in London: With the life of the founder, Sir Thomas Gresham: As also of some late endeavours for obtaining the revival and restitution of the lectures there, with some remarks thereupon: London 1707. quarto.

<sup>a</sup> These seem to be the Ordinances cited above, pag. iii. <sup>b</sup> Pag. 56, etc.



But the accounts contained in that pamphlet are so very imperfect and erroneous, as will appear from the following history, that it might have been sufficient barely to mention it, was it not for one question, which is put there, and may seem to deserve notice, namely, "By what authority the professors could refuse to read on holy days, when they had not alledged any, and Stow mentions Sundays only to be excepted?" This is indeed a mistake in the writer, for the professors did allege the same authority for that practice, as for reading only in the terms, which was constant custom, and referred to a passage in Dr. Holdsworth's Lectures for the proof of it. However as the same question has been often made since, it may not be amiss to cite that passage more fully, in order to set it in a clearer light. The words are these: *Video me vos diutius detinuisse, sed largiendum est aliquid otio secuturo; nam divulgum a vobis me sentio dubus praelegendi vicibus proxime sequentibus, temporis tyrannide: non quod ego mihi met ipsi hanc silentii licentiam arripiam de festis diebus intercalandis; etenim si certo scirem vos adfuturos, neque manum neque pedem retraherem; sed loci consuetudo id postulat, aut magis imperat, ut cum die proximo urbis solennia ad ludos, et post proximum altero ecclesiae decreta ad preces vos vocent, etiam et nos vel inviti consentiamus. Quapropter et de istis leviusculis obiter vos monuisse nostri putavimus officii, praesentiam nostram usque ad diem ab hodierno tertium non esse expectandam, cum dies prima reipublicae devovenda sit, secunda ecclesiae.* The two holy days here mentioned must, by the description of them, have been the lord mayor's day, and the gun powder plot, at a week's distance from each other, which in the year 1632 (when this lecture was read) were both on a Monday. The doctor therefore in this passage tells his hearers, he should be prevented from reading the two following weeks, in the former on account of a civil, and in the latter of a church holy day; and this not from inclination, but the custom of the place; tho, if he was sure of their attendance, he should not refuse them a lecture. This is the only passage, which I remember to have met with in any writer relating to this affair, where mention is made of holy days, till it was revived by the petitioners; and it being within thirty four years after the commencement of the lectures, it is highly probable, that what is here called the custom of the place, began with them.

THE year 1710 proved very unfortunate to the college, by the removal of the royal society; who having purchased the house of the late Dr. Brown in Crane court, Fleetstreet, began their meetings there on the 8 of November that year. And not long after their library and repository were also removed thither. Thus were these two learned bodies, both founded for the improvement of knowledge, and benefit of the public, at length separated, after they had continued together fifty years, except when necessarily parted for a time by reason of the great fire. While the royal society held their meetings at Gresham college, such of the professors, who were members of it, were in civility excused from their annual payments, and

\* Pag. 34.

† Per. 1. Lect. XL. pag. 358.



felt little inconvenience from the want of a college library; but after the books of the society were removed, they became sensible of that disadvantage. However it is now to be hoped, that loss may in some measure be supplied by means of certain occurrences (too long to be mentioned here) which several years after happened at the college, and at length issued in a decree in chancery, upon the 25 of July 1734; whereby some rights of the college were ascertained, and a sum of money, which in the course of the cause was ordered to be paid into the bank, was directed to be applied for fitting up the two public galleries in such manner, as the seven professors, or the major part of them, should propose to the master, and the surplus to be laid out in such books, as should likewise be proposed by them, to be kept in one of those galleries, as a library for their common use. In the execution of which affair they are at present engaged, under the direction of that honourable court.

I MIGHT here conclude this long preface, did it not seem requisite to take notice of the mistakes of some writers, in mentioning several persons, as professors of Gresham college, who never were so.

Thus Mr. Sherburne says, "Robertus Hughes professor of mathematics in Gresham college, London, set forth A treatise of the use of the celestial and terrestrial globes, illustrated with figures and annotations by Joannes Isaac Pontanus, professor of philosophy at Harderwick in Gelderland, 1624." He died in 1632 aged 79 years, as Mr. Wood informs us, who writes his name Hues, and has given a larger account of him<sup>a</sup>; but he never was a professor of Gresham college.

The lord Clarendon in his History speaking of Isaac Dorislaus, who was killed at the Hague in 1649, says, "he was a doctor of the civil law, born at Delph in Holland, and bred at Leyden, and afterwards lived long in London, having been received into Gresham college, as a professor in one of those chairs, which are endowed for public lectures in that society." But it is certain, he never was possessed of any of those chairs; and according to Mr. Wood's account, he was appointed by the lord Brook to read an history lecture at Cambridge, which he was about to found there, but, in his first lectures decrying monarchy, was silenced; and about that time marrying an English woman near to Maldon in Essex, he lived there for some time<sup>b</sup>. His marriage must have disqualified him for a Gresham professor; and it is not improbable, that the lecture at Cambridge might occasion his lordship's mistake.

Thomas Wharton, doctor of physic, and author of the treatise, called Adenographia, seu, Descriptio glandularum totius corporis, is said by Mr. Wood to have been "one of the lecturers in Gresham college;" between the years 1650 and 1660; but without any foundation.

At the end of the pamphlet mentioned above, intitled An account of the rise, foundation, progress, and present state of Gresham college, etc. in a very imperfect list of the Gresham professors, are mentioned thro mistake

<sup>a</sup> Append. to the Sphere of Manilius, p. 86.

<sup>b</sup> Hist. et antiq. Oxon. Lib. 11, p. 288. Athen. Oxon. Vol. 1. c. 571.

<sup>c</sup> Vol. 111. p. 293, ed. 1717. slave.

<sup>d</sup> Athen. Oxon. Vol. 11. c. 339.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid. c. 522.

"Bond,



"Bond, Norwood, Blagrove, Gilbert, and Wright;" who were all noted mathematicians, but none of them ever of the college.

UPON a review of the sheets I find, that several mistakes and inaccuracies have escaped me in the publication of this work (as may be seen by the corrections placed at the end) for which I shall not here allege the incumbrance of other necessary affairs, which have intervened, during the time it has been at the press. But as most of them are literal, I hope they will more readily be excused; and that if any other occur in the perusal of the book, they will meet with the same candour, which I have always endeavour'd to express to every one on the like account.

Gresham college,  
October 8, 1740.

JOHN WARD.



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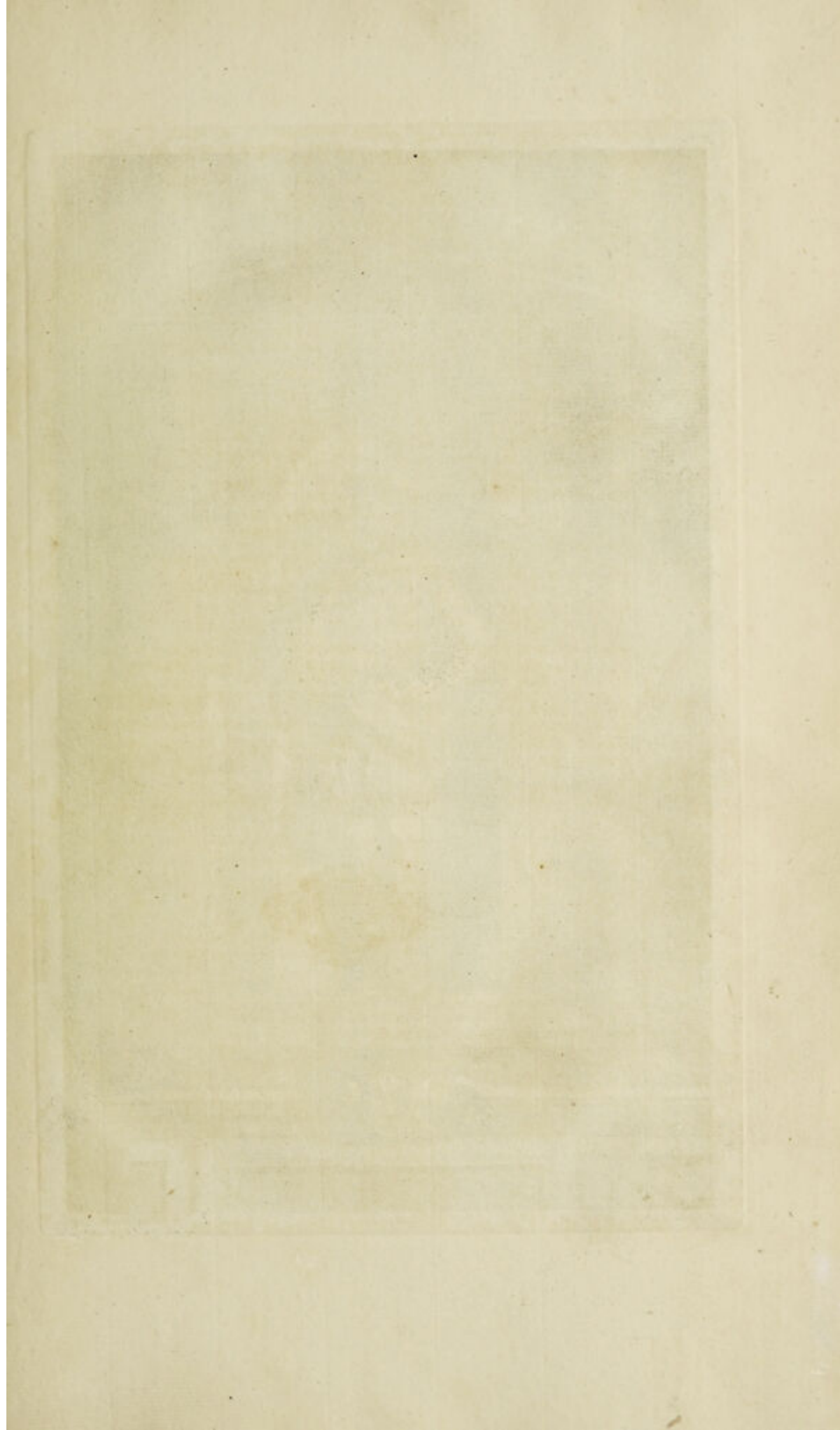
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## The LIFE of Sir THOMAS GRESHAM.

**T**HE Gresham family took its name, as a learned writer informs us<sup>a</sup>, from a town so called in the county of Norfolk; and has been long famous for many eminent and honourable persons, who have descended from it<sup>b</sup>. John Gresham of Gresham lived under the reigns of king Edward the third and Richard the second, in the latter part of the fourteenth century. James Gresham, his son, settled at Holt in that county, and was lord of the manour of East Beckham. He married Margaret, the daughter of William Billingford of Blackford esquire; by whom he had a son named John, who dwelt at Holt, and married Alice, the daughter of Alexander Blyth of Stratton esquire, with whom he had a large fortune by the death of her three brothers, who all died without issue. He had by her four sons, William, Thomas, Richard, and John, of whom the two youngest had the honour of knighthood conferred upon them.

**WILLIAM** the eldest, who succeeded to the family estate at Holt, married Ellen, daughter of Richard Bodley esquire; by whom he had two daughters, both named Alice after their grandmother. He died in the year 1547.

**THOMAS**, the second son, was rector of South Reppes in Norfolk, prebendary in the church of Winton<sup>c</sup>, and chancellor of Lichfield<sup>d</sup>. There goes a story relating to one of this name, which is so generally known, that it cannot well be omitted, tho every reader must be left to himself how far to credit it. I choose to mention it here, as the fittest place to introduce it. And I shall give it in the words of the author, George Sandys esquire, who in treating of Strombolo, and the other burning islands near Sicily, relates it thus. "These places (says he) and such like, are commonly affirmed by the Roman catholicks to be the jaws of hell, and that within the damned souls are tormented. It was told me at Naples by a countryman of ours, and an old pensioner of the pope's, who was a youth in the days of king Henry, that it was then generally bruited throughout England, that Mr. Gresham, a merchant, setting sail from Palermo (where there then dwelt one Anthonio called the rich, who at one time had two kingdoms mortgaged unto him by

<sup>a</sup> See Camden's *Britannia*, c. 467, edit. 1720.

<sup>b</sup> See the *Genealogy of the Gresham family*, in the *Appendix*, Number v.

<sup>c</sup> *Collections of the Gresham pedigree*. Ms.

<sup>d</sup> Collated upon the 31 of March 1535. Willis's *Survey of cathedrals*.



“ the king of Spain) being crossed by contrary winds, was constrained  
 “ to anchor under the lee of this island. Now about midday, when  
 “ for certain hours it accustomedly forbearth to flame, he ascended  
 “ the mountain with eight of the failers; and approaching as near the  
 “ vent as they durst, amongst other noises they heard a voice cry aloud,  
 “ *Dispatch, dispatch, the rich Anthonio is a coming.* Terrified herewith  
 “ they descended, and anon the mountain again evaporated fire. But  
 “ from so dismal a place they made all the haste that they could;  
 “ when the winds still thwarting their course, and desiring much to  
 “ know more of this matter, they returned to Palermo; and forthwith  
 “ inquiring of Anthonio, it was told them, that he was dead; and  
 “ computing the time did find it to agree with the very instant, that  
 “ the voice was heard by them. Gresham reported this at his return  
 “ to the king, and the mariners being called before him confirmed by  
 “ oath the narration. In Gresham himself, as this gentleman said  
 “ (for I no otherwise report it) it wrought so deep an impression, that  
 “ he gave over all traffick, distributing his goods, a part to his kinf-  
 “ folks, and the rest to good uses, retaining only a competency for  
 “ himself, and so spent the rest of his life in a solitary devotion.”  
 It is not said, that this Mr. Gresham went into orders, but only that he  
 retired from secular affairs. However, as the story suits with the time  
 of Thomas Gresham, who died in the year 1558, for that reason  
 I have placed it here.

RICHARD, the third son, was born at Holt, but bred a mercer at  
 London, being apprentice to Mr. John Middleton, and admitted to the  
 freedom of that company in the year 1507. He was very fortunate in  
 trade, insomuch that he purchased large estates in several counties of  
 England. He was agent to king Henry the eighth for negotiating his  
 affairs in foreign parts, and particularly at Antwerp, during his French  
 wars; and was afterwards employed in the same office under king  
 Edward the sixth. He married Audrey, the daughter of William Lynne  
 of Southwick<sup>a</sup> in Northamptonshire esquire, by whom he had two sons,  
 John and Thomas; as also two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth<sup>c</sup>.  
 In the year 1531 he received the honour of knighthood, being then  
 sheriff of London. The merchants of London had to that time met in  
 Lombard street, where they were exposed to the open air, and all inju-  
 ries of the weather<sup>d</sup>. But while Sir Richard was in this office, he wrote  
 a letter to Sir Thomas Audeley, then lord privy seal, to acquaint him,  
 that there were certain houses in that street belonging to Sir George Mo-  
 neux, which if purchased and pulled down, an handsom burse might be  
 built on the ground. He therefore desires his lordship to move his ma-  
 jesty, king Henry, that a letter might be sent to Sir George, requiring  
 him to sell those houses to the mayor and commonalty of the city of  
 London for that purpose. The burse he supposes would cost two thou-  
 sand pounds and more, one thousand of which he doubts not to raise,

<sup>a</sup> Sandys *Travels*, B. IV, p. 194.

<sup>b</sup> Where the family is yet resident.

<sup>c</sup> I have here followed the pedigree of the  
 Gresham family, as given in the *Appendix*, which

differs from the monumental inscription of Sir  
 Richard in the names of his children.

<sup>d</sup> Lambard's *Diction. Angl. topogr. et hist.*

before



before he was out of his office. Whether any thing more was done in that affair, I know not; but the honour of erecting a burse for an ornament to the city, and conveniency of the merchants, was reserved to his son, Sir Thomas Gresham. And whereas the liberty of banking was then granted by patent, Sir Richard in the same letter acquaints his lordship, how necessary it was, that all merchants, both subjects and foreigners, should be permitted to exercise exchanges and rechanges without restraint; the want of which was a great detriment to trade, and occasioned the exporting gold out of the kingdom. He therefore requests him to prevail with his majesty, to issue his royal proclamation for that end; which was afterwards done, as appears from a letter written by Sir Thomas Audeley, when lord chancellor\*. Soon after James Bainham of the Temple esquire, being charged with heresy by the popish clergy, and delivered into his hands, was first committed to Newgate, and afterwards burnt in Smithfeild, on the 30 of April 1532<sup>b</sup>. The same year the hospital of St. Thomas of Acars, since Mercers chapel, being surrendered to the king, was afterwards thro the means of Sir Richard purchased by that company<sup>c</sup>. In the year 1537 he was lord mayor of the city of London, and had a grant from the heralds office to him and his posterity, for additions to their arms, which has been since published<sup>d</sup>. And in 1541 both he and his younger brother, Sir John Gresham, were put into the commission for *heresies done in the city and dioces of London*<sup>e</sup>, which was under the management of bishop Bonner. This commission was issued by virtue of an act of parliament then passed against heretics, usually called the *Six articles*, for the executing of which commissioners were appointed in each county; the cruelties of whose proceedings in many parts of the kingdom may be seen in our martyrologist. After the death of his wife Audrey Sir Richard Gresham married a widow named Taverfon, but whose maiden name was Worpfall, who survived him. He dwelt at Bethnal green near London, and dying on the 20 of February 1548 was buried in the church of St. Laurence Jewry, where the following inscription, on a tomb in the east wall, remained till the fire in 1666, when that church was burnt down.

HERE LYETH SIR RICHARD GRESHAM KNIGHT SOMETIMES  
LORD MAIOR OF LONDON AND AVDREY HIS FIRST WIFE BY  
WHOM HEE HAD ISSVE SIR IOHN GRESHAM AND SIR THOMAS  
GRESHAM KNIGHTS WILLIAM AND MARGARET WHICH SIR  
RICHARD DECEASED THE XX<sup>f</sup> DAY OF FEBRVARY AN. DOMINI  
MDXLVIII AND THE THIRD YEERE OF KING EDWARD THE  
SIXTH HIS REIGNE AND AVDREY DECEASED THE XXVIII DAY  
OF DECEMBER AN. DOM. MDXXII<sup>g</sup>.

\* Both these letters may be seen in the *Appendix*, N. 1.

<sup>b</sup> Fox's *Acts and monum.* pag. 939, ed. 1610.

<sup>c</sup> Weever's *Ant. fun. monuments*, p. 400. Newcourt's *Rep. paroc.* Vol. 1, p. 554.

<sup>d</sup> *Miscellanies historical and philological, etc.* pag. 175: London 1703. octavo.

<sup>e</sup> Fox, *ibid.* pag. 1096.

<sup>f</sup> *xxi Inquis. post. mort.* Rolls chap.

<sup>g</sup> Stow's *Survey of London*, p. 285, ed. 1633.

It is plain this inscription was set up several years after the death of Sir Richard, by his second son being called Sir Thomas, who was not knighted till the year 1559. Nor do I find any mention of this William, here called his third son, elsewhere.

JOHN,



JOHN, the youngest son, who was also born at Holt, succeeded his brother Richard as apprentice to Mr. Middleton, and being admitted a member of the worshipful company of mercers in 1517, acquired likewise a large fortune by trade. He purchased several estates in Norfolk, as also the manour of Titsey in Surrey, which had been granted by king Henry the eighth to John lord Berners in the year 1527. He was sheriff of London in 1537 (the same year that Sir Richard was lord mayor) and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him while in that office. In 1546 he purchased of his eldest brother William the capital messuage in Holt, by a deed dated the 14 of October that year, which he converted into a free school, and indowed it with the manour of Holt Hales and all its members. And by an indenture, bearing date the 16 of October 1556, he settled the revenues and government of this school upon the worshipful company of fishmongers in London, in whose hands it still continues\*. In the year 1547 Sir John Gresham, being then lord mayor of the city of London, renewed the pompous show of the marching watch, which had been practised annually time out of mind at midsummer, till the year 1539. But then, as we find in Stow, king Henry, considering the great charges of the citizens, forbade it for that year; which being once laid aside, was not revived till the mayoralty of Sir John Gresham, who appointed it both on the eve of St. John Baptist, and St. Peter, in a very splendid manner; tho it was dropt again the year following, and a standing watch for the security of the city appointed in its room<sup>b</sup>. Sir John was twice married, first to Mary the daughter of Thomas Ipswell esquire, by whom he had five sons and six daughters; and after her decease his second wife was Catharine, the widow of Edward Dormer of Fulham esquire, whose maiden name was Sampton, who survived him, but had no children by him. And he died himself of a raging fever (which within ten months had carried off seven aldermen, five of whom had been lord mayors<sup>c</sup>) on the 23 of October 1556, and was buried in Bassishaw church in London. His funeral was performed with great pomp and magnificence, not only the church, but the streets likewise, being hung with black, adorned with coats of arms, and a splendid entertainment prepared for the whole company after their return. He left by his will to every ward in London ten pounds, to be distributed to the poor; and to an hundred and twenty poor men and women each three yards of broad cloath, of eight or nine shillings the yard, to be made into gowns; as also to maids marriages,

\* Provision is there made for the instruction of thirty boys of that county in grammar learning, to be chosen by the assignees of the company. And by the appointment of the founder the master was to have twenty pounds, and the usher ten pounds a year salary. But that of the master has been since increased to thirty pounds a year, who has likewise a large and commodious house, with liberty to take as many other scholars, or boarders, as he pleases. There is also a writing master, and an usher, the former of whom has ten pounds, and the

latter six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence a year, both of them appointed by the uper master. And such has been the generosity of the governours, that in the year 1729 they purchased a library consisting of the best classic writers, with an handsome pair of large globes, to near the value of an hundred pounds, for the use of the school. The present master is Mr. John Holmes, who has recommended himself to the public by his *Latin and Greek grammars*.

<sup>b</sup> Stow's *Survey*, p. 76, ed. 1598.

<sup>c</sup> Stow's *Chronicle*, pag. 628.



and the hospitals in London, above two hundred pounds in ready money<sup>a</sup>. On a tomb in the south isle of the quire was this inscription before the fire in 1666.

HERE LYETH BVRIED VNDER THIS TOMBE THE BODY OF SIR JOHN GRESHAM KNIGHT SOMETIME ALDERMAN AND LORD MAIOR OF THIS CITY OF LONDON WHO HAD TWO WIVES DAME MARY HIS FIRST WIFE BY WHOM HEE HAD ISSVE FIVE SONNES AND SIXE DAUGHTERS BY DAME KATHARINE HIS LAST WIFE NO ISSVE WHICH SIR JOHN DECEASED THE XXIII DAY OF OCTOBER ANNO DOMINI MDLVI AND DAME MARY DIED THE XXI DAY OF SEPTEMBER MDXXXVIII DAME KATHARINE DIED<sup>b</sup>.

His family settled afterwards at Titsey, where it is now represented by Sir Marmaduke Gresham baronet.

SIR RICHARD Gresham, as has been said, had two sons; of whom John, the elder, was born in the year 1518, and trained up to business under his father. He was knighted by the duke of Somerset, lord protector, upon the victory in Muffelburgh field, September the 28, 1547, soon after the accession of king Edward the sixth to the crown, and admitted a member of the mercers company in the year 1550. He married Frances, the daughter and heir of Sir Henry Thwaytes of Lownd in Yorkshire knight, by whom he had a daughter named Elizabeth. In the reign of queen Mary he complied with the times. And upon the proclamation against heretics in 1556 twenty two persons, who were sent out of Essex to London in the month of December<sup>c</sup> to be examined by bishop Bonner, being comforted by the people, as they passed thro Cheapside, Sir John being then with the bishop was sent by him to complain of this to the lord mayor and sheriffs. Mr. Oldmixon says he was an alderman at that time<sup>d</sup>, but I meet with no other evidence of it; and he seems (as others have likewise done) to have taken him for Sir John Gresham his uncle, whose death he places in the year 1557<sup>e</sup>. Tho he did not long survive his uncle, but died in the year 1560<sup>f</sup>. His daughter was married to Sir Henry Nevill knight, who on the 22 of September 1551, being then gentleman of the bedchamber to king Edward the sixth, received from his majesty a grant of the manours of Wargrave hundred in Berkshire, namely, Wargrave, Waltham, Billingbere, and Warfeild. But this grant being afterwards revoked by queen Mary, was restored again to Sir Henry by queen Elizabeth in the first year of her reign, and has been ever since enjoyed by his descendants to this time. He died on the 13 of January 1593, and was buried in the church of Lawrence Waltham, towards the east end of the north isle, where a stately monument is erected against the wall, on which

<sup>a</sup> Stow's Survey, B. 1. p. 258, 263, ed. 1720.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 300, ed. 1633. In the first edition of Stow, 1598, p. 230, Sir John is said to have died in 1554, which is repeated in all the following editions. Tho this monument was burnt with the church, a vault was lately opened (as I have been informed) at the south east end of the church, in which was found his name, with the date 1555, the year probably when the

vault was made. See the continuation of this branch of the family in the *Lives of the professors*, under CHARLES GRESHAM.

<sup>c</sup> Fox's *Lives and monuments*, p. 1863.

<sup>d</sup> *History of England*, p. 266.

<sup>e</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 280.

<sup>f</sup> *Answer of dame Frances Gresham his widow to the bill of complaint of dame Anne, widow of his brother Sir Thomas*. White Tower, G. g. 7. 7.



is placed his statue, with those of his two wives behind it, and behind them his son in armour, with his wife behind him, all of them kneeling with their faces to the east. Under his figure are these verses.

CONSILIO ATQVE MANV SACRIS FAMVLANTIA SCEPTIS  
PECTORA SVB PARIO MARMORE PRESSA IACENT  
SANCTE SENEX CIVIS SANCTAM STVPET ANGLIA VITAM  
MORS ANIMOS MORES REGIA SCEPTA FIDEM  
MARMORA SI TACEANT MEMORI PRO MARMORE SERVIT \*  
ANGLIA NOMINIBVS NOBILITATA TVIS.

Beneath the verses, upon an alabaster stone, is the following epitaph.

HERE LYETH BVRIED SIR H. NEVIL KNIGHT DESCENDED OF THE  
NEVILS BARONS OF ABERGAVENNY WHO WERE A BRANCH OF THE  
HOVSE OF WESTMERLAND HE WAS (BESYDE MARTIAL SERVICES)  
OF THE PRIVY CHAMBER TO K. HENRY THE VIII ANDE EDWARD THE VI  
HE DYED XIII IANVARY A. MDXCIII ISSVE HE HAD ONLY BY DAME ELIZABETH  
SOLE HEYER TO SIR IOHN GRESHAM KNIGHT BY DAME FRANCES SOLE  
HEYER TO SIR HENRY THWAYTS KNIGHT WHICH DAME ELIZABETH  
DYED VI NOVEMBER A. MDLXXIII DAME FRANCES [BVRIED XXVII OCTOBER MDLXXX<sup>b</sup>]  
AND ARE BOTH HERE ALSO BVRIED WITH ELIZABETH NEVIL  
THE ELDEST DAUGHTER.

THOMAS Gresham, the second son of Sir Richard, was born at London in the year 1519. He was bred a scholar, and admitted a pensioner of Gonville hall in Cambridge; but the year is not preserved, there being no register of admissions so early. However, that he was there, we are informed by Dr. Caius, who sais: *Una nobiscum per iuventutem huius collegii pensionarius erat Thomas Gresham, nobilis ille et doctissimus mercator, qui forum mercatorium Londini (quod bursam seu regale ex-cambium vocant) extruxit anno salutis 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569; quo tempore nostrum collegium nos quoque aedificavimus istic Cantabrigiae*.<sup>c</sup> By his calling him *doctissimus*, it seems probable, that he spent a considerable time at that hall. But the profits of trade were then so great, and such large estates had been raised by it in his own family, that he afterwards engaged in it himself. For this his father had provided in his youth, in case his genius should lead him that way, having bound him apprentice to his uncle Sir John Gresham; and in the year 1543 he was admitted a member of the mercers company.

He married Anne, the daughter of William Fernley esquire of West Creting in Suffolk, and widow of William Reade of Fulham in Middlesex esquire, by whom he had a son named Richard. The time of his marriage could not be later than 1544, as appears from a curious picture of him yet preserved at full length; in which on the right side is that date, with his name, and the year of his age, 1544 THOMAS GRESHAM 26; and on the left the initial letters both of his wife's name and his own, with the following motto, A. G. LOVE SERVE AND OBEI T. G.<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Sic in marmore, forsan pro SERVAT.

<sup>b</sup> The words within the crochets are not on the stone, but inserted by Mr. Ashmole, *Antiquities of Berkshire*, V. 11, p. 431.

<sup>c</sup> *Annales de Gouville et Caius*.

<sup>d</sup> This picture is now in the possession of John Thurston esquire, at Hoxon abbey in Suffolk.

AFTER

AFTER the death of his father, Sir William Danfell succeeded him as agent to king Edward, for taking up money of the merchants at Antwerp; but he being dismissed, Mr. Gresham was put into his place\*. The usual method, in which that affair had been formerly managed, was greatly to the prejudice of the crown of England, as well by giving a very large interest for the money borrowed, as other inconveniences, when the principal was not paid within the time of the contract. Mr. Gresham was sent to Antwerp on that account at the latter end of the year 1551, and again at the beginning of the year following. And the money, which had been taken up in his agency, not being paid at the time agreed on gave him great uneasiness, his business being then to get it prolonged. Now the method taken by the creditors in such cases was to insist upon the king's purchasing jewels, or some other commodities, to a considerable value, as a consideration for prolonging the debt, besides continuing the interest. There is a remarkable instance of this mentioned in the *Journal* of king Edward the sixth, which I shall here recite from the original manuscript. "1551 April 25. "A bargain made with the Fulcare for aboute sixty thousand pounce, "that in May and August shuld be paid. For the differring of it": "First, that the Foulcare should put it of for ten in the hundred. "Secondly, that I shal by twelve thousand marc waight, at six shillings th'ounce, to be delivered at Antwerpe, and so conveyed over. "Thirdly, I should pay an hundred thousand crownes for a very faire jewel of his, fower rubies marvelous bige, on orient and great diamond, and one great pearle." And in another minute, dated 1551 January 24, it is said: "Jhon Gresham<sup>c</sup> was sent over into Flaunders to shew to the Fulkar, to whom I ought money, that "I wold differ it; or if I paid it, pay it in Englishe, to make them "kepe up their French crownes, with wich I minded to pay them<sup>d</sup>." This way of proceeding Mr. Gresham neither thought for the honour of his majesty, nor his own credit, as his agent; and therefore he proposed a scheme to bring the king wholly out of debt in two years, which was this. "In case the king and council would assign him "twelve or thirteen hundred pounds a week, to be secretly received "at one man's hand, that so it might be kept secret, he would so use "that matter in the town of Antwerp, that every day he would be "seen to take up in his own name two hundred pounds sterling by "exchange, which would amount in one year to seventy two<sup>e</sup> thousand "pounds. And thus doing, it should not be perceived, nor administer "occasion to make the exchange fall. He projected also a great benefit to the king, if all the lead were in the king's hands, and the king to make a staple thereof, and to make a proclamation, or to "shut up the custom house, that none should convey out of the land

\* See *Journal of king Edward the sixth*, in Burnet's *Hist. of the reformation*, V. 11. *Collect.* p. 48.

<sup>b</sup> In Burnet's *History of the reformation*, V. 11. *Collect.* p. 22, thro a mistake in the print, the word *defraying* is put for *differring*, which spoils the sense.

<sup>c</sup> This John Gresham was probably the son of

Sir John Gresham of Titley, of whom more will be said in the pedigree of the family.

<sup>d</sup> *Journal of king Edward* v. 1, in his own hand writing, Cottonian library, Nero C. x.

<sup>e</sup> It is probable, this should either be *seventy three* thousand pounds, or without the *sundays*, *sixty two* thousand, in round numbers.

" any



“ any parcels of lead for five years; whereby the king might cause it  
 “ to rise, and feed them at Antwerp from time to time, as they should  
 “ have need thereof. By which means he might keep his money  
 “ within his realms, and bring himself out of the debts, which his  
 “ father and the late duke of Somersset had brought him into.” The  
 success of this proposal, both to the king and the nation in general, will  
 be shewn presently.

UPON the accession of queen Mary to the throne, after the decease  
 of her brother, Mr. Gresham was removed from his office, and other  
 persons employed in his room. This occasioned him to draw up a me-  
 morial of his services to king Edward, and send it to a minister of state to  
 be laid before her majesty; which, as it may afford some further light  
 to the preceding account, I shall here insert from the original.

About Exchange in E. vi time by Mr. Gresham.

“ FYRST, before I was called to sarve the kings majestie, one Sir  
 “ William Danfell knight was his augent. At that tyme his majestye  
 “ was indebted in the sume of two hundred threscore thowflownde  
 “ powndes Flemyshe, for the discharge whereof, and for other causes  
 “ to me unknowne, the said augent was written unto to come home,  
 “ which he refused to doo. And thereupon I was sent for unto the  
 “ counsell, and brought by them afore the kings majestie, to knowe  
 “ my oppynyone, as they had many other marchaunts, what waye  
 “ wythe lesse charge his mageste might growe out of debt. And after  
 “ my devysse was declaryde, the kings highnes and the counsell re-  
 “ quired me to take the rome in hande, wytheout my fewte or labour  
 “ for the same.

“ Secondly, before I was called to sarve, there was no other waye  
 “ so divided to bring the king owght of det, but to transporte the trea-  
 “ sure owght of the realme; or else by way of exchange to the great  
 “ abasing of theye exchange, for a pownde of our current money then  
 “ was browght in vallew but sixteen shillings Flemyshe; and for lacke  
 “ of payment there at the dayes apointed, for to preserve his majestie’s  
 “ credit with all, to prolonge time allsoe upon interest, wyche interest  
 “ besydes the losse of the exchange amownteth unto forty thousand  
 “ pounds by yere. And in every soche prolonggatione his majestie was  
 “ inforced to take great parte in juells or wares to his extreme losse and  
 “ domayge, of which forty thousand pounds losse for interest yerely  
 “ I have by my travall clerely discharged the said king every peny.  
 “ Wythe owght wyche prevention the quennes majestie had been in-  
 “ debted at this her entrie of into the imperyall crowne the some of  
 “ fore hundrethe thousand pownds; besides the saving of the treasure  
 “ within the realme, without tacking of juells or wares to the kings  
 “ losse and disproffythe.

“ Thyrdely, where at the tyme of my entrey into thosse I founde  
 “ the exchange at sixteen shillings the pownde, I fownde the meynnes

\* *Scrype's Historical memorial*, V. 11, p. 323.

“ nevertheles without any charge to the king, or hyndrans of anny  
 “ other, to discharge the kinges holle dettes, as they grew dew, at  
 “ twenty shillings and two and twenty shillings the pownd; wherebye  
 “ the kinges majestie, and now the quenne, haythe favid one hundre  
 “ thowflownde markes clere.

“ Forthely, by reasson that I raiffed the exchange from sixteen shil-  
 “ lings unto two and twenty shillings, whereunto it yet remaynethe,  
 “ all forreyne cōmodites be fallen, and solde aftyr the same vallew,  
 “ to the inrychyng of the subjects of the realme in theyre cōmodes  
 “ in small profites of tyme above three or four hundred thousand  
 “ pounds.

“ Fyftely, by reason of raising of the exchange from sixteen shillings  
 “ unto two and twenty shillings the pownd Flemyshe monney, lycke  
 “ as in tymes past the golde and silvar was habundantly transporttid oute  
 “ of the realme by the abasing, even so contrary wisse nowe yt ys most  
 “ plentefully brought in ageynne by the rayfing; for there ys come  
 “ alrede of lat above a hundred thousand pounds into the realme, and  
 “ more and more will dayly doo.

“ Syxtely, it is assuredly known, that when I toke this sarves in hande,  
 “ the kinges majesties credit on the other syde was small, and yet afore  
 “ his deathe he was in such credit both with strangers and his own mar-  
 “ chaunts, that he myght have had for what some of monny he had  
 “ desyred. Whereby his enymyes began to fear him, for his cōmo-  
 “ dities of his realme, and powre emongest prynssis, was not knowne  
 “ before. Wyche credit the quennes hightnes haythe opteyned, if she  
 “ were in nessesite for monny at this present daye.

“ Seventely, to thentent to worcke this matter secretly for the raising  
 “ of the exchaunge, I did only use all my owen credit with my sub-  
 “ stance and frends. To the intent to prevent the marchaunts bothe  
 “ strangers and Englishe, who allwayes lay in wayte to prevent my  
 “ devises, as when the exchaunge felle to raise it agayne, I bare some  
 “ one tyme losse of my owen monnyes, as the kingis majestie and his  
 “ counsell well know, two or three hundred pounds, and this was divers  
 “ tymes done; besides the credit of fyvestye thowflownd pownd,  
 “ wyche I tocke by exchaunge in my owen name, withowght using  
 “ the kingis name, as in my accowunt and letters remaynyng, wyche  
 “ I sent to his majeste, evidently aperythe.

“ And eightly, for the accomplishment of the premises I not onely  
 “ lefte the realme, with my wiffe and famylye, my occupyenge and  
 “ holle trade of lyving, by the space of towe yeres; but also postyde in  
 “ that tyme forty tymes upon the kingis sendding at the least from  
 “ Andwerpe to the courte: besides the practising to bringe these matters  
 “ to effect, the infynyt occasion of writting also to the king and his  
 “ counsaylle, withe the keppying of reconyngis and accomptes onely  
 “ bye my owen hand writting, for mistrust in so dangerous a buyfenes of  
 “ preventeres, whereof were store to manny; untill I had clerely dis-  
 “ charged all the forsaide det, and delyveryd all the bowndes clere, to  
 “ the great benefet of the realme, and profet of the quenne. For in  
 “ casse this det had bene let alone, and differyd upon interest four yeres  
 “ or five, her majeste shulld have fownd it amount to fifteen hundreth



" thowfownd pownds at the least. Wyche God be prayffyd is ended,  
 " and therefore careles at this daye.

" For confideracyone of my great lossys, and charges, and travayles  
 " taken by me in the causes aforfaid, yt pleasid the kinges majeste to  
 " give unto me one hundrethe powndes to me and my heyres for ever,  
 " three weekes before his deathe; and promisd me then with his owne  
 " mowthe, that he wold hereafter se me rewarded better, saing,  
 " *I shulld knowe, that I sarvid a kinge.* And so I dyd fynd him.  
 " For whose fowle to God I dayly praye.

" Fynally, if upon the confideracion of the former articles of my  
 " service made, wyche ys all trewe, yee shall thinke them mete to be  
 " shewed to the queene, and here graceis plesseur to accept them, allso  
 " as I may have acces to her hightnes they rather therebye; I dott not  
 " to do her grace as good profittable sarvys bothe for her and her realme,  
 " as the former service of her brother dowthe amounte unto. Never-  
 " theles hitherto I do perceive, that thosse, whiche sarvid before me,  
 " wyche browght the king in debt, and tocke wares and juellis upp to  
 " the kingis great losse, are esteemed and preffered for their evill servis;  
 " and contrary wisse my self discountenaunced and out of favor, wyche  
 " grevythe me not a little, for my dilligens and good sarvyze taken to  
 " bringe the king and queens hightnes owght of dett clere. Wyche  
 " understanding of my service that here mageste may tacke in good  
 " parte, is as moche as I required.

" As I was infelinge of the letter encloslid herin, I received a letter  
 " owght of Flanders; whereby I understood, that as well my plate,  
 " howshold stuffe, and aparell of my sellffe and wyves, wyche I have  
 " sent and preparid into Andwerpe, to serve me in tyme of my servys  
 " there, by casuallte of whether comyn from Andwerpe ys all lost.  
 " And now God helpe pore Gresham. Allso the lord of Northom-  
 " berland dowthe owe me four hundred pounds for a juell and wares,  
 " that my factor solld hym in my absens, trusting that they quennes  
 " majestie wilbe good unto me therein \*."

It seems probable at least by this memorial, that king Edward came into the scheme proposed by Mr. Gresham; and if so, it had its desired effect in discharging his majesty's debts, which then appear to have been very considerable. And by the advantageous turn, which was by this means given to the exchange in favour of England, not only the price of all foreign commodities was greatly sunk and abated; but likewise gold and silver, which before had been exported in large quantities, was then most plentifully brought back again. The fact, as here represented, was at that time of very great service not only to the king, but the nation in general, by the increase both of money and trade, and the advancement of the public credit. And therefore the court being convinced of the truth of this memorial, he was soon after taken into the queen's service, and continued to be employed by her in the same manner, as he had served her brother; as appears by the commissions given him at different times during that reign, which may be seen in Mr. Rymer<sup>b</sup>. He was but a young man, when first employed by king

\* See the note at the end of N. 1. in the *Appendix*, relating to this memorial.

<sup>b</sup> Tom. xv. p. 371, 486.

Edward,



Edward, and his great prudence and dexterity in the conduct of that important trust discovered an uncommon genius in mercantile affairs.

UPON queen Elizabeth's accession to the crown in 1558 he was immediately taken into her service, and employed to provide and buy up arms. The year following she conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and appointed him her agent in foreign parts. Wherefore being now in the greatest credit and esteem, he thought it necessary to place himself in a situation most convenient for his business, and suitable to his character. To this end he built a large and sumptuous house for his own dwelling, on the west side of Bishopsgate street in London, which answers Stow's description of it, when speaking of the buildings in that neighbourhood he says, there are "some houses for men of worship, namely one most spacious of all other thereabouts, builded of bricke and timber by Sir Thomas Gresham knight<sup>a</sup>." But as every thing here is attended with uncertainties, Sir Thomas soon met with a great allay to his prosperous state by the loss of his only son Richard, who died in the year 1564, and was buried in the church of St. Helen<sup>b</sup>, situated on the east side of Bishopsgate street, opposite to his mansion house.

HIS father Sir Richard, as has been shewn, had formed a design of erecting a bourse, but did not live to effect it. Sir Thomas therefore proposed to the citizens of London, that if they would give him a peice of ground in a proper place, big enough for that purpose, he would build one at his own expence, with large and covered walks, where the merchants and traders of all sorts might daily assemble, converse together, and transact business with one another, at all seasons, without any interruption from the weather, or other impediments of any kind. This generous offer was gratefully accepted, and, as Stow relates, "In the year 1566 certaine houses upon Cornhill, and the like upon the backe thereof, in the warde of Brodestreete, with three allies, the first called Swan alley, opening into Cornhill; the second called New alley, passing through out of Cornhill into Brodestreete warde, over against S. Bartilmew lane; the third called S. Christopher's alley, opening into Brodestreete warde, and into S. Christopher's parrish; conteyning in all fourescore householdes, were first purchased by the citizens of London, for more then three thousand five hundred thirty two pounds, and were solde for four hundred seventy eight pounds to such persons as shoulde take them down, and carrie the stuffe from thence; also the ground or plot was made plaine at the charges of the citie, and then possession thereof was by certaine aldermen in name of the whole citizens given to S<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Gresham knight, agent to the queenes highnesse, thereupon to builde a bourse, or place for marchants to assemble in, at his own proper charges: and hee on the seventh of June laying the first stone of the foundation, being bricke, accompanied with some aldermen, every of them laide a peece of gold, which the workemen tooke up, and forthwith followed

<sup>a</sup> Pag. 135, ed. 1598.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 174, ed. 1603.

" upon



" upon the same with such diligence, that by the moneth of November  
 " in the year 1567 the same was covered with slate, and shortly after  
 " fully finished<sup>a</sup>." It is said, that the timber, of which this fabric  
 was built, was first framed and set together at Batisford near Ipswich in  
 Suffolk, and from thence brought to London. This is referred to in an  
 historical play<sup>b</sup>, consisting of two parts; the former of which represents  
 the troubles of the princeis Elizabeth under the reign of her sister, queen  
 Mary; and the latter the building of the exchange, and the famous  
 victory over the Spanish fleet in 1588, where Sir Thomas is introduced  
 speaking to the sword bearer in the following manner.

" Tell them, I waite here in the mayors court,  
 " Beneath in the sheriffs court my workmen wait,  
 " In number full an hundred, my frame is ready,  
 " All onely stay their pleasure, then out of hand  
 " Up goes my worke, a credit to the land."

There were several buildings of this sort in foreign parts, but that at  
 Antwerp was the most considerable; to which Sir Thomas therefore  
 was more especially desirous to conform his own plan, being unwilling  
 it should be inferior to any abroad either for ornament or use, since  
 London was then so eminent a city both for extent and grandeur, as  
 well as traffic. " The form of the building (says Mr. Norden) is qua-  
 " drate, with walks round the mayne building supported with pillars of  
 " marble, over which walkes is a place for the sale of all kinde of wares,  
 " richly stored with varietie of all sorts<sup>c</sup>." The upper part of this edifice  
 was divided into shops, which were let out by Sir Thomas at a yearly  
 rent. The size of these shops was seven feet and a half long, and five  
 feet broad; which being so small, it often happened, that the same  
 person rented more than one of them. And there were likewise at  
 first other shops fitted up in vaults below; but these being found very  
 inconvenient, by reason of their dampness and want of light, the vaults  
 were soon let out to other uses<sup>d</sup>. The upper shops were in all an hundred  
 and twenty; twenty five on the east side, and twenty five on the west;  
 on the south side thirty five and an half, and thirty four and an half on  
 the north; which, when the others were laid aside, paid one with  
 another a rent of four pounds ten shillings a year, upon leases of twenty  
 one years. The persons placed in them by Sir Thomas were of different  
 trades, chiefly young men of small fortunes, but industrious, who by  
 their diligence brought great business to their shops, and employed some  
 thousands of poor people in working our manufactures. This building  
 lasted till the dreadful conflagration of the city of London in 1666, when  
 it was destroyed by the flames in that common calamity; but was soon  
 after rebuilt by the city and mercers company, in a more costly and  
 magnificent manner, suitable to the place in which it stands. I have here  
 given a print of it, from a draught taken in the year it was first finished  
 by Sir Thomas, as we are informed by the inscription. It represents  
 a view of three sides within, having the north in front supported by ten

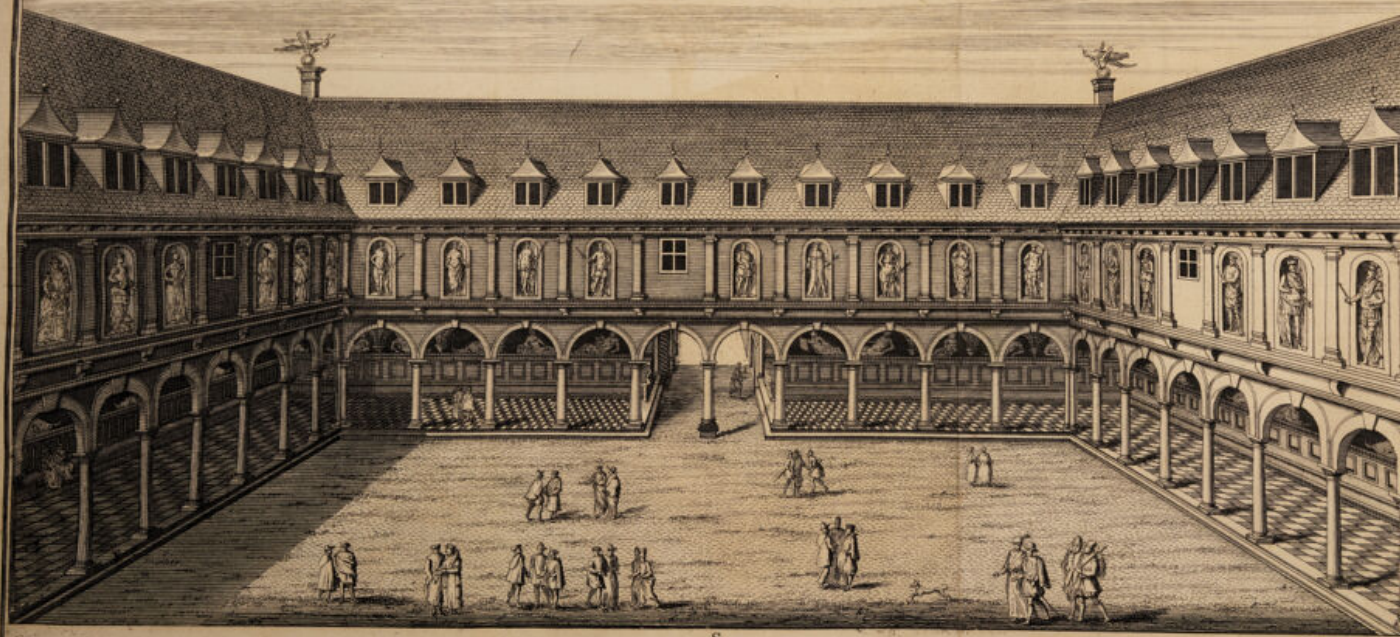
<sup>a</sup> Pag. 150, ed. 1598. But he must mean  
 only the shell, by the inscription on the  
 draught.

<sup>b</sup> London, printed for Nath. Butler 1623. quarto.

<sup>c</sup> Specul. Brit. in Middlesex, p. 35, ed. 1593.

<sup>d</sup> Stow, B. 11. p. 135, ed. 1720.





*De peristylū huius exemplari anno MDLXIX, quo cetructum fuit, aere inciso Georgius Tertius Londini sculpsit anno MDCCXXXIX.*





arches; whereas the east and west sides have only seven arches each<sup>a</sup>. And that the south side had also the same number of arches with the north, is manifest from another draught made by Wenceslaus Hollar in 1644, with the east in front, and both the south and north sides sustained with ten arches<sup>b</sup>. So that when Norden says the building was *quadrate*, he must mean a long square; the same form with the bourse at Antwerp, which was in length an hundred and eighty feet, and an hundred and forty in breadth, with a range of shops likewise on all sides above, supported by arches. But that was erected at the charge of the city, and not by the generosity of a single person, as appears from the following inscription.

S. P. Q. A.  
IN VSVM NEGOTIATORVM CVI  
VSCVNQVE NATIONIS AC LINGVAE VR  
BISQVE ADEO SVAE ORNAMENTVM  
ANNO M.D. XXXI  
A SOLO EXTRVI CVR<sup>c</sup>.

Nor did it continue so long as that of Sir Thomas Gresham, being burnt to the ground on the 22 of February 1585, and immediately rebuilt at the public expence<sup>d</sup>.

SIR THOMAS had scarce entered upon the execution of this grand design, when the queen's affairs called him abroad. For in the same year 1566 he was sent over to Antwerp to take up money for her majesty, which he did to the sum of fourteen thousand six hundred sixty seven pounds six shillings and eight pence Flemish, payable at Antwerp the 20 of February following. And there was then prolonged from the 20 of August the sum of thirty four thousand three hundred eighty five pounds thirteen shillings and four pence Flemish, due then from the queen, and payable the 20 of February. These sums amounted together to forty nine thousand and fifty three pounds. And in December the same year there was another debt of the queen's prolonged, being the sum of eight thousand five hundred thirty two pounds Flemish, for six months. As her majesty therefore had hitherto on some occasions followed the practice of taking up money abroad of foreigners (as king Edward and queen Mary had done before her) Sir Thomas advised her to take up the money she needed of her own merchants<sup>e</sup>,

<sup>a</sup> This draught is now reposit in the archives of the antiquary society, London.

<sup>b</sup> Now in the possession of James West esquire.

<sup>c</sup> Bleau, *Theatrum urbium Belgicae reginae*.

<sup>d</sup> *Antwerpiana bursa elegans per omnia est opus, quadraginta et tribus e Paris marmore substructum columnis, quas dissolvere ne secula quidem viderantur posse. Longitudo in centum octoginta pedes protenditur, latitudo in centum quadraginta. Quatuor in eam excurrunt a quatuor mundi plagis plateae, ut non consilio, sed ab ipsa natura istuc loci constitutam arbitreris. In superioris burse parte xystrus est, recte superiorem porticum dixeris, plurimas habens officinas: hic insitiores varii generis merces venum exponunt. Anno autem 1583,*

*22 Februarii, qui dies Cinerum, inter unam et decimam a meridie horam ignis male custoditus quicquid ibi mercium aliarumque rerum absumpsi, nihilque nisi muri superstitis mansere; sed max cura senatus tota bursa pristino nitore restituta fuit. Ibidem.*

<sup>e</sup> Sir Robert Cotton informs us, that "queen Mary borrowed in Flanders at fourteen in the hundred, besides brocade, upon collateral security;" and adds, that queen Elizabeth "was inforced to the like thrice with strangers upon the city of London's assurance, as before; and with her own subjects after, upon mortgage of land." *Answer to Reasons for foreign wars*, edit. 1665, p. 56. *ultimo*.



which would be both for her honour, and their benefit, while she allowed them the same consideration, she had done strangers before\*.

BUT afterwards, in the year 1569, a more critical and dangerous juncture of affairs gave him an opportunity of repeating the same advice to her majesty. For the quarrel, which had then lately happened between her and the king of Spain, obliging the English merchants to send their effects to Hamburgh, the duke of Alva, governour of the Low Countries, prohibited all commerce with England. Upon this, as we are told, " Secretary Cecyll (who then managed the exchequer) feared, " that the merchants should not have money enough to carry on the " trade, as they would have had, if all were open with Antwerp. " And the queen owing much money to the merchants, and to her " creditors abroad, she intended out of the customs of cloth to have " repaid them; which she feared therefore would fall short, the trade " being removed to a new place. These doubts the secretary imparted " to Sir Thomas Gresham. Who knowing well the state of trade, " and of the merchants, told the secretary, that in his opinion he " needed not to make any doubt of that seeming difficulty, *viz.* of the " queen's payment of her creditors, if she saw her merchants well paid " in London their first payment, which was half of her debt to them. " For by that time the other money should be payable here to her said " merchants, they should have both plenty of money at Hamburgh, " and here. He assured him, the goods, that our merchants had shipped " from Hamburgh hither, were well worth one hundred thousand " pounds, and better. And the shipping, that they made now hence " with our commodities, was richly worth two hundred thousand " pounds, and better. For that there would be above thirty thousand " pounds worth of cloaths, the custom whereof would be worth to the " queen at the least ten thousand pounds; which would discharge, he " said, that debt, if the queen pleased. And whereas the secretaries " greatest care was, that our merchants should not have money enough " for to buy up our commodities, Gresham told him, he needed not " doubt of it, considering the great vent they had at Hamburgh already, " and were like to have. Therefore he humbly beseeched the secretary, for the stay and advancing of the queen's credit, that this small " payment, agreed upon already at Hamburgh, might be paid, considering that he had written before to the said creditors, that they " should have a payment made there now this August. Which payment, he said, would not a little advance her highnesses honour and " credit. And how much her highnesses credit had stood her in stead " beyond the seas for ready money, it was now too tedious and long " a matter to trouble him withal. But that if he were able to persuade " the queen's majesty, and him the secretary, he would have that " matter above all other things cared for; assuring him, that he did " know for certain, that the duke d'Alva was more troubled with the " queen's great credit, and with the vent of her commodities at Hamburgh, than he was with any thing else, and quaked for fear, as

\* Stow. B. 1. p. 286, edit. 1720.



“ Gresham expressed it. Which, as he said, was one of the chiefest things, that let and hindred, that the duke could not come by the tenth penny, that he then demanded, for the sale of all goods any kind of way in the Low Countries; which, Gresham beleived, would be his utter undoing. He advised therefore, that the queen would in this time use no strangers, but her own subjects; whereby he, and all other princes might see, what a prince of power she was. And by this means there was no doubt, but that her highness should cause the duke of Alva to know himself, and to make that end with the Low Countries, that her majesty would her self, what bruit soever was there spread abroad to the contrary. And seeing he was entred so far (as he proceeded with the secretary) concerning the queenes credit beyond the seas, wherein he had travailed this twenty years, he added, that by experience in using our own merchants, he found great honour accrued to the prince, and also great profit to the merchants, and to the whole realm, whatsoever some of the merchants said to the contrary. For when our prince ought her own mere merchants sixty or eighty thousand pounds, then they knew themselves, and were daily ready to serve as good cheap, as strangers did; which he would wish again in such time of extremity to be used, for that he knew our merchants were able to do it; because the debt is divided into many mens hands, and by no means can hinder them, having interest.” This, says the historian, was the wise policy and advice, Sir Thomas Gresham gave the queen, at as critical a juncture, as any happened in her reign. Another instance of his zeal for her majesty’s service, and the interest of his country, during the great scarcity of money that year, is this. A Genoese merchant, named Regio, had in the queen’s hands at the Tower twenty or thirty thousand ducats, and many more of his freinds in London. Sir Thomas knowing this, advised the secretary to have those ducats coined into current money, by which her majesty would be a gainer three or four thousand pounds, and enrich her realm with so much fine silver. And for repayment, it might be made by way of exchange, to her great profit; or she might take it up of the said merchants upon interest for a year or two, which he thought they would be glad of. This money, as he said, would pay her debts both at home and in Flanders, to her great honour and credit thro christendom. And further to recommend this advise by his own example, in September that year he sent into the mint at the Tower five sacks of new Spanish royals, to be coined for the use of the queen, each sack weighing nine hundred seventy two pounds eleven ounces, at four shillings ten pence farthing the ounce<sup>b</sup>. When the motion of lending money to her majesty was first proposed among the merchants by Sir Thomas, it met with great opposition from many of them, and was made a question in the common hall, where it was carried in the negative. This refusal, especially at such a time, was taken very ill at court, and occasioned a letter to be sent them by the secretary, importing that this offer of the queen was a matter of grace and favour, not much used before by any prince, and should therefore have been thankfully

<sup>a</sup> *Ibidem*.<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 287.

received.



received. Besides, their manner of doing it in the common hall, without alleging any cause for it, was particularly remarked, as it seemed to reflect a dishonour upon the queen. And therefore intimation was given, that it was expected from them, they should justify themselves by assigning their reasons for such a conduct. However, it does not appear, that this matter was carried any further; and upon due consideration afterwards, several of the merchants and aldermen in the months of November and December lent her majesty diverse summs of money, to the value of sixteen thousand pounds, for six months, at six *per cent.* interest for that time. She gave bonds to each of them separately for repayment, as likewise other accustomed bonds to discharge them of the statute of usury. And when the six months were expired, she prolonged the payment for six months more, paying six *per cent.* again and brokerage\*. This method of supplying the government with money being by this means found much more convenient, than doing it by foreigners, and a mutual benefit both to prince and people, was frequently practised afterwards, as occasions required; the introducing of which was chiefly owing to Sir Thomas Gresham.

" In the year 1570 (as Stow sais) on the 23 of Januarie, the queenes majestie, attended with her nobillitie, came from her house at the Strande, called Sommerfet house, and entred the citie, by Temple bar, through Fleetestreete, Cheape, and so by the north side of the burse, to Sir Thomas Greshams in Bishopsgate streete, where she dined. After dinner her majestie returning through Cornhill entered the burse on the south side, and after that shee had viewed every part thereof above the ground, especially the pawne, which was richlie furnished with all sorts of the finest wares in the city; she caused the same burse by an herralde and a trompet to bee proclaimed the ROYALL EXCHANGE, and so to bee called from thenceforth, and not otherwise<sup>b</sup>. It was upon this day, before the queen came to Sir Thomas's house, if we might credit our drama, that he having purchased a costly pearle of a foreigner, which on account of the price had been refused by several persons of the first quality, caused it to be reduced to powder, and drank it up in a glasse of wine. Which is thus expressed in the play:

" Here fifteen hundred pound at one clap goes.

" Instead of sugar Gresham drinkes this pearle

" Unto his queen and mistrefs: pledge it lords."

This story has been handed down by tradition, as a real fact: but as I find no historical proof of it, I would not be thought to mention it, as a thing probable, but only to shew upon what evidence it depends; for it seems no way agreeable to the character of Sir Thomas Gresham, who always knew how to make the best use of his money.

THE queen having by his advice been put into a method of taking up money of her own subjects instead of foreigners, and the commerce with Flanders, particularly Antwerp, being then prohibited, his office as

\* Stow, *B. 1. p. 283, edit. 1720.*

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* pag. 151, edit. 1598.



agent for her Majesty in those parts ceased of course that year. But in 1572, to shew her regard for him, she was pleased to appoint him, together with the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, and several other eminent persons, assistants to the lord mayor for the government of the city of London, during her intended progress that summer. For this purpose her majesty was pleased to send the following letter to the lord mayor, Sir Lionel Ducket, in the month of July.

“ To the Lord Maior of London.

“ Right Trusty and Well-beloved, we grete you well. Altho we doubt not, but that by the authority you have as lord mayor of our city of London, with the assistances and advices of your brethren of the same, you may and will see our said city well governed, and by our good and faithful subjects ordered and continued in quietness, as other your predeceffors, and yourself have commonly done: yet, for the special care we have for our said city, and weale of our good subjects, thinking it convenient for your own ease to have you assisted by other persons of great trust, wisdom, and experience, during this time of our progress and absence in remote parts from thence, and especially that no disorder should arise in the suburbs, or other places adjoining to the city, out of your jurisdiction; we have for that purpose made choice of the most reverend father in God the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, lord Wentworth, Sir Anthony Cook, Sir Thomas Wroth, Sir Owyn Hopton, Sir Thomas Gresham, Dr. Wylson, and Thomas Wilbraham; and have appointed, that they, or some convenient number of them, shall join with you, to devise by all good means, from time to time, as occasions may give cause, for quiet order to be continued in our said city, and among our subjects, and to prevent and stay disorders both there, and in other parts near to the same being out of your jurisdiction. For which purpose, and for the better understanding of our desire and intention, we have caused our privy council to confer with some of the afore named persons, as you shall understand by them. Willing and requiring you (when you shall meet together, or some of them with you) for the better doing thereof, to agree upon some certain place and time, once every week or oftener, as cases may require, and there to meet for the due execution of our good meaning and pleasure.” This method was afterwards continued on the like occasions, and Sir Thomas Gresham joined in the commission, till the year 1578<sup>b</sup>.

THO Sir Thomas had purchased very large estates in several counties of England, yet he thought a country seat near London, to which he might retire from business, and the hurry of the city, as often as he pleased, would be very convenient. With this view he bought Osterley park, near Brentford, in Middlesex. Here he built a very large and splendid seat, which is thus described by Mr. Norden. “ The house nowe of the ladie Gresham, a faire and stately building of bricke, erected by Sir Thomas Gresham knight, citizen and marchant adventurer of

<sup>a</sup> Maitland's *History of London*, B. 1. p. 157.

<sup>b</sup> Stow's *Survey*, B. v. p. 434. 435, edit. 1720.



" London, and finished about *anno* 1577. It standeth in a parke by  
 " him also impaled, well wooded, and garnished with manie faire  
 " ponds; which affoorded not onely fish, and fowle, as swanes, and  
 " other water fowle; but also great use for milles, as paper milles, oyle  
 " milles, and corne milles, all which are now decaied, a corne mill  
 " excepted. In the same parke was a verie faire heronrie, for the in-  
 " crease and preservation whereof fundrie allurements were devised and  
 " set up, fallen all to ruine<sup>a</sup>." Sir Thomas was so good a manager,  
 that he knew how to make the best use of his pleasures, and even to  
 render them profitable, as well as entertaining, as appears by the mills  
 erected by him in this park. But no sooner was he gon, than this fine  
 seat began to fall to decay; which has passed thro several hands since his  
 time, and is now in the possession of Sir Francis Child, alderman of the  
 city of London, and member of parliament for the county Middlesex.  
 There goes a pleasant story relating to this house of Sir Thomas Gresham,  
 which shews his great activity and dispatch in any thing he was deter-  
 mined to effect. The story is this, as related by Dr. Thomas Fuller.  
 Queen Elizabeth having been once very magnificently entertained and  
 lodged there by Sir Thomas, found fault with the court before it, as  
 being too large; and said it would appear better, if divided with a wall  
 in the middle. He took the hint, and to shew his complaisance to her  
 majesty, immediately sent for workmen from London, who in the night  
 built up the wall with such privacy and expedition, that the next morn-  
 ing the queen to her great surprise found the court divided, in the man-  
 ner she had proposed the day before<sup>b</sup>.

SIR THOMAS having now by his great application, experience, and  
 success in business, acquired a very large estate, and no child left (except  
 a natural daughter, named Anne<sup>c</sup>, who was married to Nathaniel Bacon  
 esquire, the second son of the lord keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon<sup>d</sup>) deter-  
 mined to imploy part of his riches in such a manner, as would be most  
 serviceable to his country, and preserve his own memory with the truest  
 honour to posterity. These ends he judged might best be answered, by  
 settling some foundation for the encouragement of learning; for as he  
 had a liberal education himself, he was very sensible of the advantages,  
 that must necessarily accrue to the public by the promotion and im-  
 provement of useful knowledge. And having already shewn his re-  
 gard to trade, by his stately and magnificent structure of the Royal Ex-  
 change, for the service and conveniency of the merchants at London;  
 he now determined to convert his own mansion house in Bishopsgate  
 street into a seat for the Muses, and indow it with the revenues arising  
 from the Royal Exchange, after his decease. While he had this design in  
 view, he was addressed to by the vicechancellor and senate of the uni-  
 versity of Cambridge; who by their public orator, Mr. Richard Bridge-  
 water, wrote him an elegant Latin letter, to remind him of a promise

<sup>a</sup> *Spec. Brit. Middlesex*, p. 37.

<sup>b</sup> *Worthies of England. Middlesex*, p. 177.

<sup>c</sup> Sir Thomas had this daughter by a woman  
 at Bruges in Flanders, and gave her a very hand-  
 som fortune, as may be seen in the *Appendix*, N. 11.

<sup>d</sup> Sir Nicholas's own lady, whose name was  
 Jane, was youngest sister to the lady of Sir  
 Thomas Gresham. *Suffolk visitation*, 1561, in  
 Queen's College, Oxford. *Mf.*



made by him (as they had been informed) to give them five hundred pounds, either towards building a new college, or repairing one already built. This letter was dated the 14 of March 1574-5. And it is probable, Sir Thomas might formerly have intimated some such intention, but afterwards changed his mind, when he came to enlarge his design; of which, I presume, they were soon after satisfied. For upon the 25 of the same month that letter was followed by another, in which no mention is made of the five hundred pounds; but they acquaint him with a report they heard, that he had promised the lady Burghley both to found and endow a college for the profession of the seven liberal sciences. The only place, as they observe, proper for such a design was either London, Oxford, or Cambridge. They endeavour to dissuade him from London, lest it should prove prejudicial to the two universities. And they hope he will not make choice of Oxford, since he was himself bred at Cambridge, which might presume upon a superior regard from him on that account. At the same time they wrote another letter to the lady Burghley, in which they earnestly request, that she will please to use her interest with him to fix upon Cambridge for the place of his intended college<sup>a</sup>. But these letters had not the desired effect, for he persisted in his resolution to settle it in his house at London. And accordingly by an indenture quadrupartite, dated the 20 of May 1575 (revoking all former indentures) he made a disposition of his several manours, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with such limitations and restrictions, particularly as to the Royal Exchange and his mansion house, as might best secure his views with regard to the uses, for which he designed them. This indenture was soon followed by two wills, one of his goods, and the other of his real estates. The former of these bears date July the 4 insuing, whereby he bequeaths to his wife (whom he makes his sole executrix) all his "goods, as ready money, plate, "jewelles, chaynes of gold, with all his stock of shepe and other cat- "taile within the realme of England;" and likewise gives several legacies to his relations, and freinds, and to all his servants, amounting in the whole to upwards of two thousand pounds, besides some small annuities. The other will is dated the day following, by which he declares his last purpose and intention concerning all the estates mentioned and contained in the said indenture; very fully expresses his mind with relation to his designed college; and makes an handson and generous provision for the poor, in the following manner<sup>b</sup>.

"THIS IS THE LASTE WILL WRITTEN and disposition of me Sir  
"Thomas Gresham of the cittye of London knight, concerninge all my  
"mannors, landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes, mentioned and  
"conteyned in one quadripartite indenture, made betweene me the said  
"Sir Thomas Gresham and dame Anne my wife on the one partye,  
"and Phillippe Scudamore gent. and Thomas Celey on thother partie,

<sup>a</sup> See all these letters at length in their original language in the *Appendix*, N. III.

<sup>b</sup> Both these wills of Sir Thomas were written with his own hand, signed with his name, and

sealed with his own seal. And the latter has three witnesses, two of whose names are among the legatees in the former will, namely, Mr. Scudamore and Mr. Newell.

" dated



" dated the 20 day of May, in the seaventeenth yere of the raigne of  
 " our soveraigne lady queene Elizabeth. FIRST, concerninge the build-  
 " ings in London, called the Roiall Exchainge, and the pawnes, and  
 " shoppes, sellors, vawtes, messuages, tenementes, and other whatso-  
 " ever myne hereditamentes, parcell or adjoyninge to the said Roiall  
 " Exchainge, I will and dispose, that after the expiration and determy-  
 " nation of the particuler uses, estates, and interestes for life and en-  
 " tayle thereof, lymitted in the said indenture, bearinge date the 20 of  
 " May, I will and dispose, that one moitye thereof shall remayne, and  
 " the use thereof shalbe, unto the maior and cominalty and cittezens of  
 " London, by whatsoever especiall name or addition the same corpo-  
 " ration is made or knowne, and to their successors, for tearme of  
 " fifty yeres then next ensuinge, upon truste or confidence, and to  
 " thintente, that they doe performe the paiementes and other intentes,  
 " in these presentes hereafter lymitted, thereof by them to be done and  
 " performed. AND the other moitye of the said buildinges, called the  
 " Roiall Exchainge, pawnes, shoppes, cellors, vawtes, messuages, tene-  
 " mentes, and other myne hereditamentes, with thappurtenaunces  
 " thereunto adjoyninge, shall remayne, and the use thereof shalbe, to  
 " the wardeins and cominalty of the mistery of the mercers of the citty  
 " of London, viz. to the corporate body and corporation of the com-  
 " pany of mercers in London, by whatsoever especiall name or addi-  
 " tion the same corporation is made or knowne, and to their succes-  
 " sors for tearme of fifty yeres next ensuinge, upon truste and con-  
 " fidence, and to the intente, that they doe performe the paiementes  
 " and other intentes, in these presentes hereafter lymitted, thereof by  
 " them to be done and performed. AND I will and dispose, that after  
 " such tyme as the one moitye of the said Roiall Exchainge and other  
 " premisses, according to the intente and meaninge of these presentes,  
 " shall come to the said maior and corporation of the said citty, and  
 " from thence so longe as they and their successors shall by any meanes  
 " or tytle have, hould, or enjoy the same, they and their successors  
 " every yere shall give and distribute to and for the sustentation, mayne-  
 " tenaunce, and findinge foure persons from tyme to tyme to be chosen,  
 " nominated, and appointed by the said maior and cominalty and cit-  
 " tezens and their successors, mete to reade the lectures of divynitye,  
 " astronomy, musicke, and geometry, within myne nowe dwellinge  
 " house in the parishe of St. Hellynes in Bishopsgate streete and St.  
 " Peeters the pore in the citty of London (the moitye whereof here-  
 " after in this my last will is by me lymitted and disposed unto the said  
 " maior and cominalty and cittezens of the said citty) the somme of  
 " two hundred pounds of lawfull money of England, in manner and  
 " forme followinge, viz. to every of the said readers for the tyme  
 " beinge the somme of fifty pounds of lawfull money of England yerely,  
 " for their salaries and stipendes, mete for foure sufficiently learned  
 " to reade the said lectures; the same stipendes and salaries, and every  
 " of them, to be paid at two usuall tearmes in the yere yerely, that is  
 " to say, at the feastes of thannunciation of St. Mary the Virgin and of  
 " St. Mighell tharchangell, by even portions to be paid. AND further,  
 " that the said maior and cominalty and cittezens of the said citty and  
 " their



" their successors, from thenceforth, and so longe as they and their  
 " successors shall by any meanes have, hould, or enjoy the said moiety  
 " before in these presents to them disposed, shall give and distribute  
 " the somme of fifty three poundes six shillings and eight pence of law-  
 " full money of England yerely, in manner and forme followinge, *viz.*  
 " unto eight almes folkes, whome the said maior and cominalty and  
 " cittezens, or their successors, shall appoint to inhabite my eight almes  
 " houses in the said parishe of St. Peters the pore, to every of them the  
 " said almes folkes the somme of six poundes thirteen shillings and four  
 " pence, to be paid at foure usuall tearmes in the yere yerely, that is  
 " to say, at the feast of St. Mighell the Archangell, the nativity of our  
 " Lord God, thannunciation of the blessed Virgin Marye, and nati-  
 " vitye of St. John Baptiste, by even portions. AND further, that the  
 " said maior and cominalty and cittezens of the said cittye and their  
 " successors, from thenceforth, and so longe as they and their suc-  
 " cessors shall by any meanes have, hould, and enjoy the said moietye  
 " before in these presentes to them disposed, shall give and distribute,  
 " at the tearmes aforesaid, to the reliefe of the pore persons and prisoners  
 " in the prisons and places called or knowne by the names of Newgate,  
 " Ludgate, the Kings bench, the Marshalsea, and Counter now kepte  
 " in Wood streete, and wheresoever the same prison hereafter shalbe  
 " kepte, fifty poundes of lawfull money of England in money, or  
 " other provission and necessities for them, *viz.* to every of the same  
 " five prisons or places tenne poundes, at the foure usuall feastes or  
 " tearmes of paiementes of rentes within the same cittye of London  
 " most accustomed, or within twenty eight daies next after, by even  
 " portions. AND as concerninge the other moiety, before in this my  
 " presente last will disposed to the said wardeins and cominalty of the  
 " corporation of the mercers, I will and dispose, that after such tyme  
 " as the same moietye, accordinge to the intent and meaninge of these  
 " presentes, shall come to the said wardeins and corporation of the mer-  
 " cers, and from thenceforth, so longe as they or their successors shall  
 " by any meanes or title have, hould, and enjoy the same, that they  
 " and their successors every yere yerely shall give, and pay, and di-  
 " stribute to and for the findinge, sustentation, and maynetenaunce of  
 " three persons, by them the said wardeins and cominalty and their  
 " successors from tyme to tyme to be chossen and appointed, meete to  
 " reade the lectures of lawe, phisicke, and rethoricke, within myne  
 " nowe dwellinge house in the parrishe of St. Hellyns in Bishopegate  
 " streete and St. Peters the pore, in the said cittye of London (the  
 " moietye whereof hereafter in this my presente last will is by me ap-  
 " pointed and disposed to the said corporation of the mercers) the  
 " somme of one hundred and fifty poundes of lawfull money of England,  
 " in manner and forme followinge, *viz.* to every of the said readers  
 " for the tyme beinge the somme of fifty poundes, for their fallaries  
 " and stipendes, mete for three sufficiently learned to reade the said  
 " lectures, at two usuall tearmes in the yere, that is to say, at the feast  
 " of thannunciation of the blessed Virgin Marye and of St. Mighell the  
 " Archangell, by even portions to be paid. AND that the said wardeins  
 " and corporation of the mercers and their successors, from henceforth,



" and so longe as they and their successors shall by any meanes have,  
 " hold, or enjoy the said moiety before in these presentes to them dis-  
 " posed, shall yerely bestowe and expende one hundred poundes of  
 " lawfull money of England, in manner and forme followinge; that is  
 " to say, severally at foure severall tearmes in the yere, in and aboute  
 " the expences and charges of a feast or dinner for the whole company  
 " of the same corporation, to be had and made in the mercers haull in  
 " the said cittye of London, and in every their quarter day, the somme  
 " of twenty five poundes. AND that further the said wardeins and cor-  
 " poration of the mercers and their successors, from thenceforth, and so  
 " longe as they and their successors shall by any meanes have, hold,  
 " or enjoy the said moiety before in these presentes to them disposed, shall  
 " every yere give and distribute to the relief of the pore persons and pri-  
 " soners in the hospitals, prisons, and places called or knowen by the  
 " names of the hospitalles of Christ or Christes church late the Gray  
 " friors in London, the hospitall of St. Bartlemewes nere Smithesfield  
 " in London, the spittle of Bedlem nere Bishopsgate streete, the hospi-  
 " tall of the poore in Southwark, and the Counter nowe kepte in the  
 " Poultry, and wheresoever the same prison hereafter shalbe kepte, fiftye  
 " poundes of lawfull money of England in money, or other provisions and  
 " necessities for them, viz. to every of the said five hospitalles, prisons,  
 " or places, tenne poundes, at foure most usuall feastes or tearmes of  
 " paiements of rent within the said cittye of London accustomed, or  
 " within twenty eight daies next after, by even portions. AND as  
 " touchinge my eight almes howses scituate in the parishe of St. Peters  
 " the poore, at the backside of the said mansion house, in the saide  
 " city of London, I will and dispose, that after the expiration and de-  
 " termination of the particular uses, estates, and interestes for lief, and  
 " entayle thereof limited in the said indenture quadripartite, dated the  
 " 20 of May, that the same eight almes houses shall remayne, and the  
 " use thereof shalbe, unto the said maior and cominalty and cittizens  
 " of the said city of London and their successors, for and duringe the  
 " tearme of fifty yeres from thence next followinge fully to be compleate  
 " and ended, upon trust and confidence, and to thentente, that they doe  
 " performe the paymentes, and other intentes, in these presentes hereafter  
 " lymitted thereof by them to be done. And my trust and confidence,  
 " will, intende, and meaninge ys, that the said maior and cominalty  
 " and cittizens and their successors, after such tyme as the same almes  
 " houses shall by vertue of this my presente last will come unto them  
 " the said maior and cominalty and cittizens, or to their successors, and  
 " from tyme to tyme, so longe as they or their successors shall have,  
 " hold, or enjoye the same by any title or meanes, shall place or put  
 " eight poore and ympotent persons into the said eight almes houses,  
 " viz. into every one of the said almes houses one person; and shall  
 " from tyme to tyme suffer the said eight persons, that shalbe so by  
 " them or their successors there placed and put, to have, occupye,  
 " and enjoye the same, without any fyne or other thinge yeilded there-  
 " fore; and shall also pay unto every of the said persons, that so shalbe  
 " by them placed and put into the said almes howses, the somme of  
 " six poundes thirteen shillings and four pence of lawfull money of  
 " England,



" England, in manner and forme before in these presentes expressed.  
 " AND AS concerninge my said mansion house, with the gardeins,  
 " stables, and all and singuler other the appurtenaunces, in the said  
 " parishe of St. Hellyns in Bishopsgate streete and St. Peters the poore,  
 " in the citty of London, I will and dispose, that after thende, deter-  
 " mynation, or expiration of the particuler estates, uses, interestes, and  
 " entayles thereof lymitted by the said indenture quadripartite, dated  
 " the said 20 day of Maie, the same my mansion house, gardein,  
 " stables, and other the appurtenaunces, shall remayne, and the use  
 " thereof shalbe, to the maior and cominalty and cittezens of the said  
 " citty of London, by whatsoever name or addition the same is made  
 " or knowne, and to their successors; and also to the wardeins and  
 " cominalty of the mistery of the mercery of the citty of London, *viz.*  
 " to the corporate body and corporation of the mercers of London, by  
 " whatsoever name or addition the same corporation is made or knowne:  
 " to have and to hould in comen for and duringe the tearme of fiftye  
 " yeres, from thence next followinge full to be compleate and ended,  
 " upon trust and confidence that they observe, performe, and keepe  
 " my will, intente, and meaininge hereafter in these presentes expressed.  
 " AND my will, entente, and meaininge is, that the said maior and  
 " cominalty and cittezens and their successors, and that the said war-  
 " deins and cominalty of the mercery and their successors, after such  
 " tyme as the said mansion house, gardein, and other the appurtenaunces,  
 " shall by vertue of these presentes come unto them, and from thence-  
 " forth so longe as they and their successors, or any of them, shall  
 " have, hould, or enjoy the same by any title or meanes, shall per-  
 " mitte and suffer seaven persons, by them from tyme to tyme to be  
 " elected and appointed in manner and forme aforesaid, meete and suf-  
 " ficiently learned to reade the said seaven lectures, to have the occu-  
 " pation of all my said mansion house, gardeins, and of all other thap-  
 " purtenaunces, for them and every of them there to inhabite, study,  
 " and daylie to reade the said severall lectures. And my will is, that  
 " none shall be chossen to reade any of the said lectures, so longe as he  
 " shall be married, nor be suffered to reade any of the said lectures after  
 " that he shalbe married, neither shall receive any fee or stipend ap-  
 " pointed for the readinge of the said lectures. AND moreover I will  
 " and dispose, that if the said maior and comynalty, *viz.* the chiefe  
 " corporation of the said citty, and the said wardeins and comynaltye  
 " of the mercers, *viz.* the corporation of the mercers of the citty afore-  
 " said, before the end of the said fiftye yeres to them in forme aforesaid  
 " lymitted, shall procure and obteyne sufficiente and lawfull dispensa-  
 " tions and lyssaunces; warrante and authority had and obteyned, shall  
 " have and enjoy the said Roiall Exchainge, messuages, shoppes, pawnes,  
 " vautes, houses, and all other the premisses, with thappurtenaunces,  
 " for ever, severally by such moities, rates, and other portions, and  
 " in such manner and forme, as before in these presentes is lymitted,  
 " upon trust and confidence, and to the entente, that they severally for  
 " ever shall doe, maynteyne, and performe the paymentes, charges,  
 " and other intentes and meaninges thereof before lymitted and expressed,  
 " accordinge to the intente and true meaininge of these presentes. And  
 " that



" that I doe require and charge the said corporations and chief gover-  
 " nors thereof, with circumspect diligence and without longe delay, to  
 " procure and see to be done and obteyned, as they will answere for the  
 " same before Almightye God. For if they, or any of them, should  
 " neglecte the obteyninge of such lyssaunce or warrante, which I trust  
 " cannot be difficult (nor so chargable, but that the overplus of my  
 " rentes and profites of the premysse herein before to them disposed  
 " will soone recompence the same) because to so good purpose in the  
 " common wealth noe prince nor counsell in any age will deny or defeate  
 " the same (and if conveniently by my will or other conveyance  
 " I might assure it, I would not leave it to be done after my death)  
 " then the same shall reverte to my right heires; whereas I do meane  
 " the same to the common weale. And then the defaulte thereof shalbe  
 " to the reproach and condemnation of the said corporations afore God.  
 " AND FURTHER, in consideration that such charges of wardship, le-  
 " verye, and primer seisin, as by my death shall fortune to be due to  
 " the queenes majestie, of or for all my landes, tenementes, and here-  
 " ditamentes, accordinge to the lawes and statutes of this realme, shalbe  
 " paid and borne by Sir Henrye Nevill knight, and by theires males,  
 " which he hath begotten on the body of Elizabeth his late wife de-  
 " ceased, daughter of my brother Sir John Gresham knight deceased  
 " (while she lived my cosen and heire apparante) theire heires males,  
 " executors, or assignes; I do will and dispose, as concerning my man-  
 " ners of Maighfield and Wadhurst with thappurtenaunces, and all  
 " my landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes in the countye of Suffex  
 " or else where, used, or reputed, or belonginge to the said mannor  
 " or mannors of Maighfield and Wadhurst, that after the expiration of  
 " the particuler uses, estates, and interestes for lif and entayle thereof  
 " lymitted in the said indenture, the same shall remayne, and the use  
 " thereof shall be, unto my cosen Sir Henrye Nevill, and to theires males  
 " of dame Elizabeth his wife my necce. And if my said cosen Sir  
 " Henrye Nevill knight, or theires males begotten by my said necce,  
 " shall not within certeyne tyme after my death beare, or cause to be  
 " borne, the charges of wardshippe, livery, or primer season, accord-  
 " inge to the intent and meaninge of these presentes; that then such  
 " gifte, lymittation, and disposition, as I have herein made to my said  
 " cosen Nevill, and theires males of my neces body, shalbe utterly void  
 " to all intentes and purposes, as if they and every of them had not  
 " bene mentioned in these presentes. And then I will and dispose, that  
 " the same premysse at Maighfield and Wadhurst aforesaid, or to the  
 " same belonginge, shall remayne, and the use thereof shalbe, in such  
 " sorte as the residue hereafter lymitted shall be. AND AS CONCERNINGE  
 " all the residue of all and singuler my mannors, landes, tenementes,  
 " and hereditamentes, whatsoever they be, after the expiration and de-  
 " termynation of the particuler uses, estates, and interestes for yeres,  
 " life, or entayle thereof lymitted in the said indenture, and in these  
 " presentes, I doe will and dispose, that the same shall remayne, and  
 " that the use thereof shalbe, unto my said faithfull lovinge wife dame  
 " Anne Gresham, and to her heires, and assignes for ever, and she to  
 " use and dispose the same at her pleasure, as she shall think meete and  
 " conve-

"conveniente. Requiringe amongst all other thinges, that all my debtes, legacies, and other duties whatsoever by me due, given, ly-  
 "mitted, or bequeathed to any person, or withhold from any person,  
 "shall be fully performed, satisfied, and paid, and recompenced, as  
 "the case in lawe, righte, equitye, or conscience shall require. In  
 "which behaulf I doe wholly put my trust in her, and have noe doubt,  
 "but she will accomplishe the same accordingly, and all other thinges,  
 "as shalbe requisite or expedient for both our honesties, fames, and  
 "good reportes in this transitory world, and to the profite of the  
 "commen weale, and relief of the carefull and true poore, accordinge  
 "to the pleasure and will of Almighty God, to whome be all honoure  
 "and glorye for ever and ever, *Amen*. IN WITNES whereof I the  
 "said Sir Thomas Gresham have written this will all with myne owne  
 "hand, and to each of the eight leaves have subscribed my name; and  
 "to a labell fixed there unto all the eight leaves have setto my seale with  
 "the grashopper, the 5 day of July, in the seventeenth yere of the raigne  
 "of our soveraigne lady queene Elizabeth, and in the yere of our Lord  
 "God, *ann. 1575*.

By me THOMAS GRESHAM.

"Witnesses to this last will and testament of the said Sir Thomas  
 "Gresham the persons whose names be subscribed, PH. SCUDAMOR,  
 "THOMAS BILLINGFORD, HENRY NOWELL.

"*Ex. per MANWOOD*."

THE designation of his mansion house in London to the purposes here mentioned, and the provision made to support and perpetuate this laudable gift, have met with so general an approbation, that there is scarce an English historian of any note since that time, who has not celebrated it with the highest commendation and praise. But I know not how it happened, that Mr. Camden in the Latin edition of his *Britannia*, published by himself in the year 1607, mentioning these two instances of public beneficence, the Royal Exchange and Gresham college, has fallen into a mistake with relation to the latter, which has been continued in all the English editions since his time. For in speaking of the professors of the several sciences appointed by Sir Thomas to be read in his house, he says, they were *six*; and then reciting those sciences, omits that of *rhétoric*<sup>a</sup>. And in his *Annal. R. Eliz.* printed in 1615, he has in part altered this mistake, but not rectified it, by substituting *rhétoric* for *music*, instead of expressing both<sup>c</sup>. But in the edition of this book,

<sup>a</sup> This will was proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury 26 November 1579.

<sup>b</sup> The passage is this: *Peristylum, sive Janum Medium, barbam vulgus, regina Elizabetha Ex-cambium Regium dixit, ad negotiatorum usum, et urbis ornamentum, a Thoma Gresham, civis eques-tris ordinis, positum. Magnificum illud quidem, sive aedificii structuram, sive gentium frequentiam, sive mercium copiam spectes. Qui etiam summus doctrinae admirator aedes, quas habuit in urbe spatiosissimas, bonis studiis consecravit, institutis ibidem bonarum literarum sex professoribus, viz.*

*theologiae, jurisprudentiae, medicinae, astronomiae, geometriae, et musicae, cum liberalibus salariis; ut Londinum esset non tam mercium omnigenum, quam artium optimarum instructissima officina.* Pag. 313.

<sup>c</sup> His words are these: *Thomas Greshamus, civis Londinensis, mercator regius, et ex ordine equestri, aedes, quas in urbe habuit amplissimas, bonarum literarum professioni dicavit, constitutis in iisdem sacrae theologiae, juris civilis, medi-cinae, astronomiae, geometriae, et rhitoricae prae-lectionibus, cum beneficiis salariis.* Pag. 286.



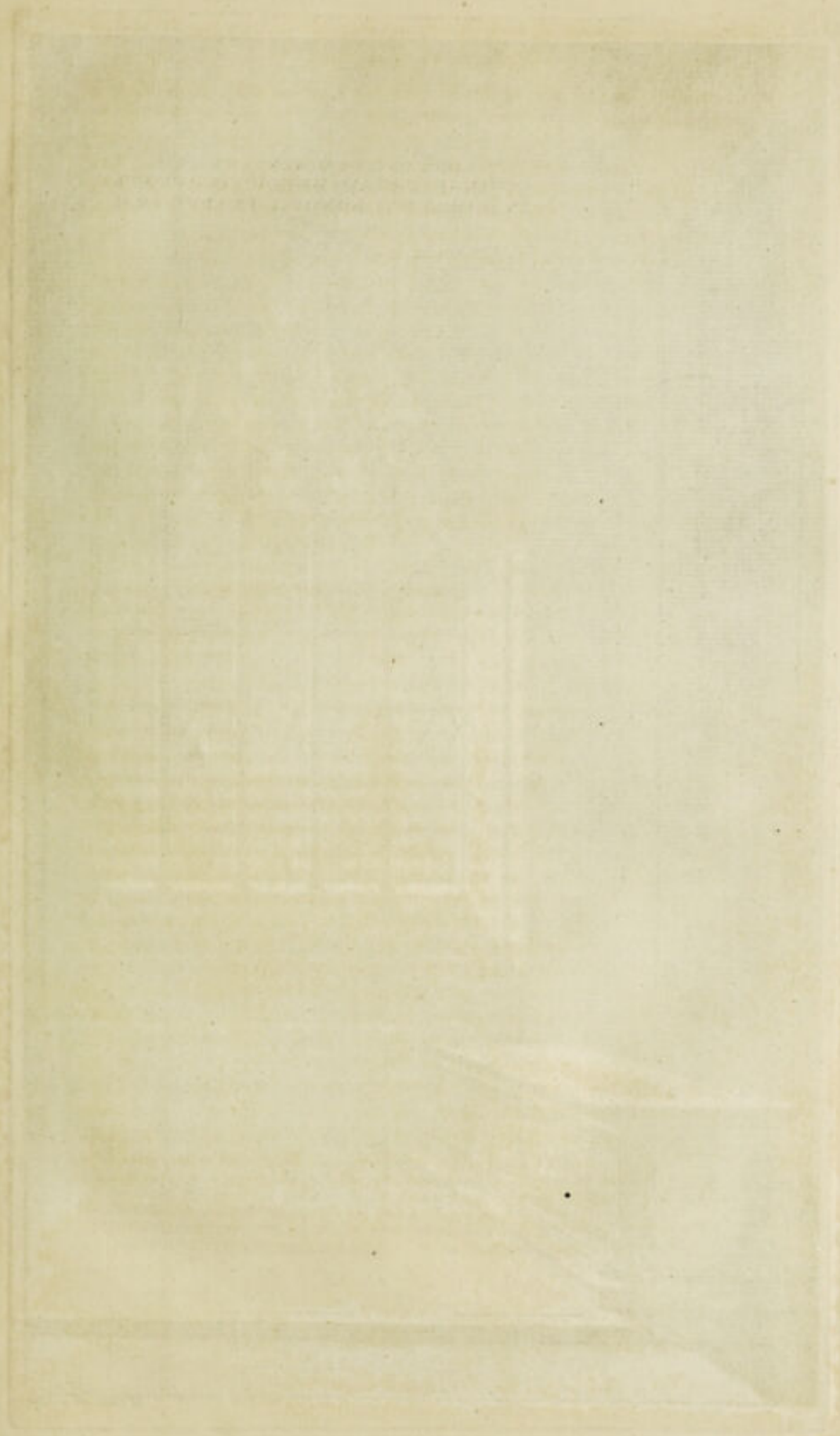
published since by Mr. Hearne, that error is set right by mentioning all the seven faculties<sup>a</sup>. The situation of the place, spaciousness of the fabric extending westward from Bishopsgate street into Broadstreet, with the eight almshouses situated at the back part of the house; the accommodations for separate apartments of the several professors, and other rooms for common use; the open courts, and covered walks; with the several offices, stables, and gardens; seemed all so well suited for such an intention, as if Sir Thomas had it in view, at the time he built his house. The stipends of the professors were also very handsome for the time, and a proper encouragement for persons of the best abilities in the several professions. Sufficient care was likewise taken, that the two corporations, to whom this affair was intrusted, might receive no damage by the execution of it. For the stated annual payments, directed by the will, amount to no more than six hundred and three pounds six shillings and eight pence; and the yearly rents of the Exchange received by Sir Thomas were seven hundred and forty pounds, beside the additional profits, that must arise from time to time by fines, which were very considerable. But the lady Anne was to enjoy both the mansion house and Exchange during her life, in case she survived Sir Thomas; and then they were both to be vested in the two corporations, for the uses declared in the will, for the term of fifty years. Which limitation was made on account of the statutes of mortmain, that prohibited the alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, without licence first had from the crown. And that space of time the testator thought sufficient for procuring such licence, the doing of which he earnestly recommends to them without delay; in default whereof, at the expiration of the fifty years, these estates were to return to his heirs at law.

SIR THOMAS having settled his affairs in such a manner, as seemed most suitable to the several regards due either to his family, the public, or his own character, was at leisure to reap the fruits of his past labours and industry. And part of the riches he had gained with the greatest reputation and honour, were to be so employed after his decease, as could not but afford him the highest satisfaction and pleasure upon the reflection. But he did not long enjoy this felicity; and such was the manner of his death, as both discovered his prudence, and rendered it peculiarly happy to the public, that he had not (as is too often the case) deferred the performance of his good intentions, till moved to it by the warnings of an approaching exit. For upon "the 21 November" 1579 " (as Mr. Holinshed informs us) betweene six and seven of the clocke " in the evening, coming from the Exchange to his house (which he " had sumptuouslie builded) in Bishopsgate street, he suddenlie fell " down in his kitchen, and being taken up was found speechlesse, and " presentlie dead; who afterwards was solemly buried in his owne " parish church of St. Hellen there, where he had prepared for himselfe a sumptuous toome or monument, without anie epitaph or in-

<sup>a</sup> *Ann.* 1717, Vol. 11. p. 333.

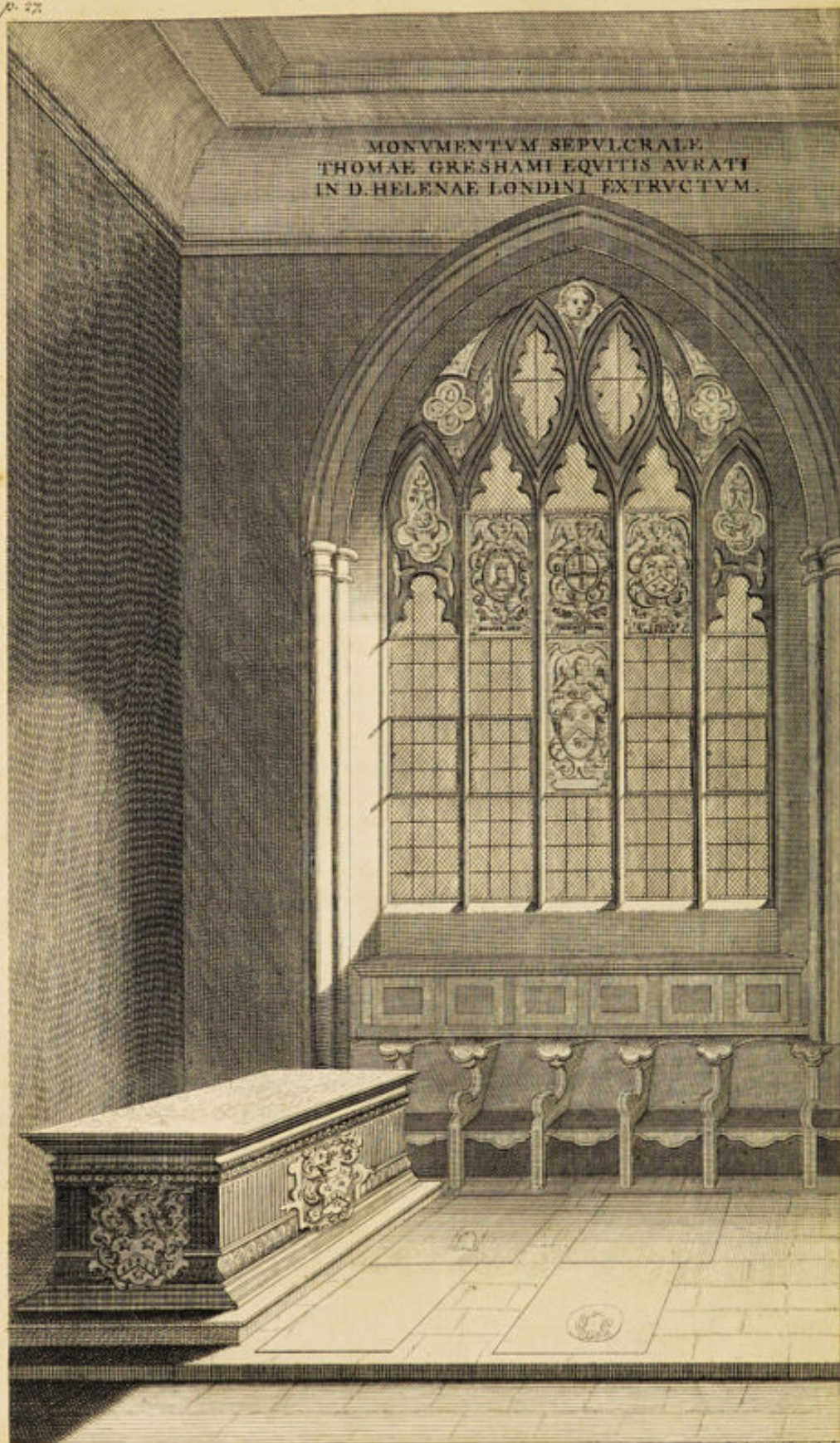
<sup>b</sup> In Coke's *Entries* he is by mistake said to have died *primo die Novembris* that year. *Adion* *sur le casé* 5. pag. 6. c. 3. Stow agrees with Holinshed, and observes it was on a Saturday. *Chron.* p. 686. ed. 1615.

" scription





MONYMENTVM SEPVLCHRALE  
THOMAE GRESHAMI EQVITIS AVRATI  
IN D. HELENÆ LONDINI EXTRVCTVM.





"scription thereupon". Thus was this eminent man taken off in a manner unexpected, and at an age while he was capable of being further serviceable to his country for several years; for he was not sixty one years old, when he died. By his death many large estates in several counties of England, amounting at that time to the yearly value of two thousand three hundred pounds and upwards, came to his lady, who survived him<sup>b</sup>. His obsequies were performed in a very solemn manner, being attended by an hundred poor men, and the like number of poor women, whom he had ordered to be cloathed in black gowns, of five shillings and eight pence a yard, at his own expence<sup>c</sup>. The charges of his funeral amounted to eight hundred pounds. His corpse was deposited in a vault at the north east corner of the church, which he had before provided for himself and family. Over the vault is a large and curious marble tomb, on the south and west sides of which are his own arms, *argent*, a chevron ermin, between three mullets *sable* peirced; and on the north and east sides they are impaled with those of his lady, *argent*, a bend *or*, on which are three bucks heads cabossed. The tomb is fenced round with a strong rail, and other ornamental iron work. The arms of Sir Thomas, together with those of the city of London and mercers company, are likewise painted in the glass of the east window of the church above the tomb, as is here represented by a draught. There was no inscription upon the tomb till the year 1736, when for the information of the inhabitants, the following words, taken from the parish register, were cut on the stone that covers it, by order of the church wardens.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM KNIGHT  
WAS BURYED DECEMBER THE XV MDLXXIX<sup>d</sup>.

His crest was a grasshopper, which he used for his seal, and was then placed on the four angles of the Royal Exchange, as it is now upon the pinnacle of the tower on the south side. He had promised the inhabitants of St. Helen's parish an handsom steeple to their church, in consideration of the ground taken up by his tomb<sup>e</sup>; but his sudden death prevented the performance of that promise. By an inventory of the goods at his house in Bishopsgate street, taken after his decease, they are said to have amounted to a thousand one hundred twenty seven pounds fifteen shillings and eight pence. He had also another house at Westacre in Norfolk, where the effects were valued at a thousand six hundred fifty five pounds and a shilling. But his chief seat seems to have been at Mayghfeild in Suffex, one room of which was called the queen's chamber, and the goods and chattles belonging to it were estimated at seven thousand five hundred fifty three pounds ten shillings and eight pence<sup>f</sup>.

HE had the happinefs of a mind every way suited to his fortune, generous and benign; ready to perform any good actions, and encourage them in others. He was a great freind and patron of our celebrated

<sup>a</sup> *Chron.* Vol. III. pag. 1310.

<sup>b</sup> See a brief of them in the *Appendix*, N. IV.  
See also *Coke's Entries*, *ubi supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Stow*, *ibidem*. Preamble to his *Will*.

<sup>d</sup> This inscription upon the tomb was design-

edly omitted in the draught; as also the iron rails about it, which would have obscured the sight of it too much.

<sup>e</sup> *Stow*, p. 133, edit. 1598.

<sup>f</sup> *Sir Thomas Gresham's Journal*. Mf.



martyrologist, John Fox<sup>a</sup>. And Hugh Goughe, who dedicated a book to him, intitled *The offspring of the house of Ottomanno* (containing an account of the customs of the Turks, and their formidable power to the Christian states) particularly acknowledges his great liberality both to himself and many others, who were strangers to him<sup>b</sup>. He was well acquainted with the antient, and several modern languages; and had a very comprehensive knowledge of all affairs relating to commerce, whether foreign or domestic. Nor was his success as a merchant inferior to his skill, by which he acquired such immense wealth, that he was esteemed the richest commoner in England at that time. And considering in how few hands our foreign trade then was, there were certainly opportunities for a man of his superior genius and abilities to make vast advantages in a very just and honourable way. He was in great favour with queen Elizabeth, and principally transacted her affairs, relating either to money or other mercantile concerns, both at home and abroad, for many years; in so much that he gained the character of the *royal merchant*. And his house was sometimes appointed for the reception of foreign princes, upon their first arrival at London to pay their devoirs to her majesty. On the 13 of September 1568 cardinal Castillon flying from France with the bishop of Arles landed at the Tower, where they were received by Sir Thomas Gresham, with some other eminent citizens, and by orders from court conducted to Sir Thomas's house in Bishopsgate street, and there lodged. The next day the cardinal, attended by Sir Thomas, went to the French church, thence to the Exchange, afterwards to St. Paul's, and so back to dinner to his house, where he continued some days, till he was introduced to her majesty<sup>c</sup>. And on the 22 of January following prince Casimire, Palatine of the Rhine, upon his arrival at the Tower in the evening being conducted by torch light to Sir Thomas's house, was received there with the sound of drums, trumpets, and other instruments of music, and entertained for three days, till he went to court<sup>d</sup>. Sir Thomas, from his acquaintance with the writings of Cicero, could not but know his sentiments with regard to that kind of generosity, when he says: *Est, ut mihi quidem videtur, valde decorum patere domos hominum illustrium illustribus hospitibus; idque etiam reipublicae est ornamento, homines externos hoc liberalitatis genere in urbe nostra non egere. Est autem etiam vehementer utile iis, qui honeste posse multum volunt, per hospites apud externos populos valere opibus et gratia*<sup>e</sup>. As no one could be more ready than Sir Thomas to perform any generous actions, which might contribute to the honour of his country; so he very well knew how to make the best use of them for the most laudable purposes. Nor was he less serviceable both to the queen and her ministry on other occasions, who often consulted him, and sought his advice in matters of the greatest

<sup>a</sup> *Vit. J. Foxii*, prefixed to his *Martyrology*.

<sup>b</sup> This was an English translation of a Latin treatise, intitled *De Turcarum moribus epitome*: Bartholomaeus Georgieviz peregrino auctore: Paris. 1560, duodecimo. The English version has no date, but was printed before the house received the name of the *Royal Exchange*. Also Richard Rowlands [alias Verhegan] dedicated a book

to Sir Thomas, called *The pest of the world*; which contains the antiquities and original of the most famous cities in Europe, with their trade and trafficke, &c. London 1576, octavo.

<sup>c</sup> Stow's *Chron.* p. 662. Strype's *Annals of Q. Eliz.* V. II. p. 238.

<sup>d</sup> Stow *ibid.* p. 684.

<sup>e</sup> *De Offic.* lib. II. c. 18.

impor-



importance relating to the welfare of the government. Some instances of this have been given already; and there is one more I cannot omit, by which he is said to have prevented the ruin of the Dutch. The fact is thus related by a man of learning and probity: *Cum ab Hispanis quodam anno graviter periclitantibus opitulari regina vellet, grandique pecunia ad eam rem opus esset; rationem excogitavit Greshamus, qua levi dispendio negotium conficeret: omnem nempe argentariam mensam, quae Antverpiae erat, suo nomine mutuatus Hispanorum nervos in eum annum incidit; Belgis vero respirandi tempus, hostemque simul debilitandi, praestitit*. I wish this writer had mentioned the year of that important transaction, and whence he had his account; since I dont find it in any of our historians. But it is not improbable, that stratagem might afterwards occasion another report of the like nature concerning Sir Thomas, that by getting the Spanish bills protested at Genoa in 1587 he stoped the sailing of their armada till the year following. This is related both by doctor Wellwood<sup>b</sup>, and bishop Burnet<sup>c</sup>, as done by an English merchant; but they dont mention his name. However, the time shews it could not be Sir Thomas Gresham, who died several years before; tho common fame has ascribed it to him: as it is not unusual for remarkable occurrences, preserved only by tradition, till some circumstances are either forgotten, or not duly regarded, to be attributed in after times to those persons, with whom in other respects they seem best to agree. But, as we are informed by the reverend Dr. Bearcroft, there is a tradition at the Charterhouse, that this latter affair was chiefly owing to Thomas Sutton esquire, the founder of that hospital. "And there is (says he) this great probability to support it, that he was at that time the chief and richest merchant in London<sup>d</sup>." But the most shining part of Sir Thomas Gresham's character appears in his public benefactions. The Royal Exchange was not only a singular ornament to the city of London, and a great convenience to the merchants, who wanted such a place to meet in and transact their affairs; but likewise contributed very much to the promotion of trade, both by the number of shops erected there, and the much greater number of the poor, who were employed in working for them. And the donation of his own mansion house for a seat of learning and the liberal arts, with the ample provision made for the indowment and support of it, was such an instance of a generous and public spirit, that has been equaled by few, and must perpetuate his memory with the highest esteem and gratitude, so long as any regard to learning and virtue is preserved among us. Nor ought his charities to the poor, his eight almshouses, and liberal distributions to the ten prisons and hospitals in London and Southwark, be omitted. Each of these benefactions separately considered is great in itself, and a just foundation for lasting honour, but when united they are peculiar to Sir Thomas without any rival; who having no son to bear up his name, very wisely fixed on the most effectual method to preserve it in the highest regard to all posterity. But as there were several branches of that antient and honourable family,

<sup>a</sup> Meredith's *Orat. habit.* in C. G. ann. 1673, in the Appendix, N. XIII.

<sup>b</sup> *Memoirs*, pag. 10.

<sup>c</sup> *History of his own time*, V. 1. p. 313.

<sup>d</sup> *Historical account of Thomas Sutton esquire, and of his foundation in Charter house*, p. 11.



settled in different places, I shall give the genealogy of each of them at large, so far as I can trace them down, in the *Appendix* <sup>a</sup>.

DAME Anne Gresham, the lady of Sir Thomas, survived him many years, and continued to reside after his decease in the mansion house at London in the winter, and at Osterley in the summer season. During her life the appointment of his will, in relation to the college, could not take effect. But soon after the decease of Sir Thomas some differences about the will happening between her and Sir Henry Nevill, who married the niece and heir at law of Sir Thomas, an act of parliament was made in the year 1581, for establishing an agreement between Sir Henry and dame Anne, and confirming the good uses and intents of the will of Sir Thomas Gresham. And since not only the private appointments of his will, but likewise his public benefactions, and charities to the poor, received the sanction of the law by that act, I shall insert it at length in the *Appendix* <sup>b</sup>. After the passing of the act the lady Gresham still continued to receive the rents and profits of the Royal Exchange, which then amounted to the yearly value of seven hundred fifty one pounds five shillings, over all charges and reprises <sup>c</sup>. But not contented with this, in the year 1592 she endeavoured to get another act of parliament, to empower her and her heirs to make leases from time to time of twenty one years, or three lives, of the shops in the Exchange, reserving the fines to herself. And for this end she petitioned the privy council, suggesting that the two corporations would not employ the profits thereof according to the will of Sir Thomas. Could she have gained this point, it must have greatly prejudiced his donation, by her withholding the fines, in which consisted so considerable a part of the revenue. To this petition therefore the lord mayor and aldermen gave in the following answer.

“ THAT whereas the lady Gresham had desired to have an act of parliament to authorize her, and her heirs from time to time, to make leases of twenty one years, or three lives, of the shops in the Royal Exchange, keeping the fines thereof to herself, and reserving as many rents, as is now reserved, to remain to the city of London: It is thereunto answered, that the same her demand is utterly against both the last will and testament of Sir Thomas Gresham, her late husband, as also expressly against an act of parliament made in the twenty third year of her majesties reign. Unto which act the said lady Gresham was privy, and her council was heard, what they could say, before the said act passed. And they say also, the same request of the lady Gresham is against all reason and equity: for that the citizens of the city of London purchased in fee simple, in the name of divers feoffees, the soyl, whereupon the Royal Exchange is builded, and paid for the same above four thousand pounds; and in the eighth year of her majesties reign conveyed the same to Sir Thomas Gresham, upon condition to have reassurance made according to certain covenants, which was not done. And albeit the citizens might lawfully

<sup>a</sup> Number v.

<sup>b</sup> Number vi.

<sup>c</sup> Stow, Vol. 1. B. 11. pag. 137, edit. 1720.

“ have



“ have entred for breach of the said condition, and presently taken the  
 “ rents and profits of the whole; yet they have contented themselves  
 “ to accept of the same according to the last will, and act of parlia-  
 “ ment, and have suffered the said lady Gresham to take the whole  
 “ profits. And yet they have been at great charges in the defending  
 “ of titles made to some part of the same, and in paying of quit rents,  
 “ tithes, and widows dowers, which they still continue to this day.

“ Touching the employments of the profits of the Exchange, ac-  
 “ cording to the purport of the testament of Sir Thomas Gresham:  
 “ It is thereunto answered, that it is meant, and so it shall be per-  
 “ formed, that the same, after the death of the lady Gresham, shalbe  
 “ employed justly and truly, according to the trust and confidence in  
 “ them reposed. Which if they should break, there are courts of equity,  
 “ that can take order for remedy thereof. But forasmuch as the said  
 “ lady Gresham is to have the same during her life, and the employ-  
 “ ments are not to be made till after her death, therefore this complaint  
 “ is now made, before any injury be offered. And as it is now cause-  
 “ less; so the said lord maior and aldermen do assuredly perswade them-  
 “ selves, there shall not at any time be any cause given of their parts to  
 “ complain against them. Wherefore their most humble suite is, that  
 “ the said Exchange may be by them enjoyed, according to the said  
 “ will, and act of parliament.”

THIS answer appeared so just and reasonable, that it put a stop to the petition, and any further attempts of the like nature at that time. But however, the leases of twenty one years, which had been let by Sir Thomas Gresham to the tenants upon the Royal Exchange, being near expired before the death of his lady, she prevailed with them to take fresh leases of her for the like term at the old rent, with the addition of a fine amounting to four thousand pounds. This was done in the year 1596, and the greatest part of the fine paid to her while living, not many months before the estate came into the possession of the two corporations. For she was then very old, and died on the 23 of November that year, at Osterley park; from whence she was brought to London, and buried in the church of St. Helen, in the same vault with her husband Sir Thomas, the 14 of December<sup>a</sup>; leaving one son, named William, by her former husband. For “ it was found, upon an inqui-  
 “ sition taken at Westminster the 9 of May 1597, that she had issue by  
 “ William Read, William Read esquire, fifty eight years old, who had  
 “ Sir Thomas Read knight, who died at Osterley on the 3 of July  
 “ 1595<sup>c</sup>, without issue, having married Mildred, the second daughter  
 “ of Thomas Cecil lord Burgley.” This William Read the younger, in a cause that was tried in the king’s bench in the year 1599, about certain lands at Howham in Norfolk, pleads, that the lands in question descended to him, *ut filio et heredi dominae Annae Gresham*<sup>d</sup>. And the same year he replies to an action of trespass, that the lady Gresham was seized of the lands in question, and that the same descended to him as

<sup>a</sup> Stow, *ibid.* p. 136.

<sup>b</sup> St. Helen’s Register.

<sup>c</sup> He was buried the 14 of the same month,

in Sir Thomas Gresham’s vault in St. Helen’s church.

<sup>d</sup> *Pasch. 41 Eliz. rot. 454.*



her heir at law<sup>a</sup>. At the beginning of king James's reign he was knighted, and in the year 1606, as administrator of the lady Gresham, brought a writ of error against a creditor of Sir Thomas Gresham, by the title of Sir William Read<sup>b</sup>. He lived to a great age, as appears from a remarkable cause, in which he was afterwards concerned in the year 1621. For being then outlawed upon an indictment for not repairing a bridge, he was admitted to his writ of error, and moved to pursue it by his attorney. But as this was against the method of the court, all the lawyers agreed, that he must appear in person; and therefore being brought from his house ten miles from London in an horse litter, and upon mens shoulders into court, he there assigned his error, and put in bail to prosecute. The error was, that in the indictment he was named *Wilhelmus Read miles de comit. Midd.* without mentioning any certain place within the county, for which cause the outlawry was reversed<sup>c</sup>. He was then eighty three years old, and had kept his chamber for a year and more; but how long he lived afterwards, I cannot say.

As to the public benefactions of Sir Thomas Gresham, the Royal Exchange, and his mansion house, as on the decease of his lady they immediately came into the hands of the two corporations; so according to his desire they obtained a patent from the crown, bearing date February the 3, in the year of our Lord 1614, and the twelfth of king James the first, to hold them for ever, upon the terms expressed in the will of the donor<sup>d</sup>.

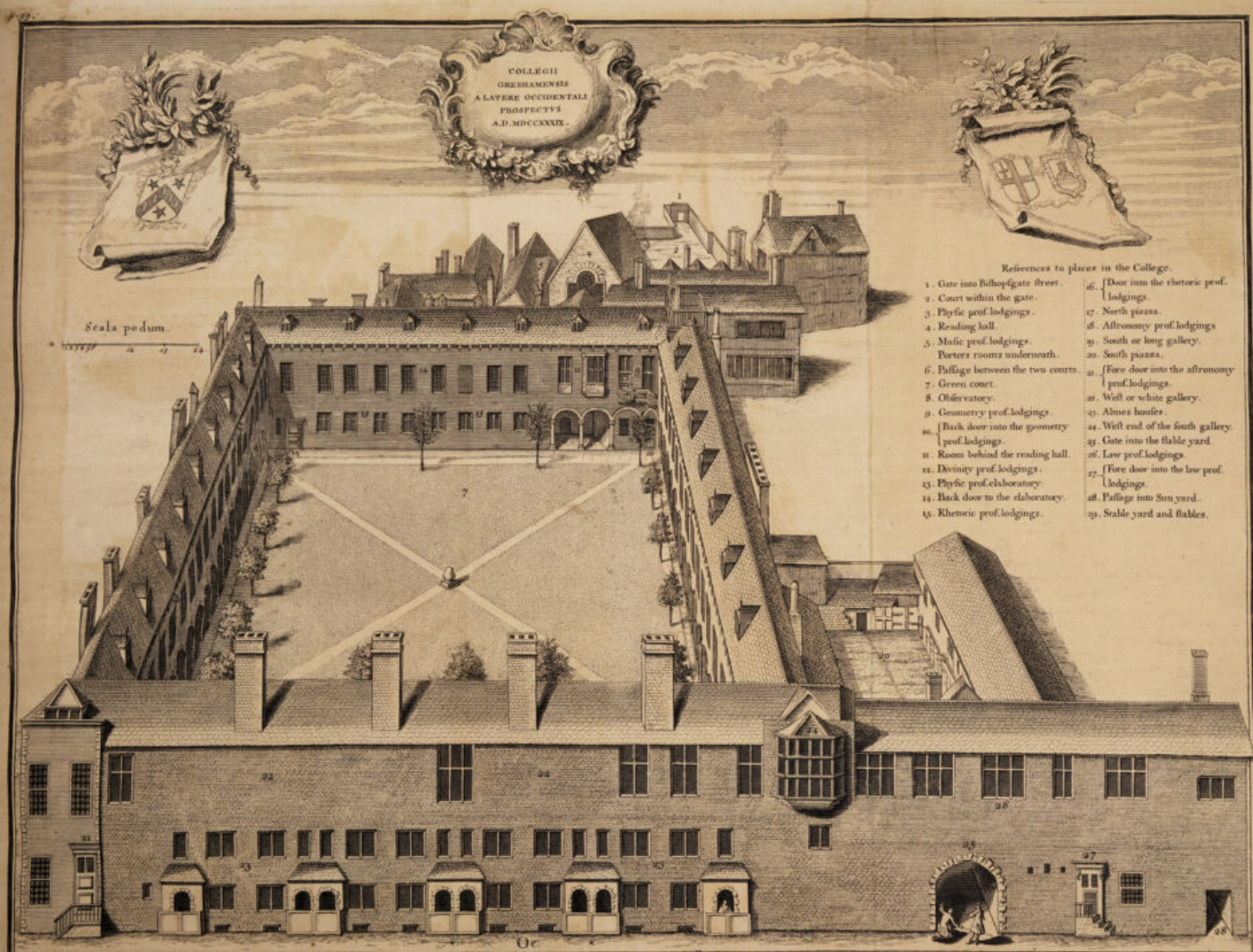
<sup>a</sup> Coke's Reports, Vol. vi. fol. 24. In Moore's Reports, fol. 574, this is said to be entered *terminis Pasche* 4<sup>th</sup> Eliz. rot. 454.

<sup>b</sup> Croke's Reports, Vol. ii. fol. 138.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* fol. 616, Trin. Palmer's Reports, fol. 194.

<sup>d</sup> See the *Invallment in chancery*.





Georgius Vertue Londoni delineavit et sculpit anno MDCXXXIX.





The LIVES of  
THE  
PROFESSORS  
OF  
GRESHAM COLLEGE.

THE INTRODUCTION.

**T**HO Sir Thomas Gresham had by his will given such directions for the settlement of his intended college, as he thought requisite, and intrusted the care and management thereof to the honourable city of London, and worshipful company of mercers; yet as this was not to take place till after the death both of himself and his lady, it did not come into the hands of the two corporations till the month of December 1596. And then, upon the decease of dame Anne Gresham, they immediately agreed on such measures, as seemed necessary for the due execution of this affair. For the nature of the trust was such, as required them to act in some things apart, and in others jointly. Therefore each of them appointed a certain number of persons out of their respective bodies to take possession of the estates, granted them both by the will of Sir Thomas Gresham, and the subsequent act of parliament; and, with the assistance of a clerk, to act as a court, or committee, for performing the several things, which came under their charge.

BEING thus possessed of their estates, their next concern was to choose such persons, as were *meet to read the several lectures* in the mansion house of Sir Thomas Gresham, according to the direction of his will. As this was a matter of the greatest consequence, they determined to consult with those, who were best able to advise them. And as they were to act separately in electing the readers appointed to be chosen by each corporation, upon the 20 of January next ensuing letters were written in the name of the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city



of London, to the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, desiring each of them to nominate two persons fitly qualified to read the lectures in divinity, astronomy, geometry, and music; out of which they might choose one for each faculty. And upon the 24 of that month a letter was sent to Oxford by the master and wardens of the mercers company, in the name of the whole corporation, with the like request in relation to the persons in their choice for the lectures in law, physic, and rhetoric.

THE two following letters are copies of those sent to Oxford.

“ To the Right Worshipfull, our verie loving freinds,  
 “ the Vicechancellor, Maisters, and Schollers of the  
 “ universitie of Oxford.

“ Right Worshipfull. We think it is not unknown unto you, that  
 “ after the decease of the lady Gresham (who is now departed out of  
 “ this world) certain rents growing out of the Roiall Exchange within  
 “ this cittie, and the mansion hous of Sir Thomas Gresham, were be-  
 “ queathed by his last will and testament to certain good and charitable  
 “ uses; among other, for the erecting and mainteyning of divers lectures  
 “ in sondry faculties, to bee professed and publicly red within the said  
 “ hous, namely, of divinitie, law, phisick, geometrie, astronomie, rhe-  
 “ torique, and musick. Wherof theis fower, to witt, of divinitie,  
 “ astronomie, geometrie, and musick, by his said will are committed  
 “ to the ordering and disposition of the maior, cominaltie, and citizens  
 “ of this cittie of London; the other three to the companie of mercers:  
 “ with a competent stipend of fifty pounds the year in perpetuities for  
 “ the maintaining of everie of the said professors. Wherin that wee  
 “ maie the better discharge the trust committed unto us, as both in  
 “ conscience wee are bound to doe, and in regard of our owne credits  
 “ (as no whitt doubting but that the cie of hir soveraigne majestie, her  
 “ honorable counsell, and of all other of best judgement throughout  
 “ this land, will observe our doing, with what care and good discretion  
 “ wee performe this dutie, being a matter of soe good importance to the  
 “ church of God and this commonwealth) and for that our selves, for  
 “ want of judgement to decerne of men of most sufficiencie in the said  
 “ faculties, may make default, and commit some error in our said ele-  
 “ ction: Wee have thought good to derive our choice from the verie  
 “ fountaine, and in verie earnest and hartie manner to crave the helpe  
 “ and good assistance of your learned judgements, and to entreate of you  
 “ the nomination of twoo meet persons (being unmarried, according to  
 “ the will of the testator) of best knowledge in everie facultie of those  
 “ fower, that are referred to the bestowing of this cittie, being also  
 “ furnished with good utterance, and other meete and requisite parts  
 “ for the publique profession of the said artes; whose severall names  
 “ wee likewise pray may bee sett downe, and sent unto us under the  
 “ signature of the universitie: that being assisted by so manie grave  
 “ and learned judgements, as will concur in this nomination, wee  
 “ maie make choice of the fittest persons in everie facultie. Wherin,

“ as

“ as wee shall performe a speciall part of our owne dutie; so wee doubt  
 “ not, but that your selves shall doe a good and acceptable worke to  
 “ almightie God, and bynde our selves, and this whole cittie, in mu-  
 “ tuall respect and good correspondence of like desier to procuer the good  
 “ (wherin wee maie) of that universitie, and of everie part and member  
 “ therof. To the like effect wee have directed our letters to the uni-  
 “ versitie of Cambridge. And so praying an answere of thes our letters  
 “ with convenient speed, and in case you maie this weeke next follow-  
 “ ing, we recommend your selves, and all your studies, to the direction  
 “ of Gods holy Spirit. From London, this 20 of Januarie 1596.

“ Your verie assured loving freinds,

“ The Maior, Aldermen, and Com-  
 “ mons of the citie of London.”

“ To the Right Worshipfull, our verie loving freinds,  
 “ the Vicechancellor, Maisters, and Scholers of the  
 “ university of Oxford.

“ Right Worshipfull. Where by the late death of the ladie Gresham  
 “ certain rents out of the Roiall Exchange, and the dwelling hous of  
 “ Sir Thomas Gresham, within this citie, were by his last will committed  
 “ in trust to the maior and communaltie of this citie, and to the wardens  
 “ and corporation of the mysterie of mercers, for the mayntaining of  
 “ divers lectures in sondrie faculties, to be publiquely read within the  
 “ said hous, wherof certaine (to witt) of divinitie, astronomie, geo-  
 “ metrie, and musick, were by his said will referred to the ordering  
 “ and disposition of the said maior and communaltie; the other three  
 “ (to witt) lawe, phisick, and rhetorique, to the bestowing of the said  
 “ wardens and corporation of the companie of mercers; with a sufficient  
 “ stipend of fifty pounds the year for the maintaining of everie one of  
 “ the said lectures: Wee have thought good, for the better dischardge  
 “ of so greate trust committed unto us, and for the avoyding of all error,  
 “ which otherwise might happen to bee made by us in our said election,  
 “ to crave the direction of your learned judgements, and hartlie to  
 “ praie you to name unto us two meet persons (being unmarried, as  
 “ the will requireth) of best ability in everie facultie of those three, that  
 “ are committed to us (to witt) lawe, phisick, and rhetorique, being  
 “ also furnished with other good parts for the profession of the said arts  
 “ in so publique place, wherof no doubt is great expectation throughout  
 “ this whole realme, with what sufficiencie and good dexteritie the  
 “ same is performed; whose names wee likewise desier maie be sett  
 “ downe, and sent unto us under the seal of that universitie: that being  
 “ assisted by your grave directions, wee maie proceed to make election  
 “ of the feittest persons in everie facultie. Wherin as you shall doe  
 “ a verie good worke, in furthering a matter of so good importance to  
 “ the church of God, and this commonwealth; for you shall bynde  
 “ our selves in like respect to doe anie office, that shall lye in us, which  
 “ may conduce to the publique good of that universitie. And we  
 “ praying your answere with all convenient speed, wee commend you  
 “ right



"right hartlie to the protection of God's holie Spirit. From London,  
the 24 of Januarie 1596.

"Your verie assured loving freinds,

"The Master and Wardens of the  
"mystery of Mercers, in the  
"name of the whole corporation.

"BALDWINE DERHAME.

"WILLIAM QUARLES.

"BAPTISTE HICKS.

"*per me* HOLLIBAND<sup>a</sup>."

Upon the receipt of these letters a convocation was held at Oxford, on the 12 of February following, to consider of this affair; which was then referred to twenty one persons, or the major part of them, together with the vicechancellor and the proctors, who were to report their proceedings to the house for their approbation. And the persons so deputed having met, on the 14 and 15 of that month, made the following nominations of two persons for each faculty.

*In theologia doctorem* Latewarr, *magistrum* Abbot.

*In iurisprudencia doctorem* Martin, *doctorem* Masters.

*In medicina doctorem* Buft, *doctorem* Gwin.

*In astronomia et geometria magistrum* Powell, *magistrum* Budden, *magistrum* Bryerwood, *magistrum* James. These four persons were nominated in common, being equally qualified for either science.

*In rhetorica magistrum* Willis, *magistrum* Ball.

*In musica vero magistrum* Gifford, *magistrum* Newton.

This was reported to the convocation, who assembled on the 15, and approved the choice. Whereupon the public orator was directed to draw up answers in the name of the university, to be sent to the respective corporations in London<sup>b</sup>.

THERE was another letter, as has been said, written in the name of the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, to the university of Cambridge, of the same date with that to Oxford; a copy of which here also follows.

"To the Right Worshipfull, our very loving friendes,  
"the Vicechancellor, Maisters, and Schollers of the  
"univerfitie of Cambridg.

"Right Worshipfull. Wee think it is not unknown unto yow,  
"that after the decesse of the lady Gresham (who is now departed out  
"of this world) certain rents growing out of the Royall Exchange within

<sup>a</sup> From the originals in the archives at Oxford.

<sup>b</sup> The whole proceedings of the convocation in this affair may be seen in the *Appendix*, N. VII.  
"this



" this cytie, and the mansion howse of Sir Thomas Gresham, wear be-  
 " queathed by his last will and testament to certein good and charitable  
 " uses; among other, for the erecting and mainteyning of divers lectures  
 " in sondry faculties, to bee professed and publiquely red within the said  
 " howse, namely, of divinitie, law, phisick, geometry, astronomy, rhe-  
 " torique, and musick. Whereof theise fower, to witt, of divinity,  
 " astronomy, geometry, and musick, by his said will ar committed to  
 " the ordering and disposition of the maior, communalty, and citizens  
 " of the cytie of London; the other three to the company of mercers:  
 " with a competent stipend of fifty pounds the year in perpetuity, for  
 " the mainteyning of every of the said professors. Whearin that we  
 " may the better discharge the trust committed unto us, as both in con-  
 " science wee ar bound to doe, and in regard of our owne credits (as  
 " no whitt doubting, but that the eye of hir soveraign majestie, hir  
 " honorable counsell, and of all other of best judgments througout this  
 " land, will observe our doeing, with what care and good discretion wee  
 " perform this duety, beeing a matter of so good importance to the church  
 " of God, and this commonwealth) and for that our selves, for want  
 " of judgment to decern of men of most sufficiency in the said faculties,  
 " may make default, and committ some error, in our said election: Wee  
 " have thought good to derive our choice from the very fountain, and  
 " in very earnest and hartie manner to crave the healp and good assist-  
 " ance of your learned judgments; and so intreat of yow the nomination  
 " of two meet persons (being unmarried, according to the will of the  
 " testator) of best knowledge in every faculty of those fower, that ar  
 " referred to the bestowing of this whole cytie, being also furnished  
 " with good utterance, and other meet and requisite partes, for the  
 " publique profession of the said artes; whose severall names wee like-  
 " wise pray may be sett down, and sent unto us under the signature  
 " of the universitie: that being assisted by so many grave and learned  
 " judgments, as will concure in this nomination, wee may make choice  
 " of the fittest persons in every facultie. Whearin, as wee shall per-  
 " fourm a speciall part of our owne duety; so wee doubt not, but that  
 " your selves shall doe a good and acceptable woork to almighty God,  
 " and bynd our selves, and this whole cytie, in mutuall respect and  
 " good correspondence of like desier to procure the good (whearin wee  
 " may) of that university, and of every part and member thearof.  
 " To the like effect wee have directed our letters to the universitie of  
 " Oxford. And so praying an answeare of theise our letters with con-  
 " venient speed, and in case yow may this week next following, wee  
 " recommend your selves, and all your studies, to the direction of Gods  
 " holy Spirit. From London, the 20 of January 1596.

" Your very assured loving friends,

" The Maior, Aldermen, and Commons  
 " of the cytie of London\*."

\* From the original, with the seal affixed, now in the archives at Cambridge.



Whether the master and wardens of the mercers company wrote likewise to Cambridge, is uncertain; for Dr. Jegon, vicechancellor of that university, upon receiving this letter from the city thought proper, before any answer was given, to acquaint the lord Burghley, their chancellor, with the contents of it, being jealous lest this new foundation at London might be prejudicial to their university. His letter was dated the 30 of January, of which the following is a copy; wherein no mention is made of any received from the mercers.

“ To the Right Honourable the Lord Burghley.

“ Right Honourable, my singular good Lord. May it please you to understand, that whereas certain lectures were lately founded by Sir Thomas Gresham deceased, to be read within the city of London, by professors of severall arts, to be chosen by the lord maior and commonalty of that city; the said maior and his brethren have directed letters to our university of Cambridge, requesting us to nominate unto them two of our meetest men in every faculty, with like petition made to the university of Oxford to name two other, out of which foure they would elect one for every lecture, as by the copy of their letter (which I am bold herewith to present to your lordship) may more at large appear. Wherein (doubting that in time it may be greatly prejudicial to our universities) I have refrained to do any thing, untill I mought have your lordships allowance thereof. So most humbly praying to know your pleasure therein, I recommend my service to your lordship's commands. At Cambridge, Jan. 30, 1596.

“ Your honour's most bounden ever,

“ IO. JEGON, *vicecan.*”

How this matter issued with respect to Cambridge, does not appear. But in the choise of the first professors, the electors seem to have been desirous to manifest an equal regard to both the universities; three of them being chosen from Oxford, three from Cambridge, and the seventh (who was a graduate of both) upon the recommendation of queen Elizabeth, as will be shewn in their lives. But this method of applying to the universities was not taken in the future elections; nor was there the like reason for it, application from thence being soon made to the electors upon every vacancy, as may be seen afterwards.

THE seven professors being all chosen, it was on the 31 of March following ordered by the Gresham committee, that they should take their severall apartments in the mansion house, according to the allotment then made; where we shall at present leave them, and proceed to give some account of their lives.

PROFES-

## PROFESSORS of DIVINITY.

### I.

**A**NTHONY WOTTON was born at London, and educated at Eton school; from whence being elected to King's college in Cambridge, he was entered the 1 of October 1579, commenced bachelor of arts in the year 1583, master of arts in 1587, and bachelor of divinity in 1594. He was also fellow of that college<sup>b</sup>, and some time chaplain to Robert earl of Essex<sup>c</sup>. Upon the death of Dr. Whitaker in 1596, he stood candidate for the king's professorship in divinity at Cambridge, with Dr. John Overall of Trinity college. Both of them read solemn lectures of probation, upon subjects assigned them; and tho the doctor by a superior interest carried the election, yet Mr. Wotton performed so well, that he gained a general applause<sup>d</sup>.

ABOUT the beginning of March 1596, he was chosen professor of divinity in Gresham college, upon the first settlement of that foundation. He kept his fellowship at Cambridge for some time after this, but quitted it before the month of October 1598; as appears from his Latin treatise *De reconciliatione peccatoris*, addressed to the provost, fellows, and scholars of King's college, in 1624, where he says, he had been a member of that college *eighteen years*<sup>e</sup>. Now from October the 1, 1579, the time of his entry, to the 1 of the same month 1597, were just eighteen years; so that he must have left it before the return of that month in 1598, when the lectures at Gresham college were first opened in Michaelmas term. And that he then read the divinity lecture there, we are informed by Mr. Stow<sup>f</sup>. But marrying soon after, he resigned his professorship, and was succeeded by Dr. Hugo Gray.

AFTER he had left Gresham college, he was chosen lecturer at the church of Alhallows Barking; but in the year 1604 was silenced by the bishop of London, Dr. Bancroft, upon the following occasion, as appears by a manuscript of Mr. Abraham Fleming, formerly rector of St. Pancrase Foster lane, whose words are these: "*Anno 1604.* "After that the canons of the convocation came forth, Mr. Ant. "Wootton, a very learned and disert man, was inhibited to preach "by the bishop of London. Among other things, that he was charged

<sup>a</sup> In some of his printed books his name is spelt ANTONY, without an H.

<sup>b</sup> The late Mr. John Worthington, son of the reverend and learned Dr. John Worthington.

<sup>c</sup> Hatcher's Catalogue of King's college, Mf.

<sup>d</sup> Fuller's Hist. of the univers. of Cambr. p. 152.

<sup>e</sup> *Ne illud quidem dicam, meipsum in collegio vestro Regio annis octodecim educatum fuisse et institutum.*

<sup>f</sup> Survey of London, pag. 57, edit. 1598.



“ to utter out of his chaire or pulpit, this speech was objected ; which  
 “ I have set down, even as I had it from the mouth of Mr. Fenton,  
 “ parson of St. Steeven’s in Walbrook, and when the matter was fresh  
 “ and greene, and not many houres old, viz. *God open the eyes of*  
 “ *the king, that he may be resolved in the truth, without respect of*  
 “ *antiquitie.* This speech was thus construed: 1. *That the king is*  
 “ *blind.* 2. *That he is wavering.* 3. *That he favoureth poperie.*”  
 As Mr. Wotton had no other chaire at that time, but the pulpit of  
 Alhallows, I suppose the words might be spoken there. How long  
 this suspension continued, I know not, there being no entry of it in the  
 bishop of London’s register. But that it was afterwards taken off, ap-  
 pears from a volume of *Sermons upon part of the first chapter of St. John’s*  
*Gospel*, printed by him in 1609, in the title to which he calls himself,  
*Minister of Alhallows Barking.*

HE afterwards fell under the displeasure of some of the London clergy,  
 for his opinion concerning the doctrine of justification<sup>a</sup>. His chief  
 antagonist on that account was Mr. George Walker, minister of St. John’s  
 the Evangelist in Watling street; who having opposed him for some time  
 with great zeal, as a follower of Socinus, and charged him both with  
 heresy and blasphemy, on the 2 of May 1614 wrote him a letter to  
 desire a conference, before eight divines chosen on both sides; which  
 being agreed on, they met accordingly. There came with Mr. Walker,  
 Mr. Storke, Mr. Downham, Mr. Westfeild, Mr. Gouge; and with  
 Mr. Wotton, Mr. Balmeford, Mr. Randall, Mr. Gataker, Mr. Hicks.  
 But the matters in dispute not being then adjusted, they had a second  
 conference. In order to which it was proposed by Mr. Gataker, “ That  
 “ Mr. Walker should in a parallel consisting of two columns, set down  
 “ Socinus his hereticall and blasphemous errors and positions on the  
 “ one side, and Mr. Wotton’s assertions, wherein he charged him to  
 “ concur with Socinus, over against them on the other side; upon  
 “ view whereof it might sooner appear, how the one suited with the  
 “ other. Mr. Walker undertook so to do; and Mr. Wotton only re-  
 “ quired to have Mr. Walker’s said writing delivered unto him some  
 “ two or three days before the set time of their next meeting, that he  
 “ might against that day prepare a brief answer thereunto in writing,  
 “ then to be exhibited. This motion was on either side deemed equall,  
 “ nor did Mr. Walker himself dislike it.” And accordingly when they  
 met again, both the charge and defense being produced by the two par-  
 ties, after some debates, “ It was without further question or contra-  
 “ diction of any of the whole eight then present, as well the nominated  
 “ by the one, as those assigned by the other, with unanimous consent  
 “ generally resolved and pronounced, that there appeared not to them  
 “ either heresie, or blasphemie, in ought that Mr. Wotton was by Mr.  
 “ Walker convinced to have delivered or maintained. Which Mr.  
 “ Wotton requiring to be testified under their hands, was accordingly

<sup>a</sup> Communicated to me by the reverend Mr. in the forgiveness of sins. *De reconcil. peccat.* p. 38.  
 Francis Peck.

<sup>b</sup> Mr. Anthony Wotton’s defence against Mr.

<sup>c</sup> His opinion was, that justification consists George Walker’s charge, p. 9.

“ yielded



“ yielded unto.” The form of the subscription was as follows: “ We, whose names are underwritten, do differ from Mr. Wotton in some points of the former doctrine of justification, contained in these his expositions; yet we hold not the difference to be so great and weighty, as that they are to be justly condemned of heresie and blasphemie.” The subscribers were all the same, who had been at the former conference, except Mr. Baylie for Mr. Westfeild. After this, things continued quiet for several years; and Mr. Wotton, who had promised to explain himself more fully upon that subject, in 1624 published his Latin treatise *De reconciliatione peccatoris*; thinking it more adviseable the dispute between him and his opponents should be discussed in the learned language, than exposed in the vulgar tongue to promote differences among common Christians. The author professes to agree with the church of England, the generality of the first reformers, and particularly Calvin; and to oppose only the opinion of Flaccus Illyricus, Hemmingius, and some other reformed divines, who have followed them, on the one hand; and that of the church of Rome, as declared in the council of Trent, on the other; as he has endeavoured to shew at large in the treatise itself. But Mr. Walker not being satisfied with that performance, revived the charge against him in a book, which he published many years after Mr. Wotton's death. This occasioned Mr. Gataker to write a narrative of the conference cited above, wherein are contained both Mr. Walker's charge, and the defense of Mr. Wotton; which was printed the same year, as will be shewn afterwards.

BUT Mr. Wotton, who was a zealous advocate for the reformation, published several books in the defense of it, which exposed him to the resentments of a different party. One of those treatises was written against Mr. Richard Mountagu, afterwards bishop of Chichester, who was well skilled in the fathers, ecclesiastical history, and the Latin and Greek languages. But tho he had written smartly against the papists, in confutation of a book called *A Gag for the new Gospel*<sup>a</sup>; yet he was charged by many of his brethren of the clergy with deserting the protestant cause, instead of defending it, in some things therein advanced by him. This occasioned his writing and publishing another treatise, intitled *Appello Caesarem, or An appeal to Caesar*<sup>c</sup>; in which such things were asserted tending to popery, as had brought on him the censure of the parliament, had not king Charles interposed in his behalf. However, the year ensuing, as Mr. Fuller saies, this book was answered by Dr. Sutcliffe dean of Exeter, Mr. Henry Burton, Mr. Francis Rowle a layman, Mr. Yates a minister of Norfolk, Dr. Carleton bishop of Chichester, and Mr. Wotton; of whose several answers he has given the following account. “ Dr. Sutcliffe is said to have chode heartily, “ Mr. Rowle meant honestly, Mr. Burton wrote plainly, bishop Carleton very piously, Mr. Yates learnedly, and Mr. Wootton most

<sup>a</sup> Wotton's Defense, pag. 36.

<sup>b</sup> A true relation of the chiefe passages between Mr. Anthony Wotton and George Walker, &c. pag. 21. quarto.

<sup>c</sup> Sacinianisme in the fundamentall point of justification discovered and confuted: Lond. 1641. duod.

<sup>d</sup> London 1624. quarto.

<sup>e</sup> London 1625. octavo.



"solidly<sup>a</sup>." This was one of Mr. Wotton's last performances, which he did not long survive.

THO his abilities were well known, and generally owned by all parties; yet I don't find he ever had any other preferment, but his lectureship at Alhallows; in which he seems to have continued till his death, most of his books to the last of them being dated from *Tower hill*. And he was buried in that church, where the only memorial left of him is the following entry in the register: *December 11, 1626, died Mr. Anthony Wotton, a worthy preacher.*

THAT he had the character of a man of great learning, and no less piety, is acknowledged by Mr. Walker<sup>b</sup>; his steady adherence to the reformed religion against popery appears from his writings; and the elegance and correctness of his Latin stile may be seen in his treatise *De reconciliatione peccatoris*: so that Mr. Fuller has very justly placed him among the learned writers of King's college in Cambridge<sup>c</sup>. And the learned Mr. Gataker, speaking in vindication of himself for writing the narrative above mentioned, says thus of him: "I could not do less for so worthy a servant of God, and mine ancient acquaintance, whom I always revered while he lived, as a man deserving singular respect for his piety and learning, and zeal for God's cause, which his works left behind him do sufficiently manifest, and will testify to ensuing posterity; and both do, and shall still honour deservedly the memory of him now deceased, &c<sup>d</sup>." His works are these following.

1. *An answer to a popish pamphlet of late newly furbished, and the second time printed, intitled, Certain articles, or forcible reasons, discovering the palpable absurdities, and most notorious errors of the protestant religion*: London 1605. quarto.

2. *A defence of Mr. Perkins booke, called A reformed catholike, against the cavils of a popish writer, one D. B. P. or W. B. in his Deformed reformation*: London 1606. quarto.

This W. B. was William Bishop, a popish priest, afterwards made titular bishop of Calcedon; whose book, intitled *The reformation of a catholic deformed by William Perkins, Part 1.* printed in 1604, quarto, was answered by Mr. Wotton.

3. *The tryal of the Roman clergy's title to the church*: London 1608. quarto.

4. *Sermons on part of chapter 1 of St. John's Gospel*: London 1609. quarto.

5. *Run from Rome, or, The necessity of separating from that church*: London 1624. quarto.

6. *Antonii Wottoni Londinatis, Angli, De reconciliatione peccatoris: Ad Regium collegium Cantabrigiense: Libri IV. In quibus doctrina*

<sup>a</sup> *Church hist. of Britain*, B. xi. p. 119, &c. A large account of this matter may be seen in the *General dictionary, historical and critical*, under RICHARD MONTAGUE, or MOUNTAGU.

<sup>b</sup> Pref. to his *Socinianisme in the fundamentall point of justification discovered*, &c.

<sup>c</sup> *Hist. of the univers. of Cambridge*, p. 75.

<sup>d</sup> Pag. 61. *Atten. Ox.* V. 1. c. 488.

*ecclesiae Anglicanae de justificatione impii explicatur et defenditur: Basiliae 1624. quarto*.\*

7. *An answer to a book, intituled Appello Caesarem, written by Mr. Richard Mountagu: London 1626.*

8. *The art of logick: London 1626. octavo.*

This is an English translation of Ramus's *Logic*, made by Samuel Wotton, his son, at Cambridge, with a dedication by his father to James vicount Doncaster, son of Edward lord Denny, baron of Waltham; to whom he had dedicated some of his own books, and who seems to have been his particular friend and patron. In the dedication he says, that he was prevented from writing the preface he intended, for want of health and ease; which, as we have seen, soon after ended in his death.

MR. Wotton had several sons. And I have seen a manuscript collection of Latin juvenile poems, in hexameter and pentameter verses, subscribed by the names of four of them, Anthony, Samuel, John, and Robert.

Of Anthony, the eldest, I meet with no further account; but the three younger were all educated at King's college in Cambridge.

Samuel, the second son, was born about the month of October 1600, and admitted of that college from Eton school (as his father had been before him) in the year 1622, being then two and twenty years of age, and took his degree of master of arts in 1629. He was afterwards doctor of divinity, and minister of both the Wrethams in Norfolk. He died on the 4 of February 1680, aged eighty years and five months; and was buried in the chancel of West Wretham, where his memory is preserved by an inscription, printed by Mr. Le Neve<sup>b</sup>. Mr. Gataker speaking of him says, "he treads carefully in his father's commendable steps;" and intimates, that he wrote the narrative relating to the conference mentioned above at his desire<sup>c</sup>, who published it under the following title.

*Mr. Anthony Wotton's Defense against Mr. George Walker's Charge, accusing him of Socinian heresy and blasphemie: Written by him in his lifetime, and given in at an hearing by Mr. Walker procured; and now published out of his own papers, by Samuel Wotton his sonne: Together with a Preface and Postscript, briefly relating the occasion and issue thereof, by Thomas Gataker, an eye and care witness of either: Cambridge 1641. duodecimo.*

John, the third son, was admitted at King's college in 1626, where he commenced bachelor of arts in 1629, and master in 1633. And Robert, the youngest, took both those degrees there in the same years.

\* Mr. Walker says, the professors at Leyden would not suffer this book to be printed there, and prevented the publication of it at Amsterdam. *Ubi supra*, p. 25. The reason of which, I presume, must have been to prevent any fresh con-

trovery, so soon after the synod of Dort.

<sup>b</sup> *Monumenta Anglicana*, V. IV, pag. 148. See likewise Blomefield's *Essay towards an history of Norfolk*, p. 319.

<sup>c</sup> Pag. 62.



## II.

HUGO GRAY was educated at Trinity college in Cambridge, where he took the degree of batchelor of arts in the year 1578, became fellow of the college on the 2 of October 1581, commenced master of arts in 1582, batchelor of divinity in 1589, was created doctor of the same faculty in 1596, and chosen senior fellow of the college upon the 9 of April the year following.

HE succeeded Mr. Wotton, as divinity professor in Gresham college; but the exact time, when he was chosen, I cannot learn. This place he enjoyed but a few years, and resigned it again on the 10 of July 1604, a little before his death. He had likewise the rectory of Meanstock in Hamshire, which he held with his professorship; as appears by his will, which is dated the 20 of May that year. Among other legacies therein mentioned, he leaves to Trinity college thirteen pounds five shillings and eight pence, to build a pulpit; and to Gresham college a peice of plate worth five pounds, to be in common among all the readers. "Which (saies he) I doe, hopinge it will be a meane to incite others "of better abilitie to doe more." And he adds: "I had intended "another kind of remembrance to every reader in particular, but this "I take to be the better course for divers respects." The professors then kept a common table, the continuance whereof he seems desirous to incourage by this legacy; which custom of dieting together is also taken notice of by Dr. Gwinne, in the conclusion of his *Oratio secunda*.\* Dr. Gray left also twenty shillings for a ring to Mr. Mounfell, who attended him in his last illness, and afterwards succeeded Dr. Gwinne in the physie professorship. He gave likewise two guineas to George West the keeper or porter of the college, and his wife, for their services to him during that time. And the lectures, which he had read in the college, were bequeathed to Mr. William Jackson, minister of St. Swithin's at London stone, with a power to dispose of them as he pleased; which I cant find were ever printed. The executors to his will were Mr. Richard Wrighte, fellow of Trinity college, and Mr. Henry Briggs, fellow of St. John's, and his colleague at Gresham college. But they declining to act, letters of administration were granted to Mr. Jeremy and Clement Gray, his brothers, July the 28 following.

## III.

WILLIAM DAKINS was bred in Westminster school; from whence being removed to Cambridge, he was admitted into Trinity college on the 8 of May 1587, chosen junior fellow there the 3 of October 1593, senior fellow the 16 of March following, took the degree of batchelor of divinity in the year 1601, and was sworn Greek lecturer of that college (an annual office) October the 2, 1602.

\* See the *Appendix*, N. xiv.

UPON the resignation of Dr. Gray he was chosen to succeed him, as professor of divinity in Gresham college, on the 14 of July 1604. He was recommended on that occasion not only by the vicechancellor and several heads of colleges at Cambridge, but also by some of the nobility, and even by king James himself, as will appear by the following letters.

“ To our Right Trusty and Well-beloved the Lord  
 “ Mayor of our citty of London, and to his brethren  
 “ the Aldermen, and the rest of the Comittees for  
 “ the causes of Gresham colledge in the said citty.

“ JAMES R.

“ Trusty and Well-beloved, we greet you well. Wee be informed,  
 “ that by the resignation of Dr. Gray the divinity lecture in Gresham  
 “ colledge is presently to fall into your election. And for that the place  
 “ is of ymportance to be well supplied, beinge in our cheefest citty of  
 “ this our kingdom, wee have desier that it might be conferred upon  
 “ a meet person, to answere the expectation of men in such a place. And  
 “ perceavinge that divers of our counsell have for that cause commended  
 “ to you William Dakins, an ancient divine, and fellow of Trinity col-  
 “ ledge in Cambridge, wee have thought it a matter worthie of our favor  
 “ also to be added, to further so good a worke; and do therefore require  
 “ you, that as well for the worth of the person, as for our desier, he may  
 “ be preferred before anie other. Wherein wee doubt not, but you will  
 “ satisfie our expectation. Given under our signet, at our pallace of West-  
 “ minster, the sixth day of July, in the second yeer of our raign of Eng-  
 “ land, France, and Ireland; and of Scotland the seaven and thirtieth.”

Two days after the date of this the following letter was drawn up at Cambridge, and sent to the electors in his favour.

“ To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the  
 “ citie of London, and the Right Worshipfull the  
 “ Comittees in the causes for Gresham colledge.

“ Right Honourable. Being given to understand of the present or  
 “ shortly intended vacancie of the divinity lecture in Gresham col-  
 “ ledge, and of the disposinge thereof to be in the wisdome and plea-  
 “ sure of your lordship, and some other of the right worshipfull the  
 “ knights and aldermen of your honourable citty, delegated to these  
 “ causes: Wee, the vicechauncellor, and heads of colledges, of the uni-  
 “ versitie of Cambridge, beinge requested thereunto, could not but  
 “ commend unto your wise election one Mr. William Dakins, batchel-  
 “ lor in divinity, and fellowe of Trynity colledge in the said our uni-  
 “ versitie; a man both yet unpreferred to any ecclesiasticall meanes  
 “ (which consideration was wont to be agreeable to the conscience of  
 “ your most famous citie) and also of whose singuler learninge, and  
 “ approved honestie of life, there is here amongst us so confirmed an  
 “ experience, and joynt and generall an acknowledgement, as that if  
 “ by you we were requested to commend some one of speciall worth  
 “ to that preferment, wee thinke, wee should make choise of none other  
 “ but



" but him, for whom you are now requested. In further testimonie  
 " of whose worthiness wee had at this present sent unto you the pu-  
 " blique letters, and seale of the universitie; but that (unles upon causes  
 " of great necessity) they are not graunted, but in our tearme tymes,  
 " whereof there is now vacation. Verie hartelie requestinge your lord-  
 " ship, with the rest of the right worshipfull of your citty, whome it  
 " may concerne, to be pleased in place thereof to accept, as sufficient,  
 " the handes and jointe testimonie of us, the vicechauncellor, and the rest  
 " of the heads of our colledges present; who do all of us commend you  
 " and your actions, to the protection and direction of Almighty God.  
 " From Cambridge, July the 8, 1604.

" Your very lovinge friendes,

" JOHN COWELL, *vicec.* " EDMUND DARWELL.  
 " ROBERT SOAME. " BARNABE GOCHE."  
 " UMPHRY TYNDALL.

KING James had another motive, besides that mentioned in his letter, for recommending Mr. Dakins. For having about that time begun to execute his design of ingaging a number of learned men to undertake a new translation of the Bible into English, Mr. Dakins was thought a proper person to be employed in that work, both for his skill in the original languages, and because he had no church preferment. Not but that several, who were then well provided for, were concerned in it; but as an encouragement for other worthy men, whom it might be necessary to join with them, his majesty was pleased by a letter, dated July the 22 that year, to direct the bishop of London to write to the archbishops of Canterbury and York, with the rest of the bishops of both provinces, and signify to them his royal pleasure; that as any prebend, or parsonage, rated in the king's books at twenty pounds a year, or upward, became vacant in their respective dioceses, it might not be filled up, without acquainting him with it first<sup>a</sup>. This professorship therefore happening then to become vacant, it was thought a suitable provision for Mr. Dakins. The number of persons appointed by the king's order was fifty four; of which forty seven were to be employed in the translation, being distributed into six classes, to each of which was allotted a particular part of the work. Two of these classes were to meet at Westminster, two at Cambridge, and two at Oxford. Mr. Dakins was in one of those at Westminster; whose part was *the Epistles of S. Paul*, and *the canonical Epistles*<sup>b</sup>. The other seven persons were to oversee the translation, that the rules prescribed by his majesty were observed<sup>c</sup>. There can be no doubt, but the several persons concerned did immediately prepare themselves for their respective shares in the work; but they did not assemble, and act collectively, till some time after. Mr. Wood places it under the year 1604<sup>d</sup>. And if it was begun before the death of Mr. Edward Lively, the king's Hebrew professor at Cambridge, as Mr. Fuller seems to intimate<sup>e</sup>, it could not well be later;

<sup>a</sup> Lewis's *Hist. of the English translations of the Bible*, p. 312, edit. 2.

<sup>b</sup> See the names of the rest in Lewis, p. 310.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* p. 319.

<sup>d</sup> *Hist. et ant. Ox. L. 1. p. 311.*

<sup>e</sup> *Church hist. of Brit. B. x, p. 47.*

for he died in the begining of May 1605, and is supposed to have hastened his death by his too close attention to it. As to the length of time employed in the translation, Mr. Walker in his *Life of Mr. John Bois* sais, the first draught, before it came to be revised, cost them four years<sup>a</sup>; but Mr. Fuller sais, almost three years<sup>b</sup>; which seems to agree best with Dr. Smith's account in his preface to the first edition, who describes it by *twise seven times seventie two days and more*. This will bring the matter to near the end of the year 1607. When the version was finished, the whole of it was revised by two persons deputed out of each company, *six in all*, as is said by Mr. Walker<sup>c</sup>. But the English divines at Dort in 1618 giving an account of this affair to the synod, who were then deliberating about a new translation of the Bible into the Dutch language, say they were *twelve*<sup>d</sup>. This agrees with the number of the companies, which were six, two in each of the three places. And Dr. Samuel Ward, one of the English divines delegated to that synod, was himself concerned in the translation, and therefore must know that circumstance. After the revise, which was dispatched in nine months, it was again reviewed by Dr. Bilson bishop of Winchester, and Dr. Myles Smith; and arguments prefixed to the several books<sup>e</sup>. If a year and some months be allowed for this, it might conclude with the year 1609. A copy so prepared was afterwards sent to the press, and published in the year 1611. Thus six years, and upwards, were spent in the execution of this important affair; the persons employed, as is said by Dr. Smith in the preface, *fearing no reproach for slowness, nor coveting praise for expedition*. Mr. Dakins was chosen junior dean of Trinity college on the 2 of October 1606, but died in February following; so that he could not have the pleasure to see the first draught of this good and pious work compleated.

I CAN find nothing certain, either as to the family of Mr. Dakins, or the place of his birth. But Sir Henry Chauncy has given an account of one William Dakins, as from an inscription preserved by Mr. Weever, which was formerly upon a brass plate, fixed on a stone, in the chancel of Ashwell church in Hertfordshire<sup>f</sup>, fourteen miles from Cambridge. But there is no such inscription in Mr. Weever, nor upon viewing the place could I discern any stone, upon which such a plate might formerly have been fixed. Tho upon examining the church register I found there the same account of this William Dakins, which Sir Henry calls an inscription; and which I cannot doubt was a transcript from thence, sent him by mistake under that name, being intermixed with others, that are in Weever<sup>g</sup>. For I observed in the same register some other entries of the like nature, particularly one relating to the successor of Mr. Dakins, whose name was *Fulke Martial*, which he has also published as an inscription. What is said of Mr. Dakins is as follows.

*Gulielmus Dakins, in artibus magister, et Ashwelliae vicarius, cum septuaginta quinque annos in Deum pie, in proximum iusse, in seipsum*

<sup>a</sup> See Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, Vol. II, B. VIII, p. 47.

<sup>b</sup> *Ubi supra*, p. 58.

<sup>c</sup> *Ubi supra*, p. 48.

<sup>d</sup> *Act. fund. Dord. Sess. VI. Nov. 17.*

<sup>e</sup> Lewis, *ubi supra*, p. 323.

<sup>f</sup> *Hist. antiq. of Hertfordshire*, p. 38.

<sup>g</sup> *Ant. funer. monum.* p. 546.



*sobrie transferat, tandem occubuit, 18 die Februarii 1598, et sepultus 20 die mensis ejusdem.*

This William Dakins might probably have been some relation of the professor; who, notwithstanding he is called *an ancient divine* in the king's letter, would not have been forty years old when he died, had he been twenty at his admission into Trinity college. That expression therefore must refer to his standing in the university, and not to his age.

## IV.

GEORGE MOUNTAYNE<sup>a</sup> was born of a good family at Cawood, near the city of York, in the year 1569; and having acquired sufficient school learning was sent to Queen's college in Cambridge, where he was admitted on the 10 of December 1586<sup>b</sup>, and in the year 1591 was chosen a fellow of that college. In 1600 he was appointed junior proctor of the university; and the year after the following testimonial was granted him by the chancellor, with the masters, and scholars of that learned body.

*Robertus Cecilius miles, regiae majestatis secretarius principalis, et a sanctioribus consiliis, ac almae academiae Cantabrigiensis cancellarius, magistri, et scholares ejusdem, omnibus Christi fidelibus praesentes has literas inspecturis, visuris, vel audituris, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Conditiones et merita personarum in nostra universitate studentium affectu sincero perpendentes, eos solos testimonio nostro ornandos esse arbitramur, quos scimus ob eruditionem et morum probitatem promeritos, ut istud beneficii a nobis consequantur. Quamobrem cum ipsa veritas hoc tempore testimonium nostrum sibi deferri postulat, vestrae pietati per has literas significamus; quod dilectus nobis in Christo Georgius Mountaine in artibus magister, longo temporis tractu et multis annis in nostra universitate feliciter versatus, bene pacifice et honeste conversatus, ac singulis gradibus et formis scholasticis peractis, studendo, legendo, disputando, replicando, et caetera universa perimplendo, quae ad talium graduum culmina studentium juxta statutorum nostrorum tenorem requisita sunt, studiose et egregie perimplevit. Unde ne calumniantium invidia, aut insidiantium excogitata malitia, huiusmodi gradus, eruditio, vitae probitas, et laudabilis conversatio in dubium poterint<sup>c</sup> revocari; visum est nobis in dicti Georgii gratiam has literas nostras testimoniales conscribere, et conscriptas publico academiae nostrae sigillo obsignare, quo majorem apud vos auctoritatem et pondus literae nostrae habeant. Dat. Cantabrigiae decimo sexto die Decembris anno regni dominae nostrae Elizabethae, Dei gratia Angliae Franciae et Hiberniae reginae, fidei defensoris etc. quadragesimo quarto, 1601.*

*Teste IOHANNES DVPORT, S.T.P. [tunc procan.]*

*IACOBVS TABOR, almae univers. Cant. reg.*

He took the degree of bachelor of divinity in 1602, and May the 27 that year was instituted to the rectory of Great Cressingham in Norfolk, which was given him by the king; but how long he held it does not appear.

<sup>a</sup> His name is written several other ways, as MOUNTAINE, MOUNTAIGNE, MOUNTAINE, and MONTAIGNE; which I mention to avoid mistakes.

<sup>b</sup> *Registr. acad.* where he stands by the name of GEORGE MOUNTA.

<sup>c</sup> *Sic in Registro, forsitan promotionis.*

<sup>d</sup> *Sic in Registro, forsitan poterint.*

He



He was some time chaplain to Robert earl of Essex, whom he attended in his voyage to Cales; and was (as Dr. Fuller saies) of "such personal valour, that out of his gown he would turn his back to no man".

AFTER the decease of Mr. Dakins he was chosen divinity professor in Gresham college, upon the 4 of March 1606, when the following letter was sent by his majesty in his favour.

"To our Right Trustie and Well-beloved the Lord  
"Mayor of our cittie of London, and to the rest of  
"the Commiissioners, and to anie other, whome it  
"doeth apperteine, for elections of readers in Gre-  
"sham colledge.

"JAMES R.

"Right Trustie and Welbeloved, and Trustie and Welbeloved, wee  
"greet you well. Understandinge that the place of the readinge the  
"divinitie lecture in Gresham howse, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham,  
"is now fallen voyde by the decease of one William Dakins, last  
"reader there, and is meete to be supplied by a person, that should  
"be verie fitt to discharge that place, not onlie in regarde of his learn-  
"inge, but of other sufficiencie also, which is to be required in him,  
"in respect of the renoune and fame of such a cittie, and of the con-  
"fluence of numbers of persons of qualitie, who are commonly of the  
"best sorte repairing to that lecture: Wee have been pleased by these  
"our letters earnestlie and speciallie to recommend unto you our trustie  
"and welbeloved George Mountayne, batchellor of divinitie, and  
"chaplen to our right trustie and welbeloved cosen and counsaylor the  
"earle of Salisburie. Wee do therefore require you to preferr and elect  
"him to that place of the divinitie lecture reader, before anie other,  
"for whom you may be moved herein, with such stipend and allow-  
"ance, as are allowed to any other, that have bin reader of the same  
"lecture there. Your performance of this our speciall request, which  
"wee expect at your hands, in regarde of your dutifulnes to us your gra-  
"cious soveraigne, shall be verie acceptable to us; our meaninge beinge  
"herein, that this your election be agreeable to the order appointed to  
"be observed in this behalf. Given under our signet at our palace of  
"Westminster, the foure and twentieth day of Februarie 1606, in the  
"fourth yeere of our raigne, of Greate Brittain, France, and Ireland."

The year following he was made doctor of divinity, and not long after master of the Savoy. And such was his address, and interest at court, joined with his other abilities, that he was soon advanced to higher preferments. In the begining of December 1610 the deanery of Westminster was given him, upon which he left Gresham college.

In the year 1614 Thomas Sutton esquire having founded his hospital at the Charter house, Dr. Mountayne was appointed one of the first governours by the patent, bearing date the 22 of June that year.

\* *Worthies of Engl. Yorkshire*, p. 199.

*Sutton esquire, and of his foundation in Charter-*

*house*, p. 46.



And the same year the headship of Queen's college in Cambridge becoming vacant by the death of the warden, the doctor, who had been educated there, and fellow of the college, was so desirous of gaining it, that he was often heard to say, he had rather be head of that college, than dean of Westminster. And in order to obtain it, he not only made great promises, but also gave an handsome peice of plate to the college with this inscription, SIC INCIPIO; but the election being carried in favour of Dr. Davenant, who was afterwards bishop of Salisbury, he vowed it should be, SIC DESINO<sup>a</sup>. Tho, notwithstanding his resentment at that time, he was afterwards so well reconciled to the college, that he founded two scholarships there<sup>b</sup>. It is not improbable, that disappointment turned afterwards to his advantage; for in the year 1617 he was promoted to the bishopric of Lincolne, to which he was elected on the 20 of October. And in May 1619, according to Mr. Camden, he was made the king's almoner, in the room of Dr. Andrews bishop of Winchester, who resigned it against his will<sup>c</sup>; but Mr. Parker places this in the year 1617<sup>d</sup>. He did not continue long in the see of Lincolne, for on the 20 of June 1621 a *conge d'essire* was granted for his translation to the bishopric of London. While he was in this see, he zealously promoted the building of St. Paul's church, and disbursed a considerable sum of money to provide stone from Portland for that purpose<sup>e</sup>. But the course of his preferments did not stop here, for towards the end of the year 1627 he was again promoted from the see of London to that of Durham. While he was bishop of London, he would often pleasantly say, that of him the proverb would be verified, *Lincolne was, London is, and York shall be*; which accordingly came to pass<sup>f</sup>. For in about three months after his nomination to Durham, he was again translated to the archbishopric of York, to which he was elected June the 16, 1628. Mr. Willis saies, when he was nominated to Durham, having no mind to leave London, he deferred accepting it, till York fell, which he gladly embraced in order to go thither<sup>g</sup>. But he had very little enjoyment of that dignity, for he died at London on the 24 of October following (the very day he was enthronized by commission at York) according to Mr. Smith's *Obituary*<sup>h</sup>. But Mr. Joseph Mede, in a letter sent from Cambridge to Sir Martin Stutville, dated the 1 of November 1628, writes thus: *On Saturday morning last died at London the archbishop of York, lately bishop of London*<sup>i</sup>. October the 24 that year fell out on a Friday, and therefore the *last Saturday* before the *first of November* must have been the 25 of October. But there is no other difference between these two accounts, than as his death happened either before or after twelve a clock on Friday night; which Mr. Smith might probably know with greatest exactness at London, where he lived. His corpse was sent down to Cawood, where it was buried in the chancel of the church. And soon after a decent monument was set up to his

<sup>a</sup> Le Neve's *Lives of the Archbishops of York*, p. 120.

<sup>b</sup> Fuller's *Worthies of Engl. Yorksh. &c.* p. 199.

<sup>c</sup> Camden's *Annals*.

<sup>d</sup> *Hist. and ant. of Cambr.* p. 111. Where thro mistake he is called MONTAGUE.

<sup>e</sup> Dugdale's *St. Paul's*, p. 140.

<sup>f</sup> Fuller, *ubi supra*.

<sup>g</sup> *Survey of cathedrals*, p. 249.

<sup>h</sup> See Peck's *Defiderata curiosa*, V. 11.

<sup>i</sup> B. XIV, p. 12.

<sup>j</sup> *Mf. E. of Oxford.*

memory, in the north wall of the chancel, adorned with his bust, and the following inscription under it, containing a brief account of his preferments, character, and age.

QUATVOR ANTISTES QVI PRAEFVIT VRBIBVS ARCE  
HAC SATVS EST INFANS HAC SITVS ARCE SENEX  
NEC MERA PROVEXIT GEMINORVM GRATIA REGVM  
SED MERITVM SVMMIS PAR VBICVNQVE LOCIS  
SIC IVVENIS SIC PENE PVER SEPTEM IMBIBIT ARTES  
GRANTA VBI CASTALIIS PRAEDOMINATVR AQVIS  
MORIBVS HAVD TETRICIS NEC PECTORE TVRPIS AVARO  
NON ETENIM NIMIAS PONE RELIQVIT OPES.

*Hugo Hollandus flevit.*

GEORGIO MOVNTAIGNEO  
HONESTIS HOC IN OPPIDO PENATIBVS ORIVNDO CANTABRIGIAE PER  
CVNCTOS DISCIPLINARVM GRADVS PROVECTO ET ACADEMIAE  
PROCVRATORI  
SVB INITIA D. IACOBI HOSPITIO QVOD SABAVDIAM VOCANT  
ET ECCLESIAE WESTMONASTERIENSI PRAEFECTO  
AB EODEM REGE AD PRAESVLATVM LINCOLNIENSEM AC INDE POST  
ALIQVA TEMPORVM SPIRAMENTA LONDINENSEM PROMOTO  
A CAROLO DIVI FILIO AD DVNELMENSEM HONESTISSIMVM SENII ET  
VALETVDINIS SESESSVM TRANSLATO  
MOXQVE H. E. INFRA SPATIVM TRIMESTRE AD ARCHIEPISCOPATVM  
EBORACENSEM BENIGNITER SVBLEVATO  
VIRO VENERABILI ASPECTV GRAVI MORIBVS NON INIVCVNDIS AD  
BENEFICIA NON INGRATO INIVRIARVM NON VLTORI VNQVAM NEC  
QVANTVM NATVRA HVMANA PATITVR MEMORI AMBORVM PRINCIPVM  
DIV SVOQVE ELEEMOSYNARIO  
ISAACVS MOVNTAIGNEVS TESTAMENTI  
CVRATOR FRATR. B. M. M. P.  
VIXIT A. LIX. M. VI. D. II<sup>a</sup>.

He resided many years at Cambridge in the former part of his life, where he was much esteemed both for his learning and conduct; as appears by the testimonial cited above. With these qualifications he had the happiness of a generous mind, and a forgiving temper, joined with great prudence and address, which opened his way, and in a few years advanced him to so many high promotions in two successive reigns. He lived single, and made his will when bishop of London; by which he bequeathed an hundred pounds among the poor of Cawood; four rings to four little girls, whom he used to call his wives; and the rest of his estate, which was not large, to his brother Isaac<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Le Neve, *ubi supra*, p. 125.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 127.



## V.

WILLIAM OSBOLSTON was the son of a citizen of London, and student of Christ church in Oxford, where he was entered as a servitor, on the 16 of January 1596, in the nineteenth year of his age. He took his degrees in arts while in that college, and continued there as a student for several years afterwards.

BUT upon the promotion of Dr. Mountayne to the deanery of Westminster, he made interest to succeed him in the divinity professorship at Gresham college, and was accordingly chosen on the 13 of December 1610. In order to this he had procured the following testimonial, under the hands of the vicechancellor, and several heads of colleges, of the university of Oxford, addressed to the lord mayor of London, and the rest of the committee, the electors.

" Right Honorable and Worshipfull, our verie heartie commendations premised. Whereas we are desired by William Osbolston, master of arts, and student of Christ church in Oxon, to make our relation unto you, what his course of lief and studie have been amongst us: We the rather to seconde him in his good intendement, do testifie unto you upon our certen knowledge, that for thirteen yeeres and more he hath been, and yet is, a member of the universitie of Oxon, and student of Christ church, duringe which time such hath been his honest, quiet, religious behaviour, and his proficiencie in learninge, and namelie in the studie of divinity (prouse whereof he hath often made by his sermones in the hearinge of the whole universitie) that wee dare and do assure you, your favor to him shalbe well placed. He wanteth not above two tearmes at the most to be a batchellor in divinitie, and is nowe the seventh yeere a master. Wherefore if the rather for through our conjoint testimonie, grounded upon our certen knowledge, your honour and worships shalbe pleased to graunt him his request; wee trust you shall please God, and withall both gratifie us, and binde him to pray for your lief and happines. So with our heartiest wishes wee recommend you to God, and take our leave. Oxon, this 30 of November, 1610.

" Your very lovinge freinds,

" IO. KINGE, *decan. Christ. et vicec. Oxon.*

" R. HOVENDEN, *cust. coll. Omn. Anim. Ox.*

" RICH. KILBIE, *rect. coll. Lincoln.*

" IO. PERYN, *profess. ling. Graec.*

" IO. BYCKERIDGE, *praef. coll. S. Johan. Bapt.*

" GEO. RYVES, *cust. coll. Nov.*

" IO. WILLIAMS, *princ. coll. Jes. et prof. pub. theol.*

" IO. SPENCER, *praef. coll. Corp. Christ.*

This testimonial was supported by a recommendation from the lord chancellor Ellesmere, who had then newly succeeded archbishop Bancroft, as chancellor of the university of Oxford. And the choise of Mr.

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Mr. Osbolston could not but be very agreeable to his lordship, as it gave him an opportunity to oblige the university of Oxford so soon after he became their chancellor. For all the former professors of divinity in Gresham college had been chosen from Cambridge; and Dr. Walsall, a member of that university, was then a candidate with him. But Mr. Osbolston did not continue long in this professorship; for having taken the degree of bachelor of divinity on the 19 of June following, he quitted the college upon the 29 of September 1612. Tho whatever induced him to leave it at that time, he appeared again as a candidate for the rhetoric professorship the year after, when Mr. Charles Croke was elected.

In January 1616 I find him rector of East Hunningfeild in Essex. After this he was created doctor of divinity, and had the rectory of Parndon Magna in the same county, which he held with the former; but was, as Mr. Newcourt says, ejected in the year 1642, and died in 1645<sup>a</sup>. He was succeeded at Parndon by Mr. Jeremy Dyke, who being likewise ejected in 1662, Robert Osbolston, master of arts, and a relation of his predecessor William Osbolston, was collated to that rectory, on the 1 of December 1662, in which he continued till his death, and was buried in the church, on the 3 of March 1679; whose widow surviving him upwards of forty years, was afterwards buried there November the 19, 1721.

### VI.

SAMVEL BROOKE descended from a considerable family at York, whose father was an eminent merchant, and twice lord mayor of that city<sup>b</sup>. He was admitted into Trinity college at Cambridge in the year 1596, took the degree of master of arts in 1604, and commenced bachelor of divinity in 1607. Some time after this Mr. John Donne, afterwards doctor of divinity, and dean of S. Paul's, who had been his fellow student at Cambridge, marrying the daughter of Sir George Moor, chancellor of the garter, and lieutenant of the Tower, without her father's consent, Mr. Brooke, to oblige his old acquaintance, performed the ceremony; and Mr. Christopher Brooke his brother, who was some time chamber fellow to Mr. Donne at Lincolne's inn, gave the lady, and witnessed the marriage. For this Sir George committed them all to three different prisons; but Mr. Donne being first discharged, did not rest, till he had procured the enlargement of his two friends<sup>c</sup>.

Upon the 26 of September 1612 Mr. Brooke, then chaplain to prince Henry, was chosen divinity professor in Gresham college, being recommended by that prince, whose unhappy death followed on the 6 of November next ensuing<sup>d</sup>. March the 11, 1613, he was admitted one

<sup>a</sup> *Repert. eccl'es.* Vol. 11, p. 307, 462.

<sup>b</sup> Horley's *Oratio funebris in S. B. Mj.* Communicated by the reverend Mr. Thomas Baker.

<sup>c</sup> Walton's *Life of Dr. Donne*, p. 20.

<sup>d</sup> Peck's *Defiderata curiosa*, V. 1, B. vi,

p. 7.



of the twelve preachers of the university at Cambridge. And the year following he wrote some Latin comedies, which were acted with applause, while king James was entertained there<sup>a</sup>, in March that year. One of these plays is taken notice of by himself, in the dedication of a Latin discourse to the earl of Pembroke, which I shall have occasion to mention afterwards. His words are these: *Quum ante triennium regem a Cantabrigia abiturientem concomitans mihi in turba conspecto dramaticis exemplar illius, quod ego in academias usum et regis oblectamentum adparaveram, dextra protendens, et vultu simul benigno, diceret: Ecce tuam prolem, quam ego tollam, et fovebo studiose.* And soon after he seems to refer to some of the characters in that play, under the names of *Melidorus* and *Sylveria*, *Alcinus* and *Melanthe*. In the year 1615 he was created doctor of divinity, and on the 13 of June 1618 made rector of St. Margaret's Lothbury, in London<sup>b</sup>. A few years after this, namely, on the 10 of July 1621, he was incorporated in the degree of doctor of divinity at Oxford, as Mr. Wood informs us<sup>c</sup>. But what he adds, of his being about that time master of Trinity college in Cambridge, is a mistake; for his admittance to that office was not till the 5 of September 1629, as appears by the college register<sup>d</sup>. And upon the 17 of November following he resigned his professorship at Gresham college.

MR. PRYNNE saith, "that in the year 1630 he wrote an Arminian *Treatise of predestination*, with which he acquainted bishop Laud, "who encouraged him in the worke, recommending it to the perusall "of Dr. Lindsey, and Dr. Beale (two great Arminians) promising to "peruse it himself, as appeares by sundry letters<sup>e</sup>." There is a manuscript paper preserved in Trinity college in Cambridge, which contains part of one of those letters, and is thus described: *December 9, 1630. The passage of my letter to Dr. Brooke, concerning a tract of his.* Then follows the passage itself. "For your *Pastorall* I take little care, "yet wish it well. But for your other tract I must needs say thus much, "fifteen years study cannot but beat out something. And I like it well, "that you meane to have the judgment of so many and such men upon it. "And if God give me leizure, and the tract be not too long, I shall be "glad to read it too. And the making even of the old way will to most "men seem better, then a new. Nevertheless I am yet where I was, "that somewhat about these controversies is unmasterable in this life. "Neither can I think any expression can be soe happy, as to settle all "these difficultys. And however, I doe much doubt, whether the king "will take any man's judgment so far, as to have these controversies "any further stirr'd; which now, God be thanked, begin to be at "more peace, etc. And for the severall copys, which you mention to "send to those friends you name, it shall be wisdom for you to take "heed, that none be stole out privately to the press, before you are "aware, etc<sup>f</sup>." Mr. Prynne saith further, that Dr. Brooke returned an answer to that letter of the bishop, dated from Cambridge the 15 of December 1630 (which was afterwards found by himself in the bishop's

<sup>a</sup> Horley, *ubi supra*.

<sup>b</sup> Newcourt's *Repert. eccl.* V. 1, p. 202.

<sup>c</sup> *Athen. Ox.* V. 1, c. 220.

<sup>d</sup> See also Le Neve's *Fast. ecc. Angl.* p. 437.

<sup>e</sup> *Canterburie's dome*, p. 167.

<sup>f</sup> The reverend Mr. Baker.



(study) wherein was the following passage, which he thought fit to publish.

"MY LORD, *etc.*

"I dare say, that their doctrine of predestination is the roote of puritanisme, and puritanisme the roote of all rebellious and disobedient intractableness in parliament, *etc.* and of all schisme and faucinesse in the country, nay, in the church it selfe: this hath made many thousands of our people, and too great a part of the gentlemen of the land, *Laytons* in their hearts. Besides, where nothing is done, the weeds will overgrow the corne, as they doe. For last parliament they left their word *religion*, and *the cause of religion*; and began to use the name of *church*, and *our articles of the church of England*, *etc.* and wounded our church at the very heart with her owne name, and by pretence of putting downe Arminianisme, and defence of that church, against which indeed they tooke up armes. So that now they that hold the very opinions of Penry and Wigington, of Hacket and Coppinger, in their beginning, and others, of whom some were hanged, most imprisoned, many deprived, and some censured in the starre chamber for seditious persons, and enemies to the church of England; they, I say, that hold the same opinions, cry out now, *the church of England*, and will have the church of England to be theirs. I could justifie this, and much more; but your lordship knowes these things to be so, better than I, *etc.*"

What is here said of puritanisme, and the last parliament, may receive some light from the following resolution, agreed to by the house of commons, Wednesday the 28 of January, before their dissolution upon the 10 of March 1628, to which the doctor seems to refer. "We the commons in parliament assembled do claim, protest, and avow for truth, the sense of the articles of religion, which were established by parliament, in the thirteenth year of our late queen Elizabeth, which by the publick act of the church of England, and by the general and current expositions of the writers of our church, have been delivered unto us. And we reject the sense of the Jesuits, and Arminians, and all others, wherein they differ from us *b.*"

UPON the 13 of May 1631 Dr. Brooke was admitted archdeacon of Coventry, but enjoyed that preferment only for a few months; for he died about the middle of September following, and was buried in Trinity college chapel, without either monument or epitaph. Tho he lived unmarried, and had no family, yet he left but a small fortune behind him. By his will he bequeaths three hundred pounds to each of his two brothers, Arthur and Robert Brooke, fifty pounds to one servant, forty pounds to another, and an hundred pounds for funeral charges. This he calls the body and substance of his estate.

HE was doubtless a man of wit, as well as considerable learning, by the acceptance of his Latin plays, which were acted with applause before the court at Cambridge. And Mr. Horsey commends him for his

<sup>a</sup> Cant. doome, *ubi supra*.

<sup>b</sup> *Register*, Vol. 1, p. 647.



*concionandi copia*<sup>a</sup>. But he seems to have been of a very warm temper. I can find that any of his writings were ever printed, or are now extant, except one Latin discourse, with the following title :

*De auxilio divinae gratiae, exercitatio theologica, nimirum : An possibile sit duos eandem habere gratiae mensuram, et tamen unus convertatur et credat, alter non : e Joban xi. 45, 46*<sup>b</sup>.

At the head of the dissertation it is called, *Quaestionis determinatio in scholis Cantabrigiae propositae*. But the date is, *E museo in coll. Gresham. Lond. Sept. 29, fest. Mich. 1618*. It is dedicated to the earl of Pembroke, and in that dedication he takes notice of his play above mentioned. In the discourse it self he lays down the arguments on each side the question, under three heads ; from scripture, authorities antient and modern, and reason ; and then concludes in this manner : *Speclatis scripturas contra scripturas, Augustinum contra Augustinum, protestantes contra protestantes, pontificios contra pontificios, etc. Ex diutina igitur et seria quaestione hujus, et, quantum licuit, attenta perpensione dico, hanc causam esse inintelligibilem in hac vita : id est, qua ratione actualis usus voluntatis humanae liberae stet simul cum infallibilitate praescientiae, providentiae, et praedestinationis, et efficacia gratiae divinae, non potest in hac vita solo naturae lumine cognosci et comprehendi, etc. Ut igitur ad scripturae nostrae contextum redeamus : Ex Judaeis illis, quod hi crediderunt, gratiae divinae fuit ; quod illi abierunt, malitiae ipsorum ; juxta illud prophetarum : Perditio tua ex te, O Israel ; salus autem a Domino*<sup>c</sup>.

As to his *Treatise of predestination*, Mr. Horsey has given the following account of it : *Nec illum praetereo foetum nuperrime formatum, De magno et secreto praedestinationis mysterio disputationes. Quanti nobis esset a tenebris et latebris redimere has pretiosas chartas, ut typis fideliter excusae in manus omnium pervenirent ?*

He intimates likewise his having written upon the *Thirty nine articles*, where he says : *Articulos ecclesiae Anglicanae e patribus, conciliis, historiis, ad amissim omnes illustravit, etc.*

Of his three brothers mentioned above, Christopher the lawyer was, as Mr. Wood says, a bencher and summer reader at Lincolne's inne, and a benefactor to their chapel. He describes him as a man of bright parts ; an acquaintance of Mr. Selden, Ben. Johnson, Michael Drayton, and other wits of that age ; and author of several poems, which he enumerates<sup>d</sup>. But it is probable he died before the doctor, since he is not mentioned in his will.

## VII.

**RICHARD HOLDSWORTH**<sup>e</sup> was the youngest son of Richard Holdsworth, a celebrated preacher at Newcastle upon Tyne. He was born in the year 1590, and after the death of his father was

<sup>a</sup> *Ubi supra.*

<sup>b</sup> In the royal library at Cambridge, formerly bishop Moore's.

<sup>c</sup> *Hof. xiii. 9.*

<sup>d</sup> *Fest. Oxon. V. 1, c. 220.*

<sup>e</sup> His name is written sometimes **OLDSWORTH** and **OLDISWORTH**.



committed to the care of Mr. William Pearson, a minister of the same place, who had married his sister. Under the direction of Mr. Pearson he was educated in grammar learning at Newcastle, and from thence removed to Cambridge, where he was admitted into St. John's college <sup>a</sup> on the 9 of July 1607, and made a scholar of the house the 2 of November following. In the year 1610 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, was made a fellow of the college the 20 of March 1613, master of arts the ensuing year (in which degree he was afterwards incorporated at Oxford the 10 of July 1617) and upon the 17 of February 1620 was chosen one of the twelve university preachers at Cambridge. While he continued in the college, he had many young students under his instruction, and particularly the famous Sir Symonds D'Ewes. After this he was for some time chaplain to Sir Henry Hobart, lord chief justice of the common pleas; and then had a living given him in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which he exchanged for the rectory of St. Peter the Poor in Broadstreet, London. He settled there a little before the great sickness, that happened in the year 1625; during which he continued to discharge the duties of his office <sup>b</sup>, became a very popular preacher, and was much followed by the puritans <sup>c</sup>.

UPON the 28 of November 1629 he was chosen professor of divinity at Gresham college, in the room of Dr. Brooke, who had lately quitted that place. The Latin lectures, which he read there, and were afterwards published, gave him an opportunity to discover the great compass and variety of his learning. Tho in his first lecture, speaking of his new office, he very modestly calls it *onus gravius, quam ut mea sustineat quadragenaria infantia* <sup>d</sup>. But the great concourse of divines and other scholars, with which his lectures were attended, soon discovered the contrary, as appears from his own words some time afterwards, where he says: *Plenum habeo confesum, aurium et animorum copiam non minorem solito, laborantia denuo subsellia non orbitate sed numero* <sup>e</sup>. And that they continued to be thus frequented, is manifest from the following passage at the conclusion of his last printed lecture: *In animo erat in duas praesentiae vices has velitationes divisisse; sed quia tempestas est torrida, et corona ampla, et parietes angusti, et concursus vester plenus discriminis, consultius esse arbitror in his finem imponere huic provinciae, et praelectiones in preces vertere, etc* <sup>f</sup>. Many of the lectures, which he read for about the first eight years, were collected, and printed after his death, by his nephew Dr. Richard Pearson <sup>g</sup>. They are in number seventy seven, all of them upon two texts of scripture, and divided into two parts; the former of which contains fifty discourses, and the latter twenty seven: in which many of the protestant doctrines and practices are defended against the corruptions of the Romish church. Why no more of them were published, as the editor has given no reason, I cant pretend to assign any with certainty. They might be all that were found, at least perfect, and capable of being transcribed from the author's copies,

<sup>a</sup> In vit. script. a Rich. Pearson.

<sup>b</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>c</sup> Walker's Sufferings of the clergy, Part 11, p. 79.

<sup>d</sup> Praelect. Gresh. Lect. 1, p. 3.

<sup>e</sup> Lect. x, p. 71.

<sup>f</sup> Part 11, Lect. 27, p. 732.

<sup>g</sup> Vid. editoris Praefat.



as these were; for there is a manifest chasme between the two parts. In the year 1631 he attended the famous Sir Robert Cotton in his last illness; about which time he was made a prebendary of Lincoln<sup>a</sup>, and upon the 12 of January 1633 installed archdeacon of Huntingdon. The same year he stood candidate for the mastership of St. John's college at Cambridge, where he was educated, and a fellow; but being then looked upon as low in his principles, tho he seemed to have been elected by a fair majority, his competitor Dr. Lane having a court interest had like to have prevailed, if after a long hearing such things had not been objected against the doctor, that they were both set aside by the king, and Dr. William Beale, master of Jesus college, upon the 22 of February following admitted by mandate<sup>b</sup>. However, upon the 25 of April 1637 he was elected master of Emanuel college, and created doctor of divinity the same year. And one Mr. Adams having in a sermon, preached in St. Mary's church at Cambridge, June the 25 that year, asserted the necessity of confessing to a priest, the vicechancellor Dr. Brownrigg, with Dr. Samuel Ward, Dr. Love, and Dr. Holdsworth, were much offended at it; and Mr. Adams was required by the vicechancellor to make a recantation, which was drawn up for that purpose. But the matter being put to the vote at a meeting of the doctors, the four already mentioned, with Dr. Bambridge, and Dr. Beachcroft, voted in the affirmative; but Dr. Collins, Smith, Comber, Cofin, Lany, Martin, Sterne, and Eden, were for the negative. Whereupon the vicechancellor adjourned the affair till another day, when twelve only being present, thro the absence of four, who had voted against it, and Dr. Parke's vote on the other side, it was carried, that he should recant; which however he persisted to refuse, and so was dismissed<sup>c</sup>. Upon the 2 of October that year Dr. Holdsworth kept the act at Cambridge, and in 1639 was elected president of Sion college by the London clergy<sup>d</sup>. The year following he preached a funeral sermon upon the death of Dr. Lawrence Chaderton, who in the year 1622 had resigned the mastership of Emanuel college to Dr. John Preston, and died in the ninety fifth year of his age; to which time his sight continued so good, that he could read without spectacles<sup>e</sup>. He resided in the college till his death, and was always advised with about the college affairs by Dr. Holdsworth; who used to tell him, that as long as he lived, *he should be master in the house, tho he himself was forced to be master of the house*<sup>f</sup>. In that year the convocation, according to ancient custom, should have broken up with the session of parliament; but the matter being referred to the judges, a majority of them gave their opinion, that as the convocation was called by the king's writ, they might continue, till they were dissolved by the same authority. Whereupon they continued to assemble, finished their canons, and raised subsidies, which afterwards occasioned great animosities in the nation<sup>g</sup>. Dr. Brownrigg, Hackèt, Holdsworth, and others, to the number of thirty six, protested against these proceedings; but however did not withdraw<sup>h</sup>. The differences which soon after arose between the

<sup>a</sup> Mr. Worthington.

<sup>b</sup> Mr. Baker.

<sup>c</sup> Prynne's *Cant. dome*, p. 192.

<sup>d</sup> *Hist. of Sion coll.* p. 32.

<sup>e</sup> Neal's *Hist. of the puritans*, V. 11. p. 359.

<sup>f</sup> Lloyd's *Memoirs*, p. 458.

<sup>g</sup> Clarendon, *V.* 1, pag. 148, ed. 1717.

<sup>h</sup> Fuller's *Ch. hist. of Brit.* B. xi, p. 168.

king



king and parliament affecting in some measure the universities, in July 1641 Dr. Holdsworth, being then vicechancellor of Cambridge, made a Latin oration the day before their commencement, which giving offence to some persons was complained of in parliament, and occasioned the following order of the house of commons on the 23 of the same month. "Ordered, that the information given concerning an oration made in the university of Cambridge, touching the decay of learning, &c. by Dr. Holdsworth the vicechancellor, wherein it was alleged were great reflections on the parliament's proceedings, be referred to a committee<sup>a</sup>." The same year he gave in the book of *Theses* at Cambridge for the king's return out of Scotland<sup>b</sup>, and upon the 26 of October resigned his professorship at Gresham college.

He continued his office of vicechancellor the two years next ensuing, at which time he suffered for the king, as before he had suffered from him. For in 1642 the university of Cambridge, upon his majesty's letter of June the 29, written to the vicechancellor, acquainting them with his extream want, agreed to supply him with their public money; the university of Oxford having already sent him above ten thousand pounds out of the public stocks of their colleges, and the purses of particular persons. The money from Cambridge was paid into the hands of Mr. John Poley, one of the proctors, for that purpose. When the king had got the money, he wrote another letter to the vicechancellor, offering to take care of their plate, if they would deposite it in his hands (in order, as was said, to secure it from the parliament) with directions to take an exact account not only of the weight, but also of the form of every peice, together with the names, arms, and mottos of the respective donors; that if he could not preserve it intire, as it was, it might afterwards be restored in the same weight, and form, with all the same marks: all which he graciously insured upon his royal word<sup>c</sup>. This was accordingly conveyed to the king, not long before he set up his standard at Nottingham<sup>d</sup>. The parliament resented this conduct of the university of Cambridge, and charged it with injustice, thus to dispose of what they were only trustees, and not proprietors. But they excused themselves by alleging the king's mandate. Upon which they were required to contribute to the parliament, but refused; apprehending it, as they said, *to be contrary to religion and good conscience*: for which some of them were afterwards imprisoned in St. John's college<sup>e</sup>.

IN the time of the long parliament, which met on the 3 of November 1640, an ordinance was published by both houses upon the 20 of June 1643, for calling an assembly of divines, and others, to meet at Westminster July the 1 following, for redressing the affairs of the church<sup>f</sup>. Dr. Holdsworth was nominated for one of this assembly, but never sat with them. Soon after, in obedience to the king's mandate, he caused

<sup>a</sup> Rushworth, *Par.* 111, *V.* 1, p. 355.

<sup>b</sup> Mr. Worthington.

<sup>c</sup> *Life of Dr. Barwick*, Engl. edit. p. 22. *Quærela Cantabrigiensi in Mercurio Rustico*, p. 180, ed. 1685.

<sup>d</sup> *Quærel. Cantab. ibid.* p. 182.

<sup>e</sup> Fuller's *Hist. of the university of Cambridge*,

p. 167. *Quærel. Cantab. ibid.* p. 187.

<sup>f</sup> Rushworth, *Par.* 111, *V.* 11, p. 337.



such of his majesty's declarations to be printed at Cambridge, as were formerly published at York. For this, and, as Dr. Fuller says, a sermon then preached by him, he was forced to leave the university, before the expiration of his office as vicechancellor<sup>a</sup>, which was in the month of November, and conceal himself first in the country, and then at London. But being at length discovered, as he was going from thence, he was seized, and carried back to London, where he was imprisoned first in Ely house, and then in the Tower<sup>b</sup>. However, such was the regard shewn to him at Cambridge, that in September the same year, while under confinement, he was elected Margaret professor of divinity there, in the room of Dr. Samuel Ward deceased; which place he held till his death, tho he could neither attend the duties of it, nor enjoy the profits<sup>c</sup>. But his falling thus under the displeasure of the parliament occasioned the sequestration both of his rectory of St. Peter the Poor, and his mastership of Emanuel college; the latter of which was by order of the parliament given to Mr. Anthony Tuckney, one of the fellows of that college, by the earl of Manchester, who was then at the head of the commission for regulating the university of Cambridge, and issued the following order relating to Dr. Holdsworth.

“ Trin. coll. Camb.

“ Whereas I am informed by some of the fellows of Emanuel college, that Dr. Holdsworth hath given, or designed his library, or a great part thereof, to the said colledge: These are therefore to require all assessors or sequestrators to forbear to seize or sequester the said library, or any thing in his lodging within the said colledge, till you receive further order from myself. Which I require the rather, because I am well assured, that all his goods there, besides books, are no wayes considerable.

“ Given under my hand this  
“ 3 day of April 1644.

“ MANCHESTER<sup>d</sup>.

Dr. Holdsworth had been intrusted with some of the plate belonging to that college, which being lost, he was solicitous to make restitution; and for that end in February following he wrote a letter to Mr. Whichcott, fellow of the college, which I shall here insert.

“ LOVING SIR,

“ I thank you heartily for your continued care of my content, which would be very much encreased, if I had all straight at Cambridge, never to return. There is no anxiety, I humbly thanke God, lyeth upon me, and the lesse, because things work to a fair loose. The college hath a share in my books, which I hope will preserve the whole. The furniture of my lodging, if it must needs goe, it will please me better, if they give it to my successor, than to a sequestrator. The college plate, for which I stand engaged, must be supplied, whatever else miscarry. If other fellows have not restored theirs, that is no example for me, nor credit to them. There is as much

<sup>a</sup> *Worthies of Engl.* p. 303. *Querel. Cant.* *ibid.*

<sup>b</sup> *In Vit.* See also *Querel. Cantab.* *ib.* p. 185.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibidem.*

<sup>d</sup> *Mf.* Mr. Worthington.

“ plate,



" plate, as will satisfie, left behind as a pawne. I pray take it into  
 " your custody, and now account it not mine, but the college's. If it  
 " come short, I will make up the rest: only my silver standish and  
 " candlestick, which are toys, will not be for your use. Will. Chapman  
 " will deliver it to you, upon showing him this letter; to whom I  
 " would have wrytt, but for bringing him into trouble, by the preju-  
 " dice which is cast upon me. I pray you, seeing I am like to be lost  
 " to him, befriend him all the ways you can. There is a broken ure  
 " of mine at the goldsmith's, which I durst not call for this while;  
 " but now the college being really entitled to it, you may safely, and  
 " recover it. The two wyne bowles in the role were not lost, but  
 " rendred up, before I left Cambridge; as Will. Chapman can tell you.  
 " If you have any thing of myne in your hands, I pray keep it, till we  
 " see, whether I be not in any further arrear. So with my renewed  
 " respects to yourself, and the fellows, and my hearty prayers for your  
 " comforts, I rest

" Your affectionate friend,

" Feb. 15, 1644.

" R. HOLDSWORTH."

From an inventory I have by me it appears, that he charged himself with eighty seven ounces of silver plate, for which he had delivered an hundred and seven ounces as a security to the college. And by this letter he seems to think, that his books at least might be safe; which were not sequestered, as will be shewn afterwards; tho what became of his other things, I know not. Before his confinement the king had offered him the bishopric of Bristol, but he refused it, for which writers have given very different reasons. Mr. Lloyd sais, it was, *because he might with the more advantage, being no bishop, defend episcopacy*<sup>b</sup>: Mr. Fuller, for some secret reasons, which those troublesome times suggested to him<sup>c</sup>: but his nephew, Dr. Richard Pearson, for the smallness of the revenue, because he knew, that a bishop ought to be hospitable<sup>d</sup>.

He continued a great while under confinement; Dr. Pearson sais, *per quadriennium fere*<sup>e</sup>. But, I suppose, the word *fere* must be taken with some latitude, by a letter from Dr. Brownrigg, bishop of Exeter, to a freind at Cambridge, dated March 4, 1646-7, in which he has this expression: *Dr. Holdsworth, I conceive, is with you to do his own errand of thanks*<sup>f</sup>. And the king, who was then at Holmby house in Northamptonshire, desired that Dr. Holdsworth might attend him there as his chaplain; but it was not granted. Tho when he was afterwards at Hampton court, whither he was removed the 26 of August that year, the doctor was permitted to wait on him; at which time his majesty offered him the deanery of Worcester, which he accepted, but was never instaled, and after his death it continued vacant till the restoration. He had also a living of considerable value given him by the earl of Rutland, but was not suffered to enjoy it<sup>g</sup>. In a letter from the king to general Fairfax,

<sup>a</sup> Mf. Mr. Worthington.

<sup>b</sup> *Memoires*, p. 459.

<sup>c</sup> *Hist. of the univ. of Camb.* p. 143.

<sup>d</sup> *In Vit.*

<sup>e</sup> *Ibidem.*

<sup>f</sup> Mf. Mr. Locker.

<sup>g</sup> *In Vit.*



## 62 DIVINITY PROFESSORS.

dated the 21 of November 1647, Dr. Holdsworth is mentioned as chaplain to his majesty<sup>a</sup>; and in January following the parliament having voted that no more addresses should be made to the king, he preached a smart sermon against that resolution. For this reason he was seized again, and confined for a time, by the committee of safety<sup>b</sup>; but being afterwards enlarged he assisted on the king's part at the treaty in the isle of Wight, which began the 18 of September 1648. The king's unhappy exit soon after, as his nephew sais<sup>c</sup>, shortened the doctor's life; who never enjoyed himself afterwards, but fell into some bodily disorders, of which he died on the 29 of August following, in the fifty ninth year of his age<sup>d</sup>. He lived unmarried, and left his estate to charitable uses; and tho a great part of his books went to Emanuel college, yet he gave a large library to the university at Cambridge. He was buried in the church of St. Peter the Poor, and his funeral sermon was preached by his old friend Dr. Jefferies of Pembroke hall. The executors of his will were Dr. Brownrigg bishop of Exeter, together with Robert Abdy and Thomas Rich esquires; who ordered his funeral in a very decent and solemn manner. His epitaph, which was drawn up by the bishop<sup>e</sup>, yet remains on a marble monument, fixed up at the east end of the church, on the south side of the communion table, and is as follows.

P. M. S.

RICHARDVS HOLDSWORTH

S. THEOLOGIAE DOCTOR

VERBI DIVINI PRAECO OMNIUM ATTESTATIONE EXIMIVS

S. SCRIPTURAE IN COLLEGIO GRESHAMIENSI

PER MULTOS ANNOS INTERPRES CELEBERRIMVS

COLLEGII EMANUELIS IN ACADEMIA CANTABRIGIENSI

PRAEFECTVS INTEGERRIMVS

EIVSDEM ACADEMIAE PER TRES ANNOS CONTINVO

PROCANCELLARIVS EXOPTATISSIMVS

AD CATHEDRAM THEOLOGICAM

PER D. N. MARGARETAM RICHMONDIAE COMITISSAM INSTITVTAM

ET PER MORTEM SVMMI THEOLOGI DOCTORIS WARD

NVPER DESTITVTAM

VNANIMI THEOLOGORVM SVFFRAGIO EVOCATVS

ARCHIDIACONVS HUNTINGTONIENSIS

ET ECCLESIAE WIGORNIENSIS DECANVS MERITISSIMVS

SANCTAE DOCTRINAE IN ECCLESIA ANGLICANA STABILITAE

CORDATVS ASSERTOR

DIVITIARVM PIVS CONTEMPTOR

ELEMOSYNARVM QVOTIDIANVS LARGITOR

TOTO VITAE INSTITVTO SANCTVS ET SEVERVS

EX MORBO TANDEM

QVEM ASSIDVIS STVDENDI

ET CONCIONANDI LABORIBVS CONTRAXIT

AEGER DECVBVIT ET IN HAC ECCLESIA

<sup>a</sup> Rushworth, *Par.* 1v, *P.* 11, p. 918.<sup>b</sup> *In vit.*<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* But the following epitaph attributes his death to other causes.<sup>d</sup> In his epitaph it is said the *fifty eighth*; but I chose rather to follow the writer of his life, who sais he was born in 1590.<sup>e</sup> *In vit.*

QVAM

# DIVINITY PROFESSORS. 63

QVAM PER XXVII ANNOS RELIGIOSISSIME ADMINISTRAVIT  
MORTALITATIS EXVIIAS  
IN SPE BEATAE RESVRRECTIONIS  
PIE DEPOSVIT

MENSIS SEXTILIS<sup>a</sup> DIE XXII

ANNO } DOMINI MDCXLIX  
AETATIS SVAE LVIII

*Mementote praepositorum vestrorum, qui vobis locuti sunt  
verbum Dei, quorum imitamini fidem, contemplantes quis  
fuerit exitus conversationis eorum. Heb. XIII. 7.*

There is an evident mistake in this epitaph, with respect to the number of years that he held the rectory of St. Peter's the Poor, which are here said to have been XXVII. For he did not come to London till the year 1625, from which to the time of his death in 1649 are not twenty five years compleat. I presume therefore, that there is one x too much, and it should have been written XVII. For as he is said to have entered upon that living a little before the breaking out of the plague in 1625, from thence to the sequestration of it in 1643 might be about eighteen years; which, if not compleat, might properly enough have been called XVII years in the epitaph. It may be difficult now to adjust this matter accurately, by reason that the registers of the church, which belong to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, were burnt with their other records in the fire of London<sup>b</sup>. But there seems to be no foundation for what Dr. Walker supposes, that Dr. Holdsworth was again possessed of this rectory, or had any concern in it, after it was sequestered<sup>c</sup>.

He was a comely man, of a middle stature, and venerable aspect; grave, but pleasant; warm in his temper, but soon pacified; a great advocate for the king, and zealous in the cause of episcopacy. Tho (as Mr. Wood tells us) he subscribed to the model of bishop Hall, which Mr. Baxter says the presbyterians would have allowed of<sup>d</sup>. He was devout, charitable, and an excellent scholar. In his *Prælectiones* he has shewn not only a great acquaintance with the fathers and schoolmen, but likewise most of the eminent divines of later ages, as well popish writers as protestants; and has intermixed a variety of learning from antient authors, as it fell in his way, without affectation. The stile is clear and strong, well adapted to the nature of his subjects, and generally pure, abating some technical words and expressions; and a few little inaccuracies, which doubtless would have been amended, had he revised the work himself. He appears to have had a very lively imagination and extensive fancy, which, agreeably to the custom at that time, he on some occasions indulges to a greater degree, than would perhaps suit the taste of the present age. He printed but one sermon himself, as Dr. Pearson informs us<sup>e</sup>; nor that, till he had been ordered to do it three times by king Charles. And it was not without difficulty, that

<sup>a</sup> In Kennet's *Register and chronol.* p. 231, Dr. Holdsworth is said to have died June 22, 1649; which, I suppose, was occasioned by reckoning the word SEXTILIS, which signifies the sixth month, from January instead of March. In

the doctor's life it is Augusti 22.

<sup>b</sup> Newcourt's *Repertor. eccles.* V. 1, p. 528.

<sup>c</sup> *Sufferings of the clergy*, Part II, p. 80.

<sup>d</sup> *Atten. Oxon.* V. II, c. 772.

<sup>e</sup> *Præf. ad Prælect.*



a little before his death he was prevailed on by bishop Brownrigg to consent, that his *Praelectiones* should be published<sup>a</sup>. Such of his works as have seen the light, or at least bear his name, are these following.

1. *A sermon preached in St. Marie's in Cambridge, upon Sunday the 27 of March, being the day of his majesties happy inauguration: Published by his majesties command: Cambridge 1642. quarto.*

This is the sermon, which was published by himself, as mentioned above. It is dedicated, *To the kings most excellent majestie, etc.* Where it is said: *Your majestie vouchsafed, first to require a copie in writing, then to command it to the presse, then to afford it your patronage, etc.*

2. *Quaestiones duae unica praelectione, in majoribus comitiis Cantabrigiae determinatae anno 1642: Londini 1645. octavo.*

This lecture is mentioned by Mr. Wood<sup>b</sup>; but is not found either in the catalogue of the university library, or that of Emanuel college, at Cambridge, between which his books were left.

3. *An answer without a question, or, The late schismatical petition for a diabolical toleration of several religions expounded: Being presented to the Juncto at Westminster, August 16, 1646: By colonel Pride and lieutenant colonel Goffe, and others, by the appointment of the lord Fairfax their general. With some observations upon the mystery of their iniquity, and the Juncto's answer thereto: Written by that reverend divine Dr. Holdsworth, a little before his death, and by him desired to be brought to publick view. London, printed in the blessed year of the admission of the Turkish Alcoran into this kingdom, 1649. quarto, one sheet.*

Neither the stile, nor argument in this pamphlet, seems worthy of Dr. Holdsworth, nor is it found in either of the catalogues above mentioned; so that very probably it is spurious.

4. *The valley of vision, or, A clear sight of sundry sacred truths: Delivered in twenty one sermons: London 1651. quarto.*

Doctor Pearson calls this a pirated peice, the sermons having been taken in short hand, and in so defective a manner, that nothing of the genius and spirit of Dr. Holdsworth appears in them<sup>c</sup>. And Mr. Thomas Fuller, who has written a preface to them, sais, they were taken in short hand from the doctor as he preached, and afterwards transcribed, but not from the doctor's notes<sup>d</sup>. To this collection is prefixed the sermon, which the doctor printed himself. But there is a variation in the title, which in this edition begins thus: *The people's happinesse. A sermon preached in S. Marie's, etc.*

5. *Praelectiones theologicae, habitae in collegio Greshamensi apud Londinenses a Richardo Holdsworth S. T. D. et in eodem collegio nuper professore, collegii Emanuelis in acad. Cantabr. magistro, decano Wigornienfi, Carolo primo, Britanniarum regi, τῷ μακαριῶτι, a sacris. Editae*

*Una cum oratione solenni, quam habuit idem in vespertiis comitiorum academiae procancellarius, anno 1641.*

*Praemissa authoris vita. Londini 1661. folio.*

It was the *Oration* at the end of this volume, against which the information above mentioned was brought into the house of commons.

<sup>a</sup> *In vit.*

<sup>b</sup> *Faß. Oxon. V. 1, c. 207.*

<sup>c</sup> See likewise his *Worthies of England,*

<sup>d</sup> *In praef. ad Praef. Greg.*

Northumberland, p. 305.



There is a small book in Emanuel college library with a mutilated title, which I presume may be thus filled up: *Cosmographia physica, seu, Mundi machinae philosophica descriptio* [or *machina philosophice descripta*] *secundum doctrinam Mosaicam. Autore Richardo Holdsworth: Impensis autoris, 16.* . . The book is in other respects perfect, and contains three and fifty pages in twelves; and the reverend Dr. Richardson, the present master of that college, thinks it was written by Dr. Holdsworth.

VIII.

THOMAS HORTON had his birth and first education in the city of London. He was the son of Lawrence Horton merchant, a member of the worshipful company of mercers \*. Upon the 8 of July 1623 he was admitted a pensioner of Emanuel college in Cambridge, took the degree of bachelor of arts in the year 1626, and of master in 1630. He was also a fellow of that college, but the time of his admission is uncertain. Their catalogue places it under the mastership of Dr. Holdsworth, which must be a mistake, for he was not master till the year 1637; and Dr. Wallis says, his first knowledge of Mr. Horton was about the year 1632, when he was fellow of Emanuel; and that after Mr. Anthony Burges left the college, he was for some time under his tuition †. In the year 1637 he took the degree of bachelor of divinity, and was appointed one of the twelve university preachers at Cambridge. The year following he was chosen warden of Queen's college in that university, after the death of Mr. Herbert Palmer; and July the 12 the same year minister of St. Mary Colechurch in London, a donative of the mercers company; in which he was succeeded by Mr. Samuel Cheney, on the 28 of November 1640 ‡.

OCTOBER the 26, 1641, he stood candidate for the professorship of divinity in Gresham college, with Mr. Benjamin Whichcott, fellow of Emanuel college, upon the resignation of Dr. Holdsworth, and carried the election. May the 18, 1647, he was elected preacher to the honourable society of Gray's inn §, of which he was also a member †. In the year 1649 he was created doctor of divinity. And the ensuing year being chosen vicechancellor of Cambridge, a set of orders were then drawn up, and agreed to by him and the heads of houses, for the better government of the presses and printers of that university ‡. In Easter term 1651 Dr. Nicholas Barnard succeeded him as preacher at Gray's inn §. And Dr. Horton marrying about that time, to secure his continuance in the divinity professorship at Gresham college, had procured an order from the committee of parliament for reforming the universities, and other colleges, dated the 29 of May, that he should not be disturbed in that place, nor removed from it, in case of marriage. This order the doctor some time after his marriage laid before the Gresham committee, who then came to a resolution to apply to the com-

\* *Account of his life*, by Dr. Wallis.

† See Langtoft's *Chronicle*, published by Mr. Hearne, p. cxi. v. iii.

‡ Newcourt's *Repert. eccl.* V. 1, p. 919.

§ *G. J. Register*.

¶ *His life*, by Dr. Wallis.

‡ *Mf. Mr. Worthington*.

§ *G. J. Register*.



mittee of parliament, and acquaint them with the will of the founder as to that case; and July the 23, 1652, they agreed the place should be disposed of, but did not then proceed to an election. August the 9 that year Dr. Horton was incorporated doctor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and the year following he was nominated one of the triers or commissioners for the approbation of young ministers\*. Upon the 5 of November 1654 he preached at St. Paul's, before the lord mayor and court of aldermen; which sermon was afterwards printed, and dedicated to them. In the title he styles himself, *Doctor in divinity, and professor thereof in Gresham college*; and in his dedication returns thanks to that honourable court, *for the enjoyment, and likewise the continuance of so much favour and encouragement*. This may seem only a decent compliment paid to them, as concerned in the trust of Sir Thomas Gresham's will, and his own election at the college; tho it is not improbable more was intended by it, since he still remained in his professorship. But that affair being afterwards resumed by the Gresham committee, upon the 19 of May, 1656, they proceeded to a new election, and chose Mr. George Gifford, but deferred his admission till the next meeting. This put the doctor upon a necessity of applying to the protector Cromwell for a fresh dispensation; which he did by means of secretary Thurloe, as will appear by the following letter.

" To the Right Honourable John Thurloe, Secretary of State, at his lodgings in Whitehall.

" SIR,

" I have againe advised with my lord Fines, and some other friends, concerning my buisnes. And they now think it best, that the way by the judges be declined. Forasmuch as these dispensations have in all times bin transacted *cum silentio*, as matters of privilege, rather than matters of law. And that therefore a motion be made to his highness with his council, by their order to establish me in my place.

" For this purpose I have drawne up a forme, not as any prescription, but only as an hint and memorandum; which by reason, Sir, of the multitude of your more weighty and important occasions, together with the difficulty of my owne personall access, I am necessitated and imboldened to present in this inclosed paper, humbly intreating, Sir, your assistance and furtherance of it, with the excuse of this my unseasonable importunity; both of which will be very agreeable to the many undeserved favors hitherto vouchsafed to,

" SIR,

" June 16,  
" 1656.

" Your very humble and much obliged servant,

" THOMAS HORTON."

The form drawn up by the doctor was this.

" Whereas upon the humble petition of Thomas Horton, doctor in divinity, and upon full debate thereof, the committee of parliament for reformation of the universities and colleges of Eton, Winchester, and Gresham, thought fitt and ordered, that the sayd doctor should

\* *Faith Oxon.* V. 11, c. 100.

<sup>b</sup> *Thurloe's papers*, Vol. xxxix, fol. 355.

" not

“ not be disturbed in the performance of his place, as professor of divinity, and publique reader in Gresham colledge London, or removed from it in case of marriage; by vertue whereof he hath for five yeares together injoy'd it without interruption: It is declared and ordered by his highness, the lord protectour, with the advice of his council, that the dispensation granted by the sayd committee be to all intents and purposes in full force and efficacy, as aforesayd; and that the sayd doctor, notwithstanding marriage, do from henceforth quietly and peaceably possesse his sayd place of divinity reader in the sayd colledge, with all the profits and priviledges of it, which either himself or any of his predecessors ever injoyed.”

This application had its desired effect, and the following order of the protector and his council, bearing date August the 26 ensuing, was made in the doctor's favour, and pretty near in the form proposed by him.

“ Tuesday, 26 August 1656.

“ At the Councell at Whitehall.

“ Whereas the committee of parliament for reformation of the universities, and colledges of Winchester, Eton, Gresham, *etc.* by their order of the 29 May 1651, upon reading the petition of Thomas Horton, doctor in divinity, and debate of the same, did thinke fitt and order, that the said doctor should not be disturbed in the performance of his place of professor of divinity, and publique reader in Gresham colledge London, or removed from it, in the case of marriage, unless good cause were shewed to that committee by the lord mayor of London, and the rest of the trustees of the said colledge; according to which order he hath injoyed the same severall yeares without interruption: Ordered by his highnesse, the lord protector, and the councell, that the dispensation graunted by the said committee to the said doctor Horton be continued; and that the said doctor, notwithstanding marriage, be from henceforth permitted quietly and peaceably to possesse and injoy the said place of professor of divinity, and publique reader in Gresham colledge, with the profittes and priviledges thereunto belonging.

“ HENRY SCOBELL,  
“ Clarke of the councell.”

The success of this affair was owing to the secretary, as the doctor acknowledges in the following letter of thanks written to him soon after.

“ To the Right Honourable John Thurloe,  
“ Secretary of State, at Whitehall.

“ RIGHT HONOURABLE,

“ I cannot be ignorant of the variety of your weighty occasions, and yet withall I cannot forbear still to putt interruptions to them; although there be some kind of difference betwixt my present appli-

\* *Ibid.* Vol. XLII, fol. 333. But this paper is misplaced there, and should have immediately succeeded the former in the other volume.

“ cation,



" cation, and my former. For that was made from self love, and upon  
 " the account of private interest; this is rather out of duty, and from  
 " the sense of my manifold obligations. That, Sir, needed your pa-  
 " tience, and favourable interpretation; this intreats your acceptance  
 " and friendly admission, being no other then a real acknowledgment  
 " of the infinite and exceeding civilities, which I have continually re-  
 " ceived from you in the whole course and series of my severall addressses  
 " to you, and more particularly in this late undertaking for my establish-  
 " ment in Gresham college.

" Sir, when I came out of London, and left that affaire with you, I  
 " rather hoped then expected any suddaine accomplishment of it; not  
 " that I had cause in the least to doubt of the reality of your affection,  
 " which I had so much experience of from the first motion of the thing  
 " itself to you; but because I saw you so strangely overwhelm'd with  
 " an ocean of buisineses upon you of farr greater importance, which I  
 " conceived would leave you no roome for such a petty matter as this to  
 " take up your thoughts. But I plainly discern by the event, that I  
 " needed no other sollicitor, then the propensity of your owne inclina-  
 " tions; for even in my absence the buisiness is settled to my fullest  
 " contentment and satisfaction.

" And though, Sir, I wanted not the interposing of a very honour-  
 " able person in my behalf, betwixt whom and yourself there is a mu-  
 " tual reciprocation of respect; yet comparing the date of my order,  
 " which is since come to my hands, with the time when his letters came  
 " to yours, I perceive that your forwardnes had prevented his suggesti-  
 " ons; so that it was more your owne goodness, then any regard to for-  
 " raine persuasions, which was of force to prevayl with you.

" Sir, I have no other shaddow of requitall of so much favour, then  
 " as I have hitherto hindred your occasions by my importunityes with  
 " you, so henceforth to indeavor to further and promote them by my  
 " importunityes for you, that God would delight still to carry you  
 " through those mighty workes, which are undertaken by you, with  
 " assistance, chearfulness, and success, to the honour of his great name,  
 " the advantage of the publique, and the comfort of your self; which  
 " is, Sir, and shall be, the hearty and continued prayer of,

" Right Honourable,

" Cambr. Queene's  
 " colledge, Sept.  
 " 12. 1656.

" Your most thankfully and sincere-  
 " ly devoted in all faithfull observance,

" THOMAS HORTON."

After this the doctor continued in the quiet possession of his professor-  
 ship till the restoration of king Charles the second, in the year 1660,  
 and held with it his headship of Queen's college in Cambridge. But  
 upon the 2 of August that year he was removed from this latter, to  
 make room for the return of Dr. Martin, who had been ejected the 11  
 of April 1644, and succeeded by Mr. Herbert Palmer, the immediate  
 predecessor of Dr. Horton. Dr. Martin was restored by an order of the  
 earl of Manchester, who before had ejected him; and upon his return

<sup>a</sup> *Ibid.* fol. 335.

vacated all the elections of fellows made after his removal, tho they were all, or most of them, again confirmed<sup>a</sup>. Dr. Horton resigned his mastership very quietly; but had then interest enough at court to obtain a new dispensation from his majesty to retain his professorship, which was as follows.

“ CHARLES R.

“ Whereas Thomas Horton, doctor in divinity, upon the resignation  
“ of Dr. Holdsworth, was chosen professor of divinity in Gresham col-  
“ ledge in London, and hath executed and injoyed the said place for  
“ these nineteene yeares last past; and whereas the said Dr. Horton,  
“ since the time of his election hath married a wife, and thereby, ac-  
“ cording to the statutes of the said colledge, become incapable of con-  
“ tinuing his professorship therein: Our will and pleasure is, that he be  
“ continued in his said place of professor, notwithstanding his marriage,  
“ any statute, usage, or custome to the contrary notwithstanding,  
“ wherewith we are graciously pleased to dispense, and by these our  
“ letters we doe dispense with the same in this behalfe. Given at our  
“ court at Whitehall this first day of August, and in the twelfth year  
“ of our raigne.

“ By his majesty's command,  
“ WILLIAM MORILL.”

But this did not long continue, for upon the 25 of March 1661 the king's commission was issued out for holding the Savoy conference, in which Dr. Horton was nominated, as an assistant on the side of the presbyterians; tho, as Mr. Baxter sais, he never came among them<sup>b</sup>. And soon after Mr. Gifford representing his case to his majesty by a petition, the dispensation granted to Dr. Horton was revoked, and Mr. Gifford rechosen June the 7 that year. The king's letter of revocation, written on that occasion, was as follows.

“ To our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Richard  
“ Browne Knight and Baronet, Lord Mayor of  
“ the city of London, and to the rest of the  
“ Committee of Gresham colledge, and all others  
“ whom it may concern.

“ CHARLES R.

“ Whereas we are given to understand by the right reverend fathers  
“ in God, Gilbert lord bishop of London, and John lord bishop of  
“ Durham, and Sir Thomas Adams knight, alderman of our said city  
“ of London, to whose consideration we refered the petition of George  
“ Gifford clarke; that the suggestions in the said petition conteyned,  
“ were in all particulars true, and that it was just for us to recall our  
“ dispensation, granted to Dr. Horton for the place of divinity lecturer  
“ of Gresham colledge, which was voyd according to the statutes of  
“ that colledge by his marriage: Our will and pleasure therefore is, and

<sup>a</sup> Mr. Baker.

<sup>b</sup> Baxter's *Narration of his life and times*, B. 1, par. 2, p. 303, 307.



" we by these presents revoke our said dispensation, granted as afore-  
 " said; and do hereby also require, that the said Mr. Gifford may be  
 " admitted to the injoyment and exercise of the said lecture, and to all  
 " the rightes, priviledges, and preheminences belonging to the said place.  
 " And for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at our court  
 " at Whitehall the 26 day of May, in the thirteenth yeare of our raigne.

" By his majesty's command,

" EDW. NICHOLAS.

THE year insuing Dr. Horton was in the number of those divines, who were silenced by the Bartholomew act; but he conformed afterwards<sup>a</sup>. And on the 13 of June 1666 he was admitted to the vicarage of Great St. Helen, in Bishopsgate street, London<sup>b</sup>, and held it till his death; which happening in March 1673, he was buried on the 29 of the same month in the chancel of that church, under the communion table<sup>c</sup>; leaving a widow behind him, but no children.

DR. Wallis, who had been under his tuition at Cambridge, and after his decease published a volume of his sermons, with some account of his life, gives him this character: " He was (sais he) a pious and learned man, an hard student, a sound divine, a good textuary, very well skilled in the oriental languages, very well accomplished for the work of the ministry, and very conscientious in the discharge of it." Nor did the close application to his province, as a divine, occasion him wholly to neglect, and lay aside, his juvenile studies. For in the Cambridge verses, intituled ΣΩΣΤΡΑ, written upon the restoration of king Charles the second<sup>d</sup>, there is one poem composed by Dr. Horton, while he continued warden of Queen's college in that university. He printed but three sermons himself, tho many others, prepared by him for the press, were published after his death. The titles of the former are these.

1. *Sion's discovery and revenge. A sermon preached to the right honourable the house of peers, 30 December 1646: London 1646. quarto.*

2. *A sermon preached on the 5 of November 1654, before the lord mayor and court of aldermen, at St. Paul's church: London 1655. quarto.*

3. *A funeral sermon for Mr. William Adams: London 1661. quarto.*

These following were published after his death.

4. *Forty six sermons upon the whole eighth chapter of the Epistle of the apostle Paul to the Romans: London 1674. folio.*

5. *A choice and practical exposition upon the IV, XLVII, LI, and LXIII Psalms, in forty seve sermons: London 1675. folio.*

6. *One hundred select sermons upon several texts, fifty upon the Old Testament, and fifty upon the New.*

*To which is prefixed some account of the author's life: London 1679. folio.*

This volume was published, and the life written, by Dr. Wallis.

He also left behind him prepared for the press:

1. *A volume of sermons on the seventeenth chapter of St. John's Gospel.*

2. *A volume of sacramental sermons.*

3. *A volume of funeral sermons.*

<sup>a</sup> *Conformist's plea for nonconformity*, Part 1, p. 33.

<sup>b</sup> *Newcourt's Report. eccles.* V. 1, p. 919.

<sup>c</sup> *Church register.*

<sup>d</sup> *Edit. Cantabr.* 1660. quarto.

## IX.

GEORGE GIFFORD, the son of George Gifford, a saddler of Malden in Essex, was entered of Wadham college in Oxford on the 28 of June 1638, aged 15 years<sup>a</sup>; admitted a scholar of the house September the 28, 1639; and elected a probationer fellow on the 23 of June 1646, perhaps in his absence, for he was not admitted till August the 23, 1747<sup>b</sup>, such irregularities sometimes happening in those days. He was then batchelor of arts, and the register breaking off before the time to admit him actual fellow, there is no further account concerning him.

JUNE the 7, 1661, he was admitted divinity professor in Gresham college, in the room of doctor Horton. And upon the 4 of December following he was collated to the rectory of St. Dunston's in the east, London<sup>c</sup>. In the years 1677 and 1678 he was elected president of Sion college in that city<sup>d</sup>, having been a considerable benefactor both to their building and library, after the conflagration in 1666, by which that college was burnt down. He lived single, and held both his professorship and rectory till he was removed by death, in the beginning of July 1686. And the 12 of that month he was buried in the rector's vault of his own church, wherein he was succeeded by Mr. Richard Holden, October the 28 following<sup>e</sup>.

HE was a celebrated preacher, and greatly followed, preaching twice every Sunday himself in his own parish church. As he lived frugally, so he died rich; and leaving no will, letters of administration were granted in favour of Mary Soud and Elizabeth Lay, his neices by his sisters, on the 23 of July 1686.

THERE was another George Gifford of Wadham college, who was the son of John Gifford, doctor of divinity, rector of Bassishaw church in London, and first president of Sion college, appointed by the charter in 1630<sup>f</sup>. This George Gifford was entered at Wadham college upon the 20 of May 1636<sup>g</sup>, aged 16 years; but it does not appear by the college books, that he ever was a scholar of the house. He was afterwards admitted batchelor of divinity in convocation at Oxford on the 11 of September 1660; when the reason given for his admission was, his having been batchelor of arts of twelve years standing<sup>h</sup>. And Dr. Walker mentions one Gifford of Wadham college, batchelor of arts, who was under sentence of expulsion by the visitors<sup>i</sup>; who might probably be the same person, being a royalist; which the other George Gifford was not, as is manifest from the time of his first election at Gresham college, mentioned above in the life of Dr. Horton. Nor does it appear, that he had ever the degree of batchelor of divinity. I have been the more particular

<sup>a</sup> *University register.*

<sup>b</sup> *Coll. regist.*

<sup>c</sup> *Newcourt's Rep. eccl. V. 1, p. 334.*

<sup>d</sup> *Hist. of Sion college, p. 24.*

<sup>e</sup> *Newcourt, ubi supra.*

<sup>f</sup> *Hist. of Sion college, p. 13.*

<sup>g</sup> *College register*; but in the *University register* it is June the 3 that year.

<sup>h</sup> *University register.*

<sup>i</sup> *Sufferings of the clergy, Part 11, p. 137.*



in this, to prevent any mistakes with regard to these two persons, as they were both of the same name, and of Wadham college at the same time.

## X.

HENRY WELLS, the son of John Wells esquire, common crier of the city of London, was admitted a pensioner at Trinity college in Cambridge upon the 14 of May 1677, scholar of the house in 1679, and bachelor of arts the year following. September the 17, 1683, he was chosen junior fellow of the college, took the degree of master of arts in 1684, and was made senior fellow the same year.

UPON the death of Mr. Gifford he was chosen to the divinity professorship in Gresham college, July the 2, 1686; being well recommended both for his learning, and abilities for that province, tho he was not in orders. And as the fellows of Trinity college are not obliged to take orders for seven years, it is very probable, that he kept his fellowship till the expiration of that time, and then quitted it; his name being found last in their books October the 19, 1689, which was in his seventh year. He continued in his professorship at Gresham college till the month of July 1691, and then resigned it upon marriage. After that I have not been able to get any account either of his way of life, or the time of his death; further than that he survived his father, who died in the beginning of March 1699, and was succeeded in his office of city crier by Isaac Grevill esquire. He left two sons, who are also both dead.

## XI.

EDWARD LANY descended from a good family of that name at Cratford in Suffolk. He was grand nephew to Dr. Benjamin Lany, master of Pembroke hall in Cambridge, vicechancellor of that university, prebendary of Winchester, and then of Westminster, dean of Rochester, and chaplain to king Charles the first, whose service he attended in the treaty at Uxbridge, as he afterwards did king Charles the second in his exile<sup>a</sup>. Upon the restoration of that prince he was made successively bishop of Peterburgh, Lincoln, and Ely, where he died on the 24 of January 1674, in the eighty fourth year of his age, and was buried in the cathedral. Besides his other qualifications, he is much commended for his great learning, and moderation in his episcopal dignity<sup>b</sup>.

HIS nephew, Edward Lany, was born at Harrow on the hill in the county of Middlesex, admitted at Pembroke hall in Cambridge on the 10 of March 1682, made Greek scholar in 1684, and bachelor of arts in 1686. Upon the 13 of October 1688 he was chosen into the fellowship of that hall founded by his great uncle, and in the year 1690 took his degree of master of arts.

JULY the 31, 1691, the divinity professorship in Gresham college being vacant by the marriage of Mr. Henry Wells, he was elected his

<sup>a</sup> *Faß. Oxon.* V. 1, c. 207.

<sup>b</sup> See the inscription on his monument, in Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*, V. 11, p. 162; and Neale's *Hist. of the puritans*, V. 111, p. 118.

successor;

successor; being recommended by ample testimonials from the master and fellows of Pembroke hall, and several eminent divines of the London clergy. Upon the 24 of February following he was admitted a fellow of the royal society, and was frequently afterwards one of their council. Some time after he was made chaplain to the royal household at Kensington, which office he continued to hold during the reign of king William. And upon the decease of Dr. Browne, master of Pembroke hall, he was by the fellows elected to succeed him, on the 25 of March 1706; to which place his great uncle had been chosen in 1630. In the year 1707 he took the degree of doctor in divinity, and was elected vicechancellor of the university of Cambridge for the succeeding year. While he was in that office, several letters passed between the chancellor and him in point of privilege. The doctor's letters, as I have been told, were well written; not wanting in due respect, but with a becoming firmness in maintaining the rights of his office. August the 17, 1720, the rectory of Salle in Norfolk was conferred on him. But he afterwards quitted that for Great Cressingham in the same county, to which he was instituted upon the 11 of August 1724; and which had formerly been held by one of his predecessors at Gresham college, archbishop Mountayne. His long continuance in his professorship, which he held till his death, rendered him well acquainted with the customs and history of the college; and I am indebted to him for several things in the course of this work. He died on the 9th of August 1728 at Great Cressingham, and lies buried there in the chancel of the church, under a marble stone on the pavement, near to the south wall, on which is the following inscription, with his arms over it.

H. S. E.

EDVARDVS LANY

S. T. P. AVLAE PEMBROCHIANAE APVD CANTABRIGIENSES

SCHOLARIS SOCIUS CVSTOS

COLLEGII GRESHAMIENSIS APVD LONDINENSES

PRAELECTOR THEOLOGICVS

ACADEMIAE A. D. MDCCVIII PROCANCELLARIVS

HVIVSCE ECCLESIAE ANTEA DE SALLE IN HOC AGRO

RECTOR

MORITVR

AVLAE COLLEGIO ACADEMIAE ECCLESIAE

VIR DESIDERATISSIMVS

V. IDVS AVG. A. D. MDCCXXVIII AETATIS LXI.

He had two elder brothers, Benjamin and Thomas; and one sister, named Elizabeth. Of these Benjamin left two sons, Benjamin and William; and three daughters. His son Benjamin left issue the reverend Mr. Benjamin Lany of Framlingham in Suffolk, and William also left one son yet living at Rugeley in Staffordshire.

XII.

THE reverend IOHN BRIDGEN, master of arts of both our universities, the present divinity professor, was chosen September the 25, 1728, upon the decease of Dr. Lany.

U

PROFES-



## PROFESSORS of ASTRONOMY.

## I.

EDWARD BREREWOOD was born and educated in Chester. He was the son of Robert Brerewood, a wet glover, who had been thrice mayor of that city<sup>a</sup>. In the year 1581 he was sent to Brasen Nose college in Oxford, being then about sixteen years old, where he had the character of a very hard student, and has shewn it by his commentaries upon Aristotle's *Ethics*, which were written by him about the twenty first year of his age. In the year 1590 he took his master's degree in arts<sup>b</sup>, while in that college. But standing candidate afterwards for a fellowship, and losing it, he removed to St. Mary hall. Tho, as Dr. Fuller represents the case, this miscarriage happened not for want of merit, but interest; and therefore *he lost it*, as he says, *without loss of credit*<sup>c</sup>.

ABOUT the beginning of March 1596 he was chosen the first professor of astronomy in Gresham college; being one of the two, who at the desire of the electors were recommended to them by the university of Oxford. He loved retirement, and wholly devoted himself to the pursuit of knowledge. And tho he never published any thing himself, while he lived; yet he was very communicative, and ready to impart what he knew to others, either in conversation, or by writing<sup>d</sup>. His situation at Gresham college being agreeable to him, he does not appear to have had any other views, but continued there the remainder of his life; which he lost by a fever on the 4 of November 1613<sup>e</sup>, in the midst of his pursuits, and (as we are told) "before he had taken order for the preservation of his learned labours<sup>f</sup>;" tho they had the good fortune not to be lost. He was buried in the chancel of St. Helen's church, near the reader's pew, without any memorial of him<sup>g</sup>. He had collected a large and valuable library, in which a thousand of the books (as he occasionally hints<sup>h</sup>) cost him as many French crowns, which at that time was no small sum. This he left, with his other effects, to his nephew, Robert Brerewood, son to his brother.

HE wrote many things upon a variety of subjects, which were printed after his death, and shew him to have been a very general scholar.

<sup>a</sup> Sir Peter Leycester's *Historical antiquities*, p. 187.

<sup>b</sup> *Hist. et antiq. Ox.* L. 11, p. 219.

<sup>c</sup> *Worthies of England*, Cheshire, p. 290.

<sup>d</sup> See the *Preface* to his *Enquiries*.

<sup>e</sup> In Fuller's *Worthies of England*, Cheshire, p. 291, the time of his death is misprinted, 1633.

<sup>f</sup> *Vale royal of England*, par. 11, p. 43.

<sup>g</sup> *Atten. Oxon.* V. 1, c. 391.

<sup>h</sup> *Reply to Mr. Byfield*, p. 95.



## ASTRONOMY PROFESSORS. 75

1. *De ponderibus et pretiis veterum nummorum, eorumque cum recentioribus collatione, Lib. 1: Londini 1614. quarto.*

This book was first published by his nephew, and afterwards inserted into the eighth volume of the *Critici sacri*, and the *Apparatus* of the *Biblia polyglotta*.

2. *Enquiries touching the diversities of languages and religions through the chief parts of the world: London 1614, 23, 35. quarto. 1647, etc. octavo.*

This book was likewise published by his nephew, and afterwards translated into Latin by John Johnston (an author well known on other accounts) who first published the *Enquiries into the diversities of religions*, under the title of *Scrutinium religionum; Francofurti ad Maenum 1650*: and afterwards the *Enquiries into the diversities of languages*, entitled *Scrutinium linguarum; Franc. ad Maen. 1659*. In this latter the *Scrutinium religionum* is included, and both editions are in duodecimo. Some remarks were also made upon the *Enquiries into the diversities of religions* by father Simon (under the feigned name of *le Sieur de Moni*) in a French treatise, called *Histoire critique de la creance et des coutumes des nations du Levant: Franc. 1684. in douze*. Tho, as Fabricius fais, this book was printed at Amsterdam, and not at Francofort, as is pretended in the title<sup>a</sup>.

3. *Elementa logicae, in gratiam studiosae juventutis in academia Oxoniensi: Lond. 1614, 1615, etc. octavo.*

4. *Tractatus quidam logici de praedicabilibus, et praedicamentis: Oxon. quarto, 1628; 1637, etc. octavo.*

This book was first published by Thomas Sixesmith, master of arts, and fellow of Brasen Nose college, Oxford; a manuscript of which is yet in the library of Queen's college there.

5. *Tractatus duo: quorum primus est de meteoris, secundus de oculo: Oxon. 1631, 1638. octavo.*

These two tracts were published likewise together by Mr. Sixesmith.

6. *A Treatise of the sabbath, 1611; Oxford 1631, quarto.*

This book was written, as a letter to Mr. Nicholas Byfield preacher in Chester, having been occasioned by a sermon of his relating to the morality of the sabbath.

7. *Mr. Byfields Answer, with Mr. Brerewoods Reply: Oxford 1631. quarto.*

These were both printed together, with the second edition of the former.

8. *A second treatise of the sabbath, or, An explication of the fourth commandment: Oxford 1632. quarto.*

This was also written by Mr. Brerewood; the morality of the sabbath, and the day appointed for its observation, being a controversy much agitated about that time, and for several years afterwards, as appears by the many books then published upon that subject.

9. *Commentarii in Ethica Aristotelis: Oxon 1640. quarto.*

These commentaries relate only to the first four books, and were also published by Mr. Sixesmith; the original manuscript whereof in the author's own hand, written in a very small and neat character, and

<sup>a</sup> *Bibliographia antiquaria*, Cap. 19, p. 106.



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finished the 27 of October 1586 (as Mr. Wood has observed<sup>a</sup>) yet remains in Queen's college library.

10. *A declaration of the patriarchal government of the antient church*: Oxford 1641, quarto; London 1647; Bremen<sup>b</sup> 1701, octavo.

The Oxford edition is subjoined to a treatise, called *The original of bishops and metropolitans, briefly laid down by archbishop Usher*, etc.

ROBERT Brerewood above mentioned, nephew of the professor, was also of Brasen Nose college, afterwards a barister at law; and having past thro several stations in his profession, in the year 1643 he was knighted, and made one of the justices of the common pleas. He died on the 8 of September 1654, aged 67 years, and lies interred in St. Mary's church at Chester<sup>c</sup>.

### II.

THOMAS WILLIAMS was the son of John Williams, mercer of London, and formerly a servant to Sir Thomas Gresham. He was admitted a student of Christ church college in Oxford at Christmas 1599, where he compleated his degrees in arts.

UPON the death of Mr. Brerewood he was chosen astronomy professor in Gresham college, November the 11, 1613, being then resident at Christ church, from whence the following testimonial was addressed to the electors in his favour.

"To the Right Worshipfull Sir Stephen Soame,  
"Sir John Garrard, Sir Thomas Lowe, Sir Thomas Cambell, Sir William Craven, Knights;  
"and Mr. Cornelius Fish, Chamberlain.

"Whereas the bearer hereof, Mr. Thomas Williams, master of  
"arts, and of our society, desired our testimonie for his honest and  
"studious behaviour, and proficiencie in good learning amongst us:  
"These are to certifie your worships, that he hath contynued of the  
"bodie of our howse the space of thirteen yeeres compleat, honest in  
"his lief and conversation, painfull in his studies, and hath verie laud-  
"able taken his degrees of bachelor and master in the arts; and in our  
"judgement is verie fit publicquely to professe anie of them in anie col-  
"ledge, or universitie wheresoever. And to this, as deservedlie, so wil-  
"linglie, wee give our testimonie. Christ Church in Oxon, Novem-  
"ber 9.

"WILLIAM GOODWIN, *dec.*

"NICOL. LANGFORD.

"LEONEL HUTTON, *subdec.*

"WILL. BALLOWE.

"JO. WESTON.

"SAMUEL FELL."

"RICH. THORNETON.

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Ox.* V. 1, c. 391.

<sup>b</sup> *Fabric. Bibl. antiq.* Cap. xiii, p. 463.

<sup>c</sup> *Athen. Ox.* ubi *supra*. In *Leycester's Hi-*  
*storical antiquities* Robert Brerewood is said to

have been the son of John, the elder brother of Edward, *pag.* 187. But Ant. Wood sais, his father's name was Robert.

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I know nothing more concerning him, till he again quited this place March the 4, 1619, by the following resignation in writing.

“ To the Right Worshipfull Sir John Garrard  
 “ and Sir Thomas Lowe Knights and Aldermen,  
 “ Mr. Cornelius Fish, Mr. Morris Abbot, Mr.  
 “ Hugh Middleton, Mr. Juxon, Committees  
 “ for the bufinefs of Grefham houle.

“ I Thomas Williams of the univerfitie of Oxford, mafter of arts,  
 “ reader of the aftronomy lecture in Grefham houle London, do fullie  
 “ and abfolutelie refigne all the right and intereft, which I have to the  
 “ place and office of aftronomy lecturer in the fame houle; abfolute-  
 “ ly refigning and giving over the fame place into the hands of the wor-  
 “ shipfull the committees, electors of the fame place, and office.  
 “ Witnefs my hand hereunto fubfcribed the 4 day of March, *anno Dom.*  
 “ 1619.

“ THOMAS WILLIAMS.”

“ Signed, fealed, and delivered  
 “ in the prefence of  
 “ JOHN WILLIAMS,  
 “ JOHN MATHEWES.”

WHAT became of him afterwards, I can not learn. But it is probable, he married, and either died foon after, or elfe purfued fome other courfe of ftudies. For Mr. Wren (afterwards Sir Chriftopher) one of his fucceffors in the fame faculty at Grefham college, in his oration fpoken there at his admiffion, extols feveral of his predeceffors with the higheft applaufe for their great learning, and eminency in their profefion of aftronomy; but makes no mention of Mr. Williams\*.

### III.

EDMUND GUNTER was born in the county of Hertford, but defcended originally from Gunterftown in Brecknockfhire. He was educated on the royal foundation at Weftminfter fchool, and elected from thence to Chrift Church college in Oxford in the year 1599, being then eighteen years of age, where he took the degrees in arts. Mathematics were the prevailing ftudies of his youth, and about the year 1606 he invented the fector, and wrote the defcription and ufe of it in Latin; many copies of which were taken in writing, but none of them printed. After this he took orders, became a preacher, in 1614 was admitted to read the *Sentences*, and proceeded to the degree of batchelor in divinity\*.

BUT his genius ftill leading him chiefly to mathematical purfuits, when Mr. Williams refigned the profeforship of aftronomy in Grefham college, he was chofen to fucceed him March the 6, 1619, two days

\* See the *Appendix*, N. VIII.

*Ox.* V. 1, c. 508.

\* *Hift. et antiq. Oxon.* L. 11, p. 271. *Atben.*



after his surrender. I mention this to obviate a mistake of Mr. Oughtred in the following passage of his *Apologeticall epistle*. "In the spring 1618 (says he) I being at London went to see my honoured friend, master Henry Briggs, at Gresham college, who then brought me acquainted with master Gunter, lately chosen astronomie reader there, and was at that time in doctour Brooke his chamber; with whom falling into speech about his quadrant, I shewed him my *horizontall instrument*." And presently after he mentions a letter, he received from Mr. Briggs, dated from Gresham college 2 June 1618, and a postscript 4 June, which came to his hands June 10; in which letter of Mr. Briggs were these words: "Master Gunter doth here send you the print of a horizontall diall of his drawing after your instrument." It is plain from the account given above concerning Mr. Gunter's election, that Mr. Oughtred was mistaken in saying, he was chosen astronomy lecturer in Gresham college in 1618. But as his *Apologeticall epistle* was not written till many years after Mr. Gunter's death, a slip of his memory in such a circumstance might easily happen, I mean as to Mr. Gunter's being then chosen; for that he found him in the chamber of Dr. Brooke (the divinity professor) at the time mentioned, I make no question, by the date of Mr. Briggs's letter, which he had by him, when he wrote his *Apologeticall epistle*. Mr. Gunter afterwards inserted that horizontal instrument in his treatise *Of the sector*; where he acknowledges it was not his own invention, but does not say from whom he had it<sup>a</sup>. When he was settled at Gresham college, his diligence in his profession, and the great improvements he made in mathematical science, soon discovered the right judgment of his electors, and how much they had benefited the public, in their choice of him; for the year following he published his *Canon triangulorum*. This was the first book, that was printed of this kind, the nature and use of which the author has himself very modestly described in the following words. *Canon noster usum habet in triangulorum sphaericorum solutione eundem, quem tabulae sinuum et tangentium ab aliis editae; sed praeixin paulo faciliorem. Nam eorum multiplicationem per additionem, eorum divisionem per subtractionem evitamus. Nec pluribus opus est aut praeceptis, aut exemplis. Idem si desideres in triangulis rectilineis, adijunge nostris amici, et collegae, Henrici Briggsii logarithmos. Nam eo nitimur fundamento, eodem utimur operandi modo*<sup>b</sup>. The credit of this improvement of logarithms, in their application to spherical triangles, is given to our author by Edmund Wingate esquire. "Master Edmund Gunter (says he) professor of astronomy in Gresham college, in London, hath taken great pains in calculating of a table, containing the logarithms of the sines and tangents of all the degrees and minutes of the quadrant." The like is done by Mr. Burton in the following passage: "What so pleasing can there be, if a man be mathematically given, as to calculate or peruse Napier's *Logarithmes*, or those *Tables of artificial sines and tangents*, not long since set out by mine old collegiate, good friend, and fellow student of Christ Church in Oxford, Mr. Edmund Gun-

<sup>a</sup> Pag. 14.<sup>b</sup> Ibid. p. 15, 23.<sup>c</sup> In praefat.<sup>d</sup> Pref. to his *Construction and use of the logarithmical tables*.

"ter,



“ter, which will perform that by addition and subtraction only, which heretofore Regiomontanus tables did by multiplication and division; or those elaborate conclusions of his *sector*, *quadrant*, and *crossed staff*.” And the same thing is still more fully expressed by Mr. Henry Bond senior, a noted mathematician in his time, who says: “Mr. Edmund Gunter, professor of astronomy in Gresham college, London, first calculated the tables of logarithm sines and tangents to eight places, and caused them to be printed in 1620<sup>b</sup>.” He invented also the *Rule of proportion*, as we are told by Mr. Oughtred, who speaking of his own *Circles of proportion*, says: “For these, I must freely confess, I have not so good a claim against all men, as for my *Horizontall instrument*. The honour of the invention [of logarithms] next to the lord of Merchiston, and our master Briggs, belonging (if I have not been wrongly informed) to master Gunter, who exposed their numbers upon a straight line. And what doth this new instrument, called the *Circles of proportion*, but only bowe and inflect master Gunter’s *line or rule*.” In the year 1624 this invention was carried into France by Mr. Wingate, who not only communicated it to most of the chief mathematicians then at Paris, but likewise at their request published an account of its use in the French language; tho this had been then lately done more largely in English by the author himself, in his treatise *Of the crossed staff*. But several years after Mr. Gunter’s death, Mr. Wingate having translated his French tract into English, published it with many additions and improvements; which has since been called Wingate’s *Rule of proportion*, or Gunter’s *Line*<sup>a</sup>.

Mr. Gunter likewise drew the lines on the dials in Whitehall garden, and wrote the description and use of them, by the direction of prince Charles, in a small tract, which he afterwards printed by order of his majesty, king James, in the year 1624. The dials were placed, as he describes them, on a stone, which at the base was a square of somewhat more than four feet and an half, the height three feet and three quarters, and unwrought contained above eighty feet, or five tonne of stone. Five dials were described on the upper part; one on each of the four corners, and a fifth in the middle, which was the chief of all, the great horizontal concave. Besides the dials at the top, there were others on each of the sides, east, west, north, and south. But for the several lines drawn upon these dials, and the uses of them, I must refer to the book itself. There was, as he tells us, a stone of the same size and form, with the like planes and concaves, and dials on them, in that place before; but the lines on his dials were much different, excepting those which shewed the hour of the day. Had Dr. Wallis seen this book, it would have prevented a mistake or two relating to these dials, in a letter written by him to captain Edmund Halley, dated from Oxford May 23, 1702. “It was (says the doctor) about the beginning of the reign of king Charles the first, that Mr. Gellibrand (if I have not been misinformed) caused the great concave dial to be erected in the

<sup>a</sup> *Anatomy of melancholy*, p. 285, ed. 6.

<sup>b</sup> *Advertisement at the end of Norwood’s Epitome.*

<sup>c</sup> *Apolog. epist.* p. 21.

<sup>d</sup> *Pref. to the English translation of Wingate’s Rule of proportion, &c.*

“privy



" privy garden at Whitehall (which I think is yet remaining) with great care to fix a true meridian line, and with a large magnetick needle, shewing its variation from that meridian from time to time<sup>a</sup>." The doctor, it seems, had been misinformed, both as to the contriver of that dial, and the time when it was erected; which I thought necessary to observe on account of another important passage in a former letter, written by him to Dr. Sloane (now Sir Hans) secretary to the royal society, December the 20, 1701, which is this: " I think it is now agreed on all hands, that what we call *the variation of the variation*, is an English discovery of Mr. Gellibrand (if I mistake not) one of Sir Thomas Gresham's professors in Gresham college, about the year 1635. That is, that the magnetick needle in its horizontal position doth not retain the same declination, or variation, from the true north in the same place at all times; but doth successively vary that declination from time to time. Which tho it were about that time a new discovery, is now admitted as an undoubted truth<sup>b</sup>." In the letter from which the other passage was cited, which, as I have said, was written after this, the doctor himself observes, that the time here mentioned for the discovery of the variation, namely 1635, was misprinted for 1625. If this discovery therefore was owing to one of Sir Thomas Gresham's professors, and made so early as 1625, it must be attributed to Mr. Gunter; and not to Mr. Gellibrand, who did not come from Oxford to Gresham college, till the latter end of the year following, upon Mr. Gunter's death. The stone, on which Mr. Gunter's dials were drawn, remained in its place, at the time Dr. Wallis's letters were written; but the dials had in a great measure been defaced long before, by the frolics of a certain noble man in the reign of king Charles the second. And the stone it self has now for several years been removed, to make way for the buildings erected in the privy garden, since the unhappy fire at Whitehall, on the 4 of January 1697. There was another very curious set of dials, contrived by Francis Hill, alias Line, an English jesuit, and erected in the same garden, on a stone pedestal, in the year 1669. These dials were placed in six ranks one above another, in form of a pyramid. But as the surface of them was all of glass, and exposed to the weather, they soon decayed for want of a cover. The contriver published a description of them, a few years after they were set up<sup>c</sup>; at which time they were, as he complains, much damaged. I take notice of this the rather, that they may not be mistaken for Mr. Gunter's dials.

BESIDES the things already described, he was the author of many other inventions and improvements in the mathematics; most of which were first the subjects of his lectures at Gresham college, and afterwards disposed into treatises, and printed in his works. Had he lived longer, the world would doubtless have reaped more fruits of his fertile invention, and great abilities. But he was taken off the 10 of December 1626, about the 45 year of his age, the prime of his time for such studies. He died in

<sup>a</sup> *Phil. transact.* N. CCLXXVIII, p. 1107.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* N. CCLXXVI, p. 1036.

<sup>c</sup> *Leige* 1673. quarto.



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Gresham college, and was buried in the church of St. Peter the Poor in Broadstreet, without any monument or inscription; but his memory will always be preserved with esteem by his works, which are these.

1. *Canon triangulorum*, five, *Tabulae sinuum et tangentium artificialium*, ad radium 10000,0000, et ad scrupula prima quadrantis: Londini 1620, octavo: 1623, quarto.

2. *The description and use of his majestie's dials in Whitehall garden*: London 1624. quarto.

3. *Of the sector, cross staff, and other instruments*: London 1624. quarto.

All his other works, but that peice of the dials, have passed five editions; the last of which was published by William Leybourn, with additions to several of the books: London 1673, quarto\*. It contains,

1. *The sector, in three books.*

To the third book is subjoined, *The sector altered, and other scales added, with the description and use thereof*: Invented and written by Mr. Samuel Foster. But more will be said of this in the works of Mr. Foster.

2. *The cross staff, in three books.*

To the second book is added, *An appendix, concerning the description of a cross bow, for the more easy finding the latitude at sea*. And to book the third is subjoined, *An appendix, containing the description of a small portable quadrant*: Also, *A second appendix, containing the description and use of another quadrant, fitted for daily practice*: Invented by Mr. Samuel Foster. Of this also more will be said in his works.

Next follows, *The general use of the canon and table of logarithms.*

3. *Canon triangulorum*, or, *A table of artificial sines and tangents to a radius of 10,000,000 parts to each minute of the quadrant.*

To this is added, *Logarithms of absolute numbers from an unite to ten thousand.*

Besides the additional tracts above mentioned, Mr. Leybourn has inserted, as he says, *divers necessary things and matters through the whole work*. But it is to be wished, he had so printed them, that they might have been distinguished from what belongs to his authors.

### IV.

HENRY GELLIBRAND was born in the parish of St. Butolph Aldergate, in the city of London, on the 27 of November 1597; and in the year 1615 was admitted a commoner at Trinity college in Oxford, where about four years after he took the degree of batchelor of arts. He was then, as Mr. Wood says, esteemed to have no great matter in him; but at length upon hearing one of Sir Henry Savile's mathematical lectures by accident, or rather to save the sconce of a groat, if he had been absent, he was so extremely taken with it, that he immediately fell to the study of that noble science, and conquered it, before he took his master's degree, which was in the year 1623<sup>b</sup>.

\* A new title is prefixed to some copies of this edition, called a *sixth edition*, and dated 1680.

<sup>b</sup> *Hist. et ant. Ox. L.* 11, p. 296. *Athen. Oxon. V.* 1, c. 612.



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WHILE he continued in the pursuit of these studies, the professorship of astronomy in Gresham college becoming vacant by the death of Mr. Gunter, he endeavoured to succeed him. And for that end he procured a testimonial from the president and fellows of Trinity college, which being presented to the electors, he was chosen on the 2 of January 1626. The testimonial was as follows.

"Whereas Mr. Henry Gellibrand hath requested our testimony, the better to make himself known unto such, whose judgements and approbation may further his preferment: We, the president and fellows of Trinity college in Oxon (where these many years he hath made his abode) do testify, that touching his behaviour, he hath been very commendable both in good studies, and virtuous manners; and that more especially his zeale and love for the mathematicks hath been very extraordinary, and indeed very singular among us. In which kind of studies how proficient he is, we referre him unto such, as do farre passe us in ability to judge. As for ourselves, we must thankfully acknowledge his very loving readines, and also dexterity, and facility, freely to communicate to any one among us his knowledge in those studies. And therefore we are full of good assured hope, that for so much as he did long agoe so voluntarily devote himself unto those studies, as that for his affection thereunto he hath contented himselfe with his owne patrimony, and neglected other courses, which commonly others take for their speedy preferment in the world, and for many years hath diligently and entirely applied himself thereunto, and also hath joyned with his private industry much conference with famous professors, both in this university and in London; that upon the examination of the learned he will be found worthy of their good furtherance, and also to have justly deserved our best wishes and endeavours to make him known unto such, as may in any wise pleasure him. Unto whom we do with our affectionate love commend him, and them also unto the blessings of the Almighty. Trinity college Oxon, December 22, 1626.

"RADVLPH. KETTEL, <i>pr.</i>	"ANTONIVS FARRINGDON.
"CAROLVS BRAY, <i>vicepr.</i>	"SAMVEL MARSH.
"HANNIBAL POTTER.	"ANDREAS READ.
"LAWRENTIVS ALCOCK.	"GVLIELMVS HOBBS.
"SAMVEL FISHER.	"THOMAS JONES."

The famous professors of mathematics in London, referred to in this testimonial, and with whom Mr. Gellibrand is said to have conversed, must principally respect those, who at that time were in Gresham college. But Mr. Gellibrand had not been settled there many years, when, as Mr. Prinne informs us<sup>a</sup>, he was brought into trouble in the high commission court by Dr. Laud, then bishop of London, upon the account of an almanack published by William Beale, servant to Mr. Gellibrand, for the year 1631, with the approbation of his master. In this almanack the popish saints, usually put into our kalendar, were omitted; and the names of other saints and martyrs, mentioned in the

<sup>a</sup> *Canterburie's doome*, p. 142.



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*Book of martyrs*, were placed in their room, as they stand in Mr. Fox's kalendar. This, it seems, gave offence to the bishop, and occasioned the prosecution. But when the cause came to be heard, it appearing that other almanacks of the same kind had formerly been printed, both Mr. Gellibrand and his man were acquitted by archbishop Abbot, and the whole court, except bishop Laud; which was afterwards one of the articles against him at his own trial<sup>a</sup>. Mr. Gellibrand was then employed in finishing the *Trigonometria Britannica* of Mr. Briggs, which was designed by the author to consist of two books. But he dying on the 26 of January 1630, when he had compleated only the first of them, recommended it to the care of his old friend Mr. Gellibrand to draw up the second, and perfect the work. Several other persons also, eminent for their skill in the mathematics, were earnest with him to ingage in this design; which having undertaken and compleated in 1632, it was printed in Holland the following year. He likewise published some other things after this, particularly a discourse *On the variation of the magnetic needle, with the diminution of the variation*, a subject at that time but lately discovered. In this book, for a proof of what he advances, he refers to a collection of *Observations of the variation*, annexed to a treatise of Mr. Edward Wright, intitled *Certain errors in navigation detected and corrected*. Those observations had been made partly by Englishmen and partly by foreigners, in almost all parts of the world, where navigation had then been carried. They have been since much esteemed, and great use has been made of them by very eminent mathematicians.

MR. GELLIBRAND'S situation at the college, free converse with the lovers of mathematical studies, and diligent enquiries, gave him an opportunity of contributing much to the improvement of navigation, which probably would have owed more to him, had he lived longer. But he was taken off more early in life than his predecessor, Mr. Gunter; for he died on the 9 of February 1636, in the fortieth year of his age, and was buried likewise in the church of St. Peter the Poor, without any inscription to his memory. Dr. Hannibal Potter, formerly his tutor at Trinity college, and afterwards president of it, preached his funeral sermon, in which he commended his *piety and worth*<sup>b</sup>. There is a dial made by him, which yet remains on the east side of the old quadrangle in that college. But the best memorial of him are his writings, which are contained in the following catalogue.

1. *Trigonometria Britannica*, five, *De doctrina triangulorum: Libri duo*. Quorum prior continet constructionem canonis sinuum, tangentium, et secantium, una cum logarithmis sinuum et tangentium ad gradus et graduum centesimas, et ad minuta et secunda centesimis respondentia: a clarissimo, doctissimo, integerrimoque viro, domino Henrico Briggio, geometriae in celeberrima academia Oxoniensi professore Saviliano dignissimo, paulo ante inopinatam ipsius e terris emigrationem compositus. Posterior vero usum sive applicationem canonis in resolutione triangulorum tam planorum, quam sphaericorum, e geometricis fundamentis petita, calculo sa-

<sup>a</sup> *Canterburie's doome*, p. 513.

<sup>b</sup> *Atten. Oxon.* V. 1, c. 613.



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*cillimo eximiisque compendiis exhibet: ab Henrico Gellibrand, astronomiae in collegio Greshamensi apud Londinenses professore, constructus. Goudae 1633. folio.*

In the year 1658 Mr. John Newton published a folio treatise in English with the same title: *Trigonometria Britannica, or, The doctrine of triangles: In two books. The first* (which was composed by himself) *shewing the construction of the natural and artificial sines, tangents, and secants, and table of logarithms, with their use in the ordinary questions of arithmetic, extraction of roots, in finding the increase and rebate of money, and annuities, at any rate, or time propounded: The second being a translation of Mr. Gellibrand's book last mentioned.*

2. *An Appendix concerning longitude: London 1633. quarto, in three leaves.*

This is added to a book intitled, *The strange and dangerous voyage of captain Thomas James, in his intended discovery of the north west passage into the South sea.*

3. *A discourse mathematical on the variation of the magnetic needle: Together with the admirable diminution lately discovered: London 1635. quarto.*

4. *A preface to the Sciographia of John Wells esquire: London 1635. octavo.*

5. *An institution trigonometrical, explaining the doctrine of the dimensions of plain and spherical triangles after the most exact and compendious way, by tables of sines, tangents, secants, and logarithms; with the application thereof to questions of astronomy and navigation: London. octavo.*

After the decease of the author this book, having been corrected and enlarged by William Leybourn, was reprinted at London in 1652. octavo.

6. *An epitome of navigation. Also,*

*Several necessary tables pertaining to navigation. As, A triangular canon logarithmical, or, A table of artificial sines and tangents, etc.*

*Two chiliads, or, The logarithms of absolute numbers, from an unite to 2000.*

*An appendix, concerning the use of the forestaff, quadrant, and nocturnal, in navigation. London 1674, etc. octavo.*

Besides these he wrote also some other peices, which have not yet seen the light. As,

1. At the end of his *Trigonometria Britannica* he saies, that he had by him *integram eclipsium doctrinam*; which he designed to have added to that treatise, but that the printer could not wait, till he had revised and fited it for the press.

2. *Astronomia lunaris, sive, Diatriba in appulsu lunae ad lucidam Pleiadum per triangulorum ratiocinia, et tabulis ac bypothesibus Ptolemaei, Alphonsi, Copernici, Tychoonis, Longomontani, et Lansbergii.*

He has himself acquainted us with the time, when this treatise was writen, which begins thus: *Anno 1634, Decemb. 20, stilo vet. Tuo optico conspexi trientem inferiorem tenebrae marginis lunaris ingredientem super lucidam Pleiadum, quo tempore deprehendi altitudinem Palilicii 32 gr. 12 min. Exitum non contigit videre propter nubes debiscentes.*

*Obser-*

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*Observatio ista habita est Crayæ S. Paulini in comitatu Cantii, sub latitudine 51°. 25', et longitudine 21°. 30', 5<sup>h</sup>. 44' a meridie.* He wrote it in about a month, as appears at the conclusion, where he has added, *Hen. Gellibr. Jan. 22, 1634.* And how careful he was to admit of nothing without evidence, he intimates by saying, *Credulitas in mathematico res est summe exitiosa. Rationibus enim verisimilibus errare, quam caeca veritate duci, maluissim.* This book, fairly written in his own hand, is now in the possession of Sir Hans Sloane baronet.

3. Mr. Wood mentions likewise *A treatise of building of ships*, left by him in manuscript, which after his death came into the hands of Edward Lord Conway<sup>a</sup>.

He had a brother, named John, who lived in Breadstreet, and was his executor. He was the person mentioned by Mr. Prynne, as an evidence at the trial of archbishop Laud.

### V.

SAMUEL FOSTER was born in Northamptonshire, and admitted a sizar at Emanuel college in Cambridge on the 23 of April 1616, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in the year 1619, and that of master in 1623. The year following he published his treatise, called *The use of the quadrant*. He never had a fellowship, and is therefore placed by Mr. Fuller among the learned writers of that college, who were not fellows<sup>b</sup>.

His inclination lead him chiefly to the mathematics, and upon the death of Mr. Gellibrand, astronomy professor in Gresham college, he was chosen in his room, upon the 2 of March 1636; but quitted that place again on the 25 of November following, and was succeeded by Mr. Mungo Murray.

AFTER the surrender of his professorship he continued to pursue his mathematical studies, and in the year 1638 published his *Art of dialling*. But in the year 1641 that professorship being vacant again by the marriage of Mr. Murray, he applied for it, and was rechosen May the 26 that year. And upon the breaking out of the national troubles, which soon followed his return to Gresham college, he was one of that worthy and learned society of gentlemen, who met in London for cultivating the new philosophy, of which an account has been given in the *Preface*. In 1646 Dr. Wallis, who associated with them, received from Mr. Foster a theorem *De triangulo sphaerico*, which he afterwards published<sup>c</sup>. The happy effect of those meetings, both at London and Oxford, in laying the foundation of the royal society, has been shewn already<sup>d</sup>; tho Mr. Foster did not live to see it, for he died at Gresham college in the month of July 1652, and was buried in the church of St. Peter the Poor in Breadstreet.

<sup>a</sup> *Ubi supra.*

<sup>b</sup> *Hist. of the univ. of Cambr. p. 147.*

<sup>c</sup> *Mechanica, Cap. v, prop. 24, p. 869.*

<sup>d</sup> See the *Preface*.



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DR. John Twysden gives him the character of "a learned, industrious, and most skilful mathematician," the truth of which he has abundantly shewn by his works. Nor did he only excell in his own faculty, but was likewise well versed in the antient languages; as appears by his revising and correcting the *Lemmata* of Archimedes, which had been translated into Latin from an Arabic manuscript, but not published, by Mr. John Greaves<sup>b</sup>. He made several curious observations of eclipses both of the sun and moon, as well at Gresham college, as in other distant places<sup>c</sup>. And he was particularly famous for inventing and improving many planetary instruments<sup>d</sup>. He published little himself, but many treatises written by him were printed after his death. Tho, as Dr. Twysden and Mr. Wingate say (to whom the public is obliged for them) "being disabled by his great and long infirmities to fit them for the press, as he desired and intended, they must needs want very much of that accomplishment, which otherwise they would have had." And Dr. Twysden complains, "That some persons having got into their hands some things of Mr. Foster's, which out of that diffusive goodness and candor of disposition, that was in him, he communicated to others; had under a disguised face vented them as their own." In the following catalogue of his works, the two first only were published by himself.

1. *The use of the quadrant*: London 1624, quarto; 1652, octavo; 1673, quarto.

The octavo edition of this book was published soon after the author's decease, by A. Thompson, who says in his preface, that the additional lines were invented, and the uses written, for an *Appendix* to Mr. Gunter's *Quadrant*; only some few copies were printed alone, for the satisfaction of Mr. Foster's friends. The quarto edition in 1673 is printed among the works of Mr. Gunter, by W. Leybourn, as has been mentioned already.

2. *The art of dialing*: London 1638, 1675. quarto.

The edition in 1675 has several additions and variations, taken from the author's own manuscript; as also a *Supplement* by the editor William Leybourn.

3. *Posthuma Fosteri*: Containing *The description of a ruler, upon which are inscribed divers scales, etc.* London 1652. quarto.

This was published soon after the author's death, by Mr. Wingate.

4. *Four treatises of dialing*: London 1654. quarto. Containing, *Elliptical or azimuthal horologigraphy.*

*Circular horologigraphy.*

*Rectilineal or diametrical horologigraphy.*

*Elliptical horologigraphy, by spherical and not projective work.*

The publishers of these four treatises, Dr. Twysden and Mr. Wingate, say in their preface, that the author has handled this subject in a way, that no man whatsoever, whom they knew of, had hitherto fully traced. They affirm also, that he had made this art in all cases of it, and

<sup>a</sup> Preface to Mr. Foster's *Miscellanies*.

<sup>b</sup> Smith, *Vit. J. Gravii*. p. 28.

<sup>c</sup> See his *Miscellanies*.

<sup>d</sup> Sherburn's *Appendix to Manil.* p. 97.

<sup>e</sup> Pref. to Mr. Foster's *Four treatises of dialing*.

<sup>f</sup> Preface to Mr. Foster's *Miscellanies*.



all circumstances, more easy and ready, both for the understanding and practice, and with much more brevity, than any, who had gone before him, either of our own or other nations.

5. *Miscellanies, or, Mathematical lucubrations: London 1659. folio.* Containing,

*Catalogus stellarum fixarum.* Latin.

*Astroscopium.* English.

*Of the planetary instruments.* English.

A Latin version of these two is added by Dr. Twyſden.

*Eclipsium, tam solarium quam lunarium, observationes.* Lat. and Engl.

*Ratio facillima supputandi solis altitudinem.* Lat. and Engl.

*Problemata geometrica.* Lat. and Engl.

*Canones de constructione sinuum, tangentium, et secantium.* Lat.

*Quadrantis barometrici, olim editi, demonstratio.* Lat.

*Epitome Aristarchi Samii de magnitudine solis, lunae, et terrae.* Lat.

*Lemmata Archimedis, e vetusto codice Arabico traducta a Jobanne Gravio, revisa et plurimis mendis repurgata a S. F.* Lat.

More will be said of these *Lemmata* in the life of Mr. Greaves.

*The construction and use of the geometrical square.* English.

*Of projection.* English.

There are also inserted in this volume a few other *Treatises* of Dr. Twyſden (who published it after the death of Mr. Wingate) with an *Appendix* of William Leybourn.

6. *The sector altered, and other scales added, with the description and use thereof: London 1673. quarto.*

This was an improvement of Mr. Gunter's *Sector*, and is printed among his works by W. Leybourn (as has been mentioned before) who in the fifth edition of them, corrected some oversights and mistakes, which were in the fourth edition, from Mr. Foster's own manuscript.

Besides these printed peices, there is in the hands of William Jones esquire a manuscript treatise in *folio*, composed by Mr. Foster, with this title:

*The uses of a general quadrant, invented by Mr. Samuel Foster, late professor of astronomy in Gresham college.*

HE left a brother, whose Christian name was Walter, and by the dates of his degrees at Cambridge seems to have been somewhat elder. He was of the same college, admitted batchelor of arts in the year 1617, master in 1621, and batchelor of divinity in 1628, and was also a fellow of the college. Dr. Samuel Ward, in a letter to archbishop Usher, dated from Sidney college in Cambridge May the 25, 1630, speaks very well of him in the following passage. "As for the Latin copy of Ignatius's *Epistles* in Caius colledg library, I spoke also with Mr. Foster of Emanuel colledg, who, it seemeth, hath taken some pains already in it; but then he was to go into the country. I am informed by some fellows in that colledg, that being shortly to depart from the colledg by his time there allotted, finding in himself some impediment in his utterance, he could wish to be employed by your lordship in such like business. He is a good scholar, and an honest man."

\* Abp. Usher's Letters, p. 437.

But



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But notwithstanding what is here said of the impediment in his utterance, he continued to prosecute his studies in divinity, and was afterwards rector of Allerton in Somersetshire<sup>a</sup>. Dr. Twysden commends him for his skill in the mathematics, and says, he communicated to him his brother's papers, which are published in his *Miscellanies*<sup>b</sup>.

THERE was also at that time one William Foster, a proficient in the mathematics. But of him I know little more, than that he was a disciple of Mr. Oughtred, and translated into English, from a Latin manuscript, a treatise of his with the following title.

*The circles of proportion, and the horisontal instrument: The former shewing the manner how to work proportions both simple and compound, and the ready and easy resolving of questions both in arithmetick, geometrie, and astronomie, and is newly increased with an additament of navigation, &c. The latter shewing how to work most questions, which may be performed by the globe, and to delineate dials upon any kind of plain: London 1633. quarto.*

These *Circles of proportion* (as has been shewn already) contained the lines of Mr. Gunter's *Rule of proportion*, cast into a circular form. They had another moveable circle upon them, and being less than one foot diameter would perform as much, as one of Mr. Gunter's rulers of six feet long<sup>c</sup>.

ONE Mark Foster likewise has published *A treatise of trigonometry*, but he was later than any of those above mentioned.

## VI.

MVNGO<sup>d</sup> MURRAY was the fourth son of William Murray of Ochertyre in Perthshire in Scotland, who descended from a younger son of the family of Tullibardine, now represented by the duke of Athol. He was born at Ochertyre on the 12th of October 1599; and in the year 1614 was entered as a student in St. Leonard's college in the university of St. Andrew, where he commenced master of arts in 1617, four years being the usual time for taking that degree in Scotland. In the year 1626 he was made professor of philosophy in that college, which place he held eleven years. But on the 10 of July 1635 he had been incorporated master of arts at Oxford, where he is thus described in the register. *Kentigernus<sup>e</sup> Murrai<sup>us</sup>, Scotus, incorporatus ex academia Andreapolitana.* And March the 5, 1636, he was ordained a presbyter of the church of England by Dr. Francis White, bishop of Ely.

IN 1637 he quitted his professorship at St. Andrew's, and upon the 25 of November that year was chosen professor of astronomy at Gresham

<sup>a</sup> Mr. Baker.

<sup>b</sup> Preface to the *Miscellanies*.

<sup>c</sup> Oughtred's *Apolog. epist.* p. 15.

<sup>d</sup> *Al. KENTIGERN.* In the Register at Welles, MVNGO KENTERNVS MORREY, and KENTIGERNVS.

<sup>e</sup> The reason how *Kentigern* and *Mungo* came to be used promiscuously for the name of the same person, I find to have been this. The true

name of *Mungo* the Scottish saint was *Kentigern*, who being a scholar of Servanus bishop of the Orcades, and intirely beloved by him, he used to call him *Mongab*, which in the language there spoken signifies *dear friend*, or *dearly beloved*. From hence he came to be better known in common by this latter name, tho his true name is usually preserved in Latin. See Floyer's *History of cold bathing*, Part 1, p. 171.

college,

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college, in the room of Mr. Foster, being recommended by king Charles. December the 13, 1638, he was instituted to the rectory of Welles, in Norfolk, by Thomas earl of Arundel, which he held with his professorship, till that being vacated by his marriage, Mr. Foster (as has been said) succeeded him again, on the 26 of May 1641.

Mr. Murray, upon his removal from Gresham college, settled at Welles, where he remained, till he died in the year 1670, and was succeeded the 11 of October that year by Mr. John Garlick, batchelor of divinity. The following inscription is yet extant to his memory, on a monument in the north wall of the chancel in Welles church.

OBIIT ANNO } MDCLXX  
 AETATIS SVAE LXXV.  
 LECTOR HOC EST MONVMENTVM  
 KENTEGERNI MORAVI  
 THEOLOGI PHILOSOPHI ASTRONOMI  
 INGENIO FELICI ET EXCVLTO  
 ET VITA INTEGERRIMA  
 QVI INTER SCOTOS ORIVNDVS  
 ANTIQVA MORAVIORVM FAMILIA  
 LIBERALIVM ARTIVM COGNITIONE  
 ANIMVM ANDREAPOLI  
 IN LEONARDINO COLLEGIO IMBVIT  
 ET IBIDEM PER VNDECIM ANNOS  
 PHILOSOPHIAE PROFESSIONE  
 NOBILIBVS VNDIQVE IYVENIBVS FREQVENTATA  
 OPTIMAM BONAE MENTIS CVLTVRAM  
 AVXIT ET PROBAVIT OMNIBVS  
 EXINDE IN ANGLLAM COMMIGRANS  
 ALIENO SOLO DEGENS INDIGENA EST HABITVS  
 NAM HIC ANNORVM TRIGINTA DVORVM  
 SACRO DEFVNCTVS MINISTERIO  
 PASTOR GREGIS AMANTISSIMVS  
 EIQVE SVO MERITO CHARISSIMVS  
 MYSTA SYMMYSTIS CONIVNCTISSIMVS  
 DESIDERATVS OBIIT  
 MORIENS COLLEGIO LEONARDINO  
 LECTISSIMIS MVLTIS INSTRVCTAM LIBRIS  
 SVAM LEGAVIT BIBLIOTHECAM  
 NOSTRORVM PAUPERVM INOPIAM  
 REDITV SVBLEVAVIT ANNVO  
 ET SVCCESSORVM SVORVM COMMODIS  
 MVNIFICE PROSPEXIT.

As the year of his birth 1599, and that of his death 1670, which I have given above, came both from the family; I presume there is a mistake in the year of his age, as expressed in this inscription, and that instead of LXXV it should be LXXI, which is the number of years between 1599 and 1670.



HE had only one daughter by his marriage, who dying before him, he left by his will a valuable collection of books to St. Leonard's college, which are yet preserved in their library, placed in seven presses by themselves. And besides his munificence to his successors at Welles, and the poor of that parish, as mentioned in the inscription, which consisted of a land estate in that county, now let for fifty seven pounds ten shillings a year, whereof the incumbent pays eighteen pounds to the poor; he bequeathed likewise four thousand pounds sterling to his nephew, Sir William Murray of Ochtertyre baronet. Which family is now in a flourishing state, and represented by the present Sir William Murray baronet, who is the eleventh in descent, since they come off from the family of Tullibardine.

## VII.

SAMUEL FOSTER having (as was said) resigned his professorship of astronomy at Gresham college in the year 1637, was rechofen upon the marriage of Mr. Murray, May the 26, 1641; and continued to hold it till his death, which happened in the month of July 1652. What further relates to his history, has been treated of already.

## VIII.

LAVRENCE ROOKE sprung from a good family of that name at Monks Horton in Kent, but was himself born at Deptford in that county. He was educated at Eton school, and from thence removed to King's college in Cambridge, where he was admitted in the year 1639, but was not a scholar of the house, as is said by Mr. Wood<sup>a</sup>. He seems to have been a valetudinarian while at the college, as well as afterwards; and therefore on the 29 of February 1643 was admitted to his bachelor's degree in arts by proxy, on the account of illness<sup>b</sup>. In the year 1647 he commenced master of arts, and then retired to his estate in Kent for some time. But in the year 1650 he went to Oxford, and settled in Wadham college, for the sake of Dr. Wilkins, who was then warden; and Mr. Seth Ward, the astronomy professor, a member of that college<sup>c</sup>. Several learned and curious gentlemen then frequently met in the warden's lodgings to cultivate the new philosophy, of whom an account has already been given in the *Preface*. Nothing could be more agreeable to Mr. Rooke, than the society and conversation of those gentlemen; who therefore became a fellow commoner of that college, and continued there some years, accompanying Mr. Boyle in his chymical operations.

AFTER the death of Mr. Foster he was chosen astronomy professor in Gresham college, upon the 23 of July 1652. He made some observations at Oxford upon the comet, that appeared in the month of December that year, which the year following were printed by Mr. Seth

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 297.

<sup>b</sup> Mr. Baker.

<sup>c</sup> *Athen. Ox.* *ubi supra*.



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Ward. And in the year 1655 Dr. Wallis published his treatise *De secti-  
onibus conicis*, which he dedicated to those two gentlemen.

BUT upon the 7 of August 1657 Dr. Whistler, the geometry profes-  
sor in Gresham college, resigning that place, Mr. Rooke was permitted  
to exchange the astronomy professorship for that of geometry, and upon  
surrendering the one was immediately chosen into the other. As astro-  
nomy continued always his favorite study, it may be difficult to con-  
ceive, what could induce him to desire that exchange; unless it was  
the conveniency of the lodgings (for the observatory was not then  
built\*) which opened behind the reading hall, and by that means were  
proper for the reception of those gentlemen after the lectures, who in  
the year 1660 formed the royal society there. While Mr. Rooke was  
in this province, he read, as Mr. Wood tells us, upon the sixth chapter  
of Mr. Oughtred's *Clavis mathematica*. But there seems to be no founda-  
tion for what he adds, that those lectures "obtained him great re-  
pute from Mr. Ward, who ever after had an especial favour for  
him". For it is plain from what has been said already, that he  
was well known to Mr. Ward before he came to Gresham college,  
who had shewn his esteem for him in printing his observations on the  
comet in the year 1653. Nor is what Dr. Pope relates more accurate,  
when he says, that Mr. Ward's questions at his act for batchelor of arts  
at Cambridge were concerning the Julian and Gregorian accounts of the  
year, which intitled him to the acquaintance and freindship of most of his  
ingenious contemporaries; among whom he there mentions Mr. Rooke.  
For he had before told us, that Mr. Ward was admitted into Sidney col-  
lege in the year 1632<sup>d</sup>; whereas Mr. Rooke did not remove from Eton  
to Cambridge till 1639. And he falls afterwards into a contrary mi-  
stake, in saying, that "after the king's return Mr. Rooke left Oxford,  
"and repair'd to London, with his friend Dr. Ward, and was chosen  
"first, professor of astronomy, and afterwards of geometry, in Gresham  
"college." Mr. Rooke had successively enjoyed both those places  
some years before the restoration; and in 1658 most of those gentlemen,  
who before were wont to assemble together at Oxford, coming to Lon-  
don, and joining with others of their acquaintance, usually met at  
Gresham college on Thursdays in term time to hear Mr. Rooke's le-  
ctures, and afterwards withdrew into his apartment; till their meetings  
were interrupted by the quartering of soldiers in the college that year<sup>f</sup>.  
After the restoration, when the royal society came to be formed and  
settled into a regular body, Mr. Rooke was very zealous and serviceable  
in promoting that great and useful institution; but did not live till it re-  
ceived its establishment by the royal charter.

THE marques of Dorchester, who was not only a patron of learning,  
but learned himself, was used to entertain Mr. Rooke at his seat at  
Highgate after the restoration, and bring him every Wednesday in his  
coach to the royal society, which then met upon that day at Gresham

\* See *The life of ROBERT HOOKE*.

<sup>b</sup> *Athen. Ox.* V. 11. c. 827.

<sup>c</sup> *Life of Seth, lord bishop of Salisbury*, p. 11.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* p. 7.

<sup>e</sup> *Ibid.* p. 110.

<sup>f</sup> *Hist. of the R. S.* p. 57.

college.



college. But the last time Mr. Rooke was at Highgate, he walked from thence; and it being in the summer, he over heat himself, and caught cold upon it, which threw him into a fever, that cost him his life<sup>a</sup>. One very unfortunate accident attended his death, that it happened on the very night, which he had for some years expected, wherein to finish his accurate observations on the satellites of Jupiter<sup>b</sup>. Dr. Pope sais, he told him, that he wanted but one observation; and desired him to go to the society, and present his service to them, and request of them, that since it was now impossible for him to make that observation, some other person might be appointed to do it<sup>c</sup>. So intent was he to the last upon compleating those curious and useful discoveries, in which he had been several years engaged, as appears by the following account of his design, published by Dr. Seth Ward in the year 1656, which I shall transcribe in his own words. *Vir clarissimus, omnique eruditionis laude cumulatus, D. Laurentius Rookius, astronomiae in collegio Greshamensi, quod est Londini, professor, observationi satellitum Jovis jamdiu incumbit; quorum motuum tabulas ad incudem denuo revocaturus, usumque praestantissimum in differentiis meridianorum investigandis (modo idonea suppetat τμήματα, ab aliis antebac habitatum, materia) brevi ostensurus, omnes, quotquot ubivis huic studio favent, obnixè rogat; ut observata si qua premant selectiora (qualia judicat tempora, quando planeta aliquis Medicus Jovem, ipsius umbram, aut alium denique Medicum, contingere visus fuerit, i. e. immersionum, emersionum, vel corporalium, ut vocant, appulsium momenta) mature sibi impertire dignentur<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Rooke died in his apartment at Gresham college on the 27 of June 1662, and made a nuncupatory will, leaving what he had to Dr. Ward, then lately made bishop of Exeter; whom he permitted to receive what was due upon bond, if the persons bound offered payment willingly, otherwise he would not have the bonds put in suit. "For (sais he) "as I never was in law, or had any contention with any man, in my "life; neither would I be after my death." He was buried very decently by bishop Ward in the church of St. Mary Outwich, in Bishopsgate street; his corps being attended by most of the fellows of the royal society, then in London. The bishop designed likewise to have had the following inscription erected in memory of his virtues, and their mutual freindship, which for that purpose was drawn up by Dr. Bathurst.*

M. S.

HIC SVETER SIVE DORMIT SIVE MEDITATUR  
 QVI IAMDVDM ANIMO METITVS EST  
 QVICQVID AVT VITA AVT MORS HABET  
 V. C. LAVRENTIVS ROOKE E CANTIO ORIVNDVS  
 IN COLLEGIO GRESHAMENSI  
 ASTRONOMIAE PRIMVM DEIN GEOMETRIAE PROFESSOR  
 VTRIVSQUE ORNAMENTVM ET SPES MAXIMA  
 QVEM ALTISSIMA INDOLES ARTESQUE OMNIFARIAE  
 MORES PELLVCIDI ET AD AMVSSIM PROBI

<sup>a</sup> *Life of Seth, lord bishop of Salisbury*, p. 119.<sup>b</sup> *Hist. of the R. S.* p. 189.<sup>c</sup> *Life of Seth, lord bishop of Salisbury*, p. 116.<sup>d</sup> *Praefat. ad astron. geomet.*<sup>e</sup> *Life of Seth, lord bishop of Salisbury*, p. 120.



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CONSVETVDO FACILIS ET ACCOMMODA  
 BONIS DOCTISQVE OMNIBVS FECERVNT COMMENDATISSIMVM  
 VIR TOTVS TERES ET SVI PLENVS  
 CVI VIRTVS ET PIETAS ET SVMMA RATIO  
 DESIDERIA METVSQVE OMNES SVB PEDIBVS DABANT  
 NE SE PENITVS SECVLO SVBVCERE MORTVVS POSSIT  
 QVI INIQVISSIMA MODESTIA VIXERAT  
 SETHVS WARD EPISCOPVS EXONIENSIS  
 LONGAS SVAVESQVE AMICITIAS  
 HOC SAXO PROSECVTVS EST  
 OBIIT IVNII XXVII ANNO DOM. MDCLXII  
 AETATIS SVAE XL<sup>a</sup>.

But the bishop afterwards altered his design, and instead of this inscription gave to the royal society, in memory of his deceased friend, a large pendulum clock, made by Fromantel, and then esteemed a great rarity; which was set up in the room where they met in Gresham college, belonging to the geometry professor, but is now in the outer hall below stairs at their house in Crane court, with these words ingraven upon the middle of the dial plate.

SOCIETATI REGALI AD SCIENTIAM NATVRALEM PROMOVENDAM INSTITVTAE  
 DONO DEDIT  
 REVERENDVS IN CHRISTO PATER SETHVS EPISCOPVS EXON.  
 EIVSDEM SOCIETATIS SODALIS  
 IN MEMORIAM



LAVRENTII ROOKE  
 IN OMNI LITERARVM GENERE INSTRUCTISSIMI  
 IN COLLEGIO GRESHAMENSI PRIMVM ASTRONOMIAE  
 DEIN GEOMETRIAE PROFESSORIS  
 DICTAEQVE SOCIETATIS NVPER SODALIS QVI OBIIT IVNII XXVI<sup>o</sup> MDCLXII<sup>c</sup>.

Few persons have left behind them a more agreeable character than Mr. Rooke, from all who were acquainted with him, or his great endowments. And it is very remarkable, that he should acquire so great a variety of knowledge, as is reported of him, in so short a life; for he died, as the inscription says, in the fortieth year of his age. Dr. Pope informs us, that he was of a melancholy temper and aspect, his eyes sunk, of a hoarse voice, and much subject to the scurvy; but profoundly skilled in all sorts of learning. “I durst (says he) venture my life upon the truth of any proposition he asserted, either in mathematics, natural philosophy, or history; for I never knew him affirm any thing posi-

<sup>a</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 126.

<sup>b</sup> The epitaph says he died *June 27*, which difference must, I suppose, arise from the hour of the night when he expired, either before or after twelve a clock; but the exact time, when

that happened, I know not.

<sup>c</sup> As the circular form of this inscription could not well be expressed in types, it is therefore printed in straight lines of the same length, with those in the original.



tively, that was dubious. And when I have asked his opinion of an hypothesis, his usual answer was, *I have no opinion*. He was very modest, and sparing of his words, unless amongst intimate friends, and never talk'd idly. I may truly say, I never was acquainted with any person, who knew more, and spoke less<sup>a</sup>. Mr. Hooke places him with those most eminent for their knowledge and improvement of astronomy. "In celestial observations (says he) we have far exceeded all the antients, even the Chaldeans and Egyptians themselves; whose vast plains, high towers, and clear air, did not give them so great advantages over us, as we have over them by our glasses. By the help of which they have been very much outdone by the famous Galileo, Hevelius, Zulichem; and our own countrymen, Mr. Rooke, Dr. Wren, and the great ornament of our church and nation, the lord bishop of Exeter<sup>b</sup>." Another great writer thus describes him: "He was a man of a profound judgment, a vast comprehension, prodigious memory, solid experience. His skill in the mathematicks was renowned by all the lovers of those studies, and his perfection in many other sorts of learning deserves no less admiration. But above all, his knowledge had a right influence on the temper of his mind; which had all the humility, goodness, calmness, strength, and sincerity of a sound and unaffected philosopher. This is spoken not of one, who liv'd long ago, in praising of whom it were easie to feign, and to exceed the truth, where no man's memory could confute me; but of one, who is lately dead, who has many of his acquaintance still living, that are able to confirm this testimony, and to joyn with me, in delivering down his name to posterity, with this just character of his virtues<sup>c</sup>." These accounts give us his picture only in miniature; but his successor, Dr. Barrow, has drawn it in full proportion, in his oration at Gresham college; which being too long to insert here, will be exhibited in its proper place<sup>d</sup>. His manuscripts were left in the hands of the bishop of Exeter; but nothing more of his, that I know of, has seen the light, except the following papers.

1. *Observationes in cometam, qui mense Decembri, ann. 1652, apparuit.*

These were printed by Mr. Seth Ward in his *Praelectio de cometis*: Oxon. 1653, p. 39. quarto. But in a manuscript copy of these observations (now in the hands of William Jones esquire) sent by Mr. Ward in a letter to Mr. Oughtred, dated from Oxford 4 January 1652, there is one variation from the printed copy. For whereas by this latter the observation on Saturday, December the 18, makes the latitude of the comet 19<sup>d</sup>, 10<sup>m</sup>, the former makes it 19<sup>d</sup>, 00<sup>m</sup>.

2. *Directions for seamen going to the East or West Indies to keep a journal.*

These directions are published in the *Philosophical transactions*, N. VIII, p. 141, January 1665. They were drawn up by Mr. Rooke, at the appointment of the royal society; and sailors were desired at their return home from their voyages to deliver one fair copy to the lord high admiral of England, and another to Trinity house, to be perused by the society. For tho it had been then a very antient practice for the masters of

<sup>a</sup> *Life of Seth, lord bishop of Salisbury*, p. 111.

<sup>b</sup> *Pref. to his Micrographia*.

<sup>c</sup> *Hist. of the R. S.* p. 189.

<sup>d</sup> See the *Appendix*, Number x.



our men of war to keep a journal at sea, and deliver a copy of it at their return into the Admiralty; yet they were not sufficiently calculated to answer the end of these directions. Nor have they been since complied with in the manner here proposed, no journals being given in to Trinity house, but only to the Admiralty and Navy offices.

3. *A method for observing the eclipses of the moon, free from the common inconveniences.*

This is inserted also in the *Philosophical transactions*, N. xxii, p. 388, Feb. 1666; and in the *History of the royal society*, London 1667, p. 180.

4. *A discourse concerning the observations of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter.*

This is printed likewise in the *History of the royal society*, p. 183.

The following paper, communicated by him to the royal society, is entered in their *Registers*, Vol. i. p. 157.

*An account of an experiment made with oil in their long tube.* Read to the society April 23, 1662.

By this experiment it was found, that the oil sunk, when the sun shone out; and rose, when it was overcast; the proportions of which are set down in the account.

## IX.

CHRISTOPHER WREN descended from an antient family of that name at Binchester, in the bishopric of Durham. His grandfather Francis Wren, citizen of London, was born on the 18 of January 1552, and died in October 1624. He left two sons, Matthew and Christopher, both dignitaries in the church. Matthew the elder, after several other considerable preferments, was successively bishop of Hereford, Norwich, and Ely. He had four sons, of whom Matthew the eldest was first a student at Cambridge, and then at Oxford. After the restoration he was taken into the service of the earl of Clarendon, as his secretary, and elected a burgess in parliament for St. Michael in Cornwall in the year 1661, and was afterwards secretary to the duke of York. Thomas, the second son, was created a doctor of physic at Oxford, on the 2 of August 1660, but after that was made archdeacon of Ely by his father. The other two sons, Charles and Sir William, knight, were admitted to the degree of masters of arts at Oxford, at the same time that their brother Thomas was made doctor of physic; and Charles was afterwards chosen a burgess in parliament for the town of Cambridge, in the year 1685.

CHRISTOPHER Wren, the younger son of Francis, was fellow of St. John's college in Oxford, and in the year 1619 senior proctor of that university, afterwards chaplain to king Charles the first, and rector of Knoyle in the county of Wilts. Upon the 4 of April 1635 he was installed dean of Windsor, and the 29 of the same month made registry to the most noble order of the Garter; and in 1638 he drew up a catalogue of the knights of that order, which is yet extant among the manuscripts of Gonville and Caius college in Cambridge. On the 12 of November that year he was presented to the rectory of Hafeley in Oxfordshire,



fordshire, and dying at Blechingdon in the same county May the 29, 1658, was buried in the chancel of the church there<sup>a</sup>. He left a son called Christopher, after his own name, of whom I am now to give a further account.

HE was born at East Knoyle in Wiltshire, on the 20 of October 1632, and while very young discovered a surprising genius for learning, and particularly the mathematics. He was sent to Oxford, and admitted a gentleman commoner at Wadham college, about fourteen years of age, or not long after; for the exact time is not known, his name not being entered in the register. And the advancements he there made in mathematical knowledge, before he was sixteen years old, are very remarkable, as they are related by the celebrated Mr. Oughtred in the following passage. *Dn. Christophorus Wren, collegii Wadbamensis commensalis generosus, admirando prorsus ingenio juvenis, qui nondum sexdecim annos natus, astronomiam, gnomonicam, staticam, mechanicam, praeclavis inventis auxit, ab eoque tempore continuo augere pergit. Et revera is est, a quo magna possum, neque frustra, propediem expectare*<sup>b</sup>. He took the degree of bachelor of arts on the 18 of March 1650, being then in his nineteenth year. In the beginning of November 1653 he was chosen a fellow of All Souls college<sup>c</sup>; and upon the 11 of December following took his degree of master of arts, before he left Wadham college, as appears from Mr. Wood<sup>d</sup>. And soon after he became one of that excellent society, who then met at Oxford for the improvement of natural and experimental philosophy<sup>e</sup>.

UPON Mr. Rooke's removal to the Geometry professorship in Gresham college, he was chosen to succeed him as professor of Astronomy, on the 7 of August 1657, and in the twenty fifth year of his age. In his oration made on that occasion, among other things, he proposes several methods, whereby to account for the shadow's returning backward ten degrees on the dial of king Ahaz<sup>f</sup>, by the laws of nature; as may be seen at large in the oration itself<sup>g</sup>. His lectures, which were read upon the Wednesdays in term time, used to be attended by the same company of eminent and learned persons, who were the auditors of Mr. Rooke on Thursdays, as mentioned already in his life. One subject of those lectures was upon telescopes<sup>h</sup>, to the improvement of which he had greatly contributed. Not long after he occasioned some discoveries relating to the air, of which Mr. Hooke has given the following account. "The instrument for finding the different pressure of air upon the parts of the earth subjacent was first observed by the honourable Mr. Boyle, who upon the suggestion of Sir Christopher Wren erecting a tube of glass, so filled with mercury, as is now usually done in the common barometer, in order to find out, whether the pressure of the moon according to the Cartesian hypothesis did affect the air; instead of finding the fluctuation, which might cause the phaenomena of the tides, discovered the variation of its pressure to proceed from differing causes,

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 1, c. 216.

<sup>b</sup> *Præf. ad Clav. mathem.*

<sup>c</sup> *Coll. regist.*

<sup>d</sup> *Fast. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 102.

<sup>e</sup> See the *Preface*.

<sup>f</sup> *11 Kings* xx. 11.

<sup>g</sup> See the *Appendix*, Number v111.

<sup>h</sup> See *Journals of the R. S.* V. 11, p. 162.

" and



" and at different times, from what that hypothesis would have predicted. That property of the air, for ought appears, was never discovered till that time, which is not yet thirty years since." Tho there is no date to this paper, Mr. Derham, who published it, thinks those observations were made at Oxford about the year 1658 or 1659<sup>a</sup>. In the year 1658 Mr. Wren, in one of his lectures at Gresham college, read a description of the body and different phases of the planet Saturn, which subject he proposed to pursue; while his colleague Mr. Rooke, then professor of geometry, was carrying on his observations upon the satellites of Jupiter. And in the month of July that year he communicated some demonstrations concerning cycloids to his friends, and among others to Dr. Wallis, which were afterwards published by the doctor at the end of his treatise upon that subject. About that time also he solved the problem proposed by the famous Mons. Pascal, under the feigned name of *Jean de Montfert*, to all the English mathematicians; and returned another to the mathematicians in France (formerly proposed by Kepler, and then solved likewise by Mr. Wren) of which they never gave any solution. In the year 1660 he invented a method for the construction of solar eclipses. But a further account of these things will afterwards be given in his works. November 28 that year, there being then present at his lecture William lord Brouncker, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Bruce, Sir Robert Moray, Sir Paul Neile, Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Goddard, Dr. Petty, Mr. William Balle, Mr. Rooke, Mr. Wren, and Mr. Hill, they withdrew afterwards into Mr. Rooke's apartment, where they agreed to form themselves into a society, and to continue their weekly meetings on Wednesday at three a clock, at Mr. Rooke's chamber in the terms, and at other times at Mr. Balle's in the temple. At this meeting also Dr. Croune, tho absent, was appointed their register<sup>b</sup>. Mr. Wren did not continue long at Gresham college, for on the 5 of February following being chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, in the room of Dr. Seth Ward, he resigned his Gresham professorship March the 8 following, and upon the 15 of May 1661 entered upon the other.

SEPTEMBER the 12 that year he was created doctor of the civil law. And how far he had then answered, or rather exceeded, the expectations of Mr. Oughtred, we may learn from a very competent judge, Mr. Isaac Barrow, who in his oration at Gresham college the year following gives him this character: *Certissime constat, ut praecociore neminem unquam praetulisse spes, ita nec maturiores quinquam fructus protulisse; prodigium olim pueri, nunc miraculum viri, imo daemonium hominis; atque ne mentiri videar, suffecerit nominasse ingeniosissimum et optimum Christophorum Wrennum*<sup>c</sup>. Among his other eminent accomplishments he had gained so considerable a skill in architecture, that he was sent for the same year from Oxford, by order of king Charles the second, to assist Sir John Denham, surveyor general of his majesty's works. May the 20, 1663, he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, being one of those, who were first appointed by the council, after the grant

<sup>a</sup> See *Philosophical experiments and observations*, etc. p. 1.

<sup>b</sup> *Regist. R. S.* Numb. 1. p. 1.

<sup>c</sup> *Appendix*, Number x.



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of their charter. And not long after, it being expected that the king would make the society a visit, the lord Brouncker, then president, by a letter desired Dr. Wren's advice, who was then at Oxford, what experiments might be most proper for his majesty's entertainment. To whom the doctor in his answer, dated July 30, 1663, recommends principally the Torcellian experiment, and the weather needle, as being not bare amusements, but useful, and likewise neat in the operation, and attended with little incumbrance<sup>a</sup>. The noble institution of this illustrious body Dr. Wren greatly promoted by many curious and useful discoveries in astronomy, natural philosophy, and other sciences, related in the *History of the royal society*; where the ingenious author, Mr. Thomas Sprat (afterwards doctor of divinity, and bishop of Rochester) who was then a member of it, has given the following account of them, taken from the registers and other books of the society, to the year 1665, altho that history was not published till 1667<sup>b</sup>.

“ The first instance (says he) I shall mention, to which he may lay peculiar claim, is the doctrine of motion, which is the most considerable of all others, for establishing the first principles of philosophy by geometrical demonstrations. This Des Cartes had before begun, having taken up some experiments of this kind upon conjecture, and made them the first foundation of his whole systeme of nature. But some of his conclusions seeming very questionable, because they were only deriv'd from the gross trials of balls meeting one another at tennis, and billiards; Dr. Wren produc'd before the society an instrument to represent the effects of all sorts of impulses, made between two hard globous bodies, either of equal, or of different bigness, and swiftness, following, or meeting each other, or the one moving, the other at rest. From these varieties arose many unexpected effects; of all which he demonstrated the true theories, after they had been confirm'd by many hundreds of experiments in that instrument. These he propos'd as the principles of all demonstrations in natural philosophy. Nor can it seem strange, that these elements should be of such universal use; if we consider, that generation, corruption, alteration, and all the vicissitudes of nature, are nothing else but the effects arising from the meeting of little bodies, of differing figures, magnitudes, and velocities.

“ The second work, which he has advanc'd, is the history of seasons; which will be of admirable benefit to mankind, if it shall be constantly pursued, and deriv'd down to posterity. His proposal therefore was, to comprehend a diary of wind, weather, and other conditions of the air, as to heat, cold, and weight; and also a general description of the year, whether contagious or healthful to men or beasts; with an account of epidemical diseases, of blasts, mill-dews, and other accidents, belonging to grain, cattle, fish, fowl, and insects. And because the difficulty of a constant observation of the air by night and day seem'd invincible, he therefore devis'd a clock to be annex'd to a weather cock, which mov'd a rundle cover'd with paper, upon which the clock mov'd a black lead pencil; so that the observer by

<sup>a</sup> See *Letter books of the R. S. N.* 1, p. 97.

<sup>b</sup> See the *Advertisement* at the beginning.



“ the traces of the pencil on the paper might certainly conclude, what  
 “ winds had blown in his absence for twelve hours space. After a like  
 “ manner he contriv’d a thermometer to be its own register. And be-  
 “ cause the usual thermometers were not found to give a true measure  
 “ of the extension of the air, by reason that the accidental gravity of  
 “ the liquor, as it lay higher or lower in the glass, weigh’d unequally  
 “ on the air, and gave it a farther contraction or extension, over and  
 “ above that, which was produc’d by heat and cold; therefore he in-  
 “ vented a circular thermometer, in which the liquor occasions no fal-  
 “ lacy, but remains alwayes in one height, moving the whole instru-  
 “ ment, like a wheel on its axis.

“ He has contriv’d an instrument to measure the quantities of rain,  
 “ that falls. This, as soon as it is full, will pour out it self; and at  
 “ the year’s end discover how much rain has fallen on such a space of  
 “ land, or other hard superficies; in order to the theory of vapours,  
 “ rivers, seas, *etc.*

“ He has devis’d many subtil wayes for the easier finding the gravity  
 “ of the atmosphere, the degrees of drought and moysture, and many  
 “ of its other accidents. Amongst these instruments there are balances,  
 “ which are usefull to other purposes, that shew the weight of the air  
 “ by their spontaneous inclination.

“ Amongst the new discoveries of the pendulum, these are to be at-  
 “ tributed to him: that the pendulum in its motion from rest to rest,  
 “ that is, in one descent and ascent, moves unequally in equal times,  
 “ according to a line of sines; that it would continue to move either  
 “ in circular, or elliptical motions, and such vibrations would have the  
 “ same periods with those, that are reciprocal; and that by a compli-  
 “ cation of several pendulums depending one upon another there might  
 “ be represented motions, like the planetary helical motions, or more  
 “ intricate; and yet that these pendulums would discover without con-  
 “ fusion (as the planets do) three or four several motions, acting upon  
 “ one body with differing periods; and that there may be produc’d a  
 “ natural standard for measure from the pendulum for vulgar use.

“ He has invented many ways to make astronomical observations  
 “ more accurate and easie. He has fitted and hung quadrants, sex-  
 “ tants, and radii, more commodiously than formerly. He has made  
 “ two telescopes, to open with a joynt like a sector, by which observers  
 “ may infallibly take a distance to half minutes, and find no difference  
 “ in the same observation reiterated several times; nor can any warping,  
 “ or luxation, of the instrument hinder the truth of it.

“ He has added many sorts of retes, screws, and other devises to  
 “ telescopes, for taking small distances and apparent diamets to seconds.  
 “ He has made apertures to take in more or less light, as the observer  
 “ pleases, by opening and shutting like the pupil of the eye, the better  
 “ to fit glasses to crepusculine observations. He has added much to the  
 “ theory of dioptrics, much to the manufacture it self of grinding good  
 “ glasses. He has attempted, and not without success, the making of  
 “ glasses of other forms than spherical. He has exactly measur’d and  
 “ delineated the spheres of the humors in the eye, whose proportions  
 “ one to another were only guess’d at before. This accurate discussion  
 “ produc’d



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“ produc'd the reason, why we see things erected; and that reflection conduces as much to vision, as refraction.

“ He discours'd to them a natural and easie theory of refraction, which exactly answer'd every experiment. He fully demonstrat'd all dioptrics in a few propositions, shewing not only (as in Kepler's dioptrics) the common properties of glasses, but the proportions, by which the individual raies cut the axis, and each other; upon which the charges (as they are usually called) of telescopes, or the proportion of the eye glasses and apertures are demonstrably discover'd.

“ He has made constant observations on Saturn, and a theory of that planet, truly answering all observations, before the printed discourse of Hugenius on that subject appear'd.

“ He has essay'd to make a true selenography by measure; the world having nothing yet but pictures, rather than surveys or maps, of the moon. He has stat'd the theory of the moon's libration, as far as his observations could carry him. He has compos'd a lunar globe\*, representing not only the spots, and various degrees of whiteness upon the surface, but the hills, eminencies, and cavities, moulded in solid work. The globe, thus fashioned into a true model of the moon, as you turn it to the light, represents all the menstrual phases, with the variety of appearances, that happen from the shadows of the mountains and valleys. He has made maps of the Pleiades, and other telescopical stars; and propos'd methods to determine the great doubt of the earth's motion or rest, by the small stars about the pole to be seen in large telescopes.

“ In order to navigation, he has carefully pursu'd many magnetical experiments; of which this is one of the noblest and most fruitful of speculation. A large terella is plac'd in the midst of a plane board, with a hole, into which the terella is half immers'd, till it be like a globe, with the poles in the horizon. Then is the plane dusted over with steel filings equally from a sieve. The dust by the magnetical virtue is immediately figur'd into furrows, that bend like a sort of helix, proceeding as it were out of one pole, and returning into the other. And the whole plane is thus figur'd, like the circles of a planisphere.

\* This lunar globe was formed not only at the request of the royal society, but likewise by the command of king Charles the second; whose pleasure for the prosecution and perfecting of it was signified by a letter, under the joint hands of Sir Robert Moray and Sir Paul Neile, dated from Whitehall 17 May 1661, and directed to Dr. Wren, Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. The globe was made in solid work, accurately representing the moon's figure from the best tubes. On the pedestal is engraved this inscription, and underneath a scale of miles.

CAROLO SECUNDO  
M. RR. FR. ET HIB. R.  
CVIYS AMPLIYDINI QVIA VNVS NON  
SVFFICIT  
NOVVM HVNC ORDEM SELENOSPHERIO  
EXPRESSVM  
D. D. D.  
CHR. WREN.

His majesty received this globe with peculiar satisfaction, and ordered it to be placed among the curiosities of his cabinet. Which occasioned the following reflection of Mr. Sprat in his *Observations on Mons. de Sorbiers's Voyage into England*, published in 1665, and dedicated to Dr. Wren. “ In which (says he) is Mons. Sorbier more ridiculous, his history, or his policy? His history, in speaking so many false reproaches aloud; his policy, in whispering such trifles with so much caution. I beseech you, Sir, let us allow him the reputation of this new invention intire; tho he did not think fit to name the famous author of the lunar globe, which he saw in the king's closet.” *Edit.* 1708, p. 148. Both the globe itself, and the letter signifying the king's pleasure for making it, are now in the possession of his son, Christopher Wren esquire.

“ It



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“ It being a question amongst the problems of navigation, very well worth resolving, to what mechanical powers sailing (against the wind especially) was reducible; he shew'd it to be a wedge. And he demonstrated, how a transient force upon an oblique plane would cause the motion of the plane against the first mover. And he made an instrument, that mechanically produc'd the same effect, and shew'd the reason of sailing to all winds.

“ The geometrical mechanics of rowing he shew'd to be a vectis on a moving or cedent fulcrum. For this end he made instruments to find, what the expansion of body was towards the hindrance of motion in a liquid medium, and what degree of impediment was produc'd by what degree of expansion; with other things, that are the necessary elements for laying down the geometry of sailing, swimming, rowing, flying, and the fabricks of ships.

“ He has invented a very curious and exceeding speedy way of etching. He has started several things towards the emendation of water-works. He has made instruments of respiration, and for straining the breath from fuliginous vapours, to try whether the same breath so purify'd will serve again.

“ He was the first inventor of drawing pictures by microscopical glasses. He has found out perpetual, at least long liv'd lamps, and registers of furnaces, and the like, for keeping a perpetual temper, in order to various uses; as hatching of eggs, insects, production of plants, chymical preparations, imitating nature in producing fossils and minerals, keeping the motion of watches equal in order to longitudes; and astronomical uses, and infinite other advantages.

“ He was the first author of the noble anatomical experiment of injecting liquors into the veins of animals. An experiment now vulgarly known; but long since exhibited to the meetings at Oxford, and thence carried by some Germans, and publish'd abroad. By this operation divers creatures were immediately purg'd, vomited, intoxicated, kill'd, or reviv'd, according to the quality of the liquor injected. Hence arose many new experiments, and chiefly that of transfusing blood, which the society has prosecuted in sundry instances, that will probably end in extraordinary success.

“ This is a short account of the principal discoveries, which Dr. Wren has presented or suggested to this assembly. I know very well, that some of them he did only start and design; and that they have been since carry'd on to perfection by the industry of other hands. I purpose not to rob them of their share in the honour. Yet it is but reasonable, that the original invention should be ascrib'd to the true author, rather than the finishers. Nor do I fear, that this will be thought too much, which I have said concerning him; for there is a peculiar reverence due to so much excellence, cover'd with so much modesty. And it is not flattery, but honesty, to give him his just praise; who is so far from usurping the fame of other men, that he endeavours with all care to conceal his own<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *Hist. of the R. S.* pag. 311.



IN the year 1665 he went over to France, where he not only surveyed all the buildings of note in Paris, and made excursions to diverse other places, but took particular notice of what was most remarkable in every branch of mechanics, and contracted an acquaintance with most of the considerable virtuosi. This account he sends to a friend in a letter from thence, yet preserved in manuscript; and tells him further, "he was so careful not to lose the impressions of those structures, he had surveyed, that *he should bring all France in paper, etc.*" And he concludes his relation with a numerous catalogue of architects, sculptors and statuaries, plaisterers, gravers of medals and coins, painters in history and portraiture, and other artists, then famous in that country<sup>a</sup>. Upon his return home he was appointed architect, and one of the commissioners, for the reparation of the cathedral of St. Paul<sup>b</sup>. And as the observations he had made abroad greatly enlarged his knowledge, and refined his taste in architecture; so the public employments, in which he was afterwards engaged, very much diverted him from other pursuits; and therefore few discoveries of his after this are found in the books of the royal society. Within a few days after the fire of London, which began upon the 2 of September 1666, he drew a plan for a new city, of which Mr. Oldenburgh has given the following account in a letter to Mr. Boyle, dated the 18 of that month. "Dr. Wren has since my last drawn a modell for a new citty, and presented it to the king, who produced it himself before his councill, and manifested much approbation of it. I was yesterday morning with the doctor, and saw the modell, which, methinks, does so well provide for security, conveniency, and beauty, that I can see nothing wanting as to these three maine articles; but whether it has consulted with the populousness of a great citty, and whether reason of state would have that consulted with, is a quære with me. I then told the doctor, that if I had had an opportunity to speake with him sooner, I should have suggested to him, that such a modell contrived by him, and reviewed and approved by the royal society, or a committee thereof, before it had come to the view of his majesty, would have given the society a name, and made it popular, and availed not a little to silence those, who aske continually, *What have they done?* He answered, that he had been so pressed to hasten it, before other desseins came in, that he could not possibly consult the society about it. However, since it is done without taking in the society, it must suffice, that 'tis a member thereof, that hath done it; and, by what I see, hath done it so, that other models will not equall it. And, I hope, that when it comes to be presented to the parliament, as the author will be named, so his relation to the society will not be omitted<sup>c</sup>." And that this model was very soon afterwards laid before the parliament, appears from another letter written by Mr. Oldenburgh to the same gentleman, and dated the 2 of October following, in which he saies: "The rebuilding of the citty, as to the model, is still very perplexed, there appearing three parties in the house of commons about it. Some

<sup>a</sup> *Mss.* The reverend Dr. Bateman.

<sup>b</sup> See Evelyn's *Account of architects and archi-*

*itecture*, in the *Dedication*, which is written to Dr. Wren.

<sup>c</sup> *Mss.* Mr. Miles.

" are



“ are for a quite new model, according to Dr. Wren’s draught; some  
 “ for the old, yet to build with bricks; others for a middle way, by  
 “ building a key, and enlarging some streets, but keeping the old found-  
 “ ations and vaults. I heare, this very day there is a meeting of some  
 “ of his majesties councill, and others of the nobility, with the leading  
 “ men of the citty, to conferre about this great work, and to try,  
 “ whether they can bring it to some issue, before the people, that in-  
 “ habited London, doe scatter into other parts. The great streffe will  
 “ be, how to raise mony for carrying on the warre, and to rebuild the  
 “ citty at the same time.” This model of Dr. Wren was so formed,  
 that the cheif streets were to cross each other in right lines, with lesfer  
 streets between them; the churches, public buildings, and markets,  
 to be so disposed, as not to interfere with the streets; and four piazzas  
 placed at proper distances, in which severall of the streets were to meet.  
 But to enter into a more particular description of this excellent plan  
 would carry me too far. I shall only add therefore, that in the year  
 1724 it was engraven by H. Hulsbergh from the author’s own draught, at  
 the expence of his son, Christopher Wren esquire, but never published.

UPON the decease of Sir John Denham, who died in March 1668, he  
 succeeded him in the office of surveyor general of his majesty’s works.  
 The theatre at Oxford will be a lasting monument of his great abilities  
 as an architect; which curious work was finished by him in 1669, and  
 dedicated July the 9 that year. As in this structure the admirable con-  
 trivance of the flat roof, being eighty feet over one way, and seventy  
 the other, without any arch work or pillars to support it, is particularly  
 remarkable; it has been both largely described, and likewise delineated,  
 by the ingenious Dr. Plot<sup>b</sup>. But the conflagration of our great city gave  
 him many opportunities afterwards to imploy his genius that way; when  
 besides the works of the crown, which continued under his care, the ca-  
 thedral of St. Paul, the parochial churches, and other public structures  
 in London, which had been destroyed by that dreadful calamity, were  
 rebuilt from his designs, and under his direction; in the management of  
 which affair he was assisted in the measurements, and laying out of pri-  
 vate property, by the ingenious Mr. Robert Hooke. The variety of  
 business, in which he was by this means engaged, requiring his constant  
 attendance and concern, he resigned his Savilian professorship at Oxford  
 April the 9, 1673. And the year following he received from his ma-  
 jesty, king Charles, the honour of knighthood.

SOME time after he married Faith, the daughter of Sir Thomas Cog-  
 hill of Blechington in Oxfordshire, by whom he had one son of his own  
 name. And she dying soon after, he married Jane, daughter of the  
 right honourable William lord Fitz William, baron of Lifford in the  
 kingdom of Ireland. By her he had two children, a son named Wil-  
 liam, and a daughter of the same name with his lady. And in the  
 year 1680 he was chosen president of the royal society. Among the  
 many public buildings erected by him in the city of London, I shall at  
 present mention only the church of St. Stephen in Walbrooke, that of

<sup>a</sup> *M. Idem.*

<sup>b</sup> *Natural history of Oxfordshire*, p. 272.



St. Mary le Bow, the Monument, and the cathedral of St. Paul; as they have more especially drawn the attention of all foreign connoisseurs, who have had an opportunity of viewing them. The first stone of St. Stephen's Walbrooke was laid on the 16 of October 1672, in the presence of the right honourable Sir George Waterman lord mayor, several assistants of the grocers company, and the surveyor general himself Dr. Wren; as appears by an old parish vestry book, in which there is likewise the following entry. "August 24, 1679. Ordered that a present of twenty guineas be made to the lady of Sir Christopher Wren, as a testimony of the regard the parish has for the great care and skill, that Sir Christopher Wren shewed in the rebuilding of our church." But that the church was not then intirely finished, seems evident from another passage afterwards, where it is said, that the first baptism performed there, after the rebuilding, was upon the 31 of July 1681<sup>a</sup>. The testimony of respect shewn by the parish to Sir Christopher, however small in itself, may yet be presumed not to have been unacceptable to a person of his great modesty, and who very well knew how to estimate things from the design of them. But I cannot better represent the just character of this beautiful structure, than in the words of a late writer, who thus describes it. "The church in Walbrook (says he) so little known among us, is famous all over Europe, and is justly reputed the master-piece of the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren. Perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern building, that can vie with this in taste or proportion; there is not a beauty, which the plan would admit of, that is not to be found here in its greatest perfection; and foreigners very justly call our judgment in question for understanding its graces no better, and allowing it no higher a degree of fame<sup>b</sup>." The steeple of St. Mary, which is particularly grand and beautiful, stands upon an old Roman caufey, that lies eighteen feet below the level of the present street; and the body of the church on the walls of a Roman temple. According to the first plan of Sir Christopher a portico was added to it on the east side, with two arches fronting Cheapside; but that design was not executed. And in erecting the two last of those buildings above mentioned, besides what concerned him as an architect, he had a particular view to make them answer another very useful purpose in astronomy. The monument is a pillar of the Doric order, the pedestal of which is 40 feet high and 21 square, the diameter of the column 15 feet, and the altitude of the whole 202<sup>c</sup>, a fourth part higher than that of the emperor Trajan at Rome. It was begun in the year 1671, and finished in 1677. The ingenious and learned architect built it hollow, that it might serve as a tube to discover the parallax of the earth, by the different distances of the star in the head of the Dragon from the zenith, at different seasons of the year. But finding it was liable to be shaken by the motion of coaches and carts almost constantly passing by, he laid aside that thought<sup>d</sup>; and would have set the statue of king Charles the second on the top of it, which was over ruled, and a flaming urn placed there.

<sup>a</sup> These accounts I received from the reverend Dr. Wilson, the present rector.

<sup>b</sup> *A critical view of the public buildings, etc. in and about London and Westminster*, ed. 1734, pag. 12.

<sup>c</sup> A more particular account of this stately pillar may be seen in Maitland's *History of London*, p. 446.

<sup>d</sup> Mr. Hodgson.



As to St. Paul's church, the first stone was laid on the 21 of June 1675, and the body of it finished, and the cross set up, in the year 1711; tho many other works, necessary to perfect and adorn that magnificent structure, were done afterwards\*. And here Sir Christopher designed to make use of the hollow in the great staircase on the south side, being in height 96 feet 10 inches, for the like purpose as the Monument, by the assistance of the great telescope presented to the royal society by Mr. Huygens; and his kinsman, the ingenious mathematician, Mr. James Hodgson was to have made the observations. But finding that instrument, which is 123 feet long, too large for his use, and not being able to procure any other of a proper size, he was prevented likewise from the execution of that design. I shall only add here, that a general catalogue of his buildings of all kinds, while surveyor general of the royal works, placed in circles on one side of a pyramide, was ingraven by H. Hulstbergh, tho not published, some years since; which being too numerous to be inserted here, will, with some others there omitted, be printed in the *Appendix*<sup>b</sup>. And I have indeed been shorter in this part of his character, as I understand that province is intrusted in the hands of a very ingenious and learned gentleman; who, it is hoped, will in due time oblige the public with a full account of the just debt due to his memory, for adorning his country with so many of its finest buildings. Several of which have been already ingraven for that purpose; tho with less art and care than they deserve, for want of proper artists in designs of architecture.

He was appointed architect and a commissioner of Chelsea college, and in 1684 principal officer or comptroller of the works in the castle of Windsor. He sat twice in parliament, as a representative for two different boroughs; first for Plymton in Devonshire in the year 1685, and again in 1700 for Melcomb Regis in Dorsetshire. While he continued surveyor general, he lived in an house, which belongs always to that office, in Scotland yard, adjoining to Whitehall. But after his removal from that employment, in April 1718, he dwelt occasionally in St. James's street in Westminster; and remained surveyor of the abbey from the year 1698 (when he was constituted to that office) till the time of his death. He had another house, that belonged to the surveyor general to the crown, at Hampton court; the enjoyment of which had been granted him by queen Anne, and was held by an exchequer lease, which descended to his son and heir already mentioned, the present possessor. In coming from this house to London he contracted a cold, which occasioned his death, on the 25 day of February in the year 1723, and the ninety first of his age. He died as he lived, with great calmness and serenity, and little other sickness. His funeral was attended by many persons of honour and distinction with great solemnity, from his house in Westminster to St. Paul's cathedral; where his corps was deposited in the vault, under the south wing of the choir, near the east end, under a flat stone on the pavement, which is railed in between two pil-

\* The several dimensions of this grand building may be seen in Maitland's *History of London*, p. 436.  
<sup>b</sup> Number VIIII.



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lars; upon which stone is the following plain inscription, covering the single vault, which contains his body.

HERE LIETH  
SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN KNIGHT  
THE BVILDER OF THIS CATHEDRAL  
CHVRCH OF SAINT PAVL ETC.  
WHO DYED  
IN THE YEAR OF OVR LORD  
MDCCXXIII  
AND OF HIS AGE XCI.

But the church itself, which was built by him, being the most noble and proper monument to perpetuate the memory of this great man, he wanted no other; as is very justly intimated in another inscription, written by his son above mentioned, and placed on the side of the western pillar, above the former.

SVBTVS CONDITVR  
HVIVS ECCLESIAE ET VRBIS CONDITOR  
CHRISTOPHORVS WREN  
QVI VIXIT ANNOS VLTRA NONAGINTA  
NON SIBI SED BONO PVBLICO  
LECTOR SI MONVMENTVM REQVIRIS  
CIRCVMSPICE  
OBIIT XXV FEB. ANN. MDCCXXIII AET. XCI.

As to his person, he was low of stature, and thin; but by temperance and skilful management (for he was a proficient in anatomy and physick) he enjoyed a good state of health, and his life was protracted to an unusual length. He was modest, devout, strictly virtuous, and very communicative of what he knew. And besides his peculiar eminency as an architect, so extensive was his learning and knowledge in all the polite arts, but especially the mathematics; his invention so fertile, and his discoveries so numerous and useful; that he will always be esteemed a benefactor to mankind, and an ornament to the age, in which he lived. Mr. Hooke, who was intimately acquainted with him, and very able to make a just estimate of his abilities, has comprised his character in few words, but those very strong and beautiful, where speaking of him he says: "I must affirm, that since the time of Archimedes there scarce ever has met in one man, in so great a perfection, such a mechanical hand, and so philosophical a mind." And another incomparable writer, whose characters always carry the greatest weight with them, speaking of him with other eminent men says, *D. Christopherus Wrennus eques auratus, Johannes Wallisus S. T. D. et D. Christianus Hugenius, hujus aetatis geometrarum facile principes*. He never printed any thing himself, but several of his works have been published by others, of which I shall here give a catalogue. Tho many of his manuscript papers were only the first rough draughts, not perfected, nor intended by him for the press.

<sup>a</sup> Pref. to his *Micrographia*.

<sup>b</sup> Newtoni *Philosoph. natur. princip. mathemat.*

Lib. 1, pag. 20, ed. 1687.

1. *Horologigraphia geometrica.*

This was a Latin version of an English treatise written by Mr. Oughtred, while Mr. Wren was a gentleman commoner at Wadham college in Oxford, and afterwards published by Mr. Oughtred at the end of his *Clavis mathematica*<sup>a</sup>.

2. *Traëtatulus ad periodum Julianam spectans, chronologiae summe utilis.*

This short tract, which contains a method to find any particular year required, upon giving the cycles, is inserted in the *Prolegomena* of Helvicus's *Theatrum historicum et chronologicum*, ed. Oxon. 1651, and continued in the later editions. The author's name is not mentioned; but that it was written by Mr. Wren, is manifest from a note indorsed on the title page of the book, in the hand of his father, the dean, now in the possession of Christopher Wren esquire. The words are these: *Denique filio meo modestius renitenti incentivum adhibui, ut Traëtatulum illum algebraicum, Julianae periodo (e cyclis in historia datis) expiscandae accommodatissimum, sudante jam (hoc) praelo Oxoniensi, praefigi sineret.* By the time, in which this tract was first published, it appears, that Mr. Wren could not be more than nineteen years of age, when he wrote it.

3. *Oratio inauguralis habita Londini, in collegio Greshamensi, per Christophorum Wren, A. M. astronomiae professorem electum, anno 1657, aetatis suae 25.*

This oration is now first published in the *Appendix*, N. VIII. from a copy communicated by Christopher Wren esquire to Dr. Mead, by whom I was favoured with it.

4. *De recta tangente cycloidem primariam.*

*Ἐξασμὸς curvae lineae cycloidis primariae secundum methodum antiquorum demonstratus.*

*De dimensione cycloidum contractarum et protractarum.*

*De problemate Kepleriano per cycloidem solvendo.*

These four tracts being communicated by him to Dr. Wallis, the beginning of July 1658, were afterwards published by the doctor, as an *Appendix* to his *Traëtatus de cycloide*<sup>b</sup>.

5. *Solutio problematis mathematici, folio, one sheet.*

This problem, which came from France in the year 1658, was thus introduced: *Speculatissimos viros matheos professores, et alios praeclaros in Anglia mathematicos, ut hoc problema solvere dignentur* Jean de Montfort maxime desiderat. And it was, as follows: *Extremis ellipseos diametris, distantia centri ab aliquo puncto in axi transverso, ubi linea eundem secet sub angulo dato, in numeris datis: Segmenta ejusdem lineae (si opus est) produetae, et intra transversum axem et ellipsin terminatae, in numeris invenire.* After the solution of this problem, Mr. Wren in the same paper subjoins the following (proposed formerly by Kepler) which he had himself solved geometrically: *Aream datam semicirculi dati, vel ellipseos datae, ex quocunque puncto diametri cujuscunque, etiam si libet produetae, in data ratione secare.* And he adds: *Rogo igitur praestantissimos in Gallia mathematicos, ut problema Keplerianum solvere dignentur, numerice quidem, si fieri possit, saltem geometricè.*

<sup>a</sup> Vid. Praef. G. O. ad Clav. mathemat.

<sup>b</sup> Vid. J. W. Opera mathematica. V. 1, p. 533.

<sup>c</sup> Vid. Wallis. ubi supra, pag. 540.



6. *A method for the construction of solar eclipses.*

This was discovered by him in the year 1660, and afterwards published by Mr. Flamsteed in his *Doctrine of the sphere*; and has now for many years been generally followed, as the most concise and plain\*.

7. *Cerebri et calvariae figurae eruditissime delineatae.*

These figures were drawn at the desire of Dr. Willis, for the use of his excellent treatise, intitled *Cerebri anatome*, published in 1664; of which the learned author has given the following account in his preface. *Praeter suppetias ab hujus manu [Dris. Lower] in dissecando peritissima allatas, celare non decet, quantas insuper acceperim a viris clarissimis, Domino Tho. Millington Med. Dre. necnon a Dno. Christophoro Wren LL. Dre. et astronomiae professore Saviliano; qui utrique dissectionibus nostris crebro interesse, et circa partium usus rationes conferre solebant. Porro prior ille vir doctissimus, cui privato observationes meas et conjecturas de die in diem proponebam, me animo incertum, et propriae sententiae minus fidentem, suffragiis suis saepe confirmabat. Ceterum alter vir insignissimus, Dr. Wren, pro singulari, qua pollet, humanitate plurimas cerebri et calvariae figuras, quo exactiores essent operae, eruditissimis suis manibus delineare non fuit gravatus.*

8. *An architectionical account of the cathedral church of Salisbury.*

The original manuscript of this, in the author's own hand, and dated 1668, is yet in the registry of the dean and chapter there. And it has been since published in a book, intitled, *The history and antiquities of the cathedral church of Salisbury, and the abbey church of Bath*; London 1723, octavo: where it is called "an excellent piece wrote by an eminent gentleman, who was invited thither by Dr. Ward in 1669, where he then made the survey<sup>b</sup>." But this writer, as it appears, has placed the time one year too late.

Besides these, the following papers, communicated by him to the royal society, are all of them, except the last, printed in their *Transactions*.

1. *A way to convey liquors immediately into the mass of blood*, N. VII, p. 128, December 1665.

2. *Lex naturae de collisione corporum*, N. XLIII, p. 867, December 1668.

This is a theory, of what the author had before proved by experiments, as mentioned above.

3. *A description of an instrument for drawing the out-lines of any object in perspective*, N. XLV, p. 898, March 1669.

4. *Generatio corporis cylindroidis hyperbolici, laborandis lentibus hyperbolicis accommodati*, N. XLVIII, p. 961, June 1669.

5. *A description of an engin designed for grinding hyperbolicall glasses*, N. LIII, p. 1059, November 1669.

6. *A letter concerning the finding a streight line equal to that of a cycloid* in 1658, N. XCVIII, p. 6156, November 1673.

7. *An hypothesis and geometrical problem about the comets* in 1664 and 1665.

This was publish'd by Mr. Hooke in his *Cometa* in 1670, pag. 40.

\* See Sir Jonas Moore's *System of the mathematics*: London 1681. quarto.

<sup>b</sup> Pag. x.



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These papers, which follow, communicated by him to the society, later than the history, and never published, are entered in their *Registers* and *Letter books*.

1. *A description and figure of a new level for taking the horizon every way in a circle*, Register III, p. 184. Produced before the society December 12, and March 7, 1666.

This is described by Mr. Hooke in his *Animadversions on Hevelius's Machina coelestis*, p. 65.

2. *An account of the uncommon shape of hail, that fell on the 26 of March 1667, about four of the clock in the afternoon*, Register III, p. 184. Communicated to the society November 28, 1667.

3. *A letter to Mr. Oldenburgh, about the design of building a college for the royal society*, Letter book II, p. 220. Dated from Oxford 7 June 1668.

4. *A cypher, or anagram, for concealing secret inventions*, Register IV, p. 49. Communicated to the society on the 4 of February 1668.

This was transmitted to Mr. Huygens, upon his having sent them one not explained.

5. *A description and scheme of an instrument for drawing up great weights from deep places*, Register IV, p. 99. Read May 5, 1670.

To these may be added the three following manuscripts, yet remaining in other hands.

1. *Christophori Wren Londini, in collegio Greshamensi astronomiae professoris, De corpore Saturni ejusque phasibus hypothesis*.

This lecture, in the author's own hand, is now in the possession of William Jones esquire.

2. *An historical and architectonical account of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, and of the repairs*.

This was written by Sir Christopher at the desire of Dr. Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, and principal commissioner for the repairs of that church, about the year 1714. The heads of it, with a letter to the bishop, are entered in the journals of the antiquary society. But the discourse itself is in the hands of Christopher Wren esquire.

3. *Extracts of some loose original papers and minutes, written at sundry times, relating to the longitude*.

By these papers it appears, that Sir Christopher had his thoughts very early upon that subject, and always kept it in his view afterwards. They are disposed in the order of an introduction, with a discourse following it. The introduction, which, excepting the last paragraph, seems to have been written about the year 1660, contains various ways made use of by the antients, and in later times, for finding the longitude. Some parts of the discourse, that follow it, were written in the year 1712, others so late as 1720; and the whole consists of diverse methods proposed by Sir Christopher for that end, with draughts of several instruments proper for the purpose. These papers are also in the hands of the same gentleman, with the discourse last mentioned.

SIR Christopher had a sister, named Susan, married to Dr. William Holder, subdean of the chapel to his majesty king William, subalmoner of St. Paul's, and canon of Ely, who was a man of great learning and



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fine parts. Nor was she less eminent for her great virtues, and rare accomplishments; for besides her exemplary prudence, piety, and other charities, expressed on her sepulchral monument, *in compassion to the poor she applied herself to the knowledge of medicinal remedies, wherein God gave so great a blessing, that thousands were happily healed by her, and no one ever miscarried; king Charles the second, queen Catharine, and very many of the court, had also experience of her successful band.* She died on the 30 of June 1688, aged 61 years, forty five of which she had happily passed in a conjugal state, and lies buried with her husband in the vault under St. Paul's church<sup>a</sup>, near Sir Christopher, her brother.

OF Sir Christopher's three children, his daughter Jane died unmarried, December the 29, 1702. A beautiful monument of white marble is erected to her memory, against one of the middle pillars, near the south east end of St. Paul's vault, in which she was also interred, almost opposite to her father. Upon the upper part is her image playing upon an organ, with a cupid bringing her some books, in bas relief; and underneath those figures is the following inscription.

M. S.

DESIDERATISSIMAE VIRGINIS IANAE WREN CLARISSIMI DOMINI  
CHRISTOPHORI WREN FILIAE VNICAE PATERNAE INDOLIS LITERIS  
DEDITAE PIAE BENEVOLAE DOMISIDAE ARTEMUSICAPERITISSIMAE  
HERELIES THE BODY OF MISTRESS IANE WREN ONLY DAUGHTER OF SIR  
CH. WREN KNIGHT BY DAME IANE HIS WIFE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM  
LORD FITZ WILLIAM BARON OF LIFFORD IN THE  
KINGDOM OF IRELAND OB. XXIX DECEMBER  
AN. MDCCII AET. XXVI.

William, the younger son of Sir Christopher, died also unmarried, on the 15 of March 1738. But Christopher, the elder son, is yet living. In May 1706 he married Mary, the only daughter of Mr. Philip Mufard of York buildings in Westminster, jeweler to king Charles the second and the three succeeding reigns; by whom he has issue one son of his own name, born January the 5, 1711. After her decease, which was in the year 1712, he married on the 8 of November 1715 the lady Constance Burgoyne, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton knight, of Stansted Montfichet in Essex, and relict of Sir Roger Burgoyne baronet, of Sutton in Bedfordshire; by whom he has issue one son, named Stephen, who was born May the 14, 1722; but his lady died on the 22 of May 1734. There is a small treatise composed and published by this gentleman, which having no name prefixed to it has been ascribed to Sir Christopher. But tho he was well versed in all parts of polite literature; yet at the time that book was written, his thoughts must have been employed upon things of a very different nature. This treatise, which is very scarce, bears the following title.

*Numismatum antiquorum sylloge, populis Graecis, municipiis, et coloniis Romanis usorum: Ex cibiniarchio editoris: Londini 1708. quarto.*

<sup>a</sup> See the inscriptions on their monument, Vol. II, pag. 472.  
printed in the *New view of London*, ed. 1708.



## ASTRONOMY PROFESSORS. III

It is dedicated to the royal society, and contains the impressions of several curious Greek medallions, in four tables engraven on copper plates, with two other tables of antient inscriptions. These are followed by the legends of a series of imperial coins in the large and middle size, from Julius Caesar to Aurelian, with their interpretations. To which is subjoined an appendix of Syrian and Egyptian kings, and city peices. The whole is a specimen of a large cabinet of Greek and Roman medals, with many other antiquities, collected by the editor; and was published upon a particular occasion.

### X.

WALTER POPE was half brother to Dr. John Wilkins, bishop of Chester, by the mother's side. He was born at Fawsley in Northamptonshire, and when he came from the grammar school, was sent first to Cambridge, where he was admitted at Trinity college in the year 1645<sup>a</sup>. But his continuance there could not be long, since he was afterwards a scholar of Wadham college in Oxford<sup>b</sup>, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts on the 6 of July 1649<sup>c</sup>, and by the parliament visitors was admitted probationer fellow July the 3, 1651<sup>d</sup>, and upon the 10 of the same month commenced master of arts. In the year 1658 being junior proctor<sup>e</sup>, a controversy happened about caps and hoods, that gave him some trouble, his account of which is in substance as follows. "The reigning party in the university at that time resolv'd to abolish the statute, which enjoyned the wearing of caps and hoods, crying out against them, as reliques of popery. To effect this they sent to engage him to join with them, well knowing that without his concurrence their design would prove abortive; there being a statute which says in exprefs terms, that no statute be deem'd abrogated or repeal'd, without the attestation of the vicechancellor and both the proctors under their hands, that it was formally taken away in the convocation. For this purpose the vicechancellor summon'd a convocation, having most of the heads of houses, and many masters of arts on his side; but still the majority was on the other side, as appeared in the event. For it being put to the vote, tho after the scrutiny the vicechancellor declared the statute was taken away, Mr. Pope had the courage to tell him, the majority of the suffrages were to the contrary; that the statutes intrusted only the proctors to gather and compare the suffrages, and pronounce where the majority fell; and that he had nothing to do in the affair. Upon this the masters in a tumultuary manner rose from their seats, and began to mutiny; which caus'd the vicechancellor to dissolve the convocation. But the next day he sent one of the beadles to Mr. Pope, desiring him to come to his lodgings, and there attest under his hand, that the statute in debate was legally abrogated in the convocation held the day before; which he refusing to do, the affair ended. And the event of this

<sup>a</sup> *Trin. coll. regist.*

<sup>b</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 1094. In Kennet's *Regist. and chron.* p. 534, he is thro mistake said to have been of Balliol college.

<sup>c</sup> *Fast. Ox.* V. 11, c. 69.

<sup>d</sup> *College register.*

<sup>e</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* ubi supra.

" was,



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" was, that the next Sunday there was a greater number of scholars at S. Mary's in their formalities, than ever he saw before, or after that time; and the use of them continued, tho not to that height, till the restoration<sup>a</sup>." As he attributes the success of this affair wholly to his own firmness; so he seems much pleased with it, and applies to himself on that occasion the words of Horace, a little varied, and says,

*Sumo superbiam  
Quaestitam meritis<sup>b</sup>;*

and calls it *the most glorious action of his life<sup>c</sup>*. The vicechancellor that year was Dr. John Conant. Towards the end of the year Mr. Pope obtained leave to travel into foreign parts, and left Mr. Thomas Gourney of Brasenose college to officiate for him, as proctor, the remainder of the time<sup>d</sup>. And in the year 1660 he was dean of Wadham college<sup>e</sup>.

UPON the 8 of March that year Mr. Christopher Wren resigning his professorship of astronomy in Gresham college, with a design to settle at Oxford, Mr. Pope was then chosen to succeed him. In the year 1661 he obtained leave to be absent from his college at Oxford<sup>f</sup>, and September the 12 that year he was created doctor of physic there. June the 27, 1662, he was obliged to quit his fellowship at Wadham college, on the account of his Gresham professorship, the college statutes not permitting him to hold both any longer, as appears from the following minute in their register. *Ann. 1662, Junii 27. Dr. Pope asscutus pensionem ad terminum vitae ultra annum valorem decem librarum, electus scil. professor astronomiae in coll. Gresham. apud Londinenses, unde a studio in universitate Oxon. ultra dies a fundatore concessos impeditus fuerat, post annum ab asscutione istius pensionis elapsum virtute statuti De quibus causis etc. amotus est a collegio in perpetuum.* The nature and subject of his lectures at Gresham college may be learn'd in some measure from Mr. Sherburne, who gives this account of them. " Dr. Walter Pope, professor of astronomy in Gresham college, succeeded Sir Christopher Wren and Mr. Rooke, with whom he had spent much time in observing the motions and appearances of the heavens; the result of which he hath delivered in his astronomical lectures there read, which it is hoped he may be prevailed with to make publick hereafter<sup>g</sup>." On the 20 of May 1663 he was chosen one of the first fellows of the royal society, together with his predecessor Dr. Wren. Soon after he had license to travel for two years, during which he made the tour of Italy. Some of the observations made by him when abroad were sent to the royal society, of which I shall have occasion to say more afterwards. While he was absent, Mr. Isaac Barrow, the geometry professor, read for him, till he left the college in May 1664, and then Mr. Hooke<sup>h</sup>. After the great fire in 1666, when Gresham college became a refuge for the exchange tenants, and other unhappy sufferers, and the city offices were also held there; the rest of the lodgings were all taken up by the Lord mayor, and other persons of note concerned in public affairs, but those of Dr. Pope

<sup>a</sup> *Life of Seth, L. Ep. of Salisbury*, p. 34.

<sup>b</sup> *Carm. L. 111. Od. 30. v. 14.*

<sup>c</sup> *Life of Seth, L. Ep. of Salisbury*, p. 176.

<sup>d</sup> *Athen. Oxon. ubi supra.*

<sup>e</sup> *College register.*

<sup>f</sup> *Wadham college register.*

<sup>g</sup> *Appendix to Manilius*, p. 113.

<sup>h</sup> *Letter of Mr. Hooke to Mr. Boyle*, Ms.

were



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were reserved for the use of the professors, and the royal society. The year following the doctor was chosen into the council of the royal society. And in 1668 his brother, Dr. Wilkins, being promoted to the bishopric of Chester, made him registry of that diocese, to which office he was admitted by patent March the 16 the same year. In 1669 he was again elected one of the council of the royal society. And in the year 1670 he published a pamphlet, intitled, *The memoirs of Monsieur Du Vall, with his last speech and epitaph*. This Du Vall was born at Domfront in Normandy, and his christian name was *Claude*. He was a brisk, handsome fellow; but having been a notorious highwayman was taken, and hanged at Tiburn on the 21 of January 1669, in the twenty seventh year of his age. And the doctor's view in writing this pamphlet was to rally, in a facetious way, the humour, which at that time prevailed among the English ladies, of admiring Frenchmen; and particularly the great concern, that many of them had shewn for the death of this Du Vall. In the year 1686 Dr. Pope was very ill at Salisbury of an inflammation in his eyes, by which he had very near lost his sight, but was happily cured by the celebrated oculist, Dr. Turberville; as he gratefully acknowledges in an epitaph, which he wrote upon him after his death\*. During this illness Mr. Flamstead officiated for him, in reading the astronomical lectures at Gresham college; and upon the 21 of September 1687 he resigned that professorship.

In the year 1693 he published his poem, called *The wish*, which was well received by the public, and passed several editions. And November the 16 the same year he had the misfortune to lose all his books by a fire, which happened in Lombard street<sup>b</sup>. At the end of the *Life of Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury*, written by him, and published in the year 1697, he gives the following account of himself. "I am (says he) I thank God, arriv'd to a good old age without gout, or stone, with my external senses but little decay'd; and my intellectuals, tho none of the best, yet as good as ever they were." The year following he published his *Moral and political fables*, inscribed to the lord chief justice Holt; in which dedication he complains of having "been grievously harass'd by a causeless, expensive, litigious, and tedious process, and suffer'd great hardship even by the confession of his adversaries." What that process was, I have not been able to learn, nor any thing more concerning it, than what is there related; tho whatever it was, by the account of himself just before recited, he seems to have behaved like a philosopher, without being much ruffled by it. In 1699 he withdrew from the royal society, designing very probably to retire into the country, and enjoy himself in some respects agreeably to his *Wish*. And accordingly he spent much of his time afterwards at Epsom; but at last settled in Bunting fields, in the suburbs of London, where he died, and was buried at Cripplegate church, on the 25 of June 1714, in a very advanced age. He kept his office of registry at

\* *Life of Seth, L. Ep. of Salisb.* p. 109. That epitaph was never set up any where; but there is another in memory of him, on a black marble in the body of the cathedral church at Salisbury. *Hist. and antiq. of the cathedral church of Salisb.* etc. London 1723, p. 22. octavo.  
<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 150.



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Chester till his death, and was succeeded in it by Mr. Smith of Doctors Commons, London, July the 30 following.

HE maintained an intimate freindship and acquaintance with two very eminent and learned men, Mr. Rooke and Dr. Barrow. Tho his greatest freind and patron (next to his brother, bishop Wilkins) was the bishop of Salisbury, whose life he wrote. But it seems highly improbable, that his intimacy with him could have continued to the degree, which he tells us it did, had his character been such, as it is represented in the second edition of the *Athenae Oxonienses*, where he is said to have *lead an Epicurean and beatbenish life*<sup>a</sup>. What might occasion this representation, I know not. It is true indeed, that Dr. Pope had in the life of that prelate found fault with Mr. Wood, for some aspersions cast on him and several other eminent persons deceased, in the first edition of the *Athenae*<sup>b</sup>; as likewise for omitting in the *Fasts* the names of *George Porter* and *Walter Pope*, proctors for the year 1658, and placing in their stead *Samuel Byfield* and *Samuel Conant*, the proctors of the preceding year, by which means, as he sais, he was thrust out of the university chronicles<sup>c</sup>. But as Mr. Wood died in 1695<sup>d</sup>, and the bishop's life was not published till 1697, that could not possibly give him any offense. And altho Dr. Thomas Wood (as it is said) a civilian of New college, Oxford, in a letter to Dr. Pope, written in defense of Mr. Wood, and published soon after the life<sup>e</sup>, assures the doctor, that what concerned the change of the proctors names, "was perfectly " a mistake, either in the printer, or the transcriber; for in Mr. Wood's " own book, given upon his death bed to one of his nephews, it stands " corrected with his pen, and Dr. Pope is inserted in his place<sup>f</sup>;" and for further satisfaction refers him to the *Historia et antiquitates universitatis Oxoniensis*, published by Mr. Wood in 1674, where *Georgius Porter e coll. Magd.* and *Gualterus Pope e coll. Wadham*, stand as proctors for the year 1658<sup>g</sup>: yet as the second edition of the *Athenae*, in which that mistake is rectified, did not appear till 1721; Mr. Le Neve, who has likewise placed *Samuel Byfield* and *Samuel Conant* as proctors both for the year 1657 and 1658, was lead into that error, so late as 1716, from the authority of the first edition<sup>h</sup>. Dr. Pope was a man of wit, as well as learning; tho not the most exact writer, as Dr. Wood has shewn in several instances. He gained the knowledge of the French and Italian tongues in his travels, which he afterwards taught the bishop of Salisbury. He was likewise acquainted with the Spanish language, and translated some *Novels* out of it into English. His lectures of astronomy never were published; but there are several other things written by him, besides those already mentioned, which are extant in print.

<sup>a</sup> Vol. 11, c. 1095.

<sup>b</sup> Printed in 1691, 1692.

<sup>c</sup> *Life of Seth, L. Bp. of Salisbury, etc.* page 171, 177.

<sup>d</sup> In Merton college chapel, against the wall, on the north side:

H. S. E.  
ANTONIVS WOOD  
ANTIQUARIUS

OB. XXVIII NOV. A.  
MDCXCV AET. LXIV.

<sup>e</sup> *An Appendix to the Life of the right reverend father in God, Seth lord bishop of Salisbury, written by Dr. Walter Pope F. R. S. In a letter to the author: London 1697. octavo.*

<sup>f</sup> Page 28.

<sup>g</sup> Lib. 11, p. 439.

<sup>h</sup> *Fasts eccles. Angl.* pag. 467, ed. 1716.

All

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All that have come to my knowledge, are these which follow, of which the two first are published in the *Philosophical transactions*.

1. *Extract of a letter from Venice to Dr. Wilkins, concerning the mines of mercury in Friuli, and a way of producing wind by the fall of water.* N. II, p. 21, April 1665.

The letter itself, dated the 10 of September 1664, N. S. is extant in the *Letter books* of the royal society, B. I, p. 139. And a further account of the same matter, communicated to them by Dr. Edward Browne, 15 June 1669, is printed in the *Transactions*, N. LIV, p. 1080.

2. *Observations made at London upon an eclipse of the sun, 22 June 1666.* N. XVII, p. 295.

These following are mentioned in the *Athenae Oxonienses* <sup>a</sup>.

3. *The memoirs of Monsieur Du Vall, containing the history of his life and death: Whereunto are annexed his last speech and epitaph: Likewise the author's apology, why he concealed his name: London 1670. quarto.*

The epitaph has since been reprinted in *A collection of epitaphs*, p. 102, published in the year 1727. octavo.

4. *To the memory of the most renowned Du Vall: A Pindaric ode: London 1671, quarto, three sheets.*

This is said in the title to have been written by the author of *Hudibras*; tho some curious persons, it seems, at that time thought otherwise.

5. *The Catholic ballad, or, The invitation to Popery upon considerable grounds and reasons: London 1674. One side of a broad sheet.*

In October the same year came out *The Geneva ballad*, in answer to the former; said to be written by one Griffin a minister.

6. *Rome for a ballad, or, A ballad for Rome.*

This was a continuation of the *Catholic ballad*.

7. *The Salisbury ballad.*

This, as is said in the *Athenae*, was a satyr upon the bishop of Salisbury, for depriving the doctor of his mistress, which caused a difference between them for a time; tho the writer owns, he had not seen it.

8. *The old man's wish: A ballad. 1684.*

An additional part to this was handed about at London in manuscript in 1615, and taken notice of by the *Observer*. Some of the verses may be seen in the *Athen. Oxon*.

9. *The wish: London 1693, folio; 1697, quarto; 1719, octavo* <sup>a</sup>.

10. *The twenty third ode of the second book of Horace.*

This is in a book called, *Examen poeticum*.

11. *Verses in the third part of Miscellany poems: London 1693, pag. 405, 406. octavo.*

12. *Select novels: London 1694.*

The first six of these are from the Spanish of *Mich. de Servantes Saavedra*, and the rest from the Italian of *Petrarch*.

These which follow, are not in the *Athen. Oxon*.

12. *The life of the right reverend father in God, Seth lord bishop of Salisbury, and chancellor of the most noble order of the garter: With a*

<sup>a</sup> Vol. II, c. 1095.

<sup>b</sup> Tho this poem bears only the title of *The wish*, yet it might properly enough have been

called *The old man's wish*, like the former, which I have never seen, and therefore know not the difference between them.

brief



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*brief account of Bishop Wilkins, Mr. Lawrence Rooke, Dr. Isaac Barrow, Dr. Turbervile, and others: London 1697, octavo.*

13. *Moral and political fables, antient and modern: Done into measured prose intermixed with ryme: London 1698, octavo.*

By *measured prose mixed with ryme* is here meant, that the lines, which are all in the measure of verse as to the number of feet, for the most part do not chime in couplets at the end.

The three following letters, written by him, are entered in the *Letter books* of the royal society, but not printed.

1. To Dr. Wilkins, from Rome 5 April 1664, N. S. *Concerning some observations made by him in a journey to Naples; in which some account is given of the temple of Jupiter Anxur, and the grotto De cani.* Communicated to the society May 4, 1664, B. I, p. 139.

2. To Dr. Wilkins, from Padua 1 August 1664, N. S. *Concerning an extraordinary storm of thunder and hail in Italy.* Communicated August 24, 1664, B. I, p. 176.

This storm happened July the 29, about three a clock in the afternoon, at the bottom of the Euganean hills, about six miles from Padua. It extended upwards of thirty miles in length, and about six in breadth. And the hail stones, which fell in great quantities, were of different sises; the largest of an oval form, as big as turkey eggs, and very hard; the next sise globular, but somewhat compressed; and others, which were more numerous, perfectly round, and about the bigness of tennis balls.

3. To Mr. Hooke, 25 May 1667. *Concerning cormorants and Cornish diamonds.* Communicated May 30, 1667, B. II, p. 29.

Great numbers of worms were found in the stomachs of these cormorants, some of them two inches long, which the Doctor supposes to be the cause of their voracity. And as to the diamonds, he says, they are soft, and grow in the cavity of white stones, looking like teeth in the mouth.

## XI.

DANIEL MAN was the son of William Man esquire, sword bearer to the right honourable the lord mayor of London. He was admitted a commoner at Christ Church college in Oxford upon the 18 of December 1682, aged seventeen years, where he took the degree of batchelor of arts.

SEPTEMBER the 21, 1687, he succeeded Dr. Pope, as professor of astronomy in Gresham college; and July the 5, 1689, he commenced master of arts at Oxford. His election at Gresham college happened at a time, when the public fears, which were then spread thro the nation, disturbed peoples minds, and took off their attention to arts and sciences. Nor did he continue long there, after things were again settled by the revolution; for in 1691 he married, and July the 31 that year resigned his professorship.

UPON the 30 of May 1693 he was admitted one of the four city pleaders, which place he surrendered again March the 4 the insuing year.



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year. And having obtained the reversion of the sword bearer's office after his father, who died on the 30 of April 1705, he accordingly succeeded him; but quitting that likewise on the 28 of August following, continued afterwards to live privately. He died on the 1 of November 1723, and lies buried in the Temple church, London.

### XII.

ALEXANDER TORRIANO descended from a very ancient and illustrious family in Italy, the origin and genealogy of which to the year 1600 is related by Francis Sanfovino<sup>a</sup>. He tells us, that the family of the Torriani is said to have come from Flanders, but by tradition to have sprung originally from the royal blood of France. One of which progeny going into Burgundy married an heiress to a lordship in that dutchy, which is there called *della Torre*, from whence he also was stiled *Monfignor della Torre*. He had two twin sons, who by one of the emperours were driven into Lombardy, where advancing themselves by marriage, they became counts of Valfafina and took their arms, which is a lion; but still kept their former name of *Signiors della Torre*. Others of the same family afterwards took the ancient arms of Burgundy, which were a tower *gules* in a field *argent*; to which some others added two cross lilies; and others an eagle *sable* in a field *or* above the tower, retaining the lilies. Pagano, great grandson of one of the twin brothers, was governour of Milan in the time of the emperor Frederic the second, where he settled with his family; and was afterwards made vicegerent and commander of the Milanese by the emperor Rodolphus, who began his reign about the year 1270. Several of them were afterwards lords of Milan, and enlarged their government by the addition of other neighbouring places. They appear to have been numerous, and divided into several branches, which spread themselves in those countries. But they, who continued in Burgundy, used to reckon themselves of the same blood with those of Milan<sup>b</sup>.

FROM what particular branch of this noble family Alexander Torriano sprang, I can give no further account, than from the arms now born by his relations; which are a tower *gules* in a field *azure*, with the heads of the cross lilies *or* appearing above the tower, and over them an eagle displayed *sable* in a field *or*. But he used to say, the field was formerly *argent*, and brought the family armes so emblazoned from Italy. His grandfather, Alexander Torriano, was an Italian priest, a man of great learning and piety; who abhorring the barbarities practised in the church of Rome, upon notice given him of an intended massacre of the protestants, not only warned them of their danger, but contrived the escape of great numbers. He fled himself likewise with his relations, whom, tho pursued several ways, providence suffered not to be overtaken; and afterwards they all turned protestants. In what part of Italy, or at what time, this inhumane cruelty was projected, I

<sup>a</sup> *Origine et fatti delle famiglie illustri d' Italia*, Di M. Francesco Sanfovino: In Venet. 1670. quarto. <sup>b</sup> Pag 9.



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can get no certain account; tho history acquaints us with several such massacres in the two last centuries. But as to Mr. Torriano, he took sanctuary at Geneva, where he married, and in the year 1620 came from thence to London with his family, where he had a son born, named George, November the 20 that year, and baptized at the church in the Savoy. And he was himself chosen minister of the Italian church in London, which, as Mr. Stripe informs us, " begun in the time of king Edward the sixth<sup>a</sup>, was continued under queen Elizabeth, and had the favour of the state for the liberty of religious worship, for such Italians as embraced the reformed religion; where- of there were many residing in that city, both merchants and others, that had fled hither from some parts of Italy, where the gospel had been preached, but was now persecuted<sup>b</sup>." At this time it seems probable, that they met at Mercers chapel in Cheapside, from a sermon preached there in 1617 by the archbishop of Spalato, which bears this title: *Predica fatta da Monsi. Marc' Antonio De Dominis, arciv. di Spalato, la prima Domenica dell' Annento quest' anno 1617, in Londra, nella cappella detta delli Mercari (ch' è la chiesa degl' Italiani) ad essa nazione Italiana: In Londra, appresso Giovanni Billio, 1617.* Mr. Torriano had two other sons, one of them, whose name was John, improved the *Italian and English dictionary* of John Florio, and added to it a second part in *English and Italian*, which was printed at London in 1659<sup>c</sup>. The other, named Alexander, was a physician. George, the eldest, was put apprentice to a merchant in 1636, and became afterwards very eminent in that profession himself. He had three sons, Charles, Alexander, and Nathaniel; of whom the first and third were bred merchants under their father.

ALEXANDER was born the 2 of October 1667 at Wansworth in Surrey, and having been educated at Merchant Taylors school in London, was elected thence to St. John's college, Oxford, where he was entered at Midsummer 1685, and was afterwards a fellow of that college.

UPON the 31 of July 1691 he was chosen astronomy professor in Gresham college, in the room of Mr. Daniel Man. And November the 30 following he was elected a fellow of the royal society. On the 3 of April 1693 he took the degree of batchelor of the civil law at Oxford; and in 1698 stood candidate there for the mastership of St. John's college, when Dr. William De Laune was chosen. March the 19 the same year the earl of Manchester being appointed embassador to France by by his majesty king William, Mr. Torriano attended him, as his chaplain; and at his return from thence he was made rector of Holywell in Huntingdonshire. Upon the 22 of April 1706 he was created doctor of the civil law at Oxford; and August the 9 insuing the earl of Manchester being appointed by his majesty upon an embassy to Venice, Dr. Torriano attended him again, and returned to England

<sup>a</sup> Anno 1547. *Regist. Bonner episc. London.* p. 29. ann. 1670. And *Memor. Cranmer*, B. 11, fol. 53.

<sup>b</sup> *Annals of Q. Elizabeth*, Vol. 11, B. 1, c. 3. <sup>c</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 1, c. 497.

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in the latter end of the year 1708. He held his professorship in Gresham college till the year 1713, and then resigned it upon the 13 of May.

IN 1714 he was made subclerk of the closet to her late majesty, queen Caroline, when princess of Wales, upon the first settlement of her officers; and died unmarried in February 1716 at Kensington, where he lies buried without any monument or inscription. But what is of more importance, he has left behind him, among those to whom he was known, the character of a man of piety, learning, good temper, and genteel behaviour.

NATHANIEL, his younger brother, distinguished himself in the year 1713, when the treaty of commerce concluded at Utrecht between Great Britain and France was depending in parliament. At which time, as an ingenious writer says, "he shewed the consequence of opening the French trade according to the treaty in so strong and clear a light, as to convince even them, who discouraged his speaking, of the destruction that must inevitably have fallen on our country, had that treaty been rendered effectual by parliament".

SEVERAL of the family are yet living in good reputation and esteem; and John the son of Charles, elder brother of the doctor, is now a merchant in London.

### XIII.

JOHN MACHIN, secretary of the royal society, the present astronomy professor, was chosen May the 16, 1713, upon the resignation of Dr. Torriano.

<sup>a</sup> *Preface to the British Merchant.*

PROFES-



## PROFESSORS of GEOMETRY.

## I.

**H**ENRY BRIGGS was born at Warleywood, a small hamlet in the parish of Halifax in Yorkshire; but the time of his birth is uncertain. Dr. Smith places it *about the year 1560*<sup>a</sup>; which, I presume, he might collect, from what is said by Mr. Wood, that he died on the 26 Jan. 1630, *aged 70 or more*<sup>b</sup>; and likewise by Mr. Gellibrand, who speaking of his death, calls him, *Apellem nostrum septuagenarium*<sup>c</sup>. But in a letter from Mr. Joseph Mede of Christ's college in Cambridge, dated the 6 of February 1630, it is said, *Mr. Henry Briggs of Oxford, the great mathematician, is lately dead, at 74 years of age*<sup>d</sup>. According to this account, which is more express and determinate, than either of the former, he must have been born in the year 1556. After his education at a grammar school in the country, he was sent to St. John's college at Cambridge about the year 1577, and admitted a scholar of the house on the 5 of November 1579. In the year 1581 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, that of master in 1585, and was chosen a fellow of the college on the 29 of March 1588. His chief study was the mathematics, in which he excelled, and in the year 1592 was made examiner and lecturer in that faculty, and soon after reader of the physic lecture founded by Dr. Linacer.

UPON the settlement of Gresham college he was chosen the first professor of geometry there, about the beginning of March, in the year 1596. And some time after he made a table, by the help of which the magnetical declination being given, the height of the pole may easily be found. This table was suited to an instrument described in Dr. Gilbert's fifth book *Of the load stone*, and published by Mr. Blondewille in 1602. In the year 1609 he contracted an acquaintance with the learned Mr. James Usher, afterwards archbishop of Armagh, which continued many years by letters, two of which are yet extant. In the former of them, which is dated in August 1610, he tells him, among other things, that he was engaged in the subject of eclipses." But in the latter, dated the 10 of March 1615, he acquaints him with his being wholly taken up and employed about the noble invention of logarithms, then lately discovered<sup>e</sup>; in which he had afterwards so great a concern, that it will be necessary to give a more particular account of it. Mr. Wood tells us, that "one Dr. Craig, a Scotchman, coming out of Denmark into his own coun-

<sup>a</sup> *Vit. Hen. Briggsii*, p. 1.

<sup>b</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 1, c. 550. *Hist. et ant. Ox.* L. 11, p. 41.

<sup>c</sup> *Præf. ad Trigon. Brit.*

<sup>d</sup> *Mss. Mr. Baker.*

<sup>e</sup> *Usher's Letters*, p. 12, 35.



“ try, called upon John Neper, baron of Marcheston, near Edinburg,  
 “ and told him, among other discourses, of a new invention in Den-  
 “ mark by Longomontanus, as tis said, to save the tedious multiplica-  
 “ tion and division in astronomical calculations. Neper being solicitous  
 “ to know farther of him concerning this matter, he could give no  
 “ other account of it, than that it was by proportionable numbers.  
 “ Which hint Neper taking, he desired him at his return to call upon  
 “ him again. Craig, after some weeks had passed, did so; and Neper  
 “ then shew'd him a rude draught of what he called, *Canon mirabilis*  
 “ *logarithmorum*. Which draught with some alterations he printing in  
 “ 1614, it came forthwith into the hands of our author Briggs, and  
 “ into those of William Oughtred, from whom the relation of this  
 “ matter came<sup>a</sup>. As this story is told, one would imagine it came  
 from Mr. Oughtred. But there is no mention of it in his writings. And  
 it seems strange, that Longomontanus, had he any pretensions to it,  
 should have no where laid claim to the honour of this admirable inven-  
 tion<sup>b</sup>; but left the glory of its first discovery to be solely ascribed to the  
 baron of Marcheston<sup>c</sup>. This could not be for want of attention to a  
 thing of that importance, or an opportunity of doing himself justice in  
 so long a course of time; for he lived, as Vossius tells us, to the year  
 1647, and was upwards of eighty years old, when he died<sup>d</sup>. Gassend-  
 us indeed, in the *Life of Tycho Brabe*, mentions a compendious meth-  
 od of calculation in trigonometry, as discovered by him, in which  
 addition and subtraction were used instead of multiplication and division.  
 And in one place he adds this remark: *Quod ut fieri posset, docuit post-*  
*modum suo Logarithmorum canone Neperus*<sup>e</sup>. But that Neper's disco-  
 very was altogether different from the method spoken of by Gassendus,  
 may appear by consulting the authors, in which the artifice itself then  
 used for that purpose is particularly explained<sup>f</sup>. This invention was no  
 sooner known, than it gained the general applause of all the eminent  
 mathematicians of that age, who found it to answer, what the noble  
 author had said of it in his dedication to prince Charles, that *illius admi-*  
*niculo plures quaestiones mathematicae unius horae spatio, quam pristina*  
*et communiter recepta forma sinuum, tangentium, et secantium, vel inte-*  
*gro die absolvantur*. But no one more extolled it than Mr. Briggs,  
 who speaks thus of it in the letter above mentioned: “ Naper, lord of  
 “ Markinston, hath set my head and hands a work with his new and  
 “ admirable logarithms. I hope to see him this summer, if it please  
 “ God, for I never saw book, which pleased me better, and made me  
 “ more wonder<sup>g</sup>.” He kept his resolution, and when summer came  
 on, in the year 1616, he took a journey into Scotland to converse with  
 him upon that subject; and the summer following made him a second  
 visit. This year the baron published his *Rabdologia*, in the dedication  
 of which the lord chancellor Seton he mentions another species of loga-  
 rithms, different from what he had published in 1614, and which he

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Ox. V. 1, c. 549.*

<sup>b</sup> *Vid. Smith, in vit. H. B. p. 5.*

<sup>c</sup> See Mackenzie's *Lives of the Scots writers*,

p. 522.

<sup>d</sup> *De natura artium, Lib. 111, §. 46, p. 130.*

<sup>e</sup> *Tych. Brabei vit. a Pet. Gassend. pag. 109, 165, ed. 1655. quarto.*

<sup>f</sup> *Vid. Clavius De astralab. Lib. 1, lemm. 53, Pitiscus Trigonometr. Lib. v, init, etc.*

<sup>g</sup> *Uther's Letters, p. 36.*



had invented since that time. His words are these: *Logarithmorum speciem aliam multo præstantiorem nunc etiam invenimus, et creandi methodum una cum eorum usu, si Deus longiorem vitæ et valetudinis usuram concefferit, evulgare statuimus. Ipsam autem novi canonis supputationem ob infirmam corporis nostri valetudinem viris in hoc studii genere versatis relinquimus; imprimis vero D. Henrico Briggs, Londini publico geometriæ professori, et amico mihi longe charissimo*<sup>a</sup>. It seems from this passage, as if the baron, being then sensible of his declining health, was desirous by this public notice of his new method of logarithms, and his expectations from Mr. Briggs, to engage him more firmly in the prosecution of that useful, but very laborious work, here mentioned. Soon after the publication of the *Canon mirificus logarithmorum*, it was translated into English by Mr. Edward Wright, and sent to the author into Scotland for his perusal, who approved of it very well. But Mr. Wright dying before the book was returned from Scotland, the care of the impression was both by him, and the baron, committed to Mr. Briggs; who published it in the year 1616, with a preface of his own, containing some account of its excellent uses; and a description of the instrumental table to find the part proportional, placed at the end. But in the year 1617 after the discovery of the second sort of logarithms, Mr. Briggs, for the sake of his friends, and hearers at Gresham college, printed his *Logarithmorum chilias prima*, which was of that kind, as is intimated in the preface, where he says: *Quod autem hi logarithmi diversi sint ab iis, quos clarissimus inventor, memoriae semper colendæ, in suo edidit Canone mirifico, sperandum ejus librum postumum abunde nobis propediem satisfacturum*. And this *Chilias prima* is, what Sir Henry Bouchier refers to in the following passage of a letter written by him to Dr. Usher: "Our kind friend Mr. Briggs hath lately published a supplement to the most excellent tables of logarithms, which I presume he has sent you<sup>b</sup>." This letter is dated 6 Dec. 1617, and that the *Chilias prima* was printed the same year, appears by the title page. But as the baron did not die till the 3 of April 1618<sup>c</sup>, and his death is intimated by Mr. Briggs in the words of his preface just before cited; the book, I presume, was not published, till after the baron's decease, when it came out with that preface before it, in which mention is made of a posthumous work written by the baron, that might shortly be expected, and was afterwards published by his son in the year 1619. We find by the passage transcribed above from the baron's dedication of his *Rabdologia*, that what he proposed to do himself in relation to the second species of logarithms, was only to give an account how they were made, and explain the use of them; and to leave the labour of their calculation to others, and particularly to Mr. Briggs. But he did not live to go through what he intended; and therefore after his decease the manuscript being sent to Mr. Briggs, he made several additions to it, as will appear by the following contents of the book itself.

1. *Mirifici logarithmorum canonis constructio, et eorum ad naturales ipsorum numeros habitudines.*

<sup>a</sup> Edinburgi, 1617. octavo.

<sup>b</sup> Usher's Letters, p. 62.

<sup>c</sup> Mackenzie, *ubi supra*, p. 513.



2. *Appendix de alia, eaque praestantiore, logarithmorum specie construenda, in qua scilicet unitatis logarithmus est 0.*

3. *Lucubrationes aliquot doctissimi D. Henrici Briggii in Appendicem praemissam.*

4. *Propositiones quaedam eminentissimae ad triangula sphaerica mira facilitate resolvenda.*

5. *Annotationes aliquot doctissimi D. Henrici Briggii in propositiones praemissas.*

Concerning these peices of Mr. Briggs the editor has given the following account in his preface. *Lucubrationes aliquot mathematici excellentissimi D. Henrici Briggii, publici apud Londinenses professoris, in memoratas propositiones, et novam hanc logarithmorum speciem typis mandari curavimus; qui novi hujus canonis supputandi laborem gravissimum, pro singulari amicitia, quae illi cum patre meo intercessit, animo libentissimo in se suscepit; creandi metodo, et usuum explanatione inventori relictis. Nunc autem, ipso ex hac vita evocato, totius negotii onus doctissimi Briggii humeris incumbere, et Sparta haec ornanda, illi sorte quadam obtigisse videtur.* From this account it appears, that the baron not living to finish, what he had undertaken in relation to the new logarithms, not only the labour of calculating them, but the other part also, came now to be devolved upon Mr. Briggs; both which he admirably well performed afterwards in his *Arithmetica logarithmica*. But as the baron had before claimed to himself the invention of these logarithms, so we find that his son here repeats the same claim. And therefore it may be proper to hear in what manner Mr. Briggs himself relates this matter, in the preface to his book last mentioned, where he professedly treats of it. His words are these: *Quod logarithmi isti diversi sunt ab iis, quos clarissimus vir, baro Mercistonii, in suo edidit Canone mirifico, non est, quod mireris. Ego enim, cum meis auditoribus Londini publico in collegio Greshamensi horum doctrinam explicarem, animadverti multo futurum commodius, si logarithmus sinus totius servaretur 0, ut in Canone mirifico; logarithmus autem partis decimae ejusdem sinus totius, nempe sinus 5 graduum 44 m. 21 s. esset 10000000000. Atque ea de re scripsi statim ad ipsum autorem, et quam primum per anni tempus, et vacationem a publico docendi munere licuit, profectus sum Edinburgum, ubi humanissime ab eo acceptus haesi per integrum mensem. Cum autem inter nos de horum mutatione sermo haberetur, ille se idem dudum sensisse et cupivisse dicebat; veruntamen istos, quos jam paraverat, edendos curasse, donec alios, si per negotia et valetudinem liceret, magis commodos perfecisset. Istam autem mutationem ita faciendam censebat, ut 0 esset logarithmus unitatis, et 10000000000 sinus totius: quod ego longe commodissimum esse, non potui non agnoscere. Coepi igitur ejus hortatu, rejectis illis, quos antea paraveram, de horum calculo serio cogitare. Et sequenti aestate iterum profectus Edinburgum horum, quos hic exhibeo, praecipuos illi ostendi; idem etiam tertia aestate libentissime facturum, si Deus illum nobis tamdiu superstitem esse voluisset.* From this relation it appears, that in 1615 Mr. Briggs in explaining the subject of logarithms to his hearers at Gresham college, as delivered in the *Canon mirificus*, observed it would be

\* Edinburgi 1619. quarto.



more commodious if they were so altered, that 0 should be the logarithm of the whole sine, as in the *Canon*, and 10000000000 be made the logarithm of a tenth part of the whole sine, namely 5 degrees 44 minutes and 21 seconds. And presently after he acquainted the author with this by a letter, and having calculated some logarithms in that manner, in the year 1616, after his lectures in Trinity term, he took a journey to Edinburgh to pay him a visit, and shew him what he had done. He was very kindly received by the baron, and stayed with him a month; and in their conversation upon that head the baron told him, he was sensible the logarithms might be altered for the better, before he published his *Canon*; but chose to have them printed, in the manner he had prepared them, till he had leisure and health to make others more commodious; which he thought would be best, if 0 was made the logarithm of an unite, and 10000000000 that of the whole sine. Mr. Briggs agreed with him in this, and at his desire, after he came back to London, throwing by those he had calculated upon his former scheme, made others in the manner suggested by the baron. And having calculated near the first thousand<sup>a</sup>, which he calls here *praecipuos*, not from their number, but the difficulty and labour of their calculation; the summer following he took a second journey to Edinburgh, and communicated them to the baron, who highly approved of them, and earnestly pressed him to proceed. It is plain therefore, they both saw an alteration from the first plan in the *Canon* would be very convenient, and had formed a different scheme, before they knew each others sentiments; but when they came afterwards to converse together, Mr. Briggs gave in to that proposed by the baron, as the more commodious. Upon this plan Mr. Briggs's *Arithmetica logarithmica* was formed, and published in the year 1624. However Mr. Wingate, in a small tract, which he printed two years after, attributes the invention of this latter kind of logarithms solely to him. "John Neper (sais he) baron of Merchiston in Scotland, hath due right to challenge the first invention of the logarithms in generall. Then to master Henry Briggs, professor of geometry in the university of Oxford, is duly attributed the invention and fabricke of that kind of logarithms, which are farre more expedite, than those of master Neper's invention<sup>b</sup>." As to the fabric, his claim is uncontestible; but how far the invention was his, may, I think, be understood best from his own account of that matter, as he has thought fit to relate it himself. The reason of his calling Mr. Briggs professor of geometry at Oxford is this: In the year 1619 Sir Henry Savil, warden of Merton college, having founded both an astronomy and geometry lecture in Oxford, gave the former to Dr. Bainbridge, and offered the latter to Mr. Briggs, which he accepted, and became his first professor in that science. Sir Henry had himself for some time discharged that province, and read thirteen lectures upon the first eight propositions of Euclide's *Elements* (which were afterwards printed<sup>c</sup>) and then he surrendered the chair to Mr. Briggs, taking leave of his audience in his last lecture with these words: *Trado lampadem successoribus*

<sup>a</sup> Praef. ad Chil. prim. logarith.

<sup>b</sup> Praef. to the Construction and use of the lo-

garithmical tables: London 1626.

<sup>c</sup> Oxonii 1621. quarto.



meo, doctissimo viro, qui vos ad intima geometriae mysteria perducet<sup>a</sup>. Mr. Briggs entered upon this new province January the 8 that year, which he opened with an eloquent oration, and the week following began his lectures with the ninth proposition of Euclide, where Sir Henry Savil had left off<sup>b</sup>. However he continued to hold his professorship at Gresham college till the 25 of July 1620, and then resigned it.

UPON his going to Oxford he settled himself at Merton college, and soon after was incorporated master of arts into that university, where he continued till his death. In the year 1622 he published a small tract of the *Northwest passage to the South sea*, thro the continent of Virginia, and by Hudson's bay; prefixing to it only H. B. the initial letters of both his names. The reason, which lead him to this, was probably, that he was then a member of the company trading to Virginia<sup>c</sup>, the first English colony in America. His next performance was the great and elaborate work above mentioned, called *Arithmetica logarithmica*, containing (as is said in the title) thirty thousand logarithms, from one to 20,000, and from 90,000 to 100,000; with the addition of another thousand from 100,000 to 101,000 at the end, not expressed in the title. The learned Gerard Vossius therefore has been guilty of a mistake, in the account he has given of this book, when he says: *Anno 1624 effulsit Henricus Briggsius, professor prius Londinensis, ac postea Oxoniensis. Hic cum accepisset posteriorem logarithmorum formam a Nepero Scoto inventam, ac sibi ab eo commissam, eam cum chiliadibus viginti et una logarithmorum, ad numeros totidem absolutis, Londini prelo commisit<sup>d</sup>*. In this passage, instead of the word *viginti* should have been written *triginta*, for the book contains in the whole thirty one thousand logarithms. To these Mr. Briggs has prefixed a large dissertation of the nature, construction, and use of the logarithms; which part of the work, as has been said, was devolved upon him by the death of the baron of Merchiston. In this dissertation he laid down a method for supplying the intermediate numbers from 20,000 to 90,000; which, as he shews, had no remaining difficulty, and required only the time and labour of calculation. And in order to incourage some skilful persons to undertake this, he offered to furnish them with paper he had by him, ready prepared, and divided into columns proper for that purpose; as likewise to inform them at what part to begin, that they might not interfere one with another; and promised, when the whole was finished, to endeavour to procure a new edition of the work so compleated<sup>e</sup>. But he was eased of this trouble by the great pains and industry of Mr. Adrian Vlacq of Targou in Holland, who performed this task with such expedition, as to compleat the canon, and publish it in the year 1628. The reason, why Mr. Briggs omitted to do this himself, seems to be suggested by him at the end of his dissertation, where he says: *Supereft adhuc logarithmorum usus nobilissimus, et maxime necessarius, in doctrina triangulorum sphaericorum; quem seorsum, uti spero, peculiari libro exhibebo*. Considering his age at that time, he could scarce expect to live long enough to go thro both; and therefore leaving to others that, wherein

<sup>a</sup> *Ibid.* in fin.

<sup>b</sup> *Hist. et Ant. Ox.* L 1, p. 324.

<sup>c</sup> *Mf.* Mr. Peck.

<sup>d</sup> *De natur. art.* pag. 173. b. <sup>e</sup> *In praef.*



his singular skill and abilities were now less necessary, he thought it best to imploy them, in what they were more peculiarly required. Accordingly he engaged in this other grand design, *De doctrina triangulorum*, which he proposed to compleat in two books, but lived to write the first only; leaving the second to the care of his old friend Mr. Henry Gellibrand, who finished the work, and published it, under the title of *Trigonometria Britannica*, as has been related before in his life<sup>a</sup>. In the preface to this treatise Mr. Gellibrand has given a just encomium of Mr. Briggs, expressed in so good language, and fine a manner, that it might deservedly claim a place here, was the length of it consistent with my design. Thus lived and died this celebrated mathematician, inferior to none, whom he left behind him. He finished his life on the 26 of January 1630 in Merton college, and was buried in the choir of the chapel there, under the honorary monument of Sir Henry Savil, a plain stone being laid over him, with his name only inscribed upon it<sup>b</sup>, which has been since removed, upon the new paving of the choir.

THE following account of him stands yet in the college register. *Jan. 26, 1630. Obiit apud nos commensalis, magister Henricus Briggs, vir quidem moribus ac vita integerrimus; quem in rebus geometricis, quarum studiis primum Cantabrigiae in societate collegii S. Johannis sese a juventute sua addixerat, dein publicus praelector Londini in collegio Greshamensi multos per annos sustinuerat, omnium sui temporis eruditissimum D. Henricus Savilius, ut primo ex fundatione sua geometriae professoris munere fungeretur, Oxonium evocavit: cujus exequias 29 die proxime sequente, concione habita a magistro Sellar, et oratione funebri a magistro Cressy, una cum primoribus academiae celebravimus.* The learned Mr. Thomas Gataker, who attended his lectures, when he was reader of the mathematics at St. John's college in Cambridge, and continued his friendship with him afterwards, when professor at Gresham college, and he himself was preacher at Lincoln's inne, represents him as highly esteemed by all persons skilled in the mathematics, both at home and abroad; and saies, that desiring him once to give him his judgement concerning judicial astrology, his answer was, that he conceived it to be a *meer system of groundlesse conceits*<sup>c</sup>. And Mr. Oughtred calls him "the mirrour of the age for excellent skill in geometry<sup>d</sup>." But his successor at Gresham college, Mr. Isaac Barrow, has given his character more fully, in his oration there upon his admission, wherein he speaks thus of him: *Attestor tuum, quod nostris agmen ducit in tabulis, omni laude majus, omnique encomio celebratius nomen, doctrina, acumine, solertia, praestantissime Braggi, tu, qui logarithmorum illud praeclarissimum artificium non tua quidem (quod ad gloriam maxime fecerit) reperisti fortuna; sed, quod aequae laudem meretur, consummasti industria, atque omnibus numeris absolvisti. Quod inutile forsân adhuc et imperfectum jaceret opus, fundamenti sui rudibus obvolutum, nisi subtilissimi tu limam ingenii, et indefessae diligentiam manus adhibuisses. Qui densas istas numerorum pbalanges dum velut in aciem ordinatim instrueres, totque*

<sup>a</sup> See pag. 83.

<sup>b</sup> *Athen. Ox.* V. 1, c. 550.

<sup>c</sup> *Vindicat. of the Annot. on Jerem. x. 2, p. 87.*

<sup>d</sup> *Apolog. ep. against Rich. De Lamam, p. 30.*



*inmensos nobis canones concinnares, tui temporis dispendio nostri otium redemisti, tuo labore nostrum sublevasti taedium, nostro ut somno parceres, aerumnosis teipsum vigiliis macerasti; dignus propterea, qui innumerabiles a nobis, neque per tuos etiam logarithmos computabiles, gratias reportares.* But tho his life was thus spent in close and severe studies, more for the benefit of mankind, than his own private interest; yet they do not seem to have affected, or had any bad influence upon his temper; for his letters not only discover an ease and sedateness of mind, but likewise an agreeable chearfulness and pleasantry. Among the *Poemata Graeca et Latina*, written by Mr. Henry Jacob, who was then much celebrated for his skill in philology, there is this epigram upon Mr. Briggs.

Βεργιάδης ζωστήρ γαίης, καὶ σύνδρομος ἄστρον,  
Εὐκλείδην φρονέων, καὶ Πτολεμαῖον ὄλου.  
Ἦν ἐτι πλὴν τῶν μαλά γὰρ πάλιν ἀντοφάνης τις  
Πράξιαν ἑμμέτρος, φερνίδας ἑράνιος.  
Πᾶσι δὲ μιν τέχνης ἑδ' αὐτὴ μοῖρα, Δανάϊος  
Ἀστρονομίᾳ ψυχῇ, σῶμα γαμμέλει.

He wrote many things, some of which were published by other persons.

1. *A table to find the height of the pole, the magnetical declination being given.*

This was published in Mr. Thomas Blondville's *Theoriques of the seven planets*: London 1602. quarto.

2. *Tables for the improvement of navigation.*

*A table of declination of every minute of the ecliptick, in degrees, minutes, and seconds.*

*A table of the sun's prosthaphaereses.*

*A table of equations of the sun's ephemerides.*

*A table of the sun's declination.*

*Tables to find the height of the pole in any latitude, from the height of the pole star.*

These tables are printed in the second edition of Mr. Edward Wright's treatise, intitled, *Certain errors in navigation detected and corrected*: London 1610. quarto<sup>a</sup>.

3. *A description of an instrumental table to find the part proportional, devised by Mr. Edward Wright.*

This is subjoined to Neper's *Admirable table of logarithms*, translated into English by Mr. Wright, and after his death published by Mr. Briggs, with a preface of his own: London 1616, 1618<sup>b</sup>. duodecimo.

4. *Logarithmorum cibilias prima*: Londini 1617. octavo.

5. *Lucubrationes et Annotationes in opera postuma J. Neperi*: Edinburgi 1619. quarto.

Of this an account has been given already.

6. *Euclidis Elementorum vi libri priores, secundum vetera exemplaria restituti, ex versione Latina Frederici Commandini, aliquammultis in locis castigati*: Londini 1620. folio.

This was printed without his name to it.

<sup>a</sup> See the end of Mr. Wright's *Preface*.

<sup>b</sup> Whether this be really a second edition, or

not, I can't say, it not being so called in the title page.



7. *A treatise of the north-west passage to the South sea, through the continent of Virginia, and by Fretum Hudson: By H. B. London 1622. quarto.*

This was reprinted in Purchas's *Pilgrimes*, Vol. III, p. 852.

8. *Arithmetica logarithmica, five, Logarithmorum chiliades triginta, pro numeris naturali serie crescentibus ab unitate ad 20,000, et a 90,000 ad 100,000. Quorum ope multa perficiuntur arithmetica problemata et geometrica. Hos numeros primus invenit clarissimus vir, Johannes Neperus, baro Merchistonii; eos autem ex ejusdem sententia mutavit, eorumque ortum et usum illustravit Henricus Briggs, in celeberrima academia Oxoniensi geometriae professor Savilianus. Londini 1624. folio.*

There was a second edition of this noble work published by Mr. Vlacq, in which, as has been observed, the intervening numbers from 20,000 to 90,000 were filled up. The title of that edition runs thus: *Arithmetica logarithmica, five, Logarithmorum chiliades centum, pro numeris naturali serie crescentibus ab unitate ad 100,000; una cum canone triangulorum, seu tabula artificialium sinuum, tangentium, et secantium, ad radium 1000000,00000, et ad singula scrupula prima quadrantis. Quibus novum traditur compendium, quo nullum nec admirabilius, nec utilius, ad solvenda pleraque problemata arithmetica et geometrica. Hos numeros primus invenit clarissimus vir, Joannes Neperus, baro Merchistonii; eos autem ex ejusdem sententia mutavit, eorumque ortum et usum illustravit, Henricus Briggs, in celeberrima academia Oxoniensi professor Savilianus. Editio secunda, aucta per Adrianum Vlacq, Goudanum: Goudae 1628. folio.* This edition soon after his death was translated into English, with the following title: *Logarithmicall arithmetike, or, Tables of logarithmes for absolute numbers from an unite to 100,000; as also for sines, tangents, and secantes, for every minute of a quadrant: With a plain description of their use in arithmetike, geometrie, geographie, astronomie, navigation, etc. These numbers were first invented by the most excellent John Neper, baron of Marchiston; and the same were transformed, and the foundation and use of them illustrated with his approbation, by Henry Briggs, Sir Henry Savil's professor of geometrie in the universitie of Oxford: The uses whereof were written in Latin by the author himselfe; and since his death published in English by diverse of his friends, according to his mind, for the benefit of such as understand not the Latin tongue. London 1631. folio.*

9. *Trigonometria Britannica, five, De doctrina triangulorum: Libri duo, etc. Goudae 1633. folio.*

The whole title of this treatise has been given before among the works of Mr. Gellibrand, who composed the second book, after the death of Mr. Briggs, and published them both. Mr. Sherburne therefore was mistaken, in saying this book was put forth by Mr. Briggs<sup>2</sup>.

10. *Two letters to the learned James Usher.*

These are published in the collection of archbishop Usher's *Letters*, N. 4 and 16: London 1686. folio.

11. *Mathematica ab antiquis minus cognita.*

<sup>2</sup> *Appendix to Manilius.*



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This is a summary account of the most observable inventions of modern mathematicians, communicated by Mr. Briggs to Dr. George Hakewill, and published by him in several editions of his *Apologie: London*, folio<sup>a</sup>.

Besides the things above mentioned, Mr. Briggs wrote some others, which have not been published.

1. *Commentaries on the geometry of Peter Ramus.*

Mr. Wood says, that after the author's death this treatise came into the hands of Mr. John Greaves, from him to his brother Dr. Thomas Greaves, and then to Mr. Theodore Haak, a fellow of the Royal society<sup>b</sup>.

2. *Duae epistolae ad celeberrimum virum, Christianum Sever. Longomontanum.*

One of these letters contained some remarks upon a treatise of Longomontanus, about squaring the circle; and the other a defense of arithmetical geometry. Both of them were in the possession of Dr. Smith, who intended to publish them, but did not live to execute his design<sup>c</sup>.

These, which follow, are in the hands of Mr. Jones.

1. *Animadversiones geometricae*, quarto.

2. *De eodem argumento*, quarto.

Both these treatises contain great variety of geometrical propositions, concerning the properties of many figures, with several arithmetical computations, relating to the circle, angular sections, &c.

3. *An English treatise of common arithmetic*, folio.

In this are contained not only the vulgar rules, but also the manner of extracting the square and cube roots, with the rules of proportion, allegation, arithmetical and geometrical progression.

4. *A Letter to Mr. Clarke of Gravesend, dated from Gresham college 25 of February 1606, with which he sends him the description of a ruler, called Bedwell's ruler, with directions how to draw it.*

This Mr. Bedwell was a clergyman, who had a living at Tottenham<sup>d</sup>; and was one of the divines in that class at Westminster, who were appointed by king James the first to revise the English translation of the Bible<sup>e</sup>.

## II.

PETER TURNER was the grandson of William Turner, who was born at Morpeth in Northumberland, and bred in the university of Cambridge, where he became an excellent Latinist, Grecian, orator, and poet<sup>f</sup>. He was fellow collegian and friend to bishop Ridley the martyr<sup>g</sup>, a great promoter of the reformation in the reign of king Henry the eighth, and wrote many books in defense of it; for which he suffered much from Dr. Gardener bishop of Winchester, and others, was thrown into prison, and kept there for some time. But at length

<sup>a</sup> See a copy of this in the *Appendix*, N. ix.

<sup>b</sup> *Athen. Ox.* V. 1, c. 550.

<sup>c</sup> *Vit. H. Briggsii*, p. 13.

<sup>d</sup> See *Usher's Letters*, p. 12.

<sup>e</sup> *Fuller's Church hist. of Brit. L.* x, p. 45.

<sup>f</sup> *Balaei Scriptor. Brit. Cent.* viii.

<sup>g</sup> *Stow's Survey of London*, B. 11, p. 38. ed. 1720.



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making his escape, he fled beyond sea, and took the degree of doctor of physic at Ferrara in Italy<sup>a</sup>. After this he went to Cologn, and other places in Germany, where he continued for some time; and returning into England in the reign of king Edward the sixth, was made prebendary of York, canon of Windsor, and dean of Wells: such was then the esteem of his merit, and the regard had to his former sufferings. And about that time being incorporated doctor of physic at Oxford, he became domestic physician to the duke of Somerset, protector to the king. When queen Mary came to the crown, he returned into Germany, and afterwards settled at Basil; from whence he came back into England upon the accession of queen Elizabeth, by whom he was restored to his deanery and other preferments in the church, and did not die abroad, as Dr. Fuller conjectures<sup>b</sup>; who probably mistook him for Richard Turner, a person of much the same character, who died beyond sea at that time. The reverend Mr. Lewis of Mergate transcribed, and published, the *four Gospels* of Wiclif's English version of the *New Testament*, from a copy of this Dr. Turner, dated 1563, and these words written below:

*Doctor Turner  
in Welles, 12 days Auguste,  
deane of Welles<sup>c</sup>.*

He married Jane, the daughter of George Auder, alderman of Cambridge, and foundress of one of the scholarships at Pembroke hall in that university<sup>d</sup>; and dying on the 7 of July, was buried in the chancel of St. Olave's church in Hartstreet London, near the Tower, where the following inscription to his memory is cut in a stone, placed on the south east wall.

CLARISSIMO DOCTISSIMO SANCTISSIMOQUE VIRO  
GVLIELMO TVRNERO MEDICO ET THEOLOGO PERITISSI  
MO DECANO WELLENSI QVI PER ANNOS TRIGINTA IN VTRAQVE  
SCIENTIA EXERCITATISSIMVS ECCLESIAE ET REIPVBLICAE  
PROFVIT ET CONTRA VTRIVSQVE PERNICIOSISSIMOS HOS  
TES MAXIME VERO ROMANVM ANTICHRISTVM FORTISSIMVS  
IESV CHRISTI MILES ACERRIME DIMICAVIT AC TANDEM COR  
PVS SENIO AC LABORIBVS CONFECTVM IN SPEM BEATISSIMAE  
RESVRRECTIONIS HIC DEPOSUIT IANA TVRNERA CONIVGI  
CHARISSIMO EIVSQVE SANCTISSIMAE MEMORIAE POSUIT DEVICTIS  
CHRISTI VIRTUTE MVNDI CARNISQVE OMNIBVS COPIIS TRIVMPHAT IN AETERNVM.  
  
MAGNVS APOLLINEA QVONDAM TVRNERVS IN ARTE  
MAGNVS ET IN VERA RELIGIONE FVIT  
MORS TAMEN OBREPENS MAIOREM REDDIDIT ILLVM  
CIVIS ENIM COELI REGNA SVPERNA TENET.  
  
OBIIT VII DIE IVLII AN. DÑI. MDLXVIII°.

<sup>a</sup> Fuller's *Worthies of England*, Northumberland, p. 306.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>c</sup> *Hist. of the English translations of the Bible*, p. 105, ed. 1.

<sup>d</sup> Mr. Worthington.

<sup>e</sup> This inscription is very imperfectly printed in Stow's *Survey*, ed. 1633, p. 135; and ed. 1720, Vol. 1, B. 2, p. 38.

Dr.



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Dr. Turner was the first, who put forth an *Herbal* in English, which was published in the year 1555; and again in 1568, dedicated to queen Elizabeth, being the ground work of Gerard's *Herbal*. An account of his other writings may be seen in the *Atbenae Oxonienses*<sup>a</sup>. He left several children, and also a widow, who afterwards married Dr. Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, and formerly tutor to prince Edward.

PETER Turner, one of the doctor's sons, was bred at Cambridge, but commencing doctor of physick at Heidelberg, was incorporated in the same degree first at Cambridge in the year 1575, and afterwards at Oxford July the 10, 1599. He married Pascha, sister to Dr. Henry Parr, bishop of Worcester<sup>b</sup>, by whom he had eight children, and lived for many years in the latter part of his time in the parish of St. Helen, in Bishopsgate street, London, where he ended his life; but his corps was deposited in St. Olave's church, near his father, on the 27 of May 1614, where his bust is placed over a fair monument, against a pillar in the middle of the chancel, on which is the following inscription.

### MEMORIAE SACRVM

PETRO TVRNERO GVLIELMI TVRNERI PATRIS INCLYTI  
INCLYTO FILIO PROBITATIS AC ERVDITIONIS FAMA  
ILLVSTRIQVE MEDICINAE DOCTORI PERITISSIMO  
QVEM CANTABRIGIA ALVIT HEIDELBERGA DOCTORIS  
INSIGNIBVS HONORAVIT OXONIVM COHONESTA  
VIT PASCHA TVRNERA CONIVX MOESTISSIMA  
AETERNVM PIETATIS AMORIS AC DOLORIS SVI  
MONVMENTVM L. M. P.

HENRICVS PARREVS EPISCOPVS WIGORNIENSIS  
PASCHAE TVRNERAE FRATER MOERORIS CONSORS  
PIIS DEFVNCTI MANIBVS HOC EPICEDIO PARENTAVIT.  
OBIIT MAII XXVII ANNO DOM. MDCXIV AETATIS SVAE LXXII.

His two eldest sons, Samuel and Peter, were both graduates in physick. Samuel took his degree of master of arts at Oxford in the year 1605, and then traveling was created doctor of physick abroad. Upon his return he was a candidate for the astronomy professorship in Gresham college, on the decease of Mr. Brerewood, when Mr. Williams was chosen, and afterwards a Burgess in parliament several times for Shaftsbury; and in the year 1625 he charged George the favorite duke of Buckingham, as author of many of the misfortunes, which then attended the state. But in the year 1640 not liking the measures taken by the parliament, of which he was at that time a member, he changed sides, and retiring to the king at Oxford, sat in the parliament there in 1643, and so became a sufferer with other royalists<sup>c</sup>.

PETER, his brother, of whom I am now to treat, was admitted a probationer fellow of Merton college at Oxford in the year 1607, where he proceeded in arts, and being not bound to any particular faculty, as the fellows of other colleges are, became admirably well versed in all kinds of literature<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Vol. 1, c. 157.

<sup>b</sup> *Fast. Oxon.* V. 1, c. 167.

<sup>c</sup> *Fast. Oxon. ubi supra.*

<sup>d</sup> *Atben. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 151.



HIS first preferment was the professorship of geometry in Gresham college, to which he was chosen upon the resignation of Mr. Briggs, July the 25, 1620. And it is not improbable, the remembrance of his father, who was an eminent physician, and lived so lately in that parish, might favour his election, in conjunction with his own character at that time. He continued afterwards to reside most at Oxford, and held this place together with his fellowship. In the year 1629, by the direction of Dr. Laud, then bishop of London, he drew up a scheme for the annual election of proctors out of the several colleges at Oxford in a certain order, that was to return every twenty three years; which being approved of by his majesty, king Charles, was called the *Caroline cycle*<sup>a</sup>. And upon the 23 of June the same year the earl of Pembroke, chancellor of that university, did by a letter appoint, that eight doctors with seven masters and batchelors in divinity, nominated by the convocation, should revise their statutes, and reduce them to a better form and order. They soon chose a committee from among themselves, to prepare materials to be laid before the whole body. This committee were Robert Pink D. D. warden of New college, Thomas James D. D. Richard Zouch L. L. D. principal of Alban hall, and Brian Twyne B. D. But Dr. James upon some disgust after a time refusing to act any longer, Mr. Turner was appointed to succeed him; who in term time was obliged to come to London, in order to read his lectures at Gresham college<sup>b</sup>. This continued till Mr. Briggs, the Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford dying in January 1630, he was chosen to succeed him, upon which he resigned his Gresham professorship the 20 of the next month.

BISHOP Laud having been elected chancellor of the university of Oxford the 20 of April that year, upon the death of the earl of Pembroke, earnestly promoted the design of revising the body of the university statutes. And Mr. Turner, whose residence was now wholly at Oxford, Dr. Zouch, and Mr. Twyne, were most industrious in bringing the affair to a conclusion; but especially Mr. Twyne, who transcribed the whole in order for its publication. But the copy being sent for by the chancellor, was put into the hands of Mr. Turner (who was then in great esteem for his accurate skill in the Latin tongue) with directions to polish the stile, methodise the book, and prepare it for the press. He made several additions to it, which were not in Mr. Twyne's copy; and in the year 1634 it was published in a folio volume, with a preface prefixed by Mr. Turner, containing a summary account of the attempts formerly made in that affair, which had proved abortive. However a new office of *custos archivorum* was then constituted, and conferred upon Mr. Twyne, for his great care and labour employed in that work; who, during his continuance in this station, made large collections relating to the antiquities of the university<sup>c</sup>; which, as I have been informed, were afterwards of great service to Mr. Wood. Some expressions in the preface to this body of statutes

<sup>a</sup> *Hist. et antiq. Oxon.* L. 1, p. 331. *Athen.*

*Oxon.* V. 11, c. 152.

<sup>b</sup> *Hist. et antiq. Oxon.* L. 1, p. 338.

<sup>c</sup> *Hist. et antiq. Oxon.* ubi supra. *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 50.

were



were charged upon archbishop Laud at his trial, as reflecting on the reformation, "by dignifying queen Marie's, and depressing king Edward the sixth his reign, with that of queen Elizabeth, and her successors." The passage produced from the preface, in support of this charge, is as follows. *Edwardo sexto ad clavem sedente, novo sudatum est molimine, etc. Praescribente rege, et lenocinante novitate, primo visum opus admitti, etc. Paulo post, potente rerum Maria, sub cardinalis Poli auspiciis idem recrudit labor. Novae exinde datae leges, sed pari cum prioribus angustia; interim tamen inter incerta vacillans statuta viguit academia, colebantur studia, enituit disciplina; et optanda temporum faelicitate tabularum defectum resarcivit innatus candor, et quicquid legibus deerat, moribus suppletum est. Decurrente temporum serie, et vitiis, et legibus pariter laboratum est.* But to this the archbishop answered, that the preface was none of his; and if it had been, yet the words related only to the state and statutes of the university of Oxford in those times, not to the church and religion\*.

In the year 1636 their majesties, king Charles and his queen, with their courts, having been entertained at Oxford by the university, his majesty at their departure, on the 31 of August, was pleased to signify his pleasure, that there should be some creations in the several faculties; upon which occasion the degree of doctor in physic was conferred on Mr. Turner<sup>c</sup>. And in 1642 he was one of the first scholars, who went from Oxford to serve his majesty as a voluntier, under Sir John Byron. But being taken by the parliament forces at Edge hill fight, he was carried first to Banbury, and then to Northampton, where he was imprisoned for some time, and his effects seized at Oxford. After this, persisting in his zeal for the royal party, he was by an order of the parliamentary visitors, dated November the 9, 1648, ejected both from his fellowship in Merton college, and public professorship in the university; in the latter of which he was succeeded by Mr. John Wallis. And being thus reduced to great straits, he retired to his sister, the widow of one Mr. Watts a brewer, who lived in the borough of Southwark, where he resided the remainder of his life, and dying in the month of January 1651, was buried in the church of St. Saviour, about the sixty sixth year of his age, according to Mr. Wood's account<sup>d</sup>; which if true, he must, I suppose, be mistaken in saying he was born in the parish of St. Helen, since his father did not settle there, till the year 1590. Nor is there any entry of his baptism in the register of that church, but only of his two younger brothers, and four sisters.

He is stiled by archbishop Usher, *Saxilianus in academia Oxoniensi matheos professor eruditissimus*<sup>e</sup>. But his character is given so largely by Mr. Wood, that I need only transcribe it here. "He was (says he) a most exact Latinist and Grecian, was well skill'd in the Hebrew and Arabic, was a thorough pac'd mathematician, was excel-

<sup>a</sup> *Canterburie's doome*, p. 420.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 548.

<sup>c</sup> *Fasts Oxon.* V. 1, c. 270.

<sup>d</sup> *Athen. Ox.* V. 11, c. 151.

<sup>e</sup> *Ignatii etc. Epistolae*, pag. 246, *Oxon.* 1643.

<sup>quarto</sup>. The archbishop is there speaking of a passage taken by Clement of Alexandria in his *Pædog.* L. 11, c. 10. from the *Epistle* of St. Barnabas, which had been suggested to him by Dr. Turner.



“lently well read in the fathers and councils, a most curious critic, a politician, statesman, and what not. He was much beloved of archbishop Laud, and so highly valued by him, that he would have procured him to be one of the secretaries of state, or clerks of the privy council; but being wedded to his college, and a studious life (enter-taining hopes withal of being warden thereof) he denied those, and “and other honourable and beneficial places. He wrote many admirable things, but being too curious and critical, he could never finish them according to his mind, and therefore cancell’d them. He “also made divers translations from Greek into Latin, particularly some “of the epistles, from an old authentic manuscript, of *Isidorus Pelusota*; which translations were found among Henry Jacob’s papers “after his death.” There are extant of his writing,

1. *A Latin poem in the Bodleionnema*<sup>b</sup>, published at Oxford in 1613, where he calls himself master of arts.

2. *Praefatio ad statuta universitatis Oxoniensis*: Oxon. 1634. folio.

3. *Cyclus procuratorius*.

This is printed at the end of all the editions of the *Parecbolae*, five, *Excerpta, e corpore statutorum universitatis Oxon.*

4. *Epistolae variae ad doctissimos viros*.

Mr. Wood says, these are extant in several books<sup>c</sup>. But I have seen no printed letters of his; and only three in manuscript, all of them written in English to Mr. Selden<sup>d</sup>, of which I shall here give a brief account. Two of them relate to some Greek writers upon the music of the antients, a subject which at that time had been very little inquired into. The letters are all sent from Merton college.

1. “The first is dated 19 August 1627, in which he acquaints him, “that he had searched a manuscript of the *Harmonica* in the library at “Merton college, and copied from thence as much of *Gaudentius*, as concerned what he desired; and represented, as far as he could imitate them, “the notes in the *hypo* and *hyperlydian* modes, the notes of the *Lydian* “modes not being in that manuscript: and that over against those of “*Gaudentius* he had set those of *Alypius* of the same modes, out of “their manuscript, in which there appeared but small difference. He “says likewise, that he had taken out of a manuscript of *Aristides* “*Quintilianus* in Magdalen college library as much, as concerned that “argument; by whom it appeared, that they had notes antiently, some “to direct the voice, others the hand. The notes, he says, were very “rudely drawn, and, as he believed, very confusedly and imperfectly “set down, in the manuscript. He tells him further, that if he desired “it, he would compare those *excerpta* with a manuscript in the public library, in which were all those three authors; and would besides “represent all the notes of the *Lydian* modes, through all the three “kinds, out of their manuscript of *Alypius*, and that of the public “library.”

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Ox.* V. 11, c. 151.

<sup>b</sup> This is a collection of poems to the memory of Sir Thomas Bodley.

<sup>c</sup> *Athen. Ox.* V. 11, c. 152.

<sup>d</sup> A collection of mss. letters, that passed between Mr. Selden and his friends.



2. "The second is dated the 28 of the same month, wherein he fais, that upon comparing his former *excerpta* with the manuscript in the public library, he found there was not much need of further transcription; that manuscript and the other at Merton college (which were both the gift of Sir Henry Savil) being in appearance of the same hand, and not very old; and that the *Aristides Quintilianus* in Magdalen college was much older, than either of the former. But he fais, that in the manuscript of the public library he had gained one line in *Aristides Quintilianus*, and mended the expression of some of the figures, where they were obscure or ambiguous. And he acquaints him further, that there was another manuscript of that author in Sir Henry Savil's mathematical library."

As this subject then lay much in the dark, Mr. Selden was desirous to have it carefully examined, so far as the remains of antient writers could afford any light for that purpose. And therefore when *Meibomius* afterwards was engaged in the publication of his *Antiquae musicae auctores septem*<sup>a</sup>, he sent him over to Holland, besides what related to the other four writers, a manuscript copy of each of those three, which are mentioned in Mr. Turner's letters, together with the various readings of two other manuscripts of *Gaudentius* and *Alypius*, that were in the Bodleian library, and at his request had been collated by the learned and accurate Dr. Gerard Langbaine, provost of Queen's college in Oxford<sup>b</sup>.

3. "The third letter of Mr. Turner is dated 30 December 1641, in which he informs him, that Mr. Jacob, for whom Mr. Selden had procured a fellowship in Merton college, was on the 10 of January following likely to be pronounced *non socius*, if some timely means were not used to prevent it<sup>c</sup>."

### III.

JOHN GREAVES was born at Colmore near Alresford in Hampshire, in the year 1602, being the eldest son of John Greaves rector of the place, and the most celebrated schoolmaster of that country. He and his three younger brothers, Nicholas, Thomas, and Edward, having been all educated in grammar learning, and afterwards sent to Oxford, became eminent in their several professions. In 1617 John, being then in his fifteenth year, entered upon his academical studies at Balliol college<sup>d</sup>, took the degree of bachelor of arts on the 6 of July 1621, and in 1624 standing candidate for a fellowship in Merton college, was the first of five, who were then chosen; upon which occasion he discovered a great proficiency in Latin and Greek learning, as likewise in philosophy. Afterwards being made compleat fellow, and master of

<sup>a</sup> *Amstel.* 1652. quarto.

<sup>b</sup> *Mf. collections*, *ut supra*.

<sup>c</sup> The character of this person, as a prodigy for philology and oriental learning, while young, and his misfortunes afterwards, may be seen at large in the *Athenae Oxonienses*, Vol. II, c. 158, under Henry Jacob.

<sup>d</sup> *Balliolensis*, or, *A commentary upon the foundation, &c. of Balliol Colledge*: By Henry Savage, master of the said colledge: Oxford 1660.

In which I meet with the following account: "John Greaves was of this colledge, from whence for his singular learning he was chosen fellow of Merton colledge.

arts,



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arts, June the 25, 1628, he was more at liberty to pursue his critical studies, and became intimately acquainted with Mr. Peter Turner, then a senior fellow of that house, and geometry professor in Gresham college.

THIS very probably opened the way for his election to that professorship, for which end the following testimonials of his abilities for the place were written at Oxford in his favour.

“ Whereas Mr. John Greaves, master of arts, and fellow of Merton college in Oxford, hath desired letters testimoniall concerning his sufficiency in the mathematicks: We, whose names are underwritten, having knowledge of him, some by daily conversation, others by conference with him, or by the report of credible persons and competent judges of his sufficiency in these arts, do testify, that he is a man very sufficiently qualified for the reading of a lecture in that faculty. In witnesse whereof we have put our hands to these presents.

“ NA. BRENT, *warden.*

“ PET. TURNER.

“ WILL. BOSWELL.”

“ Being desirous that a worthy schollar may succeed my late learned colleague, Mr. Henry Briggs, in the profession of geometry\*, I do most sincerely give this testimony unto Mr. John Greaves, master of arts, and fellow of Merton college; that he hath for some years been a frequent and diligent auditor at the publick lecture of myself and colleague; and hath by many private conferences given me occasion to take notice of his singular skill in the mathematicks, especially in the geometry of Euclide, and other antient authors; and that he is well furnished with all those qualities, which our honorable and judicious founder, Sir Henry Savill, doth require in his professor of that art.

“ *Ita ex animo testor, IOHANNES BAINBRIDGE,*  
“ *med. doctor, et astronomiae professor Savilianus.*

Mr. Turner resigning upon the 20 of February 1630, Mr. Greaves was chosen to succeed him the 22 of the same month, and continued to hold his Merton fellowship, as his predecessor had also done. After he had been settled there some time, he was recommended to archbishop Laud by his friend Mr. Turner, and became very much his favourite. But his inclination leading him to the pursuit of antient learning, he determined to travel. And Mr. Wood says, that he set out in 1633, and did not return till the year 1640<sup>b</sup>. But he was, as Dr. Smith has rightly observed, twice abroad, and not only visited Paris and Leyden, as he supposes<sup>c</sup>, but was likewise in Italy, before he made his eastern voyage; tho the year 1636, in which the Dr. thinks he first left England, appears too late, as that of Mr. Wood is too early. For it is plain by a Latin

\* Tho there is no date to this testimonial or the former, yet the *profession of geometry* here intended must refer to Gresham college; and not to Oxford, where Mr. Greaves never applied for the geometry professorship, but several years after

this succeeded Dr. Bainbridge in that of astronomy as will be shewn in its place.

<sup>b</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 147.

<sup>c</sup> *Vita J. Gravii*, p. 7.

letter,



letter, written to his brother, Mr. Thomas Greaves, by Mr. George Middleton, dated from Venice the 18 of January 1635, that he arrived there some time before, and had been ill of a fever, but was recovered<sup>a</sup>. And Monf. Hardy in a letter, written likewise in Latin, from Paris the 1 of September 1641, to Mr. John Greaves himself, mentions their acquaintance in that city six years before<sup>b</sup>. During this tour, he heard the famous Arabic professor at Leyden, James Golius, who in a book printed not long after Mr. Greaves's death speaking of him says, *auditor quondam meus*<sup>c</sup>. He returned home in 1636, as appears by a letter written by him from Gresham college, the 23 of December that year, to his learned freind, Mr. Edward Pococke, who had been some years in the eastern parts of the world to acquire a knowledge in those languages, and collect manuscripts, but was then returned. And Mr. Greaves having likewise a desire to visit those countries, in that letter proposes a scheme to ingage his freind to accompany him, and make a second progress thither. His offer is so kind and generous, that I shall here transcribe so much of the letter, as relates to that affair.

“ WORTHY FRIEND,

“ You oblige me too far in the overture of those choice bookes,  
 “ which you have brought with you ; rather let the propriety be yours,  
 “ and onely the use of some of them mine. I shall desire your favour  
 “ in sending up to me by my brother Tho. Ulugbeg's *Astronomical*  
 “ *tables*, of which I purpose to make this use. The next weeke I will  
 “ shew them to my lord's grace, and highly commend your care in pro-  
 “ curing of those tables, being the most accurate that ever were ex-  
 “ tant ; then will I discover my intention of having them printed, and  
 “ dedicated to his grace. But because, I presume, that there are many  
 “ things, which in these parts cannot perfectly be understood, I shall  
 “ therefore acquaint my lord with my desires of taking a journey into  
 “ those countries, for the more emendate edition of them ; afterwards  
 “ by degrees fall downe upon the buisines of the consullship, and how  
 “ honourable a thing it would be, if you were sent out a second time,  
 “ as Golius in the Low Countries was by the States, after he had beene  
 “ once there before. If my lord shall be pleased to consent, and com-  
 “ passe the busines, I shall like it well ; if not, I shall procure three  
 “ hundred pounds for you and my selfe, besides getting a dispensation for  
 “ the allowances of our places in our absence, and by God's blessing in  
 “ three years dispatch the whole journey. It shall goe hard, but I will  
 “ too get some citizen in, as a benefactour to the designe ; if not, three  
 “ hundred pounds of mine, whereof I give you the halfe, together with  
 “ the returne of our stipends, will in a plentyfull manner, if I be not  
 “ deceived, in Turkey mainteine us. I think likewise this course  
 “ should be taken, to carry good store of printed Greeke and Arabicke  
 “ *etc.* books to Constantinople, and other places, which might be  
 “ changed for other books. I had thought the Graecians had supplied  
 “ themselves out of Italy ; but since my being there I have observed,

<sup>a</sup> *Mf. Sir Richard Ellys, baronet.*

<sup>b</sup> *Miscellaneous works of Mr. J. Greaves,*

*V. 11, p. 446.*

<sup>c</sup> *Smith, in vit. J. Greavii, p. 38.*



" that they could finde none to buy. So destitute is Italy of all good  
 " books. You can better inform me, whither this course may be ad-  
 " vantageous, or not; though the Maronites in Rome, when I men-  
 " tioned it to them, did much approve of it. Monsieur Hardy, a learn-  
 " ed man, and a judge in Paris, desired me to procure a catalogue of  
 " those books, which you brought home; at your leasure you may  
 " make one, and by this means I shall enter you into his acquaintance.  
 " He desired likewise to have a transcript of some things of Geminus,  
 " if any scribe could be procured in Oxford, *etc.* I rest

" Gresham college,  
 " Dec. 23, 1636."

" Your true freind and servant,  
 " JOHN GREAVES."

This scheme of Mr. Greaves with respect to the consulship did not take effect, however he pursued his design to visit those countries (as did likewise Mr. Pococke a second time) being chiefly incouraged in it by archbishop Laud; who not only gave him a recommendatory letter to Sir Peter Wyche, the English ambassador at Constantinople, but likewise a general commission to purchase Arabic manuscripts for him, or any other, that he thought proper<sup>a</sup>. As his view was not only to acquaint himself with all such remains of antiquity, as deserved notice, and might be of service to illustrate any parts of ancient literature, but likewise to make astronomical and geographical observations; he furnished himself with instruments of every kind, proper for such a design. But his money falling short, as he says in a letter dated from Constantinople August 2, 1638, he was obliged while abroad to sell most of the books he carried with him. He embarked in the river of Thames, as Dr. Smith says, in 1637 for Leghorn<sup>b</sup>; from whence it seems most probable, that he proceeded directly for Constantinople. The doctor indeed tells us, that he went first to Rome, and visited several other cities in Italy, before he proceeded to the east; but this, as I apprehend, was done in his former travels. Nor does his account of the time of Mr. Greaves's arrival at Constantinople, his stay there, and some other circumstances of this second progress, agree with what he has himself related concerning them. Dr. Smith says, he arrived at Constantinople about the month of April 1638, and in the begining of September following sailed from thence for Alexandria<sup>c</sup>. But Mr. Greaves in a letter to Mons. Hardy, after he came home, writes thus: *Primum annum Constantinopoli egi, ut me totum linguae Arabicae addicerem; sed spe falsus, idoneis destitutus magistris*<sup>d</sup>. And in his letter from Constantinople just before cited, he says, " I shall this month (that is August) go for Egypt." When he arrived at Constantinople, he met with a kind reception from Sir Peter Wyche, and became acquainted with the venerable Cyrill Lucaris, the Greek patriarch, by whom he was much assisted in purchasing Greek manuscripts; and had received further instances of his freindship, had he not been barbarously strangled on the 27 of June 1638, by express command from the grand seignior, on pretence of holding a correspondence with the emperor of

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Oxon. ubi supra.*

<sup>b</sup> *Vit. J. G. p. 8.*

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid. pag. 10.*

<sup>d</sup> *Miscell. works, V. 11, p. 442.*



Muscovy. He had promised Mr. Greaves to recommend him to the monks at mount Athos; "where (as he said) he would have had the liberty of entering into all the libraries in that place, to have collected a catalogue of such books, as either were not printed, or else by the help of some there might have been more correctly set out. These by dispensing with the anathemas, which former patriarchs had laid upon all Greek libraries to preserve the books from the Latins, the patriarch purposed to have presented to his grace [of Canterbury] for the better prosecution of his grace's honourable designs in the edition of Greek authors<sup>a</sup>." But this scheme was frustrated by the cruel death of the patriarch.

MOUNT Athos is a peninsula in Macedonia, but four days voyage from Constantinople, famous among the ancients for the extravagant attempt of Xerxes, who digging thro the isthmus reduced it to an island, as we are informed by Herodotus<sup>b</sup>. But this canal (was it really ever made) has been long since filled up again by the falling in of the earth from the higher grounds, so that no appearance of it now remains; and therefore the truth of the story has been questioned by most writers of later ages<sup>c</sup>. There are several monasteries upon this mountain, which were settled there, long before the Turks overrun the Grecian empire; and being wholly possessed by monks, it is called by the Greeks *Ἁγία ὄρος*, the sacred mountain<sup>d</sup>. As this place had escaped the general ravage and plunder of the Turks, Mr. Greaves not without reason imagined, that many valuable remains of antiquity might still be preserved there, and particularly Greek manuscripts. This motive strongly inclined him to make an excursion thither, but he could not, it seems, accomplish his design; which was afterwards the case of Dr. Smith, who had the same intention, when he was in those parts<sup>e</sup>. Father Belon, who had been there, and visited the several monasteries, wrote an account of it in the year 1553. He said, "the mountain, as it extends it self from the continent westward towards the south, is in length three days journey, and half a day's in breadth, rising very high and steep to the sea in the shape of a pear. The top of it is alwaies covered with snow, the north side, where the snow lies longest, very fertile, but towards the south rocky and barren. Viewing it very carefully, he could discern no traces of the chanel mentioned by Herodotus. There are three or four and twenty monasteries, founded and endowed by different persons at different times, which contain one with another upwards of two hundred monks, in the whole making near six thousand, who are highly esteemed by all, who adhere to the Greek church. These monasteries are encompassed with strong and high walls, both to defend them from the sea, and the assaults of pirates, most of them being built near to the shoar. The monks all live a rigid and ascetic life, wearing only a russet woolen garment,

<sup>a</sup> Letter from Constantinople, cited above.

<sup>b</sup> Lib. vii, c. 24.

<sup>c</sup> Vid. H. Voss. *Observ. in Mel. Lib.* 11, c. 2.

<sup>d</sup> There are two views of the monastery *ἡ παλαιὰ ἐκκλησία* in this mountain, one from the

land, and the other from the sea, taken in the year 1726, and brought to Oxford by Dositheus, archimandrite of that monastery, which are now placed in the Bodleian gallery.

<sup>e</sup> *Vit. J. G.* p. 11.

"without



“ without any linen, and faring very hard. They eat no flesh, and therefore keep no tame creatures, neither fowles, nor beasts of any kind. Their principal food is dried olives, raw onions, beans soaked in water and then salted, bisket bread, and fish either fresh or salted. But in lent time they eat no sort of fish, that has blood in it. They are all employed in some manual business, and perform all the common offices of life for themselves and one another, without calling in any foreign assistance. They are extremely ignorant, and it is a rare thing to find two or three in a monastery, who can write or read. But where any one has so much knowledge of the Greek tongue, as to read their public service (which is written in that language) it commonly gives him some authority among them, and he leads the rest in chanting their devotions. They have some divinity books, but none of poetry, history, or philosophy; and would be excommunicated, if they read any, but divinity. They are subject to the jurisdiction of the patriarch of Constantinople. As they are not allowed to marry, their numbers are kept up by persons, who go among them, and take upon themselves that way of life; who upon their first coming deliver up their effects for the common use of the monastery. They are hospitable to strangers, and treat them in the manner they live themselves without expense<sup>a</sup>. This is the substance of that writer's account. But John Comnenus, a physician of Walachia (who staid in mount Athos a considerable time) at the beginning of this century published a more particular description of these monasteries, in the vulgar Greek language, which was afterwards translated into Latin by the learned father Montfaucon, and put at the end of his *Palaeographia Graeca*. Tho the greatest part of what he says relating to the large number of relics preserved in them, and the miracles performed there, seems intirely fabulous; yet if any credit is to be given to his narrative, the monks were not altogether so ignorant in his time, as father Belon represents them. For he tells us, “ some of them were employed in copying books, and others in binding them.” And speaking of their libraries he says: “ You may see there a great number of antient manuscripts, never yet published, and to many unknown, full of all wisdom, divine knowledge, and sublime thoughts; books of divinity, and many in every other science<sup>b</sup>.” So that father Belon seems not to have been very inquisitive in examining their libraries. And tho father Montfaucon tells us, “ he had never seen one book that was written at mount Athos,” when he published his *Palaeographia Graeca* in 1708; yet afterwards in drawing up the catalogue of the Greek manuscripts in the *Bibliotheca Coisliniana* or *Segueriana*, published by him in 1715, wherein were upwards of four hundred, he says, “ he was surpris'd to find, that near half of them were brought from the monasteries in that mount<sup>c</sup>.” And it appears by the account he has given of them, that they consisted of various kinds of literature, divinity, philosophy, mathematics, history, and philology, some of them of a considerable age; and likewise that many of them had been

<sup>a</sup> Les observations de plusieurs singularités et choses memorables, trouvez en Grece, etc. Liv. 1, c. 35, etc. en Anvers, 1555. octav.

<sup>b</sup> Pag. 449.

<sup>c</sup> In praefat.

written



written there. Since the publication of that book two parcels of Greek manuscripts have also been brought from thence into England; one about twelve years since, which was purchased by the archbishop of Canterbury, the university of Oxford, Dr. Mead, and Dr. Bentley; and another some time after, bought by the archbishop and Dr. Mead. And more are yet expected, a person being now gone thither for that purpose.

BUT I return to Mr. Greaves, who having left Constantinople in the month of August, or beginning of September, 1638, with an intention to proceed directly for Alexandria, was obliged to put in at Rhodes; where staying some time, he made several astronomical observations with an astrolabe of Gemma Frisius, not venturing to make use of a larger instrument for fear of raising any suspicion in the Turks; and among other his remarks, he observed the elevation of the pole to be thirty seven degrees fifty minutes. From thence he went for Egypt the boundary of his intended progress, and after six days sailing, towards the end of November, arrived safe at Alexandria. This country afforded a large field for the exercise of his curious and inquisitive genius. Nor did he omit any opportunity of remarking whatever the heavens, earth, or subterraneous parts offered him, that seemed any ways useful and worthy of observation. He staid at Alexandria six months observing the sun and stars, so often as the clouds and rains would permit, which, saith he, *media praecipue hyeme, contra receptam opinionem et crebras et violentas esse sensi*<sup>a</sup>. But what in a particular manner drew his attention, and employed his care, were the pyramids, of which no satisfactory account was then extant, either by any antient or modern writer. This task therefore Mr. Greaves thought fit to undertake, for which purpose he went twice from Alexandria to Grand Cairo, and from thence into the deserts, where he took a careful survey and mensuration of them towards the end of the year 1638<sup>b</sup>. And while he was in the largest of them (for there was no entrance into the two lesser) "he made a measure of the foot observed by all nations in one of the "rooms, with his name IOHN GRAVIUS under it<sup>c</sup>." Thus having gratified his curiosity, furnished his mind with a large stock of useful knowledge, and made a valuable collection of Greek, Arabic, and Persian manuscripts, as likewise of antient coins, and other rarities, he left Egypt at the beginning of the year 1639, in order to return home, and sailing from Alexandria in the month of April arrived at Ligorne in June following. Soon after his arrival there he wrote to his friend, Mr. Pococke, who was yet in Turkey; in which letter, dated the 14 of that month, he acquaints him, that he had been greatly deceived in his expectation of buying books at Cairo and Alexandria, there being very few to be purchased in those places, and those so old and worm eaten, that he wondered at it. In other respects he expresses much pleasure and satisfaction from his journey; except that about five months before, in his return from Cairo with some other English and French men, they were robbed by the Arabs, tho his loss was not great. He tells

<sup>a</sup> *Miscell. works*, p. 444.

<sup>b</sup> See the preface to his *Pyramidogr.* and *Misc.*

*works*, *ibid.*

<sup>c</sup> *Athen. Ox.* V. 11, c. 157.



him, they had been two months in sailing from Alexandria to Ligorne, where he then expected to stay four months longer. But he happened to be detained more than double that time, as appears from another letter written March the 8 following, from the same place, to Mr. Pococke, in which he says, "You may wonder to receive these letters out of Italy, which you might justly have expected to have come from England. The truth is, I have been in expectation of a passage for England these five months, having put on a resolution to goe home by sea, where none presenting of it self before this of the Golden Fleece, I have spent most of my time at Florence, Rome, and Naples. Neither doth it much repent me of my stay here, having had the opportunity of perusing most of the best libraries in Italy, and of being acquainted with their most learned men. You expected, I perceive by your letters, that I should have found the same advantages in Egypt; but I can assure you, that for books, I saw few; and for learned men, none. Wherefore I must desire you to supply that defect by procuring such books, as I formerly mentioned; or such others, as you shall thinke most fitting. Those, which you name, I like well; and I shall desire you to make a farther inquiry after the choicest in Persian, as well as in Arabicke." He must have staid in Italy at least nine months in his return, which was longer perhaps, than when he was there before. This gave him an opportunity to renew his compliments to the great duke at Florence, which he had paid him before in a Latin poem, written from Alexandria<sup>a</sup>. He had likewise the pleasure of reviewing at Rome those valuable remains of antiquity and other curiosities, which had formerly given him so great delight and entertainment. And I find, that all his observations in that country, which have been preserved, and have any dates to them, were made after he returned from his eastern progress. The first of these is dated at Ligorne June the 20, others at Florence and Siena in August, and others again at Rome in October following<sup>b</sup>, where he likewise copied several antient inscriptions<sup>c</sup>. It is probable he embarked from Ligorne soon after the date of this last letter, being then provided of a ship; and that he came back to England in the beginning of the year 1640, having spent near three years in this agreeable tour.

UPON his return home he met with a different scene, from what he had left behind him, through the public troubles and disturbances of the nation; when his zeal for the king, and attachment to his patron, archbishop Laud, involved him in difficulties, to the neglect and detriment of his own private affairs<sup>d</sup>. The archbishop had made a very considerable collection of medals, for that time, which about the year 1641 he presented to the university of Oxford, together with a manuscript intitled *Elencbus numismatum*, being an attempt towards a catalogue of them, tho but a very imperfect one. For it contained only a description of the Greek coins, and that not without mistakes. No one therefore was then thought better qualified to draw up a compleat and accurate

<sup>a</sup> *Miscell. works*, V. 11, p. 533.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* pag. 475, etc.

<sup>c</sup> These are now deposited with the former,

in the Savilian museum at Oxford.

<sup>d</sup> *Smith in vit.* p. 15.



catalogue of those coins, than Mr. Greaves; who in his travels had been very inquisitive in his searches into that subject, and made many curious observations upon antient medals. Accordingly he distributed them into their proper series, and very probably wrote a description of them; tho there is no catalogue of his now remaining. But for the manner of placing them he was desirous to have the archbishop's approbation, and therefore wrote to him upon that subject. To this letter the archbishop wrote the following answer, while confined in the Tower; which, tho published already by Mr. Hearne, yet being but in few hands, I shall here transcribe.

SIR,

" Your kind letter of November 15 came not to my hands till the beginning of this weeke, else you had certainly received my answer and thanks for your kindness sooner.

" I see you have taken a great deal of care about the coins, I sent to the university. And I hope, as you have seen the last I sent, with others, placed in the several cells respectively; so you have also seen their names written into the booke, that both may be perfect and agree together.

" For the placing of them, I leave that wholly to the university, whose they now are; yet I must needs approve of the way of placing them, which you have thought on. Nor can there be any objection against it, but that which you have made about the manuscript. Commend my love to Dr. Turner, and Mr. Pocock; and when you have weighed all circumstances, whatsoever you shall pitch upon, shall serve, and please mee. So to God's blessing I leave you, and rest

" Your unfortunate poor friend,

" Tower, June

" 13, 1641."

W. CANT."

Mr. Greaves now resided wholly at Oxford, and upon the decease of Dr. Bainbridge the astronomy professor there, who died November the 3, 1643, he succeeded him on the 14 of that month<sup>b</sup>; and the day following being removed from his Gresham professorship, on account of his long absence, and the neglect of his lecture, Mr. Ralph Button was chosen in his place. But he procured a royal dispensation for continuing his fellowship at Merton college, which otherwise he must have quitted in six months, after he was chosen Savilian professor, according to the statutes of those professorships<sup>c</sup>. And he was likewise made superior reader of Dr. Lynacer's physic lecture in that college, as Dr. Bainbridge had been before him<sup>d</sup>; which was consistent with his professorship, being held in a private college, as the divinity lecture at Magdalen college, and others of the like nature, settled by well disposed persons for the encouragement of learning, before the public schools and professorships were founded.

<sup>a</sup> *Curious discourses*, p. 298.

<sup>b</sup> *Ant. Ox. Lib.* 11, p. 42.

<sup>c</sup> Smith, in *vit. Edw. Bernardi*, p. 16. Ay.

*liffe's State of the university of Oxford*, V. 11, p. 189.

<sup>d</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 157.



THE year following he translated the *Lemmata* of Archimedes into Latin, of which he writes thus in a letter to archbishop Usher, dated the 19 of September 1644. "I have finished the *Lemmata* of Archimedes, and if I be not deceived, such as wish well to the mathematics, will think my pains well bestowed. As indeed it was no small labour to correct the diagrammes, and the letters (which were too often perverted in the manuscript) and sometimes to supply, what was defective in the demonstration it self<sup>a</sup>." In 1645 a discourse happening among some persons of figure and interest with the king, about amending the calendar, Mr. Greaves proposed a method of doing it, by omitting the day that is inserted every leap year, for forty years, to render it conformable to the Gregorian stile; and drew up a scheme for that purpose, which was approved by the king and his council<sup>b</sup>. But the times not then permitting them to attend to things of that nature, the matter dropped. The ensuing year Mr. Greaves published his *Pyramidographia*; or *A description of the pyramids*. And soon after some *Reflections* were written upon it by a gentleman, whom Dr. Smith calls *virum doctissimum*; but (as he says) *honoris causa* forbears to name him<sup>c</sup>. They are now printed<sup>d</sup>, and whatever might be the author's motive in writing them, which the doctor ascribes to a difference between him and Mr. Greaves at that time, they probably put Mr. Greaves upon a revival of his work, in which he made an alteration in the height he had assigned to the largest pyramid, the following account whereof he afterwards sent to his friend, Dr. Scarborough. "Having recalculated the altitude of the greatest Egyptian pyramid, pag. 69, lin. 15 of my book, I find the numbers, either by the printer, or my self, to have been mistaken; for instead of 481, it should be 499; the proportions standing thus, etc." which he then proceeds to give him<sup>e</sup>. There is scarce any subject, about which both antient and modern authors have differed more in their accounts, than this of the pyramids. The last writer, who has obliged the world with his observations upon them, is the reverend and learned Dr. Thomas Shaw, who differs from the common opinion of their being designed for sepulchres of the Egyptian kings; and thinks they were rather sacred edifices, built for religious worship, and dedicated to the sun, the form of them being emblematical of fire<sup>f</sup>. In the year 1647 Mr. Greaves published his accurate discourse *On the Roman foot and denarius*.

HITHERTO he had been able in a good measure to weather his difficulties, but upon the 30 of October 1648 he was ejected from his professorship of astronomy at Oxford by the parliamentary visitors, and obliged to quit both his fellowship in Merton college, and likewise the university, on the 9 of November following, for refusing to answer certain articles exhibited against him, among which, as Mr. Wood says<sup>g</sup>, were these following.

<sup>a</sup> Usher's Letters, p. 509.

<sup>b</sup> Philos. trans. N. cclvii.

<sup>c</sup> Vit. J. G. p. 22.

<sup>d</sup> Miscell. works, p. 396.

<sup>e</sup> Ibidem, p. 392.

<sup>f</sup> Travels, or, Observations relating to several parts of Barbary, etc. p. 411, etc.

<sup>g</sup> Athen. Oxon. V. ii, c. 157.

"1. That



" 1. That he betrayed the college, in discovering to the king's agents  
" four hundred pounds in the treasury, which thereupon was taken  
" away for the king's use.

" 2. That contrary to his oath he conveyed away a considerable part  
" of the college goods without the consent of the company, and there-  
" by gratified courtiers with them in other houses.

" 3. That he feasted the queen's confessors, and sent divers presents  
" to them, among which was an holy throne; and that he was more  
" familiar with them, than any true protestants used to be.

" 4. That he was the occasion of ejecting Sir Nathaniel Brent from  
" his wardenship, for adhering to the parliament, and bringing in Dr.  
" Harvey into his place".

" 5. That he was the occasion, why Mr. Edward Corbet and Mr.  
" Ralph Button were turned out of their offices and chambers in the  
" college, because they abode in the parliament's quarters, *etc.*

" 6. That he gave leave to father Philips, the queen's confessor, and  
" Wyatt<sup>b</sup>, one of her chaplains, to come in the college library to  
" study there; and that he put Mr. John French, fellow, out of his  
" chamber in Merton college, and put them into it, *etc.*

But the two following attestations of Mr. Thomas Greaves in behalf of  
his brother are yet extant, relating to this affair.

" I Thomas Greaves do testify, and it will be deposed, that Mr. John  
" Greaves, fellow of Merton college, when the plate of the said college  
" was demanded by the king, kept himself private in his chamber  
" for many dayes, that he might not be present, nor give his consent,  
" neither did hee go abroad, till hee had heard, that the plate was al-  
" ready delivered."

" I the said Thomas Greaves do likewise testify, and will be ready to  
" depose, that the said Mr. John Greaves left Oxford, and lived pri-  
" vately in the country, of purpose to avoid the delivering up of such  
" bonds, and other things of Mrs. Bainbridge deceased, which were in  
" his custody as executor, unto the commissioners at Oxford. c."

The former of these attestations respects the first article of the charge  
recited above; but the latter seems to refer to some other article, not  
mentioned by Mr. Wood, relating to Mrs. Bainbridge's estate, on the  
account of which he had for a considerable time been involved in law  
suits, that prevented him from going a second time to Leyden, as he  
designed; which is what is meant in the following passage of one of his  
letters to Mr. Pococke, dated 28 October 1646. " My journey still  
" holds, tho retarded by my losses, and by Sir N<sup>d</sup>. who hath put  
" me to play an after game with the three brothers, by giving them the  
" administration. And why? Because Mrs. Bainbridge died intestate.  
" So that I have saved the estate to very good purpose." Mr. Greaves  
being apprehensive how this matter was like to issue, and being desirous  
of an able successor in his Savilian professorship, put Mr. Seth Ward

<sup>a</sup> Sir Nathaniel was ejected in 1645, and Dr.  
William Harvey, the physician, appointed by the  
king to succeed him, but the year following the  
former was restored.

<sup>b</sup> *Viat*, a Frenchman, *Athen. Ox. ubi supra.*

<sup>c</sup> Among the *Mss. Letters* of Mr. John Greaves,  
written to Mr. Pococke.

<sup>d</sup> Sir Nathaniel Brent.



upon making interest for it, who obtained it of the visitors, and continued in it till the restoration, when it was confirmed to him, but he resigned it the same year. And such was his gratitude to Mr. Greaves, as Dr. Pope says, that he was no sooner settled in his professor's chair, than he procured for him the arrears of his salary, amounting to five hundred pounds<sup>a</sup>.

MR. GREAVES, thus divested of his preferments, retired to London, where he lived some time upon his patrimony, and then married. And being now at leisure, he applied his thoughts to review that valuable treasure of books and papers, he had brought with him from his travels, in order to digest and publish the remainder of them. But the time allotted him to execute this design proved but very short; for to the great detriment of learning, and useful knowledge, he died on the 8 of October 1652<sup>b</sup>, being then in the fiftieth year of his age; and was buried in the church of St. Bennet Sherehog, which being destroyed in the conflagration of the city of London was not rebuilt, but the parish laid to St. Stephen's Walbrooke, and the area of the church left for a burying ground of the inhabitants. Nicholas the eldest of his three brothers, who all survived him, was made residuary executor by his will, after the payment of such legacies, as were left to his other two brothers, and his widow, who enjoyed the profits of his real estate during her life<sup>c</sup>.

He seems to have been a man of much resolution, zealous in the interest he espoused, and steady in his friendships; tho, as he declares of himself, not at all inclined to contention. "There is no man (says he) desires more to be at quiet, than myselfe, or to promote learning and honest purposes; but, I know not how, it is my fortune to finde enemies, where I have least deserved, and friends, where I could no way have merited<sup>d</sup>." He was highly esteemed by the learned in foreign parts, with many of whom he corresponded by letters. Nor was he less valued at home, by all those, who knew and were judges of his great worth and abilities, particularly archbishop Usher, Mr. Selden, and John Marsham esquire, who was afterwards knighted, to whom he left his cabinet of coins, which he had collected abroad. Had he lived longer, the world had received from him several other excellent peices, besides those now extant, which were either left imperfect, or only the subject matter of them entered in his collections, but wholly undigested. Dr. Smith says, that many of his papers were lost upon his expulsion from Oxford, his study being then rifled by the soldiers; tho part of them were again recovered by the interest of Mr. Selden. The following books written by him were printed during his life.

1. *Pyramidographia, or, A description of the pyramids in Aegypt: London 1646. octavo.*

This book was afterwards translated into French, and printed in the first volume of *Relations de divers voyages*, published by Monsr. Theve-

<sup>a</sup> *Life of Seth, L. Bp. of Salisb.* p. 21.

<sup>b</sup> *Smith's Obituary*, in *Peck's Desiderata curios.* V. 11, l. xiv, p. 25.

<sup>c</sup> *Smith in vit.* p. 33.

<sup>d</sup> *Letter to Mr. Peacocke*, March 6, 1650.



not. And Mr. Sherburne in his *Appendix* to *Manilius* says: "Mr. Greaves's *Pyramidography* and *Roman foot* will shortly be printed at Oxford in Latin, together with his *Life*." The *Life* indeed was afterwards published by Dr. Smith, but neither of the other peices have yet seen the light in that language.

2. *A discourse of the Roman foot and denarius; from whence, as from two principles, the measures and weights used by the antients may be deduced*: London 1647. octavo.

3. *Jobannis Bainbrigii Canicularia*.

To this was added by Mr. Greaves:

*Demonstratio ortus Sirii heliaci pro parallelo inferioris Aegypti*.

And also:

*Insigniorum aliquot stellarum longitudes et latitudes, ex astronomicis observationibus Ulug Beigi, Tamerlanis magni nepotis*. Oxoniae 1648. duodecimo.

4. *Binae tabulae geographicæ; una Nassir Eddini Persæ, altera Ulug Beigi Tataræ; commentariis ex Abulfeda aliisque Arabum geographicis illustratae*: Londini 1648, 1652, quarto: Oxon 1712, in the third volume of Dr. Hudson's collections intituled, *Geographiæ veteris scriptores Graeci minores*, octavo.

The *Commentaries* mentioned in the title of this book never were printed; and it may be doubted, whether they were ever written, from a passage in one of his letters to Mr. Pococke, where he says: "The book I send you, should have been with you long since; but by reason of my many diversions, and law suits, I have not as yet distributed the copies, nor added the *Commentary*, I intended." There is no date to this letter, but by the mention of his law suits, I suppose these two geographical tables must be meant, which were first printed at the time he was in those troubles. These two tables in the edition of 1652 are added to another treatise, which will be described N. 9.

5. *Elementa linguae Persicæ*: Lond. 1649. quarto.

To this is added:

*Anonymus Persæ, De siglis Arabum et Persarum astronomicis; Persice et Latine*: Londini 1648. quarto.

This Persian grammar was written before his travels, at the desire of Mr. Selden, but the printing of it deferred for want of types<sup>a</sup>.

6. *Epochæ celebriores astronomicæ, historicæ, chronologicæ Chataiorum, Syro-græcorum, Arabum, Persarum, Chorasmiorum usitatae, ex traditione Ulug Beigi; Arabice et Latine; cum commentariis*: Lond. 1650. quarto.

The *Commentaries* here mentioned were not printed with the book, tho they are again referred to at the end of it, by which one would suppose they were then written. Dr. Smith made diligent inquiry about them, but could not find them<sup>b</sup>.

7. *Chorasmiæ et Mawarahnabæ, hoc est, regionum extra fluvium Oxum, descriptio, ex tabulis Abulfedæ Ismaelis, principis Hamab; Arabice et Latine*: Londini 1650, quarto: Oxon 1712, ubi supra.

Of these tables of Abulfeda more will be said afterwards.

<sup>a</sup> Smith. in vit. p. 26.

<sup>b</sup> Ibidem, p. 30.



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8. *A description of the grand Seignior's seraglio, or, Turkish emperor's court*: London 1650, 1653. octavo.

This was written by Mr. Robert Withers, but printed by Mr. Greaves, from a copy given him at Constantinople; tho it had been published before, but less perfectly, in Purchase's *Pilgrims*, Part II, lib. 9, p. 1580: which Mr. Greaves seems not to have known.

9. *Astronomica quaedam, ex traditione Shab Cholgi Persae, una cum hypothesebus planetarum: item excerpta quaedam ex Alfergani elementis astronomicis, et Ali Kustigii de terrae magnitudine et sphaerarum coelestium a terra distantis: cum interpretatione Latina*: Londini 1652. quarto.

To this treatise are subjoined the *Binae tabulae*, described above, N. 4.

These following were printed since his death.

1. *Lemmata Archimedis, e vetusto codice manuscripto Arabico traducta.*

These (as mentioned already) were afterwards revised by Mr. Samuel Foster, and published in his *Miscellanies*: London 1659\*.

2. *The manner of hatching chickens at Cairo.*

This is printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the royal society, N. CXXXVII, p. 923, January 1677. It was communicated to the society by Sir George Ent.

3. *An account of some experiments for trying the force of great guns, made at Woolwich, 18 March 1651.*

This is published also in the *Philosophical Transactions*, N. CLXXIII, p. 1090, July 1685, having been communicated by Mr. Stubbs.

4. *An account of the latitude of Constantinople and Rhodes.*

This is likewise in the *Philosophical Transactions*, N. CLXXVIII, p. 1295, December 1685, being communicated by Dr. Smith. And it was since reprinted in the *Collection of travels*, published in two volumes by Mr. Ray: London 1693. folio.

5. *Reflections made on Mr. Dee's discourse, concerning the reformation of the vulgar kalendar in 1645.*

These are also in the *Philosophical Transactions*, N. CCLVII, p. 356, October 1699. And Mr. Dee's *Discourse* is printed before them in the same *Transaction*.

6. *Binarum tabularum versio a Georgio Chrysococca, ex manuscriptis Persicis Graece facta; quarum altera longitudes et latitudes stellarum insignium xxv, altera insignium oppidorum, continebat.*

These tables were published before by Ismael Bullialdus in an *Appendix* to his *Astronomia Philolaica*, Paris, 1645, which Mr. Greaves had collated with his copy. And the latter of them has been reprinted in Dr. Hudson's third volume, mentioned above.

7. *Descriptio peninsulae Arabiae ex Abulfeda, cum descriptione maris Persici et Rubri; Arabice et Latine.*

This was likewise published by Dr. Hudson, in the same volume with the *Tabula Chrysococcae*.

8. *Ptolemaei Arabia, Graece et Latine.*

This is printed also in the same volume of Dr. Hudson.

\* See page 87, above.



9. *Astronomical and geographical observations made in Egypt.*

These are entered in *Letter book xi* of the royal society, p. 81; and published from thence by the reverend Mr. William Derham, afterwards doctor of divinity, in his *Philosophical experiments and observations etc.* p. 300. London 1726. octavo.

10. There has been lately published by the reverend Mr. Thomas Birch a curious collection of treatises intitled,

*Miscellaneous works of Mr. John Greaves, professor of astronomy in the university of Oxford, many of which are now first published: in two volumes: London 1737. octavo.*

Volume I.

*Pyramidographia, or, A description of the pyramids in Egypt: With a great many additions and alterations, from a copy corrected by the author.*

*A discourse of the Roman foot and denarius; from whence, as from two principles, the measures and weights used by the antients may be deduced.*

Volume II.

*Tracts upon various subjects: Letters, poems, and observations in his travels in Italy, Turkey, and Egypt.*

*A description of the grand Signor's seraglio.*

To which are added:

*Reflections on the Pyramidographia, written by an anonymous author, soon after the publication of that book.*

*A dissertation upon the sacred cubit of the Jews, and the cubits of the several nations; in which from the dimensions of the greatest Egyptian pyramid, as taken by Mr. Greaves, the antient cubit of Memphis is determined: Translated from the Latin of Sir Isaac Newton, not yet published<sup>a</sup>.*

To the whole is prefixed, *An historical and critical account of the life and writings of the author, drawn up by the editor.*

These, which follow, have not been published.

1. *Tabulae integrae longitudinis et latitudinis stellarum fixarum, juxta Ulug Beigi observationes.*

After Mr. Greaves had carefully collated five Persian manuscripts of these tables, he translated them into Latin, and deposited the copy with archbishop Usher. But Mr. Thomas Hyde of Queen's college in Oxford not knowing this, made a new version of them, which he published with the original, and a learned commentary, at Oxford 1665. quarto.

2. *A geographical account of the mountains in the country near the Arabians, from Abulfeda.* English.

3. *Of the Tatars, or, inhabitants of Mogol, with a short description of the chief regions in Persia.* English.

4. *Elementa omnium scientiarum, praesertim mathematicarum.*

This book came into the hands of Dr. Smith, who has given a short account of it, and promised to print it, but did not live to execute his design<sup>b</sup>. It was left by the doctor at his death, among his other ma-

<sup>a</sup> This is the order given in the title, but some of disposed, and others inserted, in the second volume. the tracts contained in the collection are differently <sup>b</sup> *Vit. J. G.* p. 31.



manuscripts, to Mr. Hearne, and is now in the Bodleian library at Oxford. It is a small peice, about five inches long, two and a half broad, and of the thickness of an ordinary pamphlet. It was bound by order of Mr. Hearne, being before a collection of loose papers, which the author carried about in his pocket, by way of *Adversaria*. The several heads of which it consists are these following, and make in all forty one. *Observations relating to chronology and astronomy, particularly an account of the epochae used by several nations. Ars gnomonica. Ars militaris. Agriculture, a blank page, with only the title. Ars navigationis. Juris prudentia. Concerning law. Medicina. Chymica. Curious extracts out of oriental authors, relating chiefly to mathematical subjects; as particularly chronological tables out of Nassir Eddin; an account of some of the most eminent philosophers from Ebn Chalicau, and other manuscripts; eclipses of the sun and moon at Oxford, Rome, Marana in the West Indies, Constantinople, and many other places; collections out of the Geographia Nubienfis; de magnitudine terrae, the opinion of several oriental writers on that subject; tabulae astronomicae Persicae; de calculo astronomico. Algebra. De philosophia, sive de artibus et scientiis in genere. Grammatica. Rhetorica. Historia. Logica. Physica. Metaphysica. Arithmetica. Geometria. Astronomia. Optica. Astrologia. Trigonometria. Chronological and astronomical observations, collected out of oriental and other authors. Tables of the longitude and latitude of places, ex Ulug Bego et Keplero. Geographia, a blank page, with only the title. Musica, a blank page. Metrica, geodæsia, altimetrica. Mechanica, a blank page. Trigonometrical cases. Tables of sines and tangents. De militia Romana. Architectura militaris. Architectura. Pictura, a blank page. Sculptura, a blank page. De divinatione. Theologia. Philosophia moralis. Chronological and astronomical collections. From this summary account it may in some measure appear, how justly Dr. Smith has called this book *synopsis et compendium τῆς ἐγκυκλοπαιδείας*.*

5. *Chorographical maps from the tables of Nassir Eddenus, Abulfeda, and Ulug Beigus.*

These maps were likewise in the possession of Dr. Smith, who forbore to print them, by reason that he found them not so correct, as some which have been made in later times\*.

6. *Quaestiones Abdallae Ebn Salan Judaei cum Mohammedis responsis, a Johanne Grævio ex Arabica lingua in Latinam translatae, et notis illustratae.*

This is a curious manuscript in Arabic and Latin, now in the possession of Sir Richard Ellys baronet. It contains certain questions taken out of the Jewish law by Ebn Salan, and proposed to Mahammed; which being answered by him, this rabbi is there said to have become one of his principal followers.

7. The following papers are yet preserved in the Savilian museum at Oxford, from whence several extracts have been taken, and published by Mr. Birch in the *Miscellaneous works* of Mr. Greaves, Vol. II.

\* *Vit. J. G.* p. 31. That Mr. Greaves was sensible of this, particularly as to those from Abulfeda, before he drew them, will appear by his account of that writer, which will be given below in N. 9.



*A small manuscript book, containing astronomical, geographical, and other miscellaneous observations, made at Constantinople, Rhodes, Alexandria, and other places in the east, chiefly in the year 1638.*

*A printed almanac for the year 1637, filled with manuscript observations in astronomy, and other remarks of various kinds, made in Italy after his return from the east in 1639.*

*Several loose papers, containing copies of inscriptions taken at Rome in the capitol, and places adjacent, with other observations.*

8. *Forty two letters written to Mr. Pococke.*

These were communicated to me by the reverend Dr. Leonard Twells, several extracts of which have been transcribed into the life.

9. Among such books, as he had prepared for the press, Dr. Smith mentions *Versio integra tabularum geographicarum Abulfedae*, tho he had neither seen it, nor knew where it was<sup>a</sup>; but he concludes Mr. Greaves had wrote such a book from the preface to his treatise described above, intitled *Chorasmiae et Mawaralnabrae descriptio, ex tabulis Abulfedae*, which he there calls *majoris operis specimen*. And then taking notice of the several attempts formerly made by other learned men for preparing an intire edition of that author, he saies: *Quod itaque a tantis viris susceptum, et a doctis hodie fere omnibus efflagitatum, tandem, favente Deo optimo maximo, in hac nunquam satis deploranda patriae meae calamitate, in maximo fortunarum naufragio, summaque animi inquietudine, consummatum est.* And that Mr. Greaves had some years before collated several copies of Abulfeda with that view, is very evident, from what he has said concerning it in a letter to Mr. Pococke, dated October 28, 1646, which I shall here transcribe. “ I humbly thank you for those  
“ happy solutions, and conjectures of yours, concerning my doubts in  
“ Abulfeda, most of which I find to agree with Erpenius his copy.  
“ And therefore I have since taken so much paines, as to compare your’s  
“ and Erpenius’s manuscripts, and have writ the *variae lectiones* into  
“ your’s, with blacke lead. Which I have done in such a manner, that  
“ I can assure you, your booke is no way defaced, but much more  
“ compleat than ever. Where your’s is defective, I have inserted it  
“ with this marke A, or this ä; and where yours exceeds, as it doth very  
“ often, most commonly where these words are, *Quälä affberpho alädamo*  
“ *sebyo*<sup>b</sup>, I have drawn a line with lead under them. The *περὶ λεγόμενα*  
“ of Abulfeda I long since compared with my owne copy, and writt  
“ the differences with inke; and therefore I desire you with your own  
“ to take my Abulfeda, as a small gift, if these times should hinder me  
“ from perfecting, what I have designed. Though to speake the truth,  
“ those maps, which shall be made out of Abulfeda, will not be so  
“ exact, as I did expect; as I have found by comparing some of them  
“ with our modern and best charts. In his description of the Red sea,  
“ which was not far from him, he is most grossely mistaken; what  
“ may we then think of places remoter? However there may be good  
“ use made of the book for the Arabian writers. I have also compared  
“ Ptolemie’s *Geography* of Bertius’s edition in folio with a fine Greeke  
“ manuscript of your friend’s, whereby, I speake it confidently, two

<sup>a</sup> *Vit. J. G. pag. 30.*

<sup>b</sup> That is, *Dixit nobilis homo captivus.*

“ thou-



" thousand errors may be corrected in the Greeke edition. And I now finde that to be true, which Holstenius long since told me; that Bertius had done nothing worthy of commendations in that faire and costly edition of Ptolemy; whereas I find Mercator's conjectures often very happily to agree with the manuscript."

He had also begun to make a *Persian lexicon*, having collected six thousand words for that purpose; and in order to compleat it, was desirous to visit Leyden again, and peruse the oriental manuscripts there. But as this could not be done without leave, on account of his lecture at Oxford, and archbishop Usher had first put him upon the work, he desired him in his letter of the 19 of September 1644, mentioned above, to procure that favour for him. However he did not prosecute his intended journey, tho he kept it long in his view; as appears by a passage in another letter to Mr. Pococke of the 7 of August 1646, where he saies: "Abulfeda goes on but slowly, having had so many impediments; and I fear, unless the copy at Leyden can give me better assistance, then that at Cambridge, it will go on much slower."

He proposed likewise to have given *the magnitude of the earth according to the sentiments of the Arabians*, as also *their weights and measures*; and *a description of the Egyptian sepulchres*, with *an account of their hieroglyphics and other antiquities*, of which he had a large quantity of various sorts\*. But these, and other valuable works, which might have been expected from him, the public has lost by his death.

OF his three brothers Nicholas, the eldest, was first a commoner of St. Mary's hall in Oxford, elected fellow of All Souls college in 1627, and junior proctor of the university in 1640. November the 1, 1642, he took the degree of batchelor of divinity, was created doctor on June the 6 the year following, and afterwards promoted to the deanery of Dromore in Ireland<sup>b</sup>.

Thomas, the next in age, was born at Colmore, but educated at the Charter house, and upon the 15 of March 1627 admitted a scholar at Corpus Christi college in Oxford, where he took the degrees in arts, became fellow of the college in 1636, and deputy reader of the Arabic lecture the ensuing year, in the absence of Mr. Pococke. He was rector of Dunby in Lincolnshire, and had another living near London, before the restoration, and in 1661 was created doctor of divinity. In 1666 he had a prebend given him in the church of Peterborough, being then rector of Benyfeild in Northamptonshire. But this he resigned some years before his death, finding himself not so acceptable in the pulpit, by reason of a difficulty in his speech, and retired to Weldon in Northamptonshire, where he had purchased an estate; and dying there on the 22 of May 1676, and the sixty fifth year of his age, was buried in the chancel of the church, with a stone over his grave and an inscription upon it, greatly to his praise, which is published by Mr. Wood<sup>c</sup>. He appears to have been a man of piety and moderation, as well as learning, by his letter to Mr. Baxter, which Mr. Birch has printed from the original manuscript, in the library of Sir Richard Ellys<sup>d</sup>. His genius lead

\* *Vit. J. G.* p. 32.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 34.

<sup>c</sup> *Athen. Ox.* V. 11, c. 556.

<sup>d</sup> *Life of J. G.* prefixed to his *Miscell. works.*  
him



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him to the same studies, as his brother John; for he was well skilled in the mathematics, and oriental languages. There are published of his writing,

1. *De linguae Arabicae utilitate et praestantia: Oratio Oxoniae habita, 19 Julii 1637: Oxon. 1639. quarto.*

2. *Observationes quaedam in Persicam Pentateuchi versionem.*

These are in vol. vi. of the *Bibl. Polyglott.* pag. 48.

3. *Annotationes quaedam in Persicam interpretationem Evangeliorum.*

These are in the same vol. pag. 56, and were translated into Latin by Mr. Samuel Clarke.

Edward, the youngest brother, was born at Croyden in Surrey, admitted a probationer fellow at All Souls college in Oxford in 1634, and in 1641 took the degree of doctor of physic. Two years after he was chosen superior lecturer in that faculty at Merton college<sup>a</sup>, and became traveling physician to king Charles with Dr. Walter Charleton<sup>b</sup>. But upon the declining of the king's cause he went to London, where he practised, and sometimes at the Bath<sup>c</sup>. October the 11, 1657, he was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians, and after the restoration became physician in ordinary to king Charles the second, by whom he was created a baronet. He died at his house in Covent Garden on the 11 of November 1680, and was buried in the church of that parish. Mr. Wood calls him a pretended baronet<sup>d</sup>, but for what reason I know not. Mr. Guidott says he was a baronet<sup>e</sup>, and he stands in that character among the benefactors to the library of the abbey church at Bath<sup>f</sup>, which is also given him in the *Pharmacopoeia*<sup>g</sup>, as likewise in Guillim's *Heraldry*<sup>h</sup>. He has published,

1. *Morbus epidemicus, or, The new disease: Oxford 1643. quarto.*

This was written upon occasion of a distemper, which then raged at Oxford, while the king and court were there, called *morbus campestris*.

2. *Oratio habita in aedibus collegii medicorum Londinensium, 25 Julii 1661, die Harvaei memoriae dicato: Londini 1667. quarto.*

### IV.

RALPH BUTTON was the son of Robert Button of Bishopston in Wiltshire. From the grammar school he was sent to Exeter college in Oxford, where he made so considerable a progress in the studies of polite literature and philosophy, that having taken the degree of bachelor of arts he was recommended by Dr. Prideaux, rector of the college, to Sir Nathaniel Brent, warden of Merton college, to stand for a fellowship there. Whereupon an election being appointed in the year 1633, twelve probationer fellows were chosen, of which Mr. Button was one. Afterwards he became a noted tutor in that college, where among others Mr. Zachary Bogan, who was afterwards so fa-

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 669.

<sup>b</sup> Hearne's preface to Langtoft's *Chronicle*, p. 86.

<sup>c</sup> Guidott's *Discourse of the Baths*, p. 176.

<sup>d</sup> *Ubi supra*.

<sup>e</sup> *Ubi supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Hist. and antiq. of the abbey church of Bath*, p. 200. *Lond.* 1723. octavo.

<sup>g</sup> Edit. 1677.

<sup>h</sup> Page 210, ed. 1724.



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mous for his accurate knowledge of the antient languages, came under his instruction in the year 1640<sup>a</sup>. But upon the breaking out of the war in 1642 he left Oxford<sup>b</sup>, and came to London.

UPON the 15 of November 1643 he was chosen professor of geometry in Gresham college, in the room of Mr. John Greaves. And in 1647 he and Mr. Joshua Crosse, the law professor there, were chosen delegates for the assistance and information of the visitors at Oxford; and upon the 11 of October that year an order was issued by the commissioners, requiring their presence to attend the visitation. On the 11 of April 1648 the earl of Pembroke, chancellor of the university of Oxford, made his public entry into that city, and proceeding on horseback to Merton college, was there addressed in a Latin speech by Mr. Button, then one of the proctors elect<sup>c</sup>. And the next day both he and Mr. Crosse, the other proctor, who had been chosen by order of parliament, were admitted into their office. This choice Mr. Wood complains of as irregular, and a breach of the *Charoline cycle*, which appointed New and All Souls colleges to elect proctors for that year, who accordingly had nominated two others<sup>d</sup>. But the parliament's interposing in that affair seems to have been occasioned, by what happened the year before, when the proctors refusing to obey the directions of the visitors, were ordered into custody, but absconded<sup>e</sup>. This office, with his attendance on the visitors, which required his constant presence at Oxford, detaining him from the performance of his duty at Gresham college, he resigned his professorship there June the 13 that year.

UPON the 4 of August following he was made canon of Christ Church in Oxford, and orator of that university (on Dr. Corbet's refusal) in the room of the learned Dr. Henry Hammond, who had been removed from both those places by the visitors. In the month of January 1649 the delegates of the university granted licence to four persons, Mr. Thomas Goodwin, George Marshall, Edward Pococke, and Ralph Button, to address the university senate for the degree of doctor in divinity; but none of them at that time chose to apply for it. As to Mr. Button, he being then newly married, or upon the point of marriage, was, as Mr. Wood says, unwilling to be at the charge, and so remained in the degree of master all his life afterwards<sup>f</sup>; and therefore upon what grounds Dr. Calamy calls him bachelor of divinity, I cant say<sup>g</sup>. Mr. Button continued to hold both his canonry, and orator's place, till the restoration of king Charles the second; when being ejected by the visiting commissioners, July the 27, 1660, he was succeeded in the former by Dr. John Fell, afterwards bishop of Oxford, and in the latter by Dr. Robert South<sup>h</sup>. He removed afterwards from Oxford with his family

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 237.

<sup>b</sup> *Fast. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 92.

<sup>c</sup> *Hist. et antiq. Oxon.* L. 1, p. 401.

<sup>d</sup> *Fast. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 62.

<sup>e</sup> Whitelocke's *Memorials*, p. 290, ed. 2.

<sup>f</sup> *Fast. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 92.

<sup>g</sup> *Abridgem. of Mr. Baxter's life*, V. 11, p. 60.

V. 14, p. 90.

<sup>h</sup> Tho he held the place of orator so many years, I cant learn, that any of his public speeches, or letters, during that time are now to be found at Oxford; there being no particular book kept in that university for registering such writings, as there is at Cambridge.



to Brentford in Middlesex, where he suffered for nonconformity. For, as Mr. Baxter says, "tho he never was in orders, nor a preacher, yet besides a great loss in his estate, he was about six months in goal, for teaching two knights sons in his house, not having taken the Oxford oath<sup>a</sup>." He lived the latter part of his time at Islington, near London, where, after the indulgence, he instructed young gentlemen in academical studies privately in his own house. And among the rest of his pupils, in the year 1675, were the late Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls; and one Mr. Williams, said to be a grandson of Oliver Cromwell. They had among them for their use and imitation a copy of the orations made and spoken by him, when public orator at Oxford, which they very much esteemed<sup>b</sup>. He died there in the month of October 1680, and was buried in the church, with his son, who died about the same time<sup>c</sup>.

MR. Wood seems much displeased with him, and endeavours to set him in a very indifferent light. But Mr. Baxter describes him, as "an excellent scholar, a most humble man, of a plain, sincere heart<sup>d</sup>." He wrote an Hebrew and Latin poem upon the restoration of king Charles, which was published in the *Britannia rediviva*, Oxon. 1660; and is the only thing of his extant in print.

HE left one daughter, who married Dr. Boteler, a physician at London, who lived in Bartholomew close; but she is now dead.

## V.

DANIEL WHISTLER was the son of William Whistler of Elvington in the parish of Goring in Oxfordshire. He was born at Walthamstow in Essex, educated in the free school at Thame, and admitted a probationary fellow of Merton college in Oxford in January 1639, being then about twenty years of age<sup>e</sup>. Upon the 8 of February 1643 he took the degree of master of arts; and about that time obtaining leave from the college to travel, he went into Holland, and was created doctor of physic at Leyden in 1645. And returning from thence to his college the year following, he was incorporated in the same degree at Oxford the 20 of May 1647, and June the 16 that year elected a candidate of the college of physicians of London.

BEING well skilled in the mathematics, he was chosen professor of geometry in Gresham college, on the 13 of June 1648, when Mr. Button resigned; being the fourth professor in that faculty, who had been successively elected from Merton college. He continued to hold his fellowship at Oxford together with his professorship, and was also appointed superior reader of Dr. Lynacer's lecture there; tho he resided

<sup>a</sup> *Narrat. of his life and times*, Par. 111, p. 36, 96. was one of his pupils at that time.

The oath was against resistance, *Ibid.* p. 4.

<sup>b</sup> This information I received from the reverend Mr. John King of Wellingborough, who

<sup>c</sup> *Faß. Oxon. ubi supra.*

<sup>d</sup> *Narrative etc. ubi supra.*

<sup>e</sup> *Athen. Ox.* V. 11, c. 760.

chiefly



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chiefly at London, where he practised physic<sup>a</sup>, and May the 13, 1649, was admitted a fellow of the college. In the month of October 1653 he was ordered by the council of state to attend Bulstrode Whitelocke esquire in his embassy to Sweden, as his physician; and during his absence, Mr. Rowlins of Queen's college in Oxford officiated for him at Gresham college. After his return, which was in July 1654, he remained there till he married, and then resigned his professorship, August the 7, 1657.

THE college of physicians having obtained a new charter from his majesty, king Charles the second, dated the 26 of March 1663, Dr. Whistler was therein appointed one of their censors for that year<sup>b</sup>. And upon the 20 of May following being nominated one of the first fellows of the royal society by the council, upon the grant of their charter, was frequently afterwards a member of the council himself. In the year 1676 he was both censor and registry of the college of physicians; and upon the 18 of October 1683, being St. Luke's day, he was elected president, in the room of Dr. Thomas Cox. But did not long enjoy that honour; for he died of a fever on the 11 of May the ensuing year, at his house in physicians college, and was buried towards the upper end of the north isle, joining to Christ Church, near his dwelling<sup>c</sup>. There is an original picture of him yet preserved in the college of physicians.

HE was a man of good learning, and skill in his profession; but seems to have been a very bad oeconomist. For tho he married a rich widow, and got a thousand pounds a year by his practice, as Mr. Wood says, yet he died in debt<sup>d</sup>. He published only one physical dissertation with the following title:

*Disputatio medica inauguralis de morbo puerili Anglorum, quem patrio idiomate indigenae vocant the rickets, etc.* Lond. 1645, 1685. quarto.

By the date of the first edition, this dissertation seems to have been written upon taking his doctor's degree at Leyden. Dr. Goodall, who dedicated his *Historical account of the college's proceedings against empiricks* to Dr. Whistler president of the college, with the censors, and fellows, has in that dedication given a pretty large account of it; and observes, that it was published five years before Dr. Glisson's book came out upon the same subject.

## VI.

LAVRENCE ROOKE succeeded Dr. Whistler, as professor of geometry in Gresham college, on the 7 of August 1657, having resigned his astronomy professorship in exchange for this; in which he continued till removed by death, June the 27, 1662, as has been said already.

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 760.

<sup>b</sup> Goodall's *Royal college of physicians of London* etc. p. 72.

<sup>c</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* ubi supra.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibidem.*

## VII.



## VII.

ISAAC BARROW, whose descent was from an antient family in Suffolk, was the son of Thomas Barrow a citizen of London, and Anne daughter of William Buggin of North Cray in Kent esquire; nephew of Dr. Isaac Barrow, bishop of Man, and afterwards of St. Asaph; and grandson of Isaac Barrow esquire, born at Gazeby in Suffolk in 1563, but afterwards of Spiny abbey at Wickham in Cambridgeshire, where he was a justice of the peace forty years. His father, Philip Barrow, who was also of Gazeby, published *A method of physic*; and was brother of Isaac Barrow, doctor of physic, and a benefactor to Trinity college in Cambridge, where he had been a fellow, and tutor to Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, and lord treasurer in the reign of king James the first<sup>a</sup>. They were the sons of John Barrow of Suffolk, and grandsons of Henry Barrow<sup>b</sup>.

ISAAC, the son of Thomas, was born at London, in the month of October 1630, according to Mr. Hill's account. But Dr. Pope sais, that neither of these dates is right; for he had often heard Dr. Barrow himself say, he was born upon the 29 of February, which could not be in 1630, that not being a leap year<sup>c</sup>. He was sent first to the Charter house school, for two or three years, where he discovered more of a natural courage, than inclination to study, being much given to fighting, and promoting it in others, so that he made little or no proficiency in learning. His father finding no good was to be expected from him there, removed him to Felsted in Essex, where to his agreeable surprize he received such a turn, and pursued his studies with that diligence and success, that his master appointed him tutor to the lord viscount Fairfax of Emely in Ireland, who was then his scholar. During his stay at Felsted he was upon the 15 of December 1643 admitted a pensioner of Peter house in Cambridge, in the fourteenth year of his age, under his uncle Mr. Isaac Barrow, then a fellow of that college. This date of his admission agrees very well with the time of his birth, as given by Mr. Hill, and likewise with his epitaph, which was written by the information of his father; but is wholly inconsistent with Dr. Pope's account, the two nearest leap years to 1630 being 1628 and 1632, which will fix his admission at Peter house either to the twelfth or sixteenth year of his age; whereas the words of the college register are very express, *annum agens decimum quartum*. I am therefore inclined to think, that Dr. Pope was mistaken, who might possibly thro forgetfulness ascribe that to Dr. Barrow, which he had heard of some other freind. He removed to Cambridge on the 25 of February 1645, and was admitted a pensioner in Trinity college, his uncle (who with Mr. Seth Ward, Peter Gunning, and John Barwick, had written against the covenant<sup>d</sup>) having the year before been ejected from Peter house. And his

<sup>a</sup> Hill's *Life of Dr. Isaac Barrow*, prefixed to his *English works*.

<sup>b</sup> Mr. Worthington.

<sup>c</sup> *Life of Seth, L. Ep. of Salisbury*, page 129.

<sup>d</sup> *Life of Dr. John Barwick*, p. 36, English ed.



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father, whose estate was impaired by adhering to the king's interest, being by that means unable to do much for him, his chief support at first was from the generosity of Dr. Henry Hammond; for which he afterwards expressed his gratitude, in a very florid epitaph, consecrated to his memory<sup>a</sup>. In 1647 he was chosen a scholar of the house, and tho he was kindly treated by the master, Dr. Hill, and screened by him from the resentment of some of the fellows on account of his principles; yet he continued such a royalist; that he would never take the covenant. But afterwards having subscribed the engagement, he repented of what he had done, and went back to the commissioners to declare his dissatisfaction, and got his name rased out of the list. In the year 1648 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and the year following was chosen fellow of the college. But as those times were not favourable to men of his sentiments, after his election he designed the profession of physie, and for some years bent his studies that way, and particularly made a great progress in anatomy, botanics, and chymistry; tho afterwards thinking that profession not well consistent with the oath he had taken, when admitted fellow, he quited medicine, and applied himself chiefly to divinity. While he read Scaliger on *Eusebius*, he perceived the dependence of chronology upon astronomy, which put him upon the study of Ptolemy's *Almagest*; and finding that book and all astronomy depend on geometry, he applied himself to Euclide's *Elements*, and from thence was lead to the other antient mathematicians, till he had conquered all the difficulties of that noble science by the force of his own genius and indefatigable labour, Mr. John Ray being then the companion of his studies<sup>b</sup>. In the year 1652 he commenced master of arts, and upon the 12 of July the following year was incorporated in that degree at Oxford. When Dr. Duport, the Greek professor at Cambridge, resigned the chair, he recommended his pupil, Mr. Barrow, for his successor, who justified the character given of him by an excellent performance of his probation exercise. But not having interest enough to carry the election, Mr. Ralph Widdrington was chosen; and that disappointment is thought to have been the reason, which induced Mr. Barrow to travel.

IN order to execute this design he was obliged to sell his books. And about the begining of June 1655 he left England, and went for Paris. There he found his father attending the English court, and out of his own small stock made him a seasonable present<sup>c</sup>. The same year his *Euclide* was printed at Cambridge, which he had left behind him for that purpose. He continued in France the following winter, and sent the master and fellows of Trinity college an account of his voyage in a poem, and some curious and political observations in a letter, both written in Latin, and dated February the 9 the same year, which have been since published in his *Opuscula*<sup>d</sup>. The insuing spring passing

<sup>a</sup> *Opuscula*, pag. 301.

<sup>b</sup> Dr. Worthington's *Letter to Mr. Hartlib*, Feb. 14, 1654. *Mf.* Mr. Worthington.

<sup>c</sup> *Id. eid.* June 5, 1655. I mention this the rather, because both Mr. Hill and Dr. Pope place it in 1654. But in that letter Dr. Worthington says, "I hope Mr. Barrow by this time is

"safe in France." *Mf.* And agreeably to this Mr. Barrow himself, in a Latin letter written by him to the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge, dated at Constantinople 1 Aug. 1658, says, *Ultimo restat, ut a vobis veniam implorem absentiae ultra justos triennii limites excurrentis.*

<sup>d</sup> Pag. 317, and 351.



thro France he came to Ligorn, with a design to proceed to Rome, but stopped at Florence; "where he had the favour, and neglected not the advantage, to peruse many books in the great duke's library, and ten thousand of his medals, and to discourse thereon with Mr. Fitton (an English gentleman<sup>a</sup>) the fame of whose extraordinary abilities in that sort of learning had caused the duke to invite him to the charge of that great treasury of antiquity<sup>b</sup>." While he was thus in pursuit of knowledge, but straitened in his circumstances, providence interposed in his favour, by means of a young merchant in London, Mr. James Stock, to whom he afterwards dedicated his edition of Euclide's *Data*. This gentleman very generously furnished him with money to support him in his travels<sup>c</sup>. By this unexpected supply he was probably encouraged to enlarge his views; so that he not only continued in Italy that summer, but being prevented from visiting Rome (the place of all others he most desired to see) by reason of the plague, which then raged there, and not being willing to stay the whole winter at Florence, he went back to Ligorn, and from thence set sail for Smyrna, November the 6, 1656. In this voyage they were attacked by an Algerine pirate, and during the engagement he kept his post at the gun, to which he was appointed. By this he discovered, that his natural courage continued the same, tho his disposition for fighting had been long altered; and that he dreaded nothing so much, as slavery, the most shocking prospect to a brave and generous mind. Therefore Dr. Pope says, when he asked him, "Why he did not go down into the hold, and leave the defense of the ship to those, to whom it did belong?" He replied: "It concerned no man more than my self. I would rather have lost my life, than to have fallen into the hands of those merciless infidels<sup>d</sup>." At Smyrna he met with a kind reception from the English merchants, and particularly consul Bretton, upon whose death he afterwards wrote a Latin elegy<sup>e</sup>. From thence he sailed up to Constantinople, where the like civilities were shewed him by Sir Thomas Bendish, the English ambassador, and Sir Jonathan Daws, with whom he contracted a friendship, which ever afterwards continued. This voyage from Ligorn to Constantinople he has described in another Latin poem yet extant<sup>f</sup>. Constantinople had been the see of S. Chrysostom, whom he preferred before any of the other fathers, and read over all his works during his continuance there, which was above a year, and longer than he would have chosen, had not the circumstances of his affairs obliged him to it. This appears from his letter to the master and fellows of Trinity college in Cambridge, dated from thence August the 1, 1658, to which I have referred above; and with which he sent them another Latin poem, but unfinished, as he said, concerning the Turkish religion, which may also be seen in his *Opuscula*<sup>g</sup>. In that letter he acquaints

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 352.

<sup>b</sup> This is Mr. Hill's account, which Dr. Pope has so mistaken, as to say, that upon the recommendation of Mr. Fitton the duke invited Mr. Barrow to accept of that office, *Life of Seth L. Bp. of Salisbury*, p. 134.

<sup>c</sup> Dr. Worthington *id.* August 5, 1656. *Mf.* Mr. Worthington.

<sup>d</sup> *Life of Seth, L. Bp. of Salisbury*, p. 136.

<sup>e</sup> *Opusc.* p. 302.

<sup>f</sup> *Ibid.* pag. 211. But the time of his sailing from Ligorn is at the head of that poem, thro mistake, printed Nov. 6. anno 1657 for 1656. Otherwise he could not have staid above a year in Turkey, as Mr. Hill tells us he did, and is manifest from his own letter cited above.

<sup>g</sup> Pag. 227.

them,



them, that he had disposed of his affairs in a proper manner for his return, and hoped to be with them in about a year's time<sup>a</sup>. Accordingly he went to Venice by sea, where, so soon as he was landed, the ship took fire, and was consumed with all the goods, but none of the persons were hurt. Leaving Venice he made the tour of Germany and Holland, and so came back to England in the year 1659, as he proposed. The time being now come, at which the fellows of Trinity college are obliged either to take orders, or quit the college (which is seven years after they have taken the degree of master of arts) he got himself episcopally ordained by bishop Brownrigg. And soon after the restoration he was chosen Greek professor at Cambridge, without any competitor, upon the resignation of Mr. Ralph Widdrington. His oration spoken on that occasion is preserved in his works<sup>b</sup>. When he first entered upon this province, he designed to have read upon the *Tragedies* of Sophocles, but altering his intention he made choice of Aristotle's *Rhetoric*<sup>c</sup>. Those lectures were afterwards borrowed by some friend, who never returned them; otherwise they might probably have been published. The year following, which was 1661, he took the degree of batchelor in divinity.

THE death of Mr. Rooke, which had been a great loss to learning in general, and particularly to Gresham college, was happily made up there by Mr. Barrow, who was chosen to succeed him, as geometry professor, on the 16 of July 1662, by the recommendation of Dr. Wilkins. In his Latin oration, previous to his lectures (which is published in his *Opuscula*<sup>d</sup>) after an handsom encomium upon the founder of the college, Sir Thomas Gresham, he has given a very just and commendable character of several of the former professors<sup>e</sup>. While he continued in this station, he not only discharged the duty of it with great diligence and approbation; but likewise officiated for Dr. Pope, the astronomy professor, during his absence abroad. Among other of his lectures, several were upon the projection of the sphere, and, as Mr. Sherburne says, prepared for the press<sup>f</sup>; but these also having been lent out, were never afterwards recovered. The same year, 1662, he wrote an *Epithalamium* upon the marriage of king Charles and queen Catharine in Greek verse<sup>g</sup>. And about this time he was offered a living of good value; but the condition annexed, of teaching the patron's son, made him refuse it, as too like a simoniacal contract. Upon the 20 of May 1663 he was elected a fellow of the royal society, in the first choice made by the council after their charter. And July the 15 insuing his uncle, Dr. Isaac Barrow, to whose advice and direction in his younger years he had always recourse, being now created bishop of Man, he preached the consecration sermon at Westminster abbey, which may be seen among

<sup>a</sup> As by the assistance of that letter I have been enabled to settle the course of his travels in a clearer manner, than has been done heretofore; I shall for that reason insert it in the *Appendix*, N. x. tho it has been published already by Dr. Derham, in the *Philosophical letters between Mr. Ray and his correspondents*: London 1718. octavo.

<sup>b</sup> *Opuscula*, p. 100.

<sup>c</sup> Dr. Worthington to Mr. Hartlib, Oct. 21, 1661. *Mss.* Mr. Worthington.

<sup>d</sup> Pag. 90.

<sup>e</sup> See it in the *Appendix*, Number x.

<sup>f</sup> *Appendix* to *Manilius*, p. 112.

<sup>g</sup> *Opus.* p. 275.



his printed sermons<sup>a</sup>. The same year<sup>b</sup>, the executors of Henry Lucas esquire having by his appointment settled a mathematical lecture at Cambridge, Mr. Barrow by the assistance of his good friend Dr. Wilkins was chosen the first professor, and entered upon that province the year following. And the better to secure the end of so generous and useful a foundation, he took care, that himself and successors should be bound to leave yearly to the university ten written lectures. He was also invited to take the charge of the Cottonian library, but upon trial a while he chose rather to settle at Cambridge; and for that end, upon the 20 of May 1664, he resigned his professorship at Gresham college.

In the year 1669 he wrote his *Expositions on the Creed, Lord's Prayer, Decalogue, and Sacraments*, which was a task enjoined him by the college, being obliged by the statutes to compose some theological discourses; which, as he says, so took up his thoughts, that he could not easily apply them to any other matter<sup>c</sup>. The same year were published his *Lectiones opticae*, which he dedicated to Robert Raworth and Thomas Buck esquires, the executors of Mr. Lucas, as the first fruits of his institution. These lectures being sent to the learned Mr. James Gregorie, professor of the mathematics at St. Andrew's in Scotland, and perused by him, he gives the following character of the author in a letter to Mr. John Collins; "Mr. Barrow in his *Opticks* sheweth himself " a most subtil geometer, so that I think him superior to any, that ever " I looked upon. I long exceedingly to see his *Geometrical lectures*, " especially because I have some notions upon that same subject by " mee. I intreat you to send them to mee presently, as they come " from the presse, for I esteem the author more then yee can easily " imagine<sup>d</sup>." But when his *Geometricae lectiones*, which were published in the year 1670, had been some time in the world, having heard of very few, who had read and considered them thoroughly, except Mr. Gregorie and Mr. Slusius of Liege, the little relish that such things met with, helped to loosen him more from those speculations, and heighten his attention to the studies of morality and divinity. For with a view to this design he had, on the 8 of November, resigned his mathematical chair at Cambridge to his learned friend and successor, Mr. Isaac Newton, master of arts, and fellow of the same college, who revised his *Optic lectures*, before they went to the press; and, as he ingenuously acknowledges, corrected some things, and added others<sup>e</sup>. He likewise owns his obligations upon that occasion to another of his intimate friends,

<sup>a</sup> Vol. 1, Sermon. xii.

<sup>b</sup> By a mistake of the print in Dr. Pope's *Life of Seth L. Bp. of Salisbury*, p. 135, this lecture is said to have been founded in the year 1669.

<sup>c</sup> Letter to Mr. John Collins, dat. on Easter Eve 1669. Ms. Mr. Jones.

<sup>d</sup> Dat. 29 January 1670. Ms. Id.

<sup>e</sup> *Præf. ad. Lect. optic.* In a letter written by Mr. Barrow to Mr. John Collins, July 20, 1669, he acquaints him, that a friend of his had brought him some papers, wherein he had set down " methods of calculating the dimensions of magnitudes, like that of Mr. Mercator for the hyperbolas, but very general; as also of resolving

" equations:" which he promises to send him.

And accordingly he did so, as appears from another letter, dated the 31 of that month. And in a third letter of the 20 August following he says, "I am glad my friend's papers give you so much satisfaction; his name is Mr. Newton, " a fellow of our college, and very young, being " but the second year master of arts; but of an " extraordinary genius, and proficiency in these " things." See *Commerc. epist. D. Jo. Collins et aliorum, De analysi promota*, pag. 65, 66, which was published to vindicate the author's right to this discovery, when claimed afterwards by Mr. Leibnitz: *Land. 1722. octavo.*



Mr. John Collins, who had been very serviceable to him in their publication. And indeed it was chiefly owing to the interest that gentleman had with him, that he was prevailed on to publish most of his mathematical works. From whom when he heard by a letter, that an account of his *Optic* and *Geometrical lectures* was designed to be printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*; he shews by his answer, how cautious he was, that nothing might be said to recommend them to the reader. "Concerning the character (sais he) which you speake of, of my bookes, I shall esteem myself obliged to you, if you will effect, that there be nothing said of them in the *Philosophical reports*, beyond a short and simple account of their subject. I pray let there be nothing in commendation, or discommendation, of them; but let them take their fortune, or fate, *pro captu lectoris*. Any thing more will cause me displeasure, and will not do them, or me, any good."

UPON quitting his Lucasian professorship he was only a fellow of Trinity college, till his unkle, then bishop of St. Asaph, gave him a small sine cure in Wales; and Dr. Ward, bishop of Salisbury, who highly esteemed him, a prebend in that church: the profits of both which he bestowed in charity, and parted with them, so soon as he became master of his college. In the year 1670 he was created doctor in divinity by mandate, and upon the promotion of Dr. John Pearson, master of Trinity college, to the see of Chester, he was appointed to succeed him in his mastership by the king's patent, bearing date the 13 of February 1672, and was admitted the 27 of the same month. When his majesty advanced him to this dignity, he was pleased to say, *he had given it to the best scholar in England*; which character of him was not taken up by report, but the doctor being then his chaplain, the king had often done him the honour to discourse with him; and in his facetious way used to call him *an unfair preacher*, because he exhausted every subject, and left no room for others to come after him. The patent having been drawn for him, as it had for some others, with a permission to marry, he got that clause erased, thinking it not agreeable with the statutes, from which he desired no dispensation<sup>a</sup>. Being thus settled to his mind, and the height of his wishes, he concerned himself with every thing, that might be for the interest of the college, excused some allowances made to his predecessors, and earnestly promoted the affair of building a library, which was begun in his mastership<sup>c</sup>. And in the year 1675 he was chosen vicechancellor of the university. In the mean time he abated nothing of his studies in order to increase his stock of sermons, and finish his treatise *Of the pope's supremacy*, in which he was then engaged. "He understood popery (as the ingenious writer of his life sais) both at home and abroad; he had narrowly observed it militant in England, triumphant in Italy, disguised in France; and had earlier apprehensions, than most others, of the approaching danger, and would have appeared with the forward-

<sup>a</sup> Dat. 23 April 1670. *Mf. Mr. Jones.*

<sup>b</sup> Dr. Pope sais, he chose rather to be at the expense of double fees, and procure a new patent without the marrying clause. *Life of Seth, L. Ep. of Salisbury*, p. 165. But this is a mistake,

the original patent, which is now in the hands of the earl of Oxford, having a blank occasioned by the erasement. Mr. Baker.

<sup>c</sup> Camden's *Britann.* p. 484, ed. 1670.



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"est in a needful time." But being invited to preach the *Passion sermon* on the 13 of April 1677 at Guildhall chapel, he never preached but once more, falling sick of a fever, of which he died on the 4 of May ensuing, and was buried in Westminster abbey; where his friends erected a monument to his memory, in the south wing, against the west wall, with his bust of white marble on the top, and the following inscription on the front, drawn up by his much esteemed friend, Dr. John Mapletott.

ISAACVS BARROW

S. T. P. REGI CAROLO II A SACRIS

VIR PROPE DIVINVS ET VERE MAGNVS SI QUID MAGNI HABENT  
PIETAS PROBITAS FIDES SVMMA ERVDITIO PAR MODESTIA  
MORES SANCTISSIMI VNDEQVAQVE ET SVAVISSIMI  
GEOMETRIAE PROFESSOR LONDINI GRESHAMENSIS  
GRAECAE LINGVAE ET MATHeseOS APVD CANTABRIGIENSES SVOS  
CATHEDRAS OMNES ECCLESIAM GENTEM ORNAVIT  
COLLEGIVM SS. TRINITATIS PRAESES ILLVSTRAVIT  
IACTIS BIBLIOTHECAE VERE REGIAE FVNDAMENTIS AVXIT  
OPES HONORES ET VNIVERSVM VITAE AMBITVM  
AD MAIORA NATVS NON CONTEMPSIT SED RELIQVIT SECVLO  
DEVVM QVEM A TENERIS COLVIT CVM PRIMIS IMITATVS EST  
PAVCISSIMIS EGENDO BENEFACIENDO QVAM PLVRIMIS  
ETIAM POSTERIS QVIBVS VEL MORTVVS CONCIONARI NON DESINIT  
CAETERA ET PAENE MAIORA EX SCRIPTIS PETI POSSVNT  
ABI LECTOR ET AEMVLARE  
OBIIT IV DIE MAII ANN. DOM. MDCLXXVII AETAT. SVAE XLVII  
MONVMENTVM HOC AMICI POSVERE.

He was but low of stature, lean, of a pale complexion, and somewhat short sighted; but very strong, healthy, and brave. He could never be prevailed on to sit for his picture; but some of his friends found means to get it taken without his knowledge, while they diverted him with such discourse, as engaged his attention\*. I mention this circumstance the rather, because I perceive it escaped Mr. Hill, who says: "His picture was never made from the life, and the effigies on his tomb does little resemble him." One remarkable instance of his strength, as well as courage, is this: Going out of a friend's house one morning, before an huge and furious mastiff was chained up, as he used to be all day, the dog flew at him; but he caught the dog by the throat, and after much struggling bore him to the ground, and held him there, till the people could rise, and part them. A neglect of his person and dress always continued with him, and he was very free in the use of tobacco, which he used to call *παράρηματι*, believing it helped to compose and regulate his thoughts. But doubtless the sedateness of his mind, close attention to his subject, and unwearied pursuit of it, till he conquered all its difficulties, joined with a great natural sagacity and solid judgement, were the true secret, why he thought so justly, and wrote with that great accuracy and clearness. He transcribed his sermons four or five times over, his greatest difficulty being always to please himself.

\* This picture was painted by Mrs. Beale, and is now in the possession of James West esquire.

And



And therefore Monsieur Le Clerc, speaking of his sermons, fais : *Les sermons de cet auteur sont plutôt des traités, ou des dissertations exactes, que des simples harangues pour plaire à la multitude. Si l'on n'avoit résolu de se tenir dans les bornes de simple historien, on diroit, que l'on n'a point encore vu de sermonnaire comparable à cet auteur*<sup>a</sup>. But they need no other encomium, after the character given of them by the learned and judicious editor<sup>b</sup>, in his preface, that "their own excellency and eloquence will praise them best." He took a large compass in his studies, and had not only gained a general acquaintance with all parts of solid learning, but particularly excelled in the mathematics. So that a very good judge fais of him : "He may be esteemed, as having shewn a compass of invention equal, if not superior, to any of the moderns, Sir Isaac Newton only excepted<sup>c</sup>." Nor did he neglect the study of philology, being exceedingly well skilled in the Greek language, and much inclined to Latin poetry, with which he frequently diverted himself, many performances of that kind being extant in his *Opuscula*. But for satyrs, he wrote none; his wit was pure, and peaceable; and he was a great enemy to the modern plays, thinking them a principle cause of the debauchery of those times<sup>d</sup>. But notwithstanding the course he had taken himself, he gave it as his opinion, that general scholars did more please themselves; but those, who prosecuted particular subjects, did more service to others. And indeed his unfixed state, for a good part of his life, did in a manner necessarily carry him to a variety of pursuits, till at length he came to settle in divinity. And for this his temper of mind, as well as inclination, seemed more particularly to suit him. For he was calm and sedate, always contented with his condition, not depressed by adversity, nor elevated in prosperity; steady and constant in his devotion, beneficent to the necessitous, could reason coolly with the learned, and suit his discourse to the less knowing; and was very communicative to all, who desired his assistance, which unhappily proved in some instances a prejudice to the public, by the loss of many of his papers, that were lent and never returned. Among which, besides those already mentioned, may be reckoned his *Perspective lectures*, which in a letter to Mr. John Collins<sup>e</sup>, he tells him, that he had then sent him to peruse. He left little behind him, but books; which were so well chosen, that they sold for more, than they cost. The manuscripts of his own composing were intrusted to the care of Dr. John Tillotson (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury) and Abraham Hill esquire, with a power to print such of them, as they thought proper. And in how faithful a manner this trust was executed, may be seen by the preface before his English works. He printed only two sermons himself, namely, *The duty and reward of bounty to the poor*<sup>f</sup>; and another, *Upon the passion of our Blessed Saviour*<sup>g</sup>, which he did not live to see published. But several mathematical treatises written by him were printed during his life, as will appear by the following account of his works.

<sup>a</sup> *Bibliothèque universelle*, Tom. III, p. 325.

<sup>b</sup> Dr. Tillotson.

<sup>c</sup> Pref. to Pemberton's *View of Sir Is. Newton's Philosophy*.

<sup>d</sup> Mr. Hill in his *Life*.

<sup>e</sup> Dat. 11 October 1670. *Mss.* Mr. Jones.

<sup>f</sup> Preached at the Spittal upon Wednesday in Easter week 1671. See Vol. I, Sermon. xxxi.

<sup>g</sup> See Vol. I, Sermon. xxxii.



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1. *Euclidis Elementa*: Cantabrigiae 1655, et saepius. octavo.  
This was afterwards translated into English, and published, London 1660, etc. octavo.

2. *Euclidis Data*: Cantabrigiae 1657. octavo.  
This was subjoined to the *Elements* in some following editions.

3. *Lectiones opticae* XVIII, Cantabrigiae in scholis publicis habitae, in quibus optice phænomenon genuinae rationes investigantur et expontur: Londini 1669. quarto.

An account of this book is published in the *Philosophical transactions*, N. LXXV, p. 2258, September 1671.

4. *Lectiones geometricae* XIII, in quibus praesertim generalia linearum curvarum symptomata declarantur: Londini 1670. quarto.

An account of this book is published in the same *Transaction*, p. 2260; with *An addition of some corollaries communicated by the author, belonging to the second problem of his third appendix to the twelfth lecture*. These lectures were first printed separately from the former upon optics, but afterwards in the years 1672 and 1674, they were published together, tho, I suppose, not reprinted, but only a new title page prefixed to them; for otherwise the addition of those corollaries now mentioned would doubtless have been inserted.

5. *Archimedis opera*, Apollonii conicorum libri IV, Theodosii sphaerica, methodo nova illustrata, et succincte demonstrata: Londini 1675. quarto.

As to the *Lemmata* of Archimedes published in this volume, it is said in the preface: *Latine nunc ea leguntur ex duplici versione; altera quidem viri doctissimi Johannis Grævii, quae cum animadversionibus pauculis Sam. Fosteri, praelectoris Greshamensis, seculi hujusce deurgentis anno 59 Londini prodiit; mox altera Abrahami Eccbelenensis, quam suis annotatis illustravit, atque adeo Florentiae edidit, egregius mathematicus Alf. Borellus*. An account of this work may be seen in the *Philosophical transactions*, N. CXIV, p. 314, May 1675. And the copy of all the books of Archimedes published in it, except the second book *De acquiponderantibus*, the two books *De insidentibus humido*, the *Lemmata*, and the book *De arenae numero*, written in Dr. Barrow's own hand, in one octavo volume, and the four books of Apollonius in another volume in quarto, are reposit in the library of the royal society\*.

These which follow, were published after his decease.

1. *Lectio*, in qua Theoremata Archimedis de sphaera et cylindro, per methodum indivisibilium investigata, ac breviter demonstrata, exhibentur: Londini 1678. duodecimo.

This was written in English, but soon after the author's death being turned into Latin, was subjoined to the editions of Euclide's *Elementa* et *Data*.

2. *Mathematicae lectiones*, habitae in scholis publicis academiae Cantabrigiensis, an. Dom. 1664, 5, 6, etc. Londini 1683. octavo.

These were some of his Lucasian lectures; to which the editor, Mr. George Wells, has prefixed the author's *Oratio praefatoria*, made at the opening of them.

\* In the *Catalogi librorum manuscriptorum Angliae etc.* printed at Oxford, these two manuscripts are thus imperfectly described: *Isaacus Barrow, in Apollonii Pergaei Conica*, 2 Vol. Tom. II, p. 84.



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3. *The works of the learned Isaac Barrow, D. D. late master of Trinity college in Cambridge (being all his English works) in three volumes: London 1683, etc. folio.*

The first volume contains,

*Thirty two sermons on several occasions.*

*A brief exposition of the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Decalogue, and the doctrine of the sacraments.*

*A treatise of the pope's supremacy.*

*A discourse of the unity of faith.*

The second volume contains,

*Sermons and expositions on all the articles of the Apostles creed.*

The third volume contains,

*Forty five sermons upon several occasions.*

These three volumes were published by Dr. John Tillotson, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. And to the first of them is prefixed *Some account of the life of Dr. Isaac Barrow*, written by Abraham Hill esquire.

4. *Isaaci Barrow S. S. T. professoris Opuscula, viz. determinationes, conciones ad clerum, orationes, poemata, etc. Volumen quartum: Londini 1687. folio.*

This is called *Volumen quartum*, as it was printed after the three English volumes in *folio*. It is dedicated by his father, Mr. Thomas Barrow, to Dr. Montague the master, and the senior fellows of Trinity college in Cambridge. And the *Dissertatiuncula de sestetio*, pag. 356, was reprinted the same year in the *Philosophical transactions*, N. cxc, p. 383.

5. There are two letters written by him to Mr. Willughby, and printed in the *Philosophical letters between Mr. Ray and his correspondents*, p. 360, 362, upon the following subjects.

The former, dated March 26, 1662, contains *the method, whereby Mons. Robervell was said to have demonstrated the equality of a spiral line with a parabola*. And in that letter he signifies his intention of reading lectures upon Archimedes *De aequiponderantibus*; but whether he afterwards executed that design, or not, I cant say.

In the latter, dated October 5, 1665, *he approves of Mr. Willughby's discourse, infering the solidity of the sphere from the surface, by comparing the concentrical surfaces of the sphere with the parallel arches of the cone; and acquaints him with his own method of doing it.*

William Jones esquire having communicated to me several curious papers of Dr. Barrow, written in his own hand, I thought the following short account of them might not be unacceptable to the public.

1. A Latin volume in *quarto*, wherein are contained,

*Compendium pro tangentibus determinandis.*

*Aequationum constructio per conicas sectiones.*

*Aequationum constructio geometrica.*

*Additamenta de curvis.*

These tracts seem to have been written before the publication of his *Lectiones geometricae*.

2. *Theorema*



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2. *Theorema generale ad lineis curvis tangentes, et curvarum figurarum areas, per motum determinandas.* folio, half a sheet.

3. Letters to Mr. John Collins upon various mathematical subjects, from which several extracts have been inserted in the life.

*Concerning parabolical conoids.* Without a date.

*Rectifying a mistake of Mr. Collins, concerning the parallel sections of the cubical parabolical conoid.* Without a date.

*Rules to compute the portions of a sphere or spheroid.* September 5, 1664.

*A character of Mengolus's Elementa geometriae speciosae, with whom he is displeased for his affectation of new definitions, and uncouth terms.* November 12, 1664.

*He thanks him for a catalogue of mathematical books, which he sent him. Gives a character of Alsted's Admiranda mathematica, which he thinks a work of no great importance.* November 29, 1664.

*Concerning a parabolical conoid, cut parallel to the axis.* January 9, 1664.

*About printing his Archimedes, Apollonius, and Theodosius; as also a new edition of his Euclide.* March 3, 1665.

*Concerning the area of the common hyperbola, found by logarithms.* February 1, 1666.

*Containing a variety of rules relating to the circle and hyperbola, with theorems concerning the curve surfaces of conoids and spheroids.* March 6, 1667.

*A continuation of much the same subject.* March 26, 1668.

*A further continuation of the same subject.* May 14, 1668.

*Concerning the linea secantium. With two papers: one of the figure of secants and tangents, applied to the arch, or radius; the other concerning the cissoidal space.* March 13, 1668.

*Concerning the publication of his Lectiones opticae.* Dat. Easter Eve 1669.

*Sends him some few things to be inserted in his Lectiones geometricae, which were then printing.* March 29, 1670.

*Concerning the publication of those lectures.* April 23, 1670.

*Sends him his Apollonius and Perspective lectures.* October 11, 1670.

## VIII.

ARTHUR DACRES\* sprang from an antient and honourable family of that name in Westmorland. One of his ancestors, Henry Dacre of Malsfield in the county of Stafford, was an alderman of London, and died in the year 1524. He was the father of Robert Dacres of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, who was master of requests to king Henry the eighth, and died in 1543. His son, George Dacres esquire, purchased the manour of St. Andrew Le Mott in Cheshunt. He had a daughter named Margaret, who was married to the learned Sir Henry Savil<sup>b</sup>; and departing this life in 1580 he left the manour at Cheshunt

\* OF DACRES.

<sup>b</sup> *Athen. Ox.* Y. 1, c. 468.



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to his son Thomas, who was sheriff of the county of Hertford, and received the honour of knighthood from king James the first. Upon his death in 1615, Thomas, his eldest son, succeeded to this estate; who married Martha, daughter of Thomas Elmes of Lilford in the county of Northampton esquire, and was knighted by king Charles the first. On the north side of the chancel in Cheshunt church is a funeral monument belonging to this family, with the following inscription cut in a stone against the wall.

THIS TOMBE WAS IN THE YEARE MDXLIII ERECTED TO THE  
MEMORY OF ROBERT DACRES OF CHESHUNT IN THIS  
COVNTY ESQUIRE AND PRIVY COVNCCELLOR TO KINGE HENRY  
THE EIGHT AND FOR HIS WIFE ELIZABETH WHOSE  
BODYES LYE BOTH HEERE INTERRED AND SINCE HATH  
BEENE THE BURYINGE PLACE OF HIS SONNE GEORGE  
DACRES ESQUIRE WHO DYED MDLXXX AND OF HIS WIFE  
ELIZABETH AS ALSO OF SIR THOMAS DACRES KNIGHT SONNE  
OF THE SAID GEORGE WHO DYED MDCXV AND OF KATHERIN  
HIS FIRST WIFE BY WHOME HE HAD ONLY ONE DAUGHTER  
AND OF DOROTHY HIS SECOND WIFE WHO BARE HIM  
THIRTEENE CHILDREN WHOSE SONNE AND HEIRE SIR  
THOMAS DACRES KNIGHT NOWE LIVING HATH AT HIS CHARGE  
THIS YEARE MDCXLI REPAYRED THIS MONVMENT  
INTENDINGE IT IN DVE TYME A RESTINGE  
PLACE FOR HIMSELFE HIS LADY  
MARTHA AND THEIRE  
POSTERITY.

On the front edge of the flat stone, which covers the tomb, are the two following verses.

DORMIO NVNC LIBER QVI VIXI IN CARCERE CARNIS  
CARNIS LIBERTAS NON NISI MORTE VENIT.

ROBERTVS DACRES MDXLIII.

Sir Thomas, who repaired this monument, had also by his lady thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters, whose names are all mentioned by Sir Henry Chauncy<sup>a</sup>. He lies buried in a vault under the chancel, with many others of the family both before and since; as appears not only by some other inscriptions on the walls of the chancel, but also from the names of many more found in the church register, to whom no monumental inscriptions have been erected. The daughters of Sir Thomas were all married to gentlemen of good figure and estates. And two of his sons, Thomas the eldest and Henry the fourth, had the honour of knighthood conferred on them by king Charles the second.

ARTHUR, his sixth son, was bred at Magdalen college in Cambridge, where he took the degree of batchelor of arts in 1645, was chosen fellow of the college July the 22, 1646, and commenced master

<sup>a</sup> *Hist. ant. of Hertfordshire*, p. 301.



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of arts in 1649. And in the year 1654 being created doctor of physick in that university, he is said in the register to have descended *e nobili familia per utrumque parentem*. December the 22 the ensuing year he was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians of London.

UPON Mr. Barrow's resignation of the geometry professorship in Gresham college, the royal society, who met there, were very desirous Mr. Robert Hooke, one of their members, and curator of their experiments, might be chosen to succeed him; since by that means he would be near at hand to attend that service with greater readiness for them, and less trouble to himself. But Dr. Dacres was a competitor with Mr. Hooke, and the election being declared for the doctor May the 20, 1664, he was accordingly admitted; but resigned again upon the 20 of March following, and was succeeded by Hooke.

JUNE the 26, 1665, Dr. Dacres was chosen a fellow of the college of physicians, after he had continued a candidate upwards of nine years, by reason of the small number of fellows at that time, who were no more than thirty. When the doctor had left Gresham college, he continued to practise in that faculty, as I presume, in or near the city of London; for March the 27, 1675, when Dr. Mapletost was chosen physick professor in that college, he was a competitor with him for the place. He lived upwards of three years after this, and died about the middle of September in the year 1678<sup>a</sup>, but where I have not been able to learn.

HIS eldest brother, Sir Thomas Dacres, had four sons and five daughters, whose second son Robert had also the honour of knighthood. He married Mary, the daughter and heir of John Bromewell of London, gentleman, by whom he had three sons, Thomas, Robert, and John; and five daughters, of which Anne the second was married to Sir Thomas Smith of Clerkenwell. Sir Robert Dacres sold the manour of St. Andrew in Cheshunt to James earl of Salisbury, in which noble family the possession of it continues at this time.

Sir Henry Dacres, fourth brother to the doctor, was first married to Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Lever; and after her decease to Katherine, daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Goldsmith. A more particular account of several branches of this honourable family may be seen in Sir Henry Chauncy<sup>b</sup>.

### IX.

ROBERT HOOKE was born at Freshwater in the isle of Wight, on the 18 of July 1635, his father, John Hooke, being then minister of the parish. For the first seven years at least he was so very infirm and weakly, that his parents had little hopes of his life; but at

<sup>a</sup>This is noted in a *Pharmacopœia*, printed in 1677, and now in the library of the college of physicians, where the following words are written in the margin against his name: *Qui satis concessit circa medium Septemb. 78.*

<sup>b</sup> *Ubi supra.*



the same time he was sprightly and active, and very ready to learn any thing. This inclined his father to take some pains in his education, designing him for the ministry; but his frequent fits of the headach so interrupted his learning, that he laid aside all thoughts of breeding him a scholar. Being thus left to himself, he spent his time in making little mechanical toys, in which he was sometimes very successful. For seeing an old brass clock taken to peices, he attempted to imitate it, and made a wooden one, that would goe. Near the same time he made a small ship about a yard long, furnished with its proper riging, and a contrivance to fire some small guns, as it sailed cross an haven of a pretty length. He had also a great fancy for drawing, and after the death of his father, which was in the month of October 1648, he was placed with the celebrated painter, Sir Peter Lely; but the smell of the oil colours increasing his headach, he soon left that business, and went to the college school at Westminster, where he lived with the famous Mr. Busby, as a scholar in his house. Here he not only gained a competent knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and oriental languages, but likewise of the elements of geometry, and music, with a surprising swiftness; if, as Mr. Wood says<sup>a</sup>, he was sent to Christ Church college in Oxford about the year 1650, which Mr. Waller places more probably in 1653<sup>b</sup>. He was not of the foundation at Christ Church, but only a chorister of the house, and servitor to one Mr. Goodman.

ABOUT the year 1655 he began to show himself to the world, being introduced to the knowledge of several eminent persons at Oxford, who were then engaged in those pursuits, which (as has been said already) laid the foundation for the excellent and noble institution of the royal society. At first he assisted Mr. Thomas Willis the physician in his chymistry, who recommended him to the honourable Robert Boyle esquire, whom he afterwards served for some years in the same way<sup>c</sup>. The account given by Mr. Hooke himself of those philosophical meetings at Oxford is this: "At these meetings (says he) which were about the year 1655 (before which time I knew little of them) divers experiments were suggested, discoursed, and tried with various successes, tho no other account was taken of them, but what particular persons perhaps did for the help of their own memories; so that many excellent things have been lost, some few only by the kindness of the authors have been since made publick. Among these may be reckoned the honourable Mr. Boyle's pneumattick engine and experiments, first printed in the year 1660; for in 1658, or 1659, I contriv'd and perfected the air pump for Mr. Boyle, having first seen a contrivance for that purpose, made for the same honourable person by Mr. Gratrix, which was too gross to perform any great matter<sup>d</sup>." In the year 1655, having made many trials about the art of flying, and invented a variety of designs for that purpose, he communicated them to Dr. Wilkins, warden of Wadham college; which, tho found impracticable, were yet very ingenious<sup>e</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 1039.

<sup>b</sup> *Life of Dr. Robert Hooke*, p. 111. From whence either of these accounts was taken, I know not, no entry of his admission being now

to be found in the college registers.

<sup>c</sup> See *Journals of the R. S.* V. 1, p. 107.

<sup>d</sup> *Waller's Life of Dr. Hooke*, p. 111.

<sup>e</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 14.

But



But the improvement of the pendulum for finding the longitude being his most remarkable invention in those early years, it deserves a more particular relation, which I shall give in his own words: "About this time, 1655, having an opportunity of acquainting myself with astronomy by the kindness of Dr. Ward, I apply'd myself to the improving of the pendulum for such observations, and in the year 1656, or 1657, I contriv'd a way to continue the motion of the pendulum, so much commended by Ricciolus in his *Almagestum*, which Dr. Ward had recommended to me to peruse. I made some trials to this end, which I found to succeed to my wish. The success of these made me further think of improving it for finding the longitude; and the method I had made for myself for mechanick inventions, quickly led me to the use of springs, instead of gravity, for the making a body vibrate in any posture. Whereupon I did first in great, and afterwards in smaller modules, satisfy myself of the practicableness of such an invention; and hoping to have made great advantage thereby, I acquainted divers of my friends, and particularly Mr. Boyle, that I was possessed of such an invention, and crav'd their assistance for improving the use of it to my advantage. Immediately after his majesty's restoration Mr. Boyle was pleas'd to acquaint the lord Brouncker and Sir Robert Moray with it, who advis'd me to get a patent for the invention, and propounded very probable ways of making considerable advantage by it. To induce them to a belief of my performance, I shew'd a pocket watch, accommodated with a spring, apply'd to the arbor of the ballance, to regulate the motion thereof, concealing the way I had for finding the longitude<sup>a</sup>. This was so well approv'd of, that Sir Robert Moray drew me up the form of a patent, the principal part whereof, *viz.* the description of the watch so regulated, is his own hand writing, which I have yet by me. The discouragement I met with in the management of this affair, made me desist for that time<sup>b</sup>." In confirmation of this account Mr. Waller says, he met with a draught of an agreement between the lord Brouncker, Mr. Boyle, and Sir Robert Moray, with Robert Hooke master of arts, to this purpose: That Robert Hooke should discover to them the whole of his invention, to measure the parts of time at sea as exactly and truly, as they are at land by the pendulum clocks invented by Mr. Huygens: that of the profit to be made thereby, not exceeding six thousand pounds, Robert Hooke was to have three fourths; of whatever was made more of it, not exceeding four thousand pounds, Robert Hooke was to have two thirds; of the rest, if more could be made of it, he was to have one half; and Robert Hooke to be publicly owned the author and inventor thereof<sup>c</sup>. As Mr. Hooke is called master of arts in this agreement, it could not have been drawn up before 1663, in which year that degree was confer'd on him at Oxford by the favour of Sir Edward Hyde, then chancellor of that university.

<sup>a</sup> Dr. Derham speaking of this affair, says, "The time of these inventions was about the year 1658, as appears among other evidence from this inscription, which I saw upon one of the double balance watches presented to king

Charles II, *viz.* ROBERT. HOOK INVEN. 1658, T. TOMPION FECIT 1675, *The artificial clockmaker*, p. 103, ed. 4, Lond. 1734. octavo."  
<sup>b</sup> *Life of Dr. Hooke*, p. 14.  
<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* pag. v.



What the discouragement was, that put a stop to this affair, Mr. Hooke in a *Postscript* to a treatise, which he published many years afterwards, has himself informed us. "Their treaty (says he) with me had finally been concluded for several thousand pounds, had not the inserting one clause broke it off, which was: That if after I had discovered my inventions about the finding the longitude by watches, or otherwise (though in themselves sufficient) they, or any other person, should find a way of improving my principles; he, or they, should have the benefit thereof during the term of the patent, and not I. To which clause I could no waies agree, knowing it was easie to vary my principles an hundred waies; and it was not improbable, but that there might be made some addition of conveniency, to what I should at first discover, it being *facile inventis addere*; and judging it most unreasonable to be deprived of the benefit of my inventions, in themselves sufficient, because others might vary them, or any other ways improve them, of which it was very probable they would have no thought, if they had not the advantage of being instructed by my discovery (it having lain hid some thousands of years already) as indeed the effect hath made evident and certain, there having been nothing done by any body else upon that matter for these fifteen years. Upon this point our treaty was broken off, and I concealed the farther discovery of any of the other more considerable parts of my inventions for the regulating of time keepers; as hoping I might find some better opportunity of publishing them, together with my way of finding the longitude of places; for which I hoped to have had some benefit for all the labour, study, and charge I had been at for the perfecting thereof, *etc.*"<sup>a</sup> The concealment of this matter to the last, with relation to the longitude, made some persons doubt his having such an invention, or at least whether it would answer in practice; tho he persisted to affirm it till his death. However this produced the discovery of regulating pocket watches by a spiral spring, applied to the arbor of the balance, as they are now made<sup>b</sup>. But that affair afterwards occasioned a long dispute between Mr. Hooke and Mr. Henry Oldenburgh, one of the secretaries of the royal society, an account whereof will be given below in its proper place.

While Mr. Hooke continued at Oxford in the pursuit of his astronomical studies, speaking of his further success in them, about the year 1658, or 1659, he says, "I contrived several astronomical instruments for making observations both at sea and land, which I afterwards produced before the royal society."<sup>c</sup> These, as Mr. Waller thinks, are the instruments mentioned in his astronomical lectures, published in his *Posthumous works*<sup>d</sup>. About the same time also, as he says, he contrived the circular pendulum, and the use of it for continuing the motion of another pendulum, which he afterwards shewed to the royal society in 1663, about which time and afterwards several particulars relating to it are entered in their journals, as his<sup>e</sup>. And therefore the account he has elsewhere given of his bringing it into use in 1665, and exhibiting it to the royal society the year following, cannot relate to the time of

<sup>a</sup> *A description of helioscopes*, pag. 27, ed. 1676.

Of which see more below in his works, N. 24.

<sup>b</sup> See Waller's *Life of Dr. Hooke*, pag. v1.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibidem*, p. viii.

<sup>d</sup> Pag. 500, *etc.*

<sup>e</sup> *Life of Dr. Hooke*, *ibid.*



its first invention". Dr. Derham in treating upon the invention of pendulum clocks has given a particular account of this contrivance, and the author of it. "There is (says he) one contrivance more of pendulums, still behind, viz. the circular pendulum; which is mentioned by Mr. Huygens as his own, but is claimed by the late most ingenious Dr. Hook, as really his. This pendulum doth not vibrate backward and forward, as those we have been speaking of do, but always round; the string being suspended above at the tripedal length, and the ball fixed below, as suppose at the end of the fly of a common jack. The motion of this circular pendulum is as regular, and much the same, with those mentioned before; and was thus far made very useful in astronomical observations by the said Dr. Hook, viz. To give warning at any moment of its circumgyration, either when it had turned but a quarter, half, or any lesser, or greater part of its circle. So that here you had notice not only of a second, but of the most minute part of a second of time. You may find a description of this pendulum, and other matters belonging to it, in Dr. Hook's *Animad. in Hevelii Mach. coelest.* p. 60."

THESE were instances of a very fruitful invention, considering his age at that time. And the founding of the royal society in 1660 soon afforded him fresh opportunities to discover his uncommon genius and abilities. He published a small tract that year, about the cause of the rising of water in slender glass pipes higher than in larger, and that in a certain proportion to their bores. This subject occasioned a debate in the society about April 1661, when his explication of that phaenomenon made him the more regarded, and together with his other performances gained him such an esteem, that upon the 12 of November 1662, at the motion of Sir Robert Moray, he was appointed curator of experiments to the society, which then met in Gresham college, and was to furnish them at every meeting with three or four experiments of his own, and take care of such others, as should be recommended to him by them. And thanks were at the same time returned to Mr. Boyle, for dispensing with his service. How well he discharged this province, the journals and registers of the society give sufficient testimony, by a large number and variety of his experiments therein recorded; several of which relating to the nature and properties of the air, water, and other fluids; the force, velocity, and weight of bodies; the measuring of time, uses of the barometer, and some others, with various instruments of his invention, are described by Mr. Waller<sup>c</sup>; and several of the experiments themselves have been since published<sup>d</sup>.

Upon the establishment of that illustrious body by the royal charter in 1663, he was one of those fellows, who were first nominated by the council, with this peculiar circumstance, that he was exempted from all charges; and he was frequently afterwards a member of the council

<sup>a</sup> *Animadversiones on Hevelius's Machina coelestis*, p. 69.

<sup>b</sup> *The artificial clock-maker*, pag. 97, edit. 1734.

<sup>c</sup> *Life of Dr. Hook*, pag. viii, etc.

<sup>d</sup> *Philosophical experiments and observations of the late eminent Dr. Robert Hook*, etc. London 1726. octavo.



himself. October the 19 that year it was ordered, that the repository of the society should be committed to his care, for which the west or white gallery in Gresham college was appointed. And at several meetings that year, and the next, he produced his microscopical observations, and read discourses upon them, which were afterwards published in his *Micrographia*, at the beginning of the year 1665. In 1664 Sir John Cutler having founded a mechanic lecture with a salary of fifty pounds a year, settled it upon Mr. Hooke for life; the president, council, and fellows of the royal society being intrusted to appoint both the subject, and number of the lectures. And on the 11 of January the same year he was chosen curator of experiments by office to the society, during his life, with an additional salary of thirty pounds a year to Sir John Cutler's annuity. About this time he read several astronomical lectures, and invented many instruments, some of which are published in his *Posthumous works*.

ON the 20 of March 1664 he succeeded Dr. Dacres, as geometry professor in Gresham college. The year following Daniel Colwall esquire, one of the first fellows of the royal society, presented them with a curious collection of natural and artificial rarities, for which the thanks of the society were returned him March the 21 that year<sup>a</sup>. This valuable treasure being placed in their repository came under the care of Mr. Hooke. A person of less abilities, than he, would have found it difficult to discharge the duty of these several employments at once with reputation; but so great was his industry, so accurate his skill in every province he undertook, and his mind so fruitful of new inventions, that he went thro them all with general approbation.

The great sickness, with which London was visited that summer, obliged the society to break up their weekly meetings on the 28 of June; tho their business was not on that account wholly laid aside, the *Philosophical transactions* for the months of November, December, and January, being printed at Oxford, and at London again for February that year. Before Mr. Hooke left London, he shewed his sagacity with respect to the cause and nature of that distemper among us, in a letter written from Gresham college to Mr. Boyle, in which he said: "I cannot, from any information I can learn of it, judge what its cause should be; but it seems to proceed only from infection or contagion, and that not catch'd but by some neer approach to some infected person, or stuff. Nor can I at all imagine it to be in the air, tho yet there is one thing, which is very differing, from what is usual in other hot summers, and that is a very great scarcity of flies and insects. I know not whether it be universall, but it is here at London most manifest. I can hardly imagine, that there is a tenth part, of what I have seen other years<sup>b</sup>." How far this sentiment of Mr. Hooke has been since proved and confirmed by a very learned and celebrated physician, is well known to the world<sup>c</sup>. The week after the writing of this letter he accompanied Dr. Wilkins and Sir William Petty to

<sup>a</sup> *Journals of the R. S.* Vol. 11. p. 243.

<sup>b</sup> Dat. 8 July 1665. *Mf. Mr. Miles.*

<sup>c</sup> *Mead De peste*, p. 97, etc.



Durdens, a seat of the earl of Berkeley, near Epsom in Surrey, where several experiments were made during their recess; an account of which was brought into the society after their return to Gresham college, which was on the 14 of March following. At one of their first meetings Mr. Hooke produced a very small quadrant for observing accurately to minutes and seconds, which had an arm moving on it by means of a screw lying on the limb of the quadrant. Mr. Waller thinks, this might possibly be the first, that was ever made after that manner<sup>a</sup>. On May the 23, 1666, was read a paper of his, explaining the inflexion of a direct motion into a curve, by a supervening attractive principle, which was ordered to be register'd<sup>b</sup>; a larger account whereof may be seen in Mr. Waller<sup>c</sup>. Upon the first of August following he read his observations made on the comet in 1664, which with others on the same subject he afterwards printed under the title of *Cometa*.

But the society had not been resettled many months, when they met with a fresh interruption by the great fire, upon which Gresham college, as has been said, instead of being a seat for the Muses, was employed for carrying on the trade, and transacting the public affairs of the city; tho the society had then the use of the astronomy professor's apartment<sup>d</sup>. But finding that not so convenient, they soon after removed to Arundel house in the Strand, whither they were invited by the honourable Henry Howard of Norfolk, and held their first meeting there on the 9 of January following. In the mean time Mr. Hooke, on the 19 of September, produced before the society a model designed by him for rebuilding the city, with which they were very well pleased; and Sir John Lawrence, the late lord mayor, being present acquainted them, that the court of the lord mayor and aldermen had approved of it, and greatly preferring it to that of the city surveyor desired it might be shewn to his majesty<sup>e</sup>. Mr. Waller mentions this model of Mr. Hooke, but had not seen it, as is evident from the account he gives of it. "What this model was (said he) I cannot so well determine; but I have heard, that it was design'd in it to have all the chief streets, as from Leaden-hall corner to Newgate, and the like, to lie in an exact strait line, and all the other cross streets turning out of them at right angles; all the churches, publick buildings, market-places, and the like, in proper and convenient places; which, no doubt, would have added much to the beauty and symmetry of the whole. How this came not to be accepted of, I know not; but it is probable, this might contribute not a little to his being taken notice off by the magistrates of the city, and soon after made surveyor<sup>f</sup>." But the reason why no further notice was taken of this model afterwards, was very probably, because that of Dr. Wren had been then delivered to his majesty, and by him laid before the council, as was shewn in his life<sup>g</sup>; tho, as the doctor had not opportunity to communicate his either to the royal society, or the city, before it was sent to the king, neither of them probably at that time had seen it. Mr. Hooke being appointed city surveyor laid out the

<sup>a</sup> *Life of Dr. Hooke*, p. xi.

<sup>b</sup> *Regist.* 111, pag. 115.

<sup>c</sup> *Life of Dr. Hooke*, pag. xii.

<sup>d</sup> See *The life of WALTER POPE*, p. 112.

<sup>e</sup> See *Journals of the R. S.* V. 111, p. 28.

<sup>f</sup> *Life of Dr. Hooke*, p. xii.

<sup>g</sup> See pag. 102.



ground to the several proprietors for rebuilding the city, by which office as he acquired most of his riches, so it must necessarily employ a great part of his time. But on the 31 of October following he shewed his inclining pendulum, with the uses thereof, to regulate the motion of a clock as exactly, as a long one. And January the 9 that year he was ordered by the royal society to prosecute his observations of the earth's parallax, formerly proposed by him; of which a large account was afterwards printed, in his *Attempt to prove the motion of the earth*, in 1674, being the first of his Cutlerian lectures that he published<sup>a</sup>. And February the 6 following he produced his new lamp, a description of which with many curious remarks were published in 1676, and intitled *Lampas*. The 28 of the same month he shewed his reflecting telescope, which is described with some other instruments in his *Description of helioscopes*, printed in 1675. On the 17 of June 1667, and at different times afterwards, he read many large discourses of the causes, powers, and effects of earthquakes, affirming the great hills and mountains in the world to have been raised by them, most part of which are printed in his *Posthumous works*<sup>b</sup>. In July following he tried several experiments upon himself in an exhausted receiver, big enough to contain a man. About the same time he contrived a micrometer of less charge and difficulty, than that invented by Mr. Gascoine with screws; which Mr. Waller supposes to be the same, as is published in his *Posthumous Works*<sup>c</sup>. December the 26 he brought in a further description of a sea barometer. And January the 16 following he produced his new invention for promoting the vibrations of pendules, so as to prevent all checks; "which, he affirmed, had not been provided against by any contrivance to that time<sup>d</sup>." Upon the 9 of April 1668 he shewed two instruments to promote the sense of hearing, and some time after proposed several methods for measuring a degree of the earth. And it is entered in the *Journals* of the royal society, "October 28, 1669. - Mr. Hooke was of the opinion, that one of the exactest ways to determine the quantity of a degree upon the earth might be, by making an accurate observation of the heavens to a second by a perpendicular tube; and then to take exact distances by angles to a second also<sup>e</sup>." Which, as Mr. Waller thinks, was the method observed by the French not long after<sup>f</sup>. He likewise invented a travelling calash for that purpose, which would describe upon paper not only the mensuration of the way, but also the ascents and

<sup>a</sup> Those observations, as he informs us in that treatise, were made in his lodgings at Gresham college. "I opened (says he) a passage of about a foot square through the roof of my lodgings, and therein fixt a tube perpendicular and upright, of about ten or twelve foot in length, and a foot square, so as that the lower end thereof came through the ceiling, and was open into the chamber underneath, p. 17." But this is not to be understood of his proper lodgings, as geometry professor, which were then taken up for the use of the city; but those belonging to the professor of astronomy, reserved for the use of all the professors and royal society, where he then lodged, and to which the draught he has given of the building seems to agree, tho the passage for the tube cant now be determined with cer-

tainity. He had made but four observations, when he was obliged to desist, and leave his design imperfect. "Inconvenient weather (says he) and great indisposition in my health, hindered me from proceeding with the observations at that time; which hath been no small trouble to me, having an extraordinary desire to have made other observations with much more accurateness, then I was able to make these, having since found some inconveniences in the instruments, which I have now regulated, p. 24."

<sup>b</sup> Pag. 279, etc.

<sup>c</sup> Pag. 498.

<sup>d</sup> *Life of Dr. Hooke*, p. xiv.

<sup>e</sup> Vol. iv, p. 86.

<sup>f</sup> *Life of Dr. Hooke*, p. xiv.

descents,



defcents, with the windings and turnings of the vehicle. In 1670, among other experiments, he shewed several in the month of March to explain the nature and cause of gravity. And the following year some papers passed between him and the learned Mr. Newton (afterwards Sir Isaac) occasioned by *A new theory about light and colours*, written by the latter, and published in the *Philosophical transactions*<sup>a</sup>; some observations upon which being made by Mr. Hooke, were answered by the author, and printed also in the *Transactions*<sup>b</sup> the following year. March the 19, 1673<sup>c</sup>, he proposed a theory of the variation, which, as Mr. Waller has given it, was this: "That the magnet hath its peculiar  
"poles, distant 10 degrees from the poles of the earth, about which  
"they move, so as to make a revolution in 370 years; whence the  
"variation hath altered of late about 10 or 11 minutes every year,  
"and will probably continue so to do for some time, till it begins to  
"grow slower and slower, and will at length be stationary and retro-  
"grade, and in probability may return; but whether it will be so, or  
"not, time must shew." At the same time also he proposed the making a very easy and nice instrument, to observe the variation of the variations of the needle in different parts of the world.

SOME time after arose a dispute between the famous astronomer John Hevelius, consul of Dantzick, and Mr. Hooke, concerning the preference of plain or telescopic sights for astronomical instruments, which began on this occasion. Mr. Hooke, by means of Mr. Oldenburg, had recommended to Hevelius the application of telescopic sights to his fine and curious instruments; but he could not be prevailed with to make use of them, and in the year 1673 published the first part of his *Machina caelestis*. Mr. Hooke took occasion in his Cutlerian lectures to read several discourses upon that work, and the instruments therein described, which were printed the year following, under the title of *Animadversions upon Hevelius's Machina caelestis*; where some things were dropped, that gave disgust to the author. And in the year 1685 Hevelius published his *Annus climactericus*, which again revived the dispute. For this book being sent to the royal society, Dr. Wallis was desired to give an account of it, who therein used some expressions, which Mr. Hooke thought reflected upon him<sup>d</sup>. And Mr. Molineux not long after sending them a letter to the same purpose, he wrote a vindication of himself, which Mr. Waller has published; but it being too long to insert here, I shall only give the substance of it. He reduces, what had been objected to him by Mr. Molineux, to three heads, and replies to each of them separately. The first was, "That if what Mr. Hooke had asserted against the sufficiency of plain sights was true, all  
"the indeavours of Monsr. Hevelius would be frustrated." To this he replies, "That if what he had published was true, it was better the  
"learned should be acquainted with it, than continue to believe some

<sup>a</sup> Number LXXX, p. 3075.

<sup>b</sup> Number LXXXVIII, p. 5084. See likewise the *General dictionary historical and critical*, Vol. VII, p. 782, Rem. col. 2; and p. 787, Rem. c. 1, under ISAAC NEWTON.

<sup>c</sup> See *Journals of the R. S.* Vol. v, p. 70.

<sup>d</sup> *Life of Dr. Hooke*, p. XIX. Tho he refers it to March 1674.

<sup>e</sup> See *Philos. transf.* N. CLXXV, p. 1162.



" assertions of Hevelius, which were really mistakes, for the truth of  
 " which he refers to his *Machina cœlestis*, from p. 293 to 300; besides,  
 " that detecting mistakes in former writers was never ill thought of,  
 " and that Hevelius had used the same liberty with Tycho Brahe."  
 The next objection was, " That Mr. Hooke having published only a  
 " pamphlet, yet went so far, as to doubt, whether Hevelius's observa-  
 " tions could be true, and always the same to two or three minutes;  
 " and that the rest of his book was nothing but the description of an in-  
 " strument, which he never heard was put in practice." To this Mr.  
 Hooke answers, " That as to his doubting the exactness of Hevelius's  
 " observations, he had only said, he believed it impossible to distinguish  
 " with common sights any distance in the heavens to less than half a  
 " minute, and very few to a minute; and that he was apt to believe,  
 " there might be some instances even in Hevelius's catalogue, that  
 " would verify this assertion. And as to the instrument described in  
 " his book, he refers to several eminent astronomers, both at home  
 " and abroad, for the use of it; and says, he believed few astronomical  
 " instruments had since been made with plain sights." The last ob-  
 jection was, " That tho' Hevelius had often requested Mr. Hooke to  
 " send him some observations made by telescopic instruments, he never  
 " could obtain any from him." This he excuses, " from the known in-  
 " conveniences they lay under since the fire of London; but intimates,  
 " that he must be sensible, how often he had been ready to gratify his  
 " curiosity in many other particulars." I have brought these things  
 together, that the whole of the dispute might be seen the better in one  
 view; and I shall now return to the order of time.

UPON the 12 of November 1674 the royal society began their meet-  
 ings again at Gresham college. And December the 19 following the  
 Gresham committee, in order to encourage Mr. Hooke in his curious  
 and useful inquiries, were pleased to allow him forty pounds to erect a  
 turret over part of his lodgings, for trying his instruments, and making  
 observations in the heavens. On the 4 of February that year he made  
 several discoveries about the structure of the muscles in animals, in  
 which he observed, that the fleshy part of a muscle consists of an in-  
 finite number of exceeding small round pipes, extended between the  
 two tendons of the muscles, and seeming to end in them. On the 25  
 of the same month it was ordered, that he should, with the first con-  
 veniency, remove the museum and library belonging to the royal society  
 from Arundel house into the west or white gallery in Gresham college,  
 and perfect the catalogues of both; but it was the winter following be-  
 fore the gallery could be prepared for their reception, and then the rari-  
 ties were conveyed thither; tho the books remained long afterwards at  
 Arundel house. March the 18 following he made an experiment of a  
 new property of light, which among other discourses upon that subject  
 is printed in his *Posthumous works*<sup>a</sup>.

SOON after this he was engaged in a dispute with Mr. Oldenburg,  
 who at that time published the *Philosophical transactions*, which began on

<sup>a</sup> *Life of Dr. Hooke*, p. xvi.

<sup>b</sup> Pag. 186.



the following occasion. It has been observed already, that Mr. Hooke soon after the restoration shewed the movement of a watch, regulated by a spiral spring applied to the arbor of the balance, and designed for discovering the longitude, to some of his friends, thro' whose interest in the year 1663 he might have had a patent for the invention; but not liking the conditions, the matter was thereupon laid aside. The year following he read several of his Cutlerian lectures upon that subject, in the reading hall at Gresham college, and caused several of the said watches to be made. Some account likewise of this invention was afterwards given in the *History of the royal society* (tho' not so full as Mr. Hooke could have wished) where among other inventions are recounted "several new kinds of pendulum watches for the pocket, wherein the motion is regulated by springs, etc." Thus continued this affair, till Mr. Huygens sent a letter to the royal society, dated the 30 of January 1674, acquainting them with an invention of his of very exact pocket watches, the nature and contrivance of which he imparted to them in an anagram, which in a subsequent letter of February the 20 he explained by a full description; for which the society returned him thanks, and at the same time intimated to him, that Mr. Hooke had some years before invented a watch of the like contrivance<sup>b</sup>. Not long after there came over in the *Journal des sçavans* a printed description of Mr. Huygens's invention, with a delineation of its figure; an extract of which *Journal* was printed March the 12, 1674, in the *Philosophical transactions*<sup>c</sup>. This gave offense to Mr. Hooke; who in a *Postscript* to his *Description of helioscopes*, printed in 1675, complains of Mr. Oldenburg, the publisher of the extract, for omitting to take notice, "that this invention was first found out by an English man, and long since published to the world; and calls it *unbandsome proceedings*<sup>d</sup>." And at the same time he saith, that as to the models he had yet produced, he was unwilling to add any of the better applications of the spring to them, waiting for an opportunity more to his advantage. But to this Mr. Oldenburg in the *Transaction* for October the same year replies, that Mr. Hooke both saw and copied the figure of Mr. Huygens's watch, before the extract of the *Journal* was made. And as he knew both would be published in one of the *Transactions*, had he given to the editor of them the least intimation, that he desired notice might be taken at the same time of his invention of the like kind, it would have certainly been done, as it had been before on other occasions. But seeming to resent it, that he should be charged with *unbandsome proceedings* on this account, in return saith; "that tho' Mr. Hooke had some years before caused some watches to be made of this kind, yet without publishing to the world a description of them *in print*; and that none of those watches succeeded." In answer to this Mr. Hooke in a *Postscript* to his *Lampas*, published in 1676, blames him for affirming, "what he could not know with regard to the *success* of his watches; whom (as he saith) he had not acquainted with his inventions, since he looked on him as one, *who made a trade of intelligence*." And as to his not

<sup>a</sup> Pag. 247.<sup>b</sup> See *Phil. trans.* N. CXVIII, p. 440.<sup>c</sup> N. CXII, p. 272.<sup>d</sup> Pag. 26.<sup>e</sup> N. CXVIII, *ubi supra*.

having



having *himself* published them to the world *in print*, he said; "they were publickly read of in Sir John Cutler's lectures, shewn to thousands both English and foreigners, writ of to several persons absent, and published *in print* in the *History of the royal society*." Whether Mr. Hooke's watches were *unsuccessful*, or not, Mr. Waller said, "he could not learn; but was inclin'd to think, that expression of Mr. Oldenburg proceeded from passion, the invention and principle of Hooke's and Huygens's being both the very same, as are now us'd." Mr. Oldenburg took no further notice of this rejoinder of Mr. Hooke, than to publish the following *Advertisement* at the end of the *Transaction* for the months of August and September in 1676: "The publisher of this tract intends to take another opportunity of justifying himself against the aspersions and calumnies of an immoral *Postscript*, put to a book, called *Lampas*, publish'd by Robert Hooke. Till which time 'tis hoped, the candid reader will suspend his judgment." And to the next *Transaction* was subjoined the following *Declaration* of the council of the royal society.

"A Declaration of the Council of the Royal Society, pass'd November 20, 1676, relating to some passages in a late book of Mr. Hooke, entitul'd *Lampas*, etc.

"Whereas the publisher of the *Philosophical transactions* hath made complaint to the council of the royal society of some passages in a late book of Mr. Hooke, entitul'd *Lampas*, etc. and printed by the printer of the said society, reflecting on the integrity and faithfulness of the said publisher, in his *management of the intelligence* of the said society: This council hath thought fit to declare in the behalf of the publisher aforesaid, that they knew nothing of the publication of the said book; and further, that the said publisher hath carried himself faithfully and honestly in the *management of the intelligence* of the royal society, and given no just cause of such reflections." Thus ended this controversy, which might have been sooner over, had some warm expressions been forbore on either side.

But before I dismiss this subject, I cannot in justice to Mr. Hooke, but take notice of the account given of it by a late French writer, which is as follows. "The movement of watches was formerly regulated only by the balance, and the force of a large spring, which by unwinding itself rendered the motion swifter or slower. But upon the 7 of July 1674, the abbot de Hautefeuille of Orleans communicated to the members of the royal academy the method of regulating the motion of the balance of watches, by means of a small straight spring, fixed at one end to the edge of the plate, and which was fastened at the other end to the edge of the balance, and regulated its motion, performing the office of a pendulum." After this, "Mr. Huygens published a letter in the *Journal des sçavans*, of the 25 of

\* Pag. 53.

<sup>b</sup> *Life of Dr. Hooke*, pag. vii.

<sup>c</sup> Numb. cxxviii, pag. 710.

<sup>d</sup> N. cxxix, pag. 749.



" February 1675, concerning a new invention of very exact and portable watches, wherein he pretended to be the author of that discovery, and accordingly obtained a licence from the king to make the advantage of it; but Monf. de Hautefeuille having opposed its being registered, and proved that he was the first inventor, Mr. Huygens did not reap any benefit from that licence". The same writer afterwards acquaints us with the difference between this invention of Monf. de Hautefeuille, and the improvement made to it by Mr. Huygens. What he says, is to this effect: " The abbot de Hautefeuille discovered the admirable secret of regulating the vibrations of the balance of watches by means of a small straight spring made of steel, and communicated it to the royal academy of sciences in 1674, etc. which Mr. Huygens afterwards brought to perfection by his spiral spring". By this representation one would be led to think, that the whole invention of pendulum watches was intirely owing to those two gentlemen. And could this writer have been ignorant of Mr. Hooke's claim to it long before either of them, his account of the matter might be thought to have proceeded from want of better information. But he has in the same treatise undertaken to abridge two books, written by Englishmen upon clocks and watches, who both give the invention of pendulum watches with a spiral spring to Mr. Hooke. The author of one of these books was Mr. Henry Sully, an English watch maker, who lived many years at Paris, and wrote in the French language. He speaking of those watches says: " It is an admirable invention, of which Dr. Hooke, formerly professor of geometry in Gresham college at London, was the inventor". But no notice is taken of this by the abridger. The other book referred to above is Dr. Derham's *Artificial clock maker*, who in his tenth chapter, which bears this title, *Of the invention of those pocket watches, commonly called pendulum watches*<sup>a</sup>, attributes the invention both of the straight and spiral spring to Mr. Hooke; and likewise describes the difference between his watches, and those made afterwards by Mr. Huygens. " The watch of Mr. Huygens (says he) agreed with Dr. Hooke's in the application of the spring to the balance; only Mr. Huygens's had a longer spiral spring, and the pulses or beats were much slower, etc". But all the abridger takes from thence relating to Mr. Hooke, after giving the title of the chapter, is this: " Dr. Hooke was the inventor of them. He contrived also different ways of regulation, one of which was made with a load stone, another with a very small and straight spring, one end of which was fastened to the balance, and the other to the plate, and made its vibrations backwards and forwards with the motion of the balance. He had likewise several other contrivances of this nature, as the watch with two balances, each of which had but one pallet, etc". Mention is here made of the straight spring, but not of the spiral one, tho both are shewn to have been Mr. Hooke's invention by Dr. Derham. So that I dont see, with what

<sup>a</sup> *Traité general des horloges, par le R. P. Dom. Jacques Alexandre, religieux Benedictin de la congrégation de Saint Maur, pag. 24, à Paris 1734. en octav.*

<sup>b</sup> Pag. 243.

<sup>c</sup> *Regle artificielle de tems, par H. Sully, chap. 1, p. 14, en not. à Paris 1717. en octav.*

<sup>d</sup> In the fourth edit. 1734 this is chap. viii.

<sup>e</sup> Pag. 104.

<sup>f</sup> Pag. 381.



reason this writer could before ascribe the former to Monf. de Hautefeuille, and the latter to Mr. Huygens; or indeed how to reconcile what he there relates concerning Monf. de Hautefeuille, with what he says here relating to Mr. Hooke from the treatise of Dr. Derham<sup>a</sup>.

MR. HOOKE, besides his office of curator to the royal society, had likewise the care both of their repository and books, till the year 1676; when upon the 6 of April the curiosities in the repository were ordered to be delivered to Mr. Richard Shortgrave, operator to the society, who was succeeded in both those places November the 2 following by Mr. Henry Hunt. But Mr. Oldenburg dying in the month of August 1677, during the recess of the society, upon their return Mr. Hooke was desired to supply his place, in taking the minutes at their meetings; which he did on the 25 of October following, and acted both as secretary and curator. The same day he shewed his water poise<sup>b</sup>, and soon after some other hydrostatical instruments, with many improvements of microscopes and other contrivances, by which he confirmed the observations of Mr. Lewenhoeck; as likewise several experiments and instruments to explain the gravitation and alterations of the air by vapours.

The *Philosophical transactions* were first published by Mr. Oldenburg, who began at the 6 of March 1664, and continued them to the end of June 1677, without any intermission, except for about four months, from July the 3 to November the 6 in the year 1665, when the society was dispersed on account of the sickness. Upon the 30 of November 1677 Dr. Nehemiah Grew, being chosen secretary, resumed the publication of them with the month of January next ensuing, so that none were printed for the six preceeding months. He carried them on to the end of February 1678; and in the same year Mr. Hooke published his lectures called *Cometa* and *Microscopium*, as likewise those *De potentia reitutiva*, in which he styles himself *Secretary of the Royal Society*. After this the *Transactions* were again omitted from February 1678 to January 1682, during which interval Mr. Hooke published his seven *Philosophical collections*. Upon the 30 of November 1682 Dr. Robert Plot being made secretary in the room of Mr. Hooke, the publication of the *Transactions* was again revived, beginning with the month of January next ensuing; in the preface to which it is observed, that they had been discontinued for the four last years. From that time the publishing of them was regularly continued to the end of December 1687, when the unsettled state of public affairs put a fresh stop to them for three years. But then the work was again renewed, beginning with January 1690, and they have since been constantly printed by the succeeding secretaries of the society, as formerly; except that there is a

<sup>a</sup> I have lately seen a round brass plate, which was formerly a cover to the balance of one of Mr. Hooke's watches. It is cut thro in the form of spigs, and has on it this inscription, R. HOOK INVENT AN. 1658. T. TOMPION FECIT 1675. Which very well agrees with that mentioned above from Dr. Derham, p. 171, note a. This plate is now in the hands of the ingenious and accurate Mr. George Graham, fellow of the royal society,

who informed me, that he had heard Mr. Tompion say, he was employed three months that year by Mr. Hooke, in making some parts of those watches, before he let him know, for what use they were designed; and that Mr. Tompion was likewise used to say, he thought the first invention of them was owing to Mr. Hooke.

<sup>b</sup> See *Phil. transf.* N. cxcvii, p. 639.



small chafin of the months November and December in the year 1691, and another from May to October in 1695; and that those for the year 1713 are printed without any distinction of months.

BUT I return to Mr. Hooke, who in the month of February 1677, upon account of Monf. Gallet's observation of the oval figure of Mercury in the sun, gave several reasons for the prolated oval figure of the planets; some of which are printed in his *Posthumous works*<sup>a</sup>. "He said, that all fluids on the surface would run into that shape, and that it was not improbable, but that the water here about the earth might do so by the influence of the diurnal motion of the earth; which compounded with that of the moon, he conceiv'd, was the cause of the tides<sup>b</sup>." And April the 25, 1678, he shewed an experiment further to explain the action of a muscle. This was done "by a chain of small bladders fastened together, so as by blowing into one pipe the whole might be successively fill'd, and by that means contracted, supposing the fibres of the muscles, which seem'd like a necklace of pearl in the microscope, might be fill'd with a very agill matter, which he thought most likely to be air, which being included in so thin skins was easily wrought upon by heat, cold, or the acting properties of the liquors, that pass between them, and so perform the lengthening and contracting of the muscles<sup>c</sup>." In August that year he read several discourses, and shewed experiments, to confirm his theory of springs and springy bodies, which were published in his treatise *De potentia restitutiva* already mentioned. The summ of which hypothesis is comprised in a cypher at the end of his *Description of belliscopes*, being the third of a decimate of inventions so expressed, which he there declares he was master of. Some of those cyphers, Mr. Waller tells us, he was himself so fortunate as to find out, and has given the explication of them<sup>d</sup>.

TOWARDS the end of that year, 1678, Arundel house being about to be pulled down, Mr. Hooke was again ordered to assist in removing the books belonging to the royal society to Gresham college; which was accordingly done, and they were placed in the south or long gallery, which was then prepared to receive them. And February the 27 next insuing the office of librarian to the society, which was then ordered to be appointed, being offered to him, he thought fit to decline it, and Mr. William Perry was elected. Mr. Hooke having thus quited himself of the charge both of the repository and library, was more at leisure to attend to his experiments and lectures. And having been hitherto prevented from perfecting the two catalogues of the museum and library, as had been directed by the council of the society, both were done by other hands, as will be shewn afterwards<sup>e</sup>. In the beginning of the year 1679, and afterwards, several experiments were repeated to examine the use of air in respiration, by including animals in common rarified and condensed air; as also concerning the necessity of the air to

<sup>a</sup> Pag. 355.

<sup>b</sup> *Life of Dr. Hooke*, p. xx.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* See *Journals of the R. S. V.*, vi, p. 92.

<sup>d</sup> *Ubi supra.*

<sup>e</sup> See *The life of WILLIAM PERRY*.



maintain fire, for a further illustration of his theory of fire, which was this: "That air is a menstruum, which dissolves all sulphureous bodies " by burning; and that without air no such dissolution will follow, " tho the heat apply'd be never so great<sup>a</sup>." This was tried particularly by a charcoal, inclosed in an iron case with a screw stoper; which tho violently heated, yet the coal was not burnt, nor wasted, when taken out. Some experiments were also made to explain the different gravitation of the air, and to shew, that vapours prefs only according to their own gravity, and not according to the space they take up in the atmosphere. And a vessel was produced for measuring the quantity of rain, snow, or hail, that fell in a certain place, which being soon after perfected was set up in the repository<sup>b</sup>. And in the month of July that year he read a discourse concerning a way to help short sighted persons, which he called *Myopibus juvamen*, and is printed in his third collection<sup>c</sup>. In December following an experiment being suggested to try, whether the earth moved with a diurnal motion, or not, by the fall of a body from a considerable height, it having been alleged, it would fall to the east of a true perpendicular, Mr. Hooke read a discourse upon that subject, " wherein he explain'd, what the line " describ'd by a falling body must be, suppos'd to be mov'd circularly " by the diurnal motion of the earth, and perpendicularly by the power " of gravity; and shew'd it would not be a spiral line, but an excentric elliptoid, supposing no resistance in the medium; but supposing " a resistance, it would be an excentric ellipti-spiral, which after many " revolutions would rest in the center at last; and that the fall of the " body would not be directly east, but to the south east, and more to " the south than the east." This was tried, and the ball was still found to fall to the south east<sup>d</sup>. The remainder of this year was employed in a variety of experiments upon the mixture of several metals, their penetration, and comparative weight to water<sup>e</sup>. In April 1680 he produced a new level. And in May following he read a paper of observations upon a shower of hail stones, that fell on the 18 of that month, of an uncommon size and figure<sup>f</sup>. June the 8 the same year, upon a debate concerning the experiment of my lord Bacon of the internal motion of bodies, Mr. Hooke said, " He had observ'd, that the motion of " a glass fill'd with water was perceived to be vibrative, perpendicular to " the surface of the glass; and that the circular figure chang'd into an " oval one way, and the reciprocation presently changed it into an oval " the other way; which he discovered by the motion of the undulation, " or rising of the water in the glass, which was observ'd to be in four " places of the surface in a square posture; but that the glass being " struck on the edge produced different effects:" which are related by Mr. Waller<sup>g</sup>. Some months after he shewed a contrivance by a statera to examine the attractive power of the magnet at several distances, and made many experiments therewith. In April 1681, and afterwards, he

<sup>a</sup> See *Life of Dr. Hooke*, pag. xxi.

<sup>b</sup> See this described *Philosophic. exper. and observ.* etc. p. 43.

<sup>c</sup> Pag. 59.

<sup>d</sup> *Life of Dr. Hooke*, p. xxii.

<sup>e</sup> *Regist. of the R. S.* Vol. v. See likewise

other improvements of this kind, made by him afterwards, *Philosophical experiments and observations*, etc. pag. 89, etc.

<sup>f</sup> This paper may be seen, with draughts of the hail stones, *Phil. exper. and observ.* p. 49.

<sup>g</sup> *Life of Dr. Hooke*, pag. xxiii.



read his lectures *Of light and luminous bodies*, which are printed in his *Posthumous works*<sup>a</sup>. In July the same year he shewed a way of making musical and other sounds, by the striking of the teeth of several brass wheels. And November following he proposed a new sea quadrant, more accurate than any then known; as also new compasses, for describing all sorts of spirals; and soon after shewed a very expeditious way of drawing the rumb lines exactly true upon a globe, as likewise an easy method of finding all the possible *foci* of rays refracted by a plano-spherical lens. In January the same year he shewed an instrument to describe all sorts of helices upon a cone; and soon after another instrument, by which he described a curve line, infinite both ways; as also a third for describing the spiral of Archimedes, and all the varieties of ellipses. In 1682, after Michaelmas, he read his discourses *Of the nature of comets*, which may be seen in his *Posthumous works*<sup>b</sup>. July the 11, 1683, he communicated to the society a very commodious model of a windmill, which would turn of itself to all winds, without any attendance or labour; and likewise a contrivance to stop any great weight from falling, when the rope or chain, by which it was held, should happen to break. October the 31 that year he imparted to them a way to take the impressions of medals; and at their next meeting, on the 7 of November following, a preparation for copying prints or maps, by laying it upon them, it being both transparent and tough, and fited to bear ink, as well as paper. In the two next months he delivered in several curious discourses and draughts for the improving of scales, beams, and other instruments, for weighing bodies with greater exactness. And in the month of February these were followed by several experiments concerning the properties of ice<sup>c</sup>. In 1684 he read the remainder of his discourses *Of light*, mentioned above; as likewise a discourse *Of the nature of memory*, and *how we come by the notion of time*<sup>d</sup>.

FROM that time, or rather somewhat sooner, he grew more reserved, than formerly; and tho he read his Cutlerian lectures, and often made experiments, and shewed new inventions, before the royal society; yet he seldom left any full account of them to be entered in their registers; designing, as he said, to fit them himself for the press, and make them public, which he never performed<sup>e</sup>. And in the beginning of the year 1687 his brother's daughter, Mrs. Grace Hooke, died, who had lived with him several years; the concern for whose death he hardly ever wore off, being observed from that time to become more unactive, melancholy, and cynical. But on the 5 of May he read a lecture of the unequal diurnal motion of the earth, and in July following shewed various ways of communicating motion. The year following he grew very weak and ill, which hindred his studies; but still he read some lectures, when he was able. At the same time a chancery suit, in

<sup>a</sup> Pag. 71.

<sup>b</sup> Pag. 194.

<sup>c</sup> The several discourses and experiments here mentioned of the year 1683 are all published in *Phil. exper. and observ.* p. 107, etc. and those

for the improvement of scales, etc. may also be seen in *Regist. v. 1. of the R. S.*

<sup>d</sup> See his *Posthumous works*, p. 139.

<sup>e</sup> Waller's *Life of Dr. Hooke*, p. xxiv.



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which he was concerned with Sir John Cutler on account of his salary for reading the Cutlerian lectures, made him very uneasy, and increased his disorder; so that for some years little was done by him, except that he continued to read his lectures.

IN December 1691 he was created doctor of physic, by a warrant from archbishop Tillotson. And in that month he read several lectures, relating to the improvement of instruments for sounding the depths of the sea, which he called *Nuncii inanimati ad fundum abyssi emissarii*<sup>a</sup>. About the same time also he was employed in forming the plan of the hospital near Hoxton, founded by alderman Ask. This has been generally esteemed an handsom building, but Dr. Hooke blamed for exceeding the sum at first allotted for it, and by that means lessening the revenue. But in answer to this charge he used to say, tho the fact was true, yet it was not occasioned by his fault or mistake; but partly by new additions and alterations of the first design, and chiefly by his not procuring and agreeing with the workmen himself. In the month of February next ensuing he read a discourse concerning telescopes and microscopes, with a short account of their inventors<sup>b</sup>. And Thursday the 8 of September 1692 he mentions an earthquake, which he observed himself exactly 55 minutes after one a clock in the afternoon; and remarks, that there was no wind, but rain that day. The same year he read a curious discourse, containing *A description of the tower of Babel*. And the year following he read several lectures *Upon earthquakes*; with an explication of Plato's *Atlantis*, the *Periplus* of Hanno, and several fables in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, which are printed in his *Posthumous works*<sup>c</sup>. December the 19, 1694, he communicated to the society a description and draught of an instrument for taking prospects, or any particular objects, of more especial use for navigators and travelers<sup>d</sup>. Upon the 27 of March 1695, his chancery suit yet continuing, the council of the royal society granted him a certificate under their common seal of his full performance of the Cutlerian lectures. And on the 18 of July the ensuing year, being his birth day, it was determined for him to his great satisfaction, which was thus expressed in his diary: "DOMSHLGISSA: that is, *Deo optimo maximo summus* [or *fit*] *bonor, laus, gloria, in saecula saeculorum: Amen*. I was born on this day of July 1635, and God "has given me a new birth, may I never forget his mercies to me; "while he gives me breath, may I praise him." In February that year, and afterwards, he communicated to the society some discourses concerning the nature of amber<sup>e</sup>. And March the 5, 1697, he read a lecture upon the prolated spheroidical figure and other phaenomena of the sun, and of making a large telescope for planets and fixed stars; and upon the 27 of July following another lecture on the *Cosmotheoros* of Mr. Huygens, when he shewed likewise a model of Saturn and his ring.

<sup>a</sup> The substance of these lectures, and a description of the instruments, are printed in *Phil. exper. and observ.* p. 225.

<sup>b</sup> This is printed likewise, with an extract of another discourse made by him on that subject,

and Mr. Waller's observations upon it. *Ibid.* p. 257.

<sup>c</sup> Pag. 371.

<sup>d</sup> *Phil. exper. and observ.* p. 292.

<sup>e</sup> *Ibid.* p. 315.

BUT



BUT the latter part of his life was less fruitful of new inventions, than his younger years; tho he designed to repeat most of his experiments, and finish the accounts, observations, and deductions from them, and likewise to perfect the description of all the instruments contrived by him: and an order had been granted him for doing this in June 1696, at the expense of the royal society; but his increasing weakness, and general decay, rendered him unable to perform it, had he desired it ever so much. He continued some years in a wasting condition, and in February 1700 Mr. Edmund Halley gave into the royal society an account of his marine barometer, by reason of his illness, which is printed in the *Philosophical transactions* \*. For more than twelve months before his death he was so very infirm, as to be in a manner helpless; tho he seldom went to bed all the time, but kept in his cloaths, which doubtless increased his disorders, and so affected his legs, that at last they mortified. Thus languishing, till he was quite emaciated, and his strength wholly worn out, he died in Gresham college on the 3 of March. 1702, in the sixty eighth year of his age. His corpse was decently interred in the church of St. Helen in Bishopsgate street, and all the members of the royal society then in London attended his funeral, performing the last office of respect to him when dead, who had been highly esteemed while living by the best philosophers both at home and abroad. His papers after his decease were put into the hands of Richard Waller esquire, secretary of the royal society; who in the year 1705 printed a folio volume of his *Posthumous works*, a further account of which will be given among his other writings. Mr. Waller designed to have published a second volume, but dying before he had accomplished it, some of the papers came afterwards into the hands of the reverend Mr. William Derham, afterwards doctor of divinity; who in the year 1726 printed out of them a miscellaneous collection in octavo, intitled *Philosophical experiments and observations, etc.* most of which were Dr. Hooke's, but intermixed with some others.

As to his person, he made but a mean appearance, being short of stature, very crooked, pale, lean, and of a meagre aspect, with lank brown hair, which he wore till within three years of his death, and his features were not the most regular; but in his younger days he had a sharp, ingenious look, and was very active. And he used to say, he was strait till about sixteen years of age, when being of a thin and weak habit, he first grew awry by frequently using a turner's lathe, and other inclining exercises. His inventive faculty was surprisingly great, which he employed with indefatigable industry, always contenting himself with little sleep, and that very irregular; for he seldom went to bed till two or three a clock in the morning, and frequently not at all, but pursued his studies the whole night, and took a short nap in the day. This continual expense of spirits, accompanied with a reclusive life, may be supposed to have easily produced a melancholy, accompanied with a mistrust and jealousy, which increased with his years. For at first he was very communicative of his discoveries and inventions, till, as he was wont to say, some persons improving upon his hints

\* N. CCLXIX, p. 791.



published them for their own, which at last rendered him close and reserved even to a fault; by which means many things are lost, which he affirmed he knew. But he seems, in some instances at least, to have carried those pretensions too far; particularly in his claim to several things in the theory of Sir Isaac Newton's *Philosophiæ naturalis principia mathematica*, which that illustrious writer has shewn to have been his own<sup>a</sup>. He was well acquainted with the antient languages, and all parts of the mathematics; but his mechanical genius, and great sagacity in penetrating into the secrets of nature, were his distinguishing talents: which need no other proof, than the great number of experiments made by him, amounting to several hundred; and his new and useful instruments, that were numerous; with his happy talent of adapting theories to observations, and contriving easy and plain methods to prove those theories, and confirm them by further trials. Had he been more steady in his pursuits, and perfected one discovery before he entered upon another, he might perhaps in some cases have done greater service to the public, and prevented what often gave him uneasiness, the fear of losing the credit of them by others, who built upon his foundation. For many of his inventions were never brought to the perfection, of which they were capable, nor put in practice, till some other person improved upon them; which pushed him upon finishing, what otherwise perhaps would have lain neglected till his death. This might possibly arise from the fertility of his invention, which continually presenting something new to his mind, gave him both less time and inclination to attend to one thing long together. For it is surprising to find, what a number and variety of things he was frequently in pursuit of at the same time; as appears by several of his letters written to Mr. Boyle, which are yet preserved<sup>b</sup>. He always expressed a great veneration for the Deity, and seldom received any remarkable benefit, made any valuable discovery in nature, invented any useful contrivance, or found out any considerable problem, without expressing his thankfulness to divine providence, as appears by many passages in his diary. And he frequently studied the sacred writings in the original languages. He likewise often gave out, that he designed to dispose of the greatest part of his estate in such a way, as might promote the ends, for which the royal society was instituted, by building an handsome fabric for their use, with a library, repository, laboratory, and other conveniences for making experiments; and by founding and endowing a physico-mechanic lecture, like that of Sir John Cutler<sup>c</sup>. But whatever his intentions were, he could never be prevailed with to make a will, in order to have them executed; and in the mean time was doubtless very unjust to himself, in being so penurious, that he scarcely allowed himself necessaries, even when he had acquired an handsome fortune after the fire of London. This appeared by a large iron chest found after his death, locked down with a key in it, and a date of the time, shewing it to have been so shut up for above thirty years; in which were contained many thousand pounds in gold and silver, which with the rest of his effects came to his relations. However, reasonable allowance being made for human frail-

<sup>a</sup> See *General dictionary historical and critical*, as cited above, p. 177.

<sup>b</sup> In the hands of Mr. Miles.

<sup>c</sup> *Life of Dr. Hooker*, pag. xxvii.



ties, he may justly claim a place among the *optimos naturae interpretes*, who were so greatly serviceable to the world, and so highly adorned the illustrious body of the royal society, in the last age. And the words of Ovid, spoken of Pythagoras, seem very fitly applied to him by Mr. Waller:

*Mente deos adiit; et, quae natura negabat  
Visibus humanis, oculis ea pectoris hausit*.\*

MR. WALLER, for brevity (as he says) omitted many of Dr. Hooke's discourses, inventions, and experiments, reciting those chiefly, which were either most considerable in themselves, or brought nearest to perfection. The truth of which appears, not only from the accounts of them in the *Journals* and *Registers* of the royal society, but likewise from a large number of his original papers and draughts yet in their possession; which have been lately collected into one volume, and disposed in the order of time, by the care and industry of Dr. Thomas Stack, a member of the society. And I have chosen to follow Mr. Waller's method, finding it both unnecessary to enumerate all such as were left imperfect, and that it would carry me beyond the designed limits of this history. But as generally those, which were most finished, or at least the chief parts of them, have been some time or other published; I shall here give a catalogue of his printed works.

1. *An attempt for the explication of the phaenomena observable in an experiment, published by the honourable Robert Boyle esquire, in the xxxv experiment of his Epistolical discourse touching the air: In confirmation of a former conjecture made by R. H. London 1661. octavo.*

Mr. Waller (as was mentioned above<sup>b</sup>) informs us, "that soon after the beginning of the royal society, viz. about April 1661, a debate arose in the society, occasion'd by a small tract printed in 1660, about the cause of the rising of water in slender glass pipes, higher than in larger, and that in a certain proportion to their bores. This discourse was wrote and publish'd by Hooke, the explication of which difficult phaenomenon made him the more regarded. The sum of his reasonings upon this subject he publish'd afterward, *Micrography Observ. vi*, in which there are several very curious, and then new remarks and hints, as to the nature of fluidity and gravity; which last is farther prosecuted in his *Treatise of springs*." This small tract, here said to have been written and published by Mr. Hooke in 1660, seems to agree in all circumstances with that, whose title I have here given, except in the year of its publication 1661. But as it is well known, that books, when printed, are often antedated; and as I dont find upon the strictest inquiry, that he ever published any other separate discourse upon that subject; I cant but think, this is the tract referred to by Mr. Waller.

2. *A discourse of a new instrument to make more accurate observations in astronomy, than ever were yet made: London 1661. quarto.*

\* Metam. xv. 63.  
b Pag. 173.

c *Life of Dr. Hooke*, p. v114.



3. *An account of a dog dissected*, 1663. Printed in the *History of the royal society*, p. 232: London 1667.

4. *An observation of a spot in one of the belts of the planet Jupiter*, made the 9 of May 1664. Printed in the *Philosophical transactions*, N.1, p. 3, March 1664.

5. *Micrographia*, or, *Some physiological descriptions of minute bodies made by magnifying glasses, with observations and enquiries thereupon*: London 1665, 1667. folio.

An account is given of this book in the *Philosophical transactions*, N. 11, p. 27, April 1665; and also in the *Journal des sçavans*, for December 1666. It was never printed but once, the later date 1667, found in some copies, being only put to a new title page.

6. *An answer to Monsieur Auzout's Considerations upon his new instrument for grinding optic glasses*. P. T. IV, p. 63, June 1665.

7. *An appendix to Mr. Rooke's Directions for seamen bound for far voyages*. P. T. IX, p. 147, Feb. 1665; and XXIV, p. 435, April 1667.

8. *Observations on the planet Mars in February and March 1665*. P. T. XI, p. 198, April 1666; and XIV, p. 239, July 1666.

9. *A method, by which a glass of a small plano-convex sphere may be made to refract the rays of light to a focus of a far greater distance, than is usual*. P. T. XII, p. 202, May 1666.

10. *A new contrivance of a wheel barometer, made more easy, than that, which is described in the Micrography*. P. T. XIII, p. 218, June 1666.

11. *Observations made on the planet Jupiter*, 26 June 1666, P. T. XIV, p. 245, July 1666.

12. *An observation made on the planet Saturn*, 29 June 1666. P. T. XIV, p. 246, July 1666.

13. *A method for making an history of the weather*. Printed in the *History of the royal society*, p. 173.

14. *Observations made at London upon an eclipse of the sun*, 22 June 1666. P. T. XVII, p. 295, September 1666.

15. *An experiment made of preserving animals alive by blowing thro their lungs with bellows*. P. T. XXVIII, p. 539, 24 October 1667.

A former trial of this experiment, made by him in 1663, has been mentioned above, Numb. 3.

16. *A description of Mr. Townley's instrument for dividing a foot into many thousand parts, and thereby measuring the diameters of planets to great exactness*. P. T. XXIX, p. 542, November 1667.

Mr. Townley's account of this instrument, and some intimations of Mr. Hooke, were printed before in P. T. XXV, p. 457, etc. See also the *Life of Dr. Croune*.

17. *A contrivance to make the picture of any thing appear on a wall in a light room, etc.* P. T. XXXVIII, p. 741, August 1668.

18. *An appearance of the ring about the planet Saturn described, as observed by him 16 September 1670*. P. T. LXV, p. 2093, November 1670.

19. *Observations made of some spots in the sun*, 1 September 1671. P. T. LXXVII, p. 2295, November 1671.

20. *Observations made on the eclipse of the moon*, 8 September 1671. P. T. LXXVII, p. 2296, November 1671.

\* See the life of LAWRENCE ROOKE, pag. 94.



21. *An attempt to prove the motion of the earth from observations*: London 1674. quarto.

An account is given of this treatise in the *Philosophical transactions*, N. CI, p. 10, March 1674.

22. *Animadversions on the first part of the Machina caelestis of the honourable, learned, and deservedly famous astronomer, Johannes Hevelius, consul at Dantzick: Together with an explication of some instruments made by R. H.* London 1674. quarto.

An account is given of this tract (probably by the author) in the *Philosophical transactions*, N. CIX, p. 215, December 1674.

23. *Observations on the eclipse of the moon, 1 January 1674.* P. T. CXI, p. 237, February 1674.

24. *A description of helioscopes, and some other instruments, made by R. H. With a Postscript*: London 1675. quarto.

An account is given of this treatise by Mr. Oldenburgh, with an answer to some reflections upon himself in the *Postscript*. P. T. CXVIII, p. 440, October 1675.

25. *Lampas, or, Descriptions of some mechanical improvements of lamps and waterpoures: Together with some other physical and mechanical discoveries: With a Postscript in reply to Mr. Oldenburgh*: London 1677. quarto.

There is no account of this book in the *Transactions*; but Mr. Oldenburgh took another method of defense, as has been shewn already.

26. *Lectures, De potentia restitutiva, or, Of spring, explaining the power of springing bodies: To which are added some Collections*: London 1678. quarto.

There is no account of this book in the *Transactions*, tho Mr. Oldenburgh was then dead.

27. *Lectures and Collections, intituled, Cometa and Microscopium*: London 1678. quarto.

An account is given of this treatise in the *Transactions*, N. CXXXIX, p. 986, June 1678.

28. *Philosophical collections* (in seven distinct tracts from 1679 to 1682) London 1681. quarto.

In these *Collections* (written by several persons) which at that time supplied the place of the *Transactions*, the two following discourses were Mr. Hooke's own.

*An optical discourse, proposing a way for helping short sighted or purblind eyes*, N. III, 4, p. 59.

*A mechanical discourse, containing a description of the best form of horizontal sayls for a mill, and the ground of the inclined sayls of ships*, N. III, 5, pag. 61.

29. *De dioptris telescopicis.*

This is a Latin translation, published in Hevelius's *Annus climactericus* 1685; but the original paper of Mr. Hooke's own writing, in English, is now in the hands of Mr. Jones.

30. *Some observations and conjectures concerning the Chinese characters.* P. T. CLXXX, p. 63, April 1686.

31. *Two astronomical observations of the eclipses of the planet Jupiter by the moon, on March the 31, and May the 28, 1686.* P. T. CLXXXI, p. 85, May 1686.



32. *A description of an invention, whereby the divisions of the barometer may be enlarged in any given proportions.* P. T. CLXXXV, p. 241, December 1686.

33. *Observationes nonnullae eclipses solaris, 1 Maii 1687, ab Hookio et Halleio seorsum factae.* P. T. CLXXXIX, p. 370, September 1687.

34. *A method of examining waters as to freshness and saltness.* P. T. CXC VII, p. 639, February 1692.

35. *An account of Dr. Thomas Burnet's book, entitled: Archeologiae philosophicae, sive, Doctrina antiqua de rerum originibus, libri duo: Londini 1692. quarto.* P. T. CCI, p. 796, June 1693.

These, which follow, were published since his death.

1. *An account of Dr. Hooke's invention of the marine barometer, with its description and uses, published by order of the R. Society: By E. Halley, R. S. S. Phil. transf. N. CCLXIX, p. 791, February 1700.*

As this account relates to an invention of Dr. Hooke, I have placed it here; tho it was drawn up by Mr. Halley, during the doctor's indisposition\*.

2. *The posthumous works of Robert Hooke, M. D. S. R. S. geom. prof. Gresh. etc. containing his Cutlerian lectures and other discourses, read at the meetings of the illustrious royal society. In which*

*The present deficiency of natural philosophy is discoursed of, with the methods of rendering it more certain and beneficial.*

*The nature, motion, and effects of light are treated of, particularly that of the sun and comets.*

*An hypothetical explication of memory, how the organs made use of by the mind in its operation may be mechanically understood.*

*An hypothesis and explication of the cause of gravity or gravitation, magnetism, etc.*

*Discourses of earthquakes, their causes and effects, and histories of several: To which are annexed physical explications of several of the fables in Ovid's Metamorphoses, very different from other mythologick interpreters.*

*Lectures for improving navigation and astronomy, with the descriptions of several new and useful instruments and contrivances, etc.*

*To these discourses is prefixt the author's life, etc.*

*Published by Richard Waller, R. S. Secr. London 1705. folio.*

3. *Philosophical experiments and observations of the late eminent Dr. Robert Hooke, S. R. S. and geom. prof. Gresh. and other eminent virtuoso's in his time: Published by W. Derham F. R. S. London 1726. octavo.*

The three following manuscripts were communicated to me by William Jones esquire.

1. *An account of Mr. Hooke's object glasses of telescopes, with his manner of managing large telescopes: Written for the information of Hevelius. quarto, two leaves.*

2. *A discourse of Mr. Hooke concerning refraction, being remarks upon Mr. Newton's discourse about colours and refractions. folio, two sheets.*

3. *Mr. John Collins's account of Mr. Newton's and Mr. Hooke's telescopes: Wherein mention is made of Mr. Hooke's fob telescope, which, as he said, would perform more than any telescope of fifty foot long. Half a sheet.*

\* See above, pag. 187.



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I have likewise seen eighteen letters written by Mr. Hooke to the honourable Robert Boyle esquire, at Oxford, about the years 1664 and 1665, containing an account of a great number and variety of experiments made by him at that time; but most of them are either since printed, or registred in the books of the royal society. The original letters are now in the hands of the reverend Mr. Henry Miles of Tooting.

### X.

ANDREW TOOKE, the second son of Benjamin Tooke citizen and stationer of London, was born in the year 1673, and had his education at the Charter house school, from whence being sent to Clare hall in Cambridge, in the year 1690, he was admitted a scholar of the house, and in 1693 took the degree of batchelor of arts. In 1695 he was chosen usher of the Charter house school, and in the year 1697 commenced master of arts, being at that time resident in the Charter house.

UPON the 5 of July 1704 he was chosen professor of geometry in Gresham college, in the room of Dr. Hooke, being recommended by the following testimonial of the master and other officers of the Charter house.

“ March the 23, 1703.

“ We, the master and officers of the Charter house, do hereby certify the right honourable the lord mayor, and the rest of the honourable committee for Gresham affairs, that Andrew Tooke, master of arts, formerly of Clare hall in Cambridge, hath been usher of the Charter house school for these eight years last past; during which time he hath approved himself a person of piety and probity in his life, and of modesty and sobriety in his conversation. We do further certify, that among his other studies he hath successfully applied himself to the mathematical sciences both in theory and practice. Witness our hands.

“ THO. BURNET, <i>master.</i>	“ RO. PAYNE, <i>receiver.</i>
“ JOHN KING, <i>preacher.</i>	“ THO. WALKER, <i>schoolm.</i>
“ WM. HEMPSON, <i>regr.</i>	“ RALPH WELSTEAD, <i>reader.</i> ”

By the date of this testimonial it appears, that the election had been long expected, before it was made. But this delay was occasioned by a scheme then on foot for pulling down Gresham college, and erecting other buildings on part of the ground; which being revived upon the death of Dr. Hooke, who had opposed it, the choice of one to succeed him was deferred, till that design was dropt again. November the 30 following Mr. Tooke was chosen a fellow of the royal society, who met in a room of his apartment, till they left the college in the year 1710, as they had done before in the time of his predecessors. He was a diligent observer of the affairs of the college, and generally drew up such memo-

\* See a tract intitled, *An exact copy of the last will and testament of Sir Thomas Gresham, etc.* pag. 55, London 1724. quarto.



rials, and other papers, as were thought necessary by the professors, relating to their common affairs. Particularly the *Supplement* to the account of *Gresham college*, inserted in the *second Appendix* of Stow's *Survey of London*<sup>\*</sup>, was written by him, and given to the editor, Mr. Stripe. In 1723 a considerable estate of several thousand pounds was left him by his elder brother, Mr. Benjamin Tooke, a bookseller, at the Middle Temple gate in Fleetstreet, London, who died May the 24 that year. But notwithstanding this addition to his fortune he held his place of usher in the Charter house school, till July the 17, 1728, when he was chosen master of it, in the room of the learned Dr. Thomas Walker, who had discharged that employment with great reputation to himself, and benefit to the public, forty nine years, and died in the eighty first year of his age. Whose just character, as described in the following epitaph, written by the learned Dr. John Davis, late master of Queen's college in Cambridge, and placed on a marble monument against the north wall in the chapel at the Charter house, I may be allowed the rather to insert here, on account of the long intimacy and freindship between him and Mr. Tooke, while ingaged together in the same province.

M. S.

THOMAE WALKERI LL.D.  
SCHOLAE CARTHVSIANAE  
PRIMUM ALVMNI  
TVM SVBPRAECEPTORIS  
ET DEMVM PER ANNOS XLIX  
ARCHIDIDASCALI

QVI

HEBRAICAM GRAECAM LATINAMQVE LINGVAM  
PERACCVRATE TENVIT  
NEC MVNERI SVO FVNGENDO MAGIS FVIT IDONEVS  
QVAM IN CVNCTIS EIVS PARTIBVS IMPLENDIS  
DILIGENS ET ASSIDVVS  
GRAVITATEM CVM VRBANITATE FELICITER TEMPERAVIT  
NEC HILAREM SE PRAESTITIT CVM SEVERITATEM  
NEC SEVERVM CVM HILARITATEM  
TEMPVS POSTVLABAT  
ANIMI MAGNITVDINE PRAECELLVIT  
HINC MIRVS IN EO SEMPER ELVXIT  
CVM PECVNIAE TVM GLORIAE CONTEMPTVS  
ET LAVDE DIGNA FACERE NON LAVDARI GESTIVIT  
DENIQUE VERA PIETAS INCORRVPTA MORVM PROBITAS  
ET TOTA VITAE RATIO BENE SVBDVCTA  
SVIS EVM QVOD CERTI SCIMVS CHARVM  
DEO PER IESV CHRISTI MERITA  
QVOD FIDENTES SPERAMVS  
ACCEPTVM REDDIDERE  
VXOREM FILIVM FILIAMQVE MORIENS RELIQVIT

<sup>\*</sup> Vol. 11, *Appendix* 11, p. 18. ed. 1720.



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ILLA CONIVGEM HI PATREM  
AMANTISSIMVM PARITER REDAMARVNT  
ET EREPTVM MOERENTES DEFLUNT  
RELIQVIAE EIVS HOC PROPE MARMOR POSITAE  
FELICEM EXPECTANT RESVRRECTIONEM  
NATVS EST ASSINGTONIAE IN AGRO SVFFOLCIENSI  
VIII DIE MARTII MDCXLVII  
DENATVS IN AEDIBVS CARTHVSIANIS  
XII DIE IVNII MDCCLXXVIII  
ANNO AETATIS SVAE LXXXI.

In May 1729 Mr. Tooke married the widow of Dr. Henry Levett, physician to the Charter house. And upon the 26 of June following he waited on the grand committee for Gresham affairs, and having thankfully acknowledged all the favours he had received from them, made a resignation of his professorship into their hands.

FROM that time he attended no other business, but his school, nor that without difficulty; for he had some years before gradually declined in his health, till at length he fell into a dropsy, which carried him off on the 20 of January 1731, in the fifty eighth year of his age. His corps was interred in the chapel belonging to the Charter house, in the middle whereof is placed a white marble monument in the form of a shield against a pillar, on which is the following inscription, facing that of his predecessor, Dr. Walker.

IVXTA SITVS EST  
ANDREAS TOOKE A. M.

SCHOLAE CARTHVSIANAE ARCHIDIDASCALVS NEC NON IN COLL. GRESHAMENSI  
GEOMETRIAE PROFESSOR SCIRE AVTEM SI VELIS LECTOR QVALIS FVERIT ANTE OCULO<sup>S</sup>  
PONE VIRVM CORPORIS ET ANIMI DOTIBVS EGREGIVM IN OMNI LITERARVM GENERE  
PRAECELLENTEM IN PLATONIS ET IMHOZIA VEL CICERONIS TVSCVLANO INTER PRIMARIOS RE  
CVMBENTEM GRAMMATICVM ACCVRATISSIMVM CRITICVM OCVLATISSIMVM IN  
RECONDITISSIMIS REI ANTIQVARIAE ATQVE HISTORICAE PENETRALIBVS VERSATISSI  
MVM QVEM MVSAE PORRO OMNES PLVSQVAM QVINTA DELICIA RVN SVA  
RVN PARTE ET TOTVM PERFVDERVNT ET PENITVS IMBVERVNT QVI MATHE  
MATICA STVDIA PHILOGICIS IN VTROQVE SVMMVS MIRIFICE CONCILIAVIT IN  
PVERIS INSTRVENDIS TVM IN SACRIS TVM IN CLASSICIS LITERIS VT SAPIENS  
ARCHITECTVS ET FVNDAMENTA FIDELITER IECIT ET AD CORONIDEM FELICITER  
PERDVXIT ERAT EI INGENIVM FACILE VBER APTVM SERMO GRAVIS ET FESTIVVS  
ACER ALIQVANDO SED VRBANVS LEPORIBVS AC FACETIIS TANQVAM SALE  
CONSPERSVS ATTICVS OMNINO ET ATTICIS AVRIBVS PLANE DIGNVS IN  
PECTORE EIVS PVRA FIDES NVDAQVE VERITAS HVMANAE PARITER  
AC DIVINAE HABITARVNT ET VIGEBANT CVM BONO  
RVN OMNIVM AMORE SVMMO ET EXISTIMATIONE  
DVCEBAT VITAM MANSVETVS QVIPPE FVERAT  
COMIS ET BENEVOLVS MORIBVS SVAVIS  
SIMIS CANDIDISSIMISQVE TAM RELIGIOSVS  
AMICITIAE CVLTOR VT AMICI COMMODO SVO  
POSTHABITO VNICE ANTEFERRET IN HIS TAN

DEM



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DEM AD FAMAM SAECVLAREM EI FELICITATEM  
AETERNAM APPRIME SPECTANTIBVS ET  
MAXIME GLORIABATVR ET SVMMO  
EXVLTABAT GAVDIO.

NATVS } A. C. } MDCLXXIII  
DENATVS } MDCCXXXI

AETATIS LVIII

He had taken deacon's orders, and sometimes preached; but devoted himself principally to the instruction of youth, for which he seemed no less fitted by his temper, than learning. For he was naturally of a pleasant and facetious disposition, which rendered his company very agreeable, and much coveted by all who knew him. He had made a large and curious collection of books, a catalogue of which being printed after his death, they were sold by auction in May 1732. And the following peices were published by himself.

1. *Synopsis Graecae linguae: Qua omnia praedictae linguae primitiva in integris sententiis (ex probatissimis authoribus collectis juxta facillimam docendi ac discendi methodum distributis) exhibentur, ut eo maturius et facilius citra taedium fundamenta Graecae linguae tyronibus edisci, eoque tenacius memoriae infigi queant: Londini 1711. octavo.*

This *Synopsis* consists of four parts, to which are subjoined paradigms of the Greek nouns and verbs, under their several declensions and conjugations.

2. *The Pantbeon, representing the fabulous histories of the heathen gods, and most illustrious heroes, in a short, plain, and familiar method, by way of dialogue: Illustrated and adorned with copper cuts of the several deities: Revised, corrected, and amended for the use of schools: London 1713. octavo.*

This book was first written in Latin by Francis Pomey, a Jesuit, and translated into English by one, who conceals himself under the initial letters, I. A. B. M. A. in the title page. Which translation was afterwards revised and corrected, with the addition of a new index, cuts of the deities, and other improvements, by Mr. Tooke. And the tenth edition, printed in 1726, was adorned with new cuts, copied from the sixth Latin edition, published at Utrecht by Samuel Pitiscus in the year 1701.

3. *The whole duty of man according to the law of nature: By that famous civilian, Samuel Puffendorf, professor of the law of nature and nations in the university of Heidelberg, etc. Now made English: The fourth edition, with the notes of Mr. Barbeyrac, and many other additions and amendments, and an index of the matters, not in any former impression: London 1716. octavo.*

This treatise was likewise first written in Latin with this title, *De officio hominis et civis juxta legem naturalem, libri duo*, and afterwards translated into English by Mr. Benjamin Motte; to which version Mr. Tooke made the improvements here mentioned.

4. *Institutiones Christianae, seu, Sincerum Dei verbum, perspicua scilicet integraque totius fidei et omnium officiorum Christiani descriptio; ex scriptis*



## GEOMETRY PROFESSORS. 197

*scriptis utriusque Testamenti desumptae, et ipsis Sacrarum Scripturarum verbis traditae: Auctore reverendo admodum in Christo patre, Francisco episcopo Cestrensi: Latine juxta Castellionis Bibliorum interpretationem, in usum scholarum, editae ab A. Tooke, A. M. geometriae professore Greshamensi, et scholae Carthusianae subpraefectore: Londini 1718. octavo.*

This is a Latin version of bishop Gastrell's *Christian institutes*, published by Mr. Tooke, and dedicated to William lord viscount Fordwiche, eldest son of the lord chancellor Cowper, who was then under his instruction at the Charter house school.

5. *P. Ovidii Nasonis Fastorum libri sex. Interpretatione et notis illustravit Daniel Crispinus, Helvetius, jussu Christianissimi regis in usum serenissimi Delphini: cum indice omnium vocabulorum. Recensuit et interpretationem emendavit A. Tooke, A. M. geometriae professor Greshamensis, et scholae Carthusianae subpraefector: Londini 1720. octavo.*

This was printed from the Paris edition in quarto, with the corrections of Mr. Tooke, for the use of schools.

6. *An exact copy of the last will and testament of Sir Thomas Gresham knight: To which is added an abridgement\* of an act of parliament, passed in the twenty third of Q. Elizabeth A. D. 1581, for the better performing the last will of Sir Thomas Gresham knight: As also some accounts concerning Gresham college, taken from the last edition of Stow's Survey of London (printed in the year 1720) and elsewhere: London 1624. quarto.*

Mr. Tooke did not prefix his name to this, as he had done to all the preceding books, except the *Synopsis*; tho it was soon known, who was the author. And some of the accounts here said to have been taken from Stow's *Survey*, were first written by him, and sent to Mr. Stripe the publisher of that edition, who (as has been said) printed them, under the title of *A supplement to what is before related of Gresham college*, etc. and has placed in the margin A. T. the initial letters of Mr. Tooke's names<sup>b</sup>.

7. In the English edition of Pliny's *Epistles and Panegyric*, translated by several hands, and published by Mr. Henley, in 11 Vol. London 1724, octavo, some of those epistles were done by Mr. Tooke, which are distinguished by the letters A. Z. at the top of them.

He left a brother, named Richard, who succeeded to his estate, and dying in the Temple on the 23 of May 1737, was buried in the church of St. Bartholomew the less, West Smithfield.

## XI.

THOMAS TOMLINSON was the son of Benjamin Tomlinson, woolen draper in St. Paul's church yard, London, and deputy of Castle Baynard ward many years. He was born in the month of January 1704, and educated at Westminster school, from whence being sent to Oxford, he was admitted into Christ Church college February the 20,

\* I know not why this is called an *Abridgement*, since by comparing it with the original I find, that it contains the whole act.

<sup>b</sup> Vol. 11, *A second appendix*, p. 18.



## 198 GEOMETRY PROFESSORS.

1720. And having been designed for the bar, he was entered at the Inner Temple near the same time. He continued at Christ Church about five years, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and then returned to London to pursue his study of the law.

BUT in the year 1729 the professorship of geometry in Gresham college becoming vacant, by the resignation of Mr. Tooke, he was on the 3 of July chosen to succeed him. With a view to this, he had some time before obtained the following testimonial from Christ Church college in his favour.

### " Christ Church Oxon.

" May 19, 1729.

" We, whose names are here underwritten, do certify, that Thomas Tomlinson A. B. late of this college, was resident here about five years, of a sober life and conversation; and that he applied himself closely to his studies during his residence amongst us. And we do further certify, that amongst his other studies he hath applied himself to the mathematical sciences in theory and practice. Witness our hands.

" GEO. WIGAN, A. M. <i>principal of</i>	" PUREFOY COLLIS, A. M.
" <i>New Inn hall, and tutor to Mr.</i>	" EMAN. LANGFORD, A. M.
" <i>Tomlinson.</i>	" WALTER WALKER WARD, A. M.
" I. KING, A. M.	" EDM. BATEMAN, A. M.
" I. WHITFIELD, A. M.	" FIELDER HAMMOND, A. M.
" ROBERT BOWND, A. M.	" THO. WILSON, A. M.
" HEN. WATKINSON, A. M.	" ION. COLLEY, A. M.
" ROB. OAKELY, A. M.	

He had but an infirm state of health at the time of his election, which afterwards increased upon him, and ended in a fever, of which he died on the 16 of January 1731, just before the time he was to have been called to the bar, and lies buried in the church of St. Michael Crooked lane, London.

## XII.

GEORGE NEWLAND LL. D. member of parliament for Gatton in Surrey, the present geometry professor, was chosen January the 27, 1731, upon the decease of Mr. Tomlinson.

PROFES-



## PROFESSORS of MUSIC.

## I.

**J**OHAN BVLL descended from a family of that name in Somersetshire<sup>a</sup>, and was born about the year 1563. Having a natural genius for music he was bred up, when very young, under William Blitheman, a celebrated master at that time, and organist of the chapel to queen Elizabeth. On the 9 of July 1586 he was admitted bachelor of that faculty at Oxford, which he had then practised (as Mr. Wood says) fourteen years<sup>b</sup>. Some time after he was created doctor of music at Cambridge; but the time is uncertain, by reason of a deficiency in the register<sup>c</sup>. In 1591 he was made organist of the queen's chapel in the room of Mr. Blitheman, who died on Whitsunday that year, and was buried in the church of St. Nicholas Olave, Queenhith, where the following inscription was erected to his memory, ingraven in a plate, fixed in the north wall of the chancel. That church having been burnt down in the fire of London was not rebuilt, but the parish united to St. Nicholas Cold abbey; however the inscription has been preserved in Stow<sup>d</sup>, which I shall insert here, by reason of the character therein given of Dr. Bull.

HERE BLITHEMAN LIES A WORTHY WIGHT  
 WHO FEARED GOD ABOVE  
 A FRIEND TO ALL A FOE TO NONE  
 WHOM RICH AND POORE DID LOVE  
 OF PRINCES CHAPPELL GENTLEMAN  
 VNTO HIS DYING DAY  
 WHOM ALL TOOKE GREAT DELIGHT TO HEARE  
 HIM ON THE ORGANS PLAY  
 WHOSE PASSING SKILL IN MVSICKES ART  
 A SCHOLAR LEFT BEHINDE  
 IOHN BVLL BY NAME HIS MASTERS VEINE  
 EXPRESSING IN EACH KINDE  
 BVT NOTHING HERE CONTINVES LONG  
 NOR RESTING PLACE CAN HAVE  
 HIS SOVLE DEPARTED HENCE TO HEAVEN  
 HIS BODY HERE IN GRAVE

HE DIED ON WHITSVNDAY ANNO DOMINI MDXCI.

<sup>a</sup> Mss. Dr. Pepusch.

<sup>b</sup> *Faßl. Oxon.* V. 1, c. 131.

<sup>c</sup> Mr. Baker.

<sup>d</sup> *Survey of London*, pag. 399, ed. 1633.



The fame of Dr. Bull became much increased by the death of Mr. Blitheman, and July the 7 in the following year he was incorporated doctor of music at Oxford<sup>a</sup>.

UPON the establishment of Gresham college, he was chosen the first professor of music there, about the beginning of March 1596, by the recommendation of queen Elizabeth, and therefore not being able to speak Latin, his lectures were permitted to be altogether in English; which practice, so far as appears, has been ever since continued, tho the professors of that science have been all men of learning. In the year 1601 his health was so far impaired, that he was unable to perform the duty of his place; and therefore going to travel was permitted to substitute as his deputy, during his absence, Thomas Birde, master of the same science, and son of William Birde, one of the gentlemen of her majesty's chapel. He continued abroad above a year, which makes it probable, that a very remarkable occurrence, related of him by Mr. Wood, might happen in this interval; for it appears to have been under the reign of queen Elizabeth. The story, as he tells it, is this: "Dr. Bull took occasion to go incognito into France and Germany. At length hearing of a famous musician belonging to a certain cathedral (at St. Omers, as I have heard) he applied himself as a novice to him, to learn something of his faculty, and to see and admire his works. This musician, after some discourse had passed between them, conducted Bull to a vestry, or music school, joyning to the cathedral, and shew'd to him a lesson or song of forty parts, and then made a vaunting challenge to any person in the world to add one more part to them; supposing it to be so compleat and full, that it was impossible for any mortal man to correct, or add to it. Bull thereupon desiring the use of ink and rul'd paper (such as we call musical paper) prayed the musician to lock him up in the said school for two or three hours; which being done, not without great disdain by the musician, Bull in that time, or less, added forty more parts to the said lesson or song. The musician thereupon being called in, he viewed it, tried it, and retry'd it. At length he burst out into a great ecstasy, and swore by the great God, that *he, that added those forty parts, must either be the devil, or Dr. Bull, etc.* Whereupon Bull making himself known, the musician fell down and ador'd him. Afterwards continuing there, and in those parts, for a time, he became so much admir'd, that he was courted to accept of any place or preferment, suitable to his profession, either within the dominions of the emperor, king of France, or Spain. But the tidings of these transactions coming to the English court, queen Elizabeth commanded him home<sup>b</sup>." But that part of the story relating to the *forty parts*, said to have been added by Dr. Bull in *two or three hours*, has been rejected by our best artists in music, as a thing wholly improbable. And the account they give of it, as handed down to them by tradition, is this; that the lesson or song, when delivered to the doctor, consisted of *sixteen parts*, to which he added *four others*. This, considering the fulness of the peice

<sup>a</sup> *Faßt Oxon.* V. 1, c. 144.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibidem*, c. 121.

before,



before, and the shortness of the time, in which he made those additions, is esteemed by them an extraordinary performance, and what might justly occasion the greatest surprise in the musician, upon the first sight of it. After the decease of queen Elizabeth, he became cheif organist to king James. And July the 16, 1607, his majesty and prince Henry, with many of the nobility, and other honourable persons, dined at Merchant Taylors hall, it being the election day of their master and wardens; when the company's roll being offered to his majesty, he said, he was already free of another company; but that the prince should grace them with the acceptance of his freedom, and that he would himself see, when the garland was put on his head, which was done accordingly. During their stay, they were entertained with a great variety of music, both voices and instruments, as likewise with several speeches. And while the king sat at dinner, Dr. Bull, "who (as Stow sais) was free of that company, being in a cittyzens "gowne, cappe, and hood, played most excellent melodie uppon a "small payre of organs, placed there for that purpose onely." December the 20 the same year he resigned his professorship in Gresham college, but for what reason I cannot say, since he continued in England several years afterwards.

It is well known, that church music, for which he was so especially celebrated, had received a very great change by the reformation, both here and in foreign countries, the *Motettis* of saints, *Aves*, *Salves*, and the like, being all rejected, where that prevailed. In the church of England the matter of it was adapted to the liturgy. And the Lutherans seem to have gone much the same length in retaining the solemn service, tho with more instruments and variety of harmony. But the Calvinists at the same time wholly excluded this service, and substituted a metrical psalmody instead of alternate and antiphonical chanting; which by degrees obtained in our English churches, so that the former was kept up only in the colleges, cathedrals, and royal chapels, from which also attempts were made by some courtiers in the time of queen Elizabeth to get it removed, had she not prevented it by her injunction<sup>b</sup>. However, that our most celebrated composers of church music till that time flourished in her reign, is acknowledged by a noted author upon this subject. "Since the time (sais he) that the old primate of England "Theodore, with his assistant Adrian the monk, first established the skill- "full use of musick throughout all the Saxon-English churches; and "the good old bishop Putta of Rochester, being driven from his dioces "by the Mercians, thought it no disparagement to go about the "churches, and teach them chorall harmony; many doubtless have "excelled from time to time in this faculty among us: yet none, that "we know of, have committed ought to score, which would be much "usefull, or pleasing to the ears of our age, till queen Elizabeth. Her "reign brought forth a noble birth, as of all learned men, so of famous "composers in church musick<sup>c</sup>." This was very probably owing to the

<sup>a</sup> Stow's *Chronicle*, pag. 891, ed. 1615.

<sup>b</sup> *Mf.* Dr. Pepusch.

<sup>c</sup> In the *Dedication* of a book intitled, *The*

*first book of selected church musick, &c.* which will be more fully described afterwards.



incouragement given by that princeſs to this art in common with others, as well by her example as favour; for ſhe was not only a lover of muſic, but likewiſe ſkilled in it herſelf. And therefore Richard Mulcaſter, then maſter of Merchant Taylors ſchool, paid her an handſom compliment on that account in the following verſes.

*Regia majeſtas, ætatis gloria noſtræ,  
Hanc in deliciis ſemper habere ſolet;  
Nec contenta graves aliorum audire labores,  
Ipſa etiam egregie voce manuque canit\*.*

But notwithstanding there were many artiſts of that profeſſion, who were then very eminent both for their ſkill and compositions, the eſteem of that ſcience began to ſink very much in the following reign; ſo that ſeveral maſters in publiſhing their compositions complain of the great want of court patrons at that time, and therefore dedicate their works to one another. And this might poſſibly induce Dr. Bull afterwards to leave England, upon finding leſs regard ſhewn to his art here, than had been formerly. For in 1613 he went into the Netherlands, where at Michaelmas that year he was admitted into the ſervice of the archduke<sup>b</sup>; and Mr. Wood ſaies, that “he died at Hamborough, “or rather, as others, who remembered the man, have ſaid, at Lubeck<sup>c</sup>.” The time of his death I have not been able to learn; but the laſt of his peices, that have come to my knowledge with any note of the time, is dated the 30 of May 1622, the words of which are in the language of that country. And his admirable ſkill on the organ, which could not but render him very acceptable in thoſe parts, where that ſort of muſic was then highly eſteemed and incouraged, makes it probable, that he might chooſe to end his days there.

HIS picture is yet preſerved in the public muſic ſchool at Oxford, among other famous artiſts, and profeſſors in that faculty, which hang round the room. It is painted upon a board, as the manner then was, in the habit of a batchelor of muſic. On the left ſide of the head are the words, AN. AETATIS SVÆ 26, 1589; and on the right ſide a looking glaſs, upon which is placed an human ſkull, with a bone croſs the mouth. Round the four ſides of the frame is writen the following diſtich, which may claim a place here rather for its antiquity, than the goodneſs of the poetry.

“The bull by force in field doth raigne,  
“But Bull by ſkill good will doth gayne.”

Several of his peices have been long ſince publiſhed in ſome muſical collections. As,

1. *Parthenia*, or, *The maiden-bead of the firſt muſick, that ever was printed for the virginals: Compoſed by three famous maſters; William Byrd, Dr. John Bull, and Orlando Gibbons, gentlemen of her majeſties chappell.*

This book appears by the title to have been firſt publiſhed in the reign of queen Elizabeth, but, as Mr. Wood ſaies, without any date. I

\* Theſe verſes are in a poem, prefixed to a book intitled, *Diſcantus cantiones, quæ ab argumento ſacrae vocantur, quinque et ſex partium: Autoribus Thoma Talliſo et Gulielmo Birde, Angliis,* etc. Lond. 1575. quarto oblongo.

<sup>b</sup> Mſ. Dr. Pepuſch.

<sup>c</sup> Faſt. Oxon. V. 1, c. 144.



have seen another edition dated 1659, with the words *cum privilegio* underneath, tho' the two last figures seem to have been altered; nor was that time at all suited to publish works of this kind, while the affairs of the nation were in such disorder. The collection contains twenty one lessons, of which those from nine to fifteen inclusive were made by Dr. Bull.

2. *The first book of selected church musick, consisting of services and anthems, such as are now used in the cathedrall, and collegiat churches of this kingdom: Never before printed: Collected out of divers approved authors by John Barnard, one of the minor cannons of the cathedrall church of St. Paul, London: London 1641. folio.*

In this collection the anthem, *Deliver me, O God*, folio 123, is ascribed to Dr. Bull.

3. *The divine services and anthems usually sung in the cathedrals, and collegiate choirs, in the church of England: Collected by James Clifford: London 1663. folio.*

Some peices of Dr. Bull are put into this collection, at p. 36, 137, 187, etc. as Mr. Wood relates, for I have not seen the book.

But besides these there is extant a large number and variety of Dr. Bull's peices in manuscript, that make a part of the curious and valuable collection of music, now repositied in the library of Dr. Pepusch; of which I shall here add the following account, as communicated to me by the doctor.

### *For the organ or harpsicord.*

A large folio neatly written, bound in red Turkey leather, and guilt, but not entered in the catalogue.

Page.

1. Walsingham<sup>a</sup>.
27. Galliard to My lord Lumley's pavan.
30. Pavan.
34. Galliard.
49. The quadran pavan.
54. Variation of the quadran pavan.
59. Galliard to the quadran pavan.
63. Pavan.
66. Galliard to the pavan.
67. St. Thomas Wake.
69. In nomine.
70. Fantasia upon a plain song.
76. Pavan of My lord Lumley<sup>b</sup>.
80. Praeludium to Gloria tibi Trinitas.
81. Gloria tibi Trinitas.
82. Salvator mundi, Domine.
86. Galliard.
87. Variatio.

<sup>a</sup> This tune, which begins, *As I went to Walsingham*, was first composed by William Birde, with twenty two variations; and afterwards thirty others were added to it, at different times, by Dr. Bull.

<sup>b</sup> *Vid.* the galliard to this pavan, p. 27, above.



Page.

89. *Galliard to the pavan*, page 63.  
 92. *Fantasia upon ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la.*  
 197. *Praeludium.*  
 199. *Fantasia.*  
 214. *Praeludium.*  
 215. *Praeludium.*  
 219. *In nomine.*  
 229. *Christe redemptor.*  
 250. *The king's hunt.*  
 252. *Pavan.*  
 254. *Galliard.*  
 255. *Dr. Bull's Jewel.*  
 256. *The Spanish pavan.*  
 262. *The Duke of Brunfwick's almand.*  
 299. *Pipers galliard.*  
 300. *Variatio ejusdem.*  
 302. *Praeludium.*  
 303. *Galliard.*  
 304. *Galliard.*  
 306. *A jig. Dr. Bull's Myself.*  
 306. *A jig.*  
 307. *Praeludium.*  
 314. *Praeludium.*  
 317. *Fantasia, with twenty three variations, upon ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la.*  
 377. *The Duchesse of Brunfwick's Toy.*  
 391. *Miserere, 3 partes.*

Number 16 in the catalogue. *A large quarto.*

Folio.

1. *Fantasia primi toni, a. 3. duo cantus et bassus.*  
 3. *Praeludium voor de fantasia primi toni.*  
 4. *Fantasia.*  
 6. *Praeludium voor de fantasia toccata primi toni.*  
 7. *Fantasia toccata.*  
 9. *Fantasia cromatica primi toni.*  
 20. *Praeludium voor de fantasia octavi toni.*  
 20. *Fantasia.*  
 23. *Praeludium voor de fantasia, Quando claro.*  
 24. *Quando claro.*  
 44. *Fantasia super Miserere mihi, Domine, a. 2. et 3.*  
 44. *Miserere, a. 3.*  
 47. *Toccata brieve.*  
 48. *Toccata met cruyts handen.*  
 50. *Praeludium voor de fantasia quinti toni.*  
 51. *Fantasia.*  
 53. *Fantasia sopra ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, a. 2. a. 2, 3, et 4, diversis modis\*.*  
 76. *Toccata.*

\* This peice is not the same with any other on this subject.



Folio.

77. *Praeludium voor de fantasia octavi toni, sopra sol, ut, mi, fa, sol, la.*  
 78. *Fantasia sopra sol, ut, mi, fa, sol, la.*  
 80. *Fantasia cromatica primi toni, contraria al' altra.*  
 85. *Ricercata sopra ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la.*  
 92. *Ricercata primi toni, a 4.*  
 93. *Ricercata altra primi toni, a 4.*  
 95. *Ricercata quinti toni, a 4.*  
 96. *Fantasia secundi toni.*  
 99. *Toccata secundi toni.*  
 100. *Fantasia sexti toni, a 4.*  
 107. *Fantasia sexti toni, sopra A leona.*  
 161. *Salve, regina, 1.*  
 162. *Ad te clamamus, 2.*  
 163. *Eja ergo advocata nostra, 3.*  
 164. *O clemens, 4.*  
 165. *O dulcis virgo, Maria, 5.*  
 166. *Regina caeli, 1.*  
 168. *Quia quem meruisti, 2.*  
 169. *Ora pro nobis Deum.*  
 172. *Vexilla regis prodeunt<sup>a</sup>.*

Number 18, 11 Vol. *quar...*

Volume 1.

1. *Praeludium to the fantasia, Felix namque offertorium.*  
 1. *Fantasia, Felix namque offertorium.*  
 8. *Galliard, Mademoyselle Charlotte de la Haye.*  
 15. *Tres voces in unum, Salvator mundi.*  
 56. *God save the king.*  
 63. *Gloria tibi, Trinitas.*  
 77. *Fantasia on a chromatic subject, a 4 v.*  
 86. *Door Dr. Bull gemaakt, ter eeren Van Goduart Van Kappell.*  
 88. *Dr. Bull voor my gemaakt, En revenant.*  
 92. *Levez vous coeur.*  
 98. *Air.*  
 101. *Ballet, die partyen door Dr. Bull op superius gemaakt.*  
 102. *Philis heeft myn hert gestoolen, voor my gemaakt.*  
 103. *Gemaakt op \* \**  
 105. *Courante de chapelle primi toni, ann. 1619.*  
 105. *Courante de chapelle.*  
 106. *Galliard op die eerste courante.*  
 107. *Almand de chapelle primi toni.*  
 109. *Galliard de chapelle primi toni.*  
 110. *Galliard.*  
 111. *Almand op die voorgaende galliard.*  
 113. *Fantasia.*  
 114. *Fantasia.*  
 116. *Den lustelycken Mey. Imperfect.*

<sup>a</sup> At the end of this book is written the follow- 1628. *Scriebat Gulielmus a Massant, Divas*  
 ing note. *Incepit 6 Apr. 1628, finivit 20 Oct. Walburgis Antverpiensis phanastui.*



Folio.

27. Bonny well Robin.
33. Rosa solis.
35. *Praeludium octavi toni*<sup>a</sup>.
37. *Praeludium in c, sol, fa, ut.*
38. *Les buffons.*
44. *Den lustelycken Mey*, quod fecit 30 Maii 1622.
53. *Fantasia super Vestiva i colli.*
56. *Fantasia secunda super Vestiva i colli.*
58. *Fantasia.*
61. *Pavana sinfonia*, ann. 1622.
64. *Galliard.*
65. *Het juweel*, quod fecit anno 1621, 12 Decemb.
68. *Fantasia op de fugue Van Mr. Jan. Pieterfs*, fecit 1621, 15 Decemb.
70. *Pavana sinfonia.*
73. *Galliard voor de voorgaende pavana.*
74. *Fantasia op de fugue Van la Guamina.*
77. Een kindeken is ons geboren.
79. Een kindeken is ons geboren, *in d, la, sol, re.*
81. *Praeludium voor Laet ons met herten reyn.*
81. Laet ons met herten reyn.
84. *Het nieu Bergomasco.*
86. *Courante, Juweel.*
91. *Courante, Bataille.*
93. *Courante, Alarme.*
95. *Courante, Joyeuse.*
97. *Courante, Brigante.*
98. *Courante, The princes.*
99. *Courante, Adieu, of, The vaerwel.*
100. *Courante, A round.*
101. *Courante, Kingston.*
104. *Courante prima in a, la, mi, re.*
105. *Courante secunda in a, la, mi, re.*
106. *Courante tertia in a, la, mi, re.*
107. *Courante quarta in a, la, mi, re.*
108. *Courante quinta in a, la, mi, re.*
109. *Boeren dans.*
112. *Pavana secundi toni.*
120. *Praeludium pour la fantasia sopra re, re, re, sol, ut mi, fa, sol.*
121. *Fantasia sopra re, re, re, sol, ut, mi, fa, sol.*
129. *Fantasia sexti toni, a 4 v.*
138. *Fantasia sexti toni, sopra A leona.*
142. *Ricercata sexti toni, a 4 v.*
144. *Praeludium voor de fantasia quinti toni.*
145. *Fantasia quinti toni.*
168. *Vexilla regis prodeunt, 1. a 3 v.*

<sup>a</sup> This *praeludium* is printed in the *Parthenia* in manuscript, which have all Dr. Bull's name to them. N. xxxi, and there ascribed to Orlando Gibbons; but Dr. Pepusch has several copies of it



Folio.

170. Vexilla regis prodeunt, 11. a 4 v.  
 172. Vexilla regis prodeunt, 111. a 4 v.  
 175. Vexilla regis prodeunt, 1v. a 4 v.  
 177. Jam lucis orto fidere, 1. a 3 v.  
 179. Jam lucis orto fidere, 1. a 4 v.  
 181. Te lucis ante terminum, a 4 v.  
 182. Alleluja, a 4 v.  
 183. Veni, redemptor gentium, a 4 v.  
 185. Salvator mundi Deus, a 4 v.  
 186. Telluris ingens conditor, 1. a 4 v.  
 188. Telluris ingens conditor, 11. a 4 v.  
 189. Telluris ingens conditor, 111. canon a 4. in super diatessaron, 2 in una.  
 190. Telluris ingens conditor, 1v. canon a 4. in super diatessaron, 2 in una.  
 191. Telluris ingens conditor, v. canon a 4. in sub diatessaron, 2 in una.  
 193. Telluris ingens conditor, vi. canon a 4. in super diapason, 2 in una.  
 194. Telluris ingens conditor, vii. canon a 4. in sub diapason, 2 in una.  
 195. Alleluja canon, a 4, 2 in una. Imperfect.

Number 26. folio.

347. Galliard.  
 447. The king's hunt.  
 458. Praeludium.  
 460. Watkins ale. With several others unnamed to the end of the book.

Number 34. folio.

56. The king's hunting jig.  
 108. Why ask you?  
 111. Why ask you? paulo aliter.  
 122. Little Pegge of Ramfic.

Number 37. folio.

Page.

15. Robin Hood.  
 40. A ground, with 15 variations\*.

Number 102. 1v Vol. folio.

Two Misereres, one with two parts, the other with three.

Number 103, v Vol. folio.

A prelude.

Number 131. folio.

Folio.

21. An ofitary.

For instruments.

Fantafias and In nomines.

Number 8. 1v Vol. quarto.

In nomine, the 18 in number.

Number 61. folio.

Duo, for two bass viols, the 4 in number.

\* There is another ground extant of Dr. Bull with 45 divisions, not in the library of Dr. P. and likewise an anthem, In thee O Lord. Which latter is (with other ms. peices) added to the printed treatise mentioned above, intituled, The first book of selected church musick, at pag. 189.

Number



Number 61, v Vol. oblong quarto.

Folio.

45. In nomine<sup>a</sup>.

Number 75, v Vol. oblong quarto.

52. In nomine, a 5 v.

*Motetti and Madrigali.*

Number 5, vi Vol. folio.

16. Fraile man despise, a 4 v.

20. In the departure of the Lord.

21. Attend unto my tears, o Lord.

136. Almighty God, a 5 v.

270. Almighty God, a 6 v<sup>b</sup>.*Curiosities in music.*

Number 13. folio.

Deus omnipotens, a 5 v.

*A peice for three voices.*

The eminent abilities of Dr. Bull in his profession, and the great regard which was shewn to his compositions, may in some measure appear from the number and variety of his peices contained in this catalogue, that are yet preserved.

There is likewise extant a *folio* volume, handsomely bound, in red Turkey leather, and gilt, with the following words stamped on the cover.

JOHN. BULL.  
DOCTOR. OF.  
MUSIQUE. ORGA  
NISTE. AND. GENT  
ELMAM. OF. HER. MAIES  
TIES. MOSTE. HONORABLE.  
CHAPPELL.

Besides this inscription, the ruled paper shews, that the book was made at that time, by the letters T. E. marked upon every sheet, which stand for *Thomas East*, who printed music under the patent of Thomas Tallis and William Birde, granted them in 1575 by queen Elizabeth for 21 years. However, few of the tunes have the words put to them, or the name of the composer; and Dr. Bull's name is not to any of them, but only those of other persons; so that whether any of them were really made by him, or not, is uncertain<sup>c</sup>.

## II.

THOMAS CLAYTON was first of Gloucester hall, and afterwards of Balliol college, in Oxford<sup>d</sup>, where he proceeded master of

<sup>a</sup> Here he is called *Mr. Bull*, which shews, that this peice was composed very early, before he was created a doctor.

<sup>b</sup> A copy of this peice for five voices was communicated to me by Mr. Richard Goodson, bachelor of music, and professor of that science at Oxford.

<sup>c</sup> This manuscript is now in the possession of Mr. Ames; who has also a printed book intitled, *The*

*Psalmes of David in English meter, with Notes of four partes set unto them*, by Guilielmo Daman, for John Bull, London 1579: an oblong quarto. But this John Bull being in the Preface called *citizen and goldsmith of London*, and said to have collected and published these *Psalmes*; he could not have been the professor, who was then but sixteen years of age.

<sup>d</sup> *Hist. et ant. Ox. L. 11, p. 40.*



arts<sup>a</sup>. Upon the resignation of Dr. Bull he was chosen to succeed him, as music professor in Gresham college, on the 20 of December 1607. He did not continue in this place full three years, but quitted it again on the 17 of November 1610, and June the 20 in the following year was created doctor of physic at Oxford, and the same year the king's professor there in that faculty.

THE reason of his leaving Gresham college was, I suppose, occasioned by his marriage; for about that time he married a daughter of Bartholomew Warner, doctor of physic, by whom he had a son named Thomas, who took that degree at Oxford in the year 1639<sup>b</sup>. June the 14, 1620, he was chosen the last principal of Broadgate hall, and so continued till the 29 of the same month in the year 1624; when that hall having received considerable benefactions was enlarged, and by king James the first converted into a college of his own foundation, by the name of Pembroke college, of which Dr. Clayton was by his majesty appointed the first master. And upon the 5 of August next ensuing the patent was openly read before a numerous assembly, in the college; at which time, after some other Latin orations made in praise of the new establishment, Dr. Clayton addressed them in the following short speech.

*Non ego vos, domini, longo sermone morabor. Multae sint gratiae tibi, reverende, qui secundo jam itinere benigna tua opera hoc ipso in loco me, et res meas, aulares, collegiales promovere dignatus es; vobis multae, honoratissime baro, cum honorabili fratre tuo, ornatissimi, amicissimi omnes, qui praesentia vestra benevola aulam hanc aularum antiquissimam, collegium hoc collegiorum novissimum ornare voluistis<sup>c</sup>. Nemo, puto, hoc mihi magisterium invidet: ego, mea omnia infra invidiam sunt; apud me miseranda multa, magnum nihil, nihil invidendum. Nec est, quod mihi succenseat quispiam; si quis haec beneficia alibi locata voluerit, expectabit. Testem habeo in domo mea omni exceptione majorem, neminem, bene novi, contratestantem, me nec magnates, nec minores, plane nullum, nec verbo, nec scripto, nec pretio, nec prece, de hac praefectura sollicitasse. Quum vero ita placuerit serenissimae majestati regiae, augustissimo Jacobo, monarcharum optimo, regi a Salomone sapientissimo, literatissimo, literarum patrono maximo; quum ita voluerint reverendissimus archiepiscopus, ecclesiae, academiae, collegiorum, literatorum, pater pientissimus; honoratissimus cancellarius noster, mihi speciatim semper colendus, nobis Pembrockianis, academicis omnibus, aeternum honorandus; alii magnifici, ornatissimi, probi viri, qui de nobis non male senserunt: provinciam capeffo lubens. In qua administranda non tam laetabor de commodo, aut imperio; quam de amore meorum, et occasione, quae dabitur, benefaciendi merentibus bene. Deus optimus maximus imperia, obsequia nostra, conatus, studia, proposita omnia dirigat in gloriam suam, bonum ecclesiae et reipublicae, in honorem academiae, et collegii Pembrockiani<sup>d</sup>.*

<sup>a</sup> Ballisfergus, pag. 117.

<sup>b</sup> Athen. Oxon. V. 1, c. 300.

<sup>c</sup> Dr. Prideaux vicecancell. Oxon. Rob. Baro Dormer, Gul. Dormer, frater baron. Dnus. J. Smith, Dnus. Francisc. Godolphin, equites aurati,

Dr. Featly, procurator academiae, magistri alii multi, aula plena, major, item recordator, et burgenses Abington.

<sup>d</sup> Ballisferg. pag. 97.



And as archbishop Abbot had been very serviceable in the affair, the doctor paid him his compliments on that account in the following letter, which he sent him, together with the speeches made at the opening of the college.

*Reverendissimo in Christo Patri, Georgio archiepiscopo Cantuariensi dignissimo, totius Angliae primate et metropolitano, patrono nostro colendissimo.*

*Qui te non audet accedere, non novit benignitatem tuam, praesul amplissime; qui te multis interpellat, peccat in mores, ecclesiam, rempublicam, quibus sub pientissimo rege, optimoque principe, prudentissima tua pietas praesidet. Paucis ergo habeto gratitudinem tuorum Pembrockiensium, rationem redditam actorum in natalibus collegii hujus nuperi, in honorem et solatium tuum, qui benefacta Tisdalli tui non male locata laetabere. Tisdalli tui, vere dicimus; affectu, institutione, benefaciendi facilitate tui. Propensissime is semper in te affectus, multis annis a te religiose, pie institutus, ad hanc munificentiam piam per te edoctus, animatus. Per illius piam memoriam, per pietatem tuam, te submisit obtestamur, reverende pater, nos velis fundatore nostro, amico tuo orbatos, inter filios tuos numerare. Putato, ut legatum Tisdalli munificum tuae fidei concreditum, sic legatoris nos tuae tutelae commendatos. Quo obsequio filii nativi patri devincti sunt, aut esse debent, eodem nos paternitati tuae obstrictos habebis; inter reliquos magistrum collegii, cum, qui per triginta plus minus annos pietatem, doctrinam, prudentiam tuam vere, intime, est reveritus, futurus semper est*

*Amplitudini tuae devotissimus servus,*

THO. CLAYTON<sup>a</sup>.

The same year he was elected reader of the anatomy lecture, then lately founded at Oxford by Richard Tomlyns esquire<sup>b</sup>. This with his two other places he held till his death, which happening on the 10 of July 1647, his corps was interred in the chancel of St. Aldate's church in that city, without any monument or inscription.

THE following character is given of him by Dr. Savage in his *Balliofergus* cited above. "He was (says he) a good linguist, to whom "great Avicenne might speak and be understood, without an interpreter. A good divine too: and this his skill he did see seasonably "exercise towards his patients, that it rendred him worthy of double "honour." I meet with nothing more of his writing, but the speech and letter, here transcribed, except a short Latin poem in the *Jacobi ara*; which is a collection of congratulatory poems upon the return of king James the first from Scotland into England, and published at Oxford in 1617. quarto.

HIS son, Dr. Thomas Clayton, succeeded him in his two professorships of phylic and anatomy. In the latter of which he was assisted by

<sup>a</sup> *Ballioferg.* p. 91.

<sup>b</sup> *Hist. et ant. Ox.* L. 11, p. 44.

<sup>c</sup> *Pag.* 117.



Dr. William Petty, in favour of whom he resigned it in the month of January 1650<sup>a</sup>. Upon the restoration of king Charles the second in 1660 he was chosen a member of parliament for the university of Oxford<sup>b</sup>, and March the 26 following being made warden of Merton college, upon the resignation of Dr. Reynolds, he quitted his other professorship in physic, and was afterwards knighted.

## III.

JOHN TAVERNER sprang from a very antient and good family in Norfolk. Ralph le Taverner had land at North Elmham in that county, about the beginning of the reign of king Edward the first, in the year 1272, which continued in the family for many generations. John Taverner was in the tenth degree of descent from this Ralph, in a direct line<sup>c</sup>. His grandfather, the famous Richard Taverner esquire, was born at Brisley in Norfolk, near North Elmham, in the year 1505; and being educated first at Bennet college in Cambridge, went afterwards to Oxford, where he was admitted a junior canon of Cardinal college, now Christ Church, and took the degree of batchelor of arts in the year 1629. From thence coming to London, he settled first at Staile or Stroude, in order to study the law, and afterwards removed to the Inner Temple; where (as Mr. Wood saith) his way was to cite the law in Greek, when he read any thing from it<sup>d</sup>; by which, I suppose, must be meant such parts of the Roman law, as are extant in that language. In 1534 he went to court, and being taken into the service of Sir Thomas Cromwell, then principal secretary of state, was by his interest in 1537 made one of the clerks of the signet. In the year 1539 he published a new edition of the English Bible in folio, revised and corrected by him after the best copies. It was dedicated to king Henry the eighth, whose servant he then was, and allowed to be read in churches. But in the year 1543, the lord Cromwell, his patron, being then dead, the bishops caused the printers to be imprisoned and punished; and the editor himself also was committed to the tower of London, where he acquitted himself so well, that he was not only soon after released, but restored again to the king's favour, chosen a member of parliament in the year 1545, and continued in his clerkship of the signet, till queen Mary's accession to the crown, when he retired and lived privately, to secure himself during that reign<sup>e</sup>. Bishop Bale calls Mr. Taverner's edition of the bible, *Sacrorum Bibliorum recognitio, seu potius versio nova*<sup>f</sup>. It is a correction of what is called *Matthew's Bible*, wherever the editor thought it needful. He takes in a great part of Matthew's marginal notes, but omits several, and inserts others of his own<sup>g</sup>. In 1552 Mr. Taverner, being then master of arts of both the universities, had a special licence, signed by king Edward the sixth, to preach in any place of his majesty's dominions, tho he was a layman.

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 807.

<sup>b</sup> *Hist. et ant. Ox. L.* 11, p. 444.

<sup>c</sup> Chauncy's *Hist. ant. of Hertfordshire*, p. 518.

<sup>d</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 1, c. 182.

<sup>e</sup> *Ibid.* c. 183.

<sup>f</sup> *Illustr. Brit. script.* Cent. viii, n. 96.

<sup>g</sup> Lewis's *Hist. of the Engl. translations of the Bible*, p. 133, ed. 2.

Such



Such licences were then granted on account of the scarcity of preachers, which was so great, that the king's chaplains were ordered to ride about the kingdom, and preach to the people, especially against popery. And he is said to have preached before the king at court, and in other public places of the nation, wearing a velvet bonnet, or round cap, a damask gown, and a chain of gold about his neck. In which habit he likewise preached several times in St. Mary's church at Oxford, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign; who had so great an esteem for him, that she offered him the honour of knighthood, put him in the commission of the peace for Oxfordshire (where he had several manours, that belonged to religious houses) and made him high sheriff of that county. While he was in this office, he appeared in the pulpit at St. Mary's, with his sword by his side, and a gold chain about his neck, and preached to the scholars, beginning his sermon in this manner: "Arriving at the mount of St. Mary's in the stony stage", where I now stand, I have brought you some biskets, baked in the oven of charity, carefully conserved for the chickens of the church, the sparrows of the spirit, and the sweet swallows of salvation." Such was the taste of those times, and these the flowers of wit and eloquence then in vogue. He was a very zealous incourager of the reformation, and not only preached, but wrote, and translated several books, in order to promote it. He dwelt the latter part of his time at a seat, which he had himself built, at Wood Eaton in Oxfordshire, where he died on the 14 of July 1575<sup>a</sup>, about the seventieth year of his age.

AFTER his decease Peter his second son, and the father of John, purchased the manour of Hexton in Hertfordshire of Henry Sadleir esquire, in the year 1593, and seated himself in Hexton burystead. He married Frances, the daughter of Thomas Docwra esquire, of Puttridge in that county, and dying on the 6 of April 1601, was interred in a chapel, on the north side of the church there, peculiar to the burystead, where the two following inscriptions, in memory of him and his widow, yet remain upon a black marble stone, placed against the east wall.

BEATI MORTUI QUI IN D<sup>NO</sup>  
MORIUNTUR.

HERE LIETH BVRIED THE BODY OF PETER  
TAVERNER LORD OF THIS TOWNE OF HEXTON  
WHO MARRIED FRANCES THE DAUGHTER OF  
THOMAS DOCWRA OF PUTTRIDGE IN COM. HERF.  
ESQ. WHICH TWO HAD ISSVE THOMAS WHO DYED A  
YOUTH FRANCIS IOHN AND MARGARET MARRIED  
TO EDWARD WINGATE GENT. THE SAYD PETER  
DYED THE VI OF APRILL A. D<sup>M</sup>. MDCI.

At the lower end of the stone.

FRANCES THE WIFE WAS A GRAVE PRVDENT PROVIDENT  
ABOVE HER SEX LEARNED AND RELIGIOVS MATRON WHO  
AFTER SHE HAD LYVED A WYDOWE XXXV YEARS TO THE  
GOOD EXAMPLE OF OTHERS AND TO THE COMFORT AND BENE

<sup>a</sup> St. Mary's pulpit was then built of stone. <sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* c. 184.  
*Atten. Oxon. ubi supra.*



# MUSIC PROFESSORS.

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FIT OF HER CHILDREN MEEKLYE AND CHRISTIANLYE REN-  
DRED HER SOWLE TO GOD XXI IVNII A. DM. MDCXXXVI AETAT.  
LXXIX AND WAS HEREVNDER INTERRED.

JOHN Taverner, their son, was born in the year 1584, and bred to learning very early, first under a private master, and afterwards in Westminster school. From thence he was sent to Cambridge, where he continued eight years, and took the degree of master of arts. Afterwards he removed to Balliol college in Oxford, where he remained five years, and was incorporated master of arts in that university.

NOVEMBER the 17, 1610, he was chosen music professor at Gresham college, upon the resignation of Mr. Clayton. He had on this occasion an ample testimonial from Balliol college, and another from the vicechancellor and many of the heads of colleges at Oxford, both which I shall here transcribe.

" To the Right Honorable and Right Worshipfull  
" the Lord Mayor and the other Committees, electors  
" of the musick lecturer in Gresham house.

" Right Honorable and Right Worshipfull. Whereas the bearer  
" hereof, John Taverner, master of arts of our colledge, hath made  
" known unto us the humble suite, which he desireth to make unto  
" your honor and worships, to whom the particular care and choise of  
" those places of the honorable foundation of Sir Thomas Gresham is  
" committed; and for his furtherance therein, and to give satisfaction  
" to you from us, amongst whom he liveth, hath requested us to signify  
" unto you our knowledge of him: We do assure you, that he is in  
" religion verie sound, a diligent resorter to prayers, sermons, and communions, both in our colledge, and in the universitie; a due observer  
" of the statutes and orders of our colledge; a diligent hearer and performer of all exercises of learninge, pertayninge to his place and degree; of very good and approved sufficiencie in learninge, philosophy, history, the tongues and arts; and particularly hath taken  
" paynes and delight in this, for the readinge whereof he is now a sutor  
" to your honor and worships; his conversation amongst us hath been  
" always faire, courteous, honest, civil, and discreet. Thus satisfying  
" you upon our knowledge for his religion, lief, and learninge, wee  
" are bould to his sute to joyne our request for your good favor unto  
" him; for the which we shall accompt ourselves much beholdinge unto  
" you, always recommendinge you to the gracious protection of the  
" Almightye.

" From Bal. coll.  
" Nov. 6, 1610.

" Your honor's and worships in the Lord, the  
" master and fellows of Balliol college, Oxon.

" ROB. ABBOT, <i>mr.</i>	" THO. BLANKARCH.
" LIO. DAYE.	" THO. BOSWELL.
" IOHN ABBOT.	" THO. HOLLOWAY.
" TIM. GALE.	" CHRISTOPH. WEST."



Tho the following testimonial has no date, yet the time is ascertained, by its referring to the same affair with the former; and Dr. King, the vicechancellor, who first signs it, held that office in the year 1610.

“ To the Right Honorable and Right Worshipfull  
 “ the Lord Mayor and the other Committees, ele-  
 “ ctors of the musick lecture in Gresham college.

“ Right Honorable, Right Worshipfull. Understanding that the  
 “ bearer hereof, John Taverner, master of arts of our universitie, is  
 “ an humble suter unto your good honor and worships, for one of  
 “ your lecturers places in Gresham house: We holdinge it always a  
 “ parte of Christian dutie to testifie a truth (especially where it may be  
 “ for the good of a well deserving person) do signifie unto you, that  
 “ he is in his religion verie sounde, a due and diligent frequenter of  
 “ prayers and sermons, in his conversation verie civil and honest, in his  
 “ learning verie sufficient and commendable in general, and particular-  
 “ ly verie fitt for the readinge of this lecture, havinge taken two de-  
 “ grees in this and other good arts. For his modesty also, good go-  
 “ vernment, and discretion, he will, wee doubt not, prove a good  
 “ member in that societie of the honorable foundation of Sir Thomas  
 “ Gresham. Thus knowinge him everie waie no lesse fitt for the  
 “ place, then if wee had on purpose sought for one in our univer-  
 “ sitie, wee commende him and his sute unto your favourable ac-  
 “ ceptance, and you to the blessed guidance and protection of the  
 “ Almightye.

“ IO. KINGE, *vicecancell. Oxon.*

“ THO. HOLLAND, *profess. reg. in theol.*

“ ROBERT ABBOT, *magist. coll. Bal.*

“ RAL. KILBIE, *rector coll. Lincoln.*

“ BARTH. WARNER, *profess. med.*

“ IO. BUDDEN, *profess. reg. in jur. civ.*

“ RAL. KETTELL, *praef. coll. Trin.*

“ THO. SINGLETON, *principal. coll. An. Naf.*

“ ROB. PYNKE

“ SAM. RADCLIFFE } *procurator.*”

Upon his settlement at Gresham college he left Oxford, being then about twenty six years old; so that he must have gone to Cambridge about the thirteenth year of his age, and taken his degree of master of arts there in his twenty first year at farthest. Some time after this he was secretary to Dr. John King, bishop of London, who had signed his testimonial, as vicechancellor of Oxford, and the year following succeeded Dr. George Abbot in that see, upon his removal to Canterbury. Mr. Taverner continued nine years in his service, but at length taking orders, was first vicar of Tillingham in Essex five years, and afterwards rector of Stoke Newington in the county of Middlesex nine years, where he ended his life about the month of August 1638, and was buried in the chancel of that church; where, on the north side of the communion table, an inscription was erected to his memory, as we are informed by  
 Mr.



Mr. Stripe\*: but the chancel of that church having been altered since, the inscription, which is on a black marble, was removed to the east wall of the church, north of the chancel, and is as follows.

IOHANNES TAVERNER NATVS IN COMITATV HERTFORD  
ENSI FAMILIA HONESTA PARENTIBVS PIIS ET PROBIS  
A PRIMA INFANTIA LITERIS OPERAM DEDIT PRIMO SVB  
PRIVATO MAGISTRO DEIN WESTMONASTERII INSTITVTVS  
CANTABRIGIAE STVDVIT P. AN. VIII VBI ITEM MAGISTERII  
GRADVM SVSCEPIT DEIN OXONII P. AN. V POSTEA Q. IOHANNI  
KINGEPO. LON. A. LIBELLIS P. AN. IX ET VNVS PRAELECTORVM  
IN COLLEGIO GRESHAM. LON. P. AN. XXVIII DEMVM Q. SACRIS  
ORDINIBVS SVSCEPTIS VICARIVS DE TILLINGHAM IN COM.  
ESSEX. AN. V. ET POSTREMVM HVIVS ECCLESIAE RECTOR  
AN. IX HIC EXPLETO CVRRICVLO SVBTVS SEPVLTVS  
FOELICEM RESVRRECTIONEM SPERAT  
NAT. A. MDLXXXIV DENATVS A. MDCXXXVIII  
VITAM DVXIT COELIBEM.

VIXI NEC QVICQVAM VEL VITAE NOMINE DIGNVM  
SENSI VEL QVARE LONGA PETENDA FORET.  
HIC SITVS EST QVI RES DIVINAS CALLVIT ARTES  
OMNES CVI LINGVA ET PLVRIMA ET VNA FVIT  
QVI BENE IVDICIO PVRVM SOLIDAVIT ACVMEN  
FAMAM VLTTRA PRVDENS AC SINE TESTE PIVS  
QVI POTVIT CITIVS QVAM QVAERERE MVNVS OBIRE  
SEV QVOD CIVILIS SEV TOGA DOCTA REGIT  
MENS HVNILIS FVIT IN SVBLIMI CORPORE PECTVS  
SINCERVM DONANS DEXTERA PENNA VOLANS  
PVLCHER ERAT PRIMO CVM VIR VIRTUTE VENVSTVS  
IN SENE MORS VIXIT DORMIT IS ILLA FVIT.

DIES MEI VELOCIORES.

By the character given him in this inscription he appears to have been both a learned and devout man; but I cant find, that he ever wrote any thing, which has appeared in print.

SIR Henry Chauncy in his *Historical antiquities of Hertfordshire*, treating of Hexton, gives us among the inscriptions in the church there one for John Taverner, which is exactly the same with that at Newington, excepting only some errors in the copy<sup>b</sup>. From whence Sir Henry took it, I know not; but I cant think, there was any such inscription in that church in the year 1700, when his book came out, if ever before. For being lately at Hexton, my curiosity led me to look for this similar inscription to that at Newington; but it was not to be found. And inquiring of two aged persons, each of them upwards of seventy years old, who both were born, and had always lived, in the parish; they assured me, they never knew of any other inscription there relating to the family of the Taverners, but the two above mentioned for Peter and his

<sup>a</sup> Stow's Survey of London, Appendix, p. 131. <sup>b</sup> Pag. 519.

wife,



wife, the parents of John. The occasion of the mistake, as I conjecture, may have been this. Mr. Wood sais, that Francis Taverner, the elder brother of John, wrote the genealogy of their family in a folio book, from whence he was himself supplied with several things relating to their grandfather, Richard Taverner<sup>a</sup>. Nor can it well be doubted, but the genealogy given of them by Sir Henry Chauncy, being so very full and distinct, must have been taken out of the same book; in which likewise the three inscriptions above mentioned might very probably be inserted, and for that reason supposed to have been all at Hexton. It seemed the more necessary to take notice of this mistake, because it has already misled some other writers. Mr. Newcourt has placed John Taverner among the vicars of Hexton for no other reason, than from the authority of this inscription. For he owns, that neither the time of his admission, nor by whom he was presented, appears by the register of London. Besides, he is called *rector* in the inscription, which was a further difficulty, Mr. Newcourt could no otherwise get over, than by supposing it a mistake for *vicarius*<sup>b</sup>; but this is no mistake, as the inscription refers to Newington, which is a rectory. Dr. Salmon also has contented himself with copying after Sir Henry Chauncy, and places this inscription in Hexton church<sup>c</sup>. He supposes too, that there is another mistake in it, because the several years there mentioned do not answer to the sum total. But the whole life of Mr. Taverner is comprised in the two periods, from his birth in 1584 to his election at Gresham college in 1610, and from thence to his death in 1638, making together four and fifty years; all his other preferments being held successively with his professorship, which he enjoyed till his death.

FRANCIS Taverner, his brother, besides the genealogy of the family, has written a brief account of the antiquities of Hexton, which yet hangs up in a tablet against the wall, on the west end of the chapel above mentioned, and has from thence been published by Sir Henry Chauncy. He left a son named Richard, who married Martha, the daughter of Matthew Bedell esquire, by whom he had eleven sons and one daughter. This Mr. Bedell fined for alderman of London in the year 1636.

THERE WAS one John Taverner, organist of Boston in Lincolnshire, and afterwards of Cardinal college in Oxford at its first erection in 1525, an eminent artist in his time; who being suspected of heresy, for hiding Lutheran books in his music school, was excused by cardinal Wolsey; tho he afterwards turned Lutheran, and repented of his popish compositions. He died at Boston, where he was buried, and many peices of his church music are yet preserved<sup>d</sup>. Whether our professor was any way related to him, or not, I cant learn.

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 1, c. 182.

<sup>b</sup> *Reperit. eccl.* V. 1, p. 831.

<sup>c</sup> *History of Hertfordshire*, p. 171.

<sup>d</sup> *Mf. Dr. Pepusck. Athen. Oxon.* V. 1, c. 124. under *William Farrest*.



## IV.

RICHARD KNIGHT was admitted a pensioner at Emanuel college in Cambridge, in the month of November 1626, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1630, and that of master in 1634.

UPON the death of Mr. Taverner he was elected music professor in Gresham college, on the 28 of August 1638. He was afterwards a graduate in physic, and January the 2, 1645, promised to submit to an examination of the college of physicians of London within three months, in order to be admitted as a candidate<sup>a</sup>. But whether he ever performed that promise, or not, does not appear by their register. On the 7 of February 1650 he resigned his professorship in Gresham college, for what reason I cant learn, nor any thing more concerning him; except that in archbishop Tenison's *Catalogue of graduates* he is mentioned, as *præticans in medicina*, and said to have died in the year 1651<sup>b</sup>, which could not be long after the resignation of his professorship.

ONE Richard Knight, born in Lincolnshire, was admitted a fizar at Emanuel college in Cambridge, upon the 27 of May 1674. But whether he was any way related to the professor, I know not.

## V.

WILLIAM PETTY was an instance of a very remarkable genius, and uncommon success attending it; as will appear both from what he has thought fit to relate of himself, and from such other memoirs, as I have been able to collect elsewhere. He was the elder son of Anthony Petty a clothier, and born at Rumsey in Hamshire, on the 16 of May 1623. While he was very young, he took great delight in conversing with artificers, and imitating their several trades, which he performed very dexterously at twelve years of age<sup>c</sup>. And he tells us himself, that "at the full age of fifteen years, he had obtained the Latin, Greek, and French tongue, the whole body of common arithmetick, the practical geometry and astronomy conducing to navigation, dialing, and with the knowledge of several mechanicall trades. After this he went to the university of Caen in Normandy; and upon his return to England was prefer'd in the king's navy, where at the age of twenty years he had gotten up about threescore pounds, with as much mathematicks, as any one of his age was knowne to have had<sup>d</sup>." With this money, upon the breaking out of the civil wars in 1643, he went into the Netherlands and France for three years, and having vigorously pursued his studies, especially that of medicine, at Utrecht, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Paris, he returned home to Rumsey, and brought with him his brother Anthony, whom he had bred up, with about ten pounds more

<sup>a</sup> *Registr. coll. med. Lond.* with the perusal of which I was favoured by the learned Dr. Pellet, late president of the college.

<sup>b</sup> *Mss. Mr. Baker.*

<sup>c</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 807.

<sup>d</sup> *His Will.*



than he carried out of England<sup>a</sup>. While he was at Paris, he studied anatomy, and read Vesalius with Mr. Hobbes, who was very ready to assist him<sup>b</sup>. And as to the improvement of his money, it seems probable, by what Mr. Wood says, that he maintained himself by traffic while abroad<sup>c</sup>. Upon the 6 of March 1647 a patent was granted him by the parliament for seventeen years, to teach his art of double writing. "This (as described by Mr. Rushworth) was performed by an instrument of small bigness and price, easily made, and very durable, whereby with an hour's practice one may write two copies of the same thing at once, on a book of parchment, as well as on paper, and in any character whatsoever; of great advantage to lawyers, scriveners, merchants, scholars, registers, clerks, *etc.* it saving the labour of examination, discovering or preventing falsification, and performing the whole business of writing, as with ease and speed, so with privacy also<sup>d</sup>." Soon after he went to Oxford, where he practised physic and chymistry, and assisted Dr. Clayton, the anatomy professor, in his dissections. On the 7 of March 1649 he was created doctor of physic there, and chosen a fellow of Brasen Nose college; at which time he was one of the society engaged in cultivating natural knowledge, and the new philosophy, who often met at his lodgings<sup>e</sup>. June the 25, 1650, he was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians of London; and in December following was one of the persons chiefly concerned in recovering Anne Greene, who had been hanged at Oxford castle on the 14 of that month, for the supposed murder of her bastard child<sup>f</sup>. And January the 1 the same year he was made professor of anatomy at Oxford, upon the resignation of Dr. Clayton<sup>g</sup>.

UPON the 7 of the next month, which was February 1650, Dr. Knight having quitted the music professorship in Gresham college, he was chosen to succeed him. By these preferments, in the year 1652, according to his own account, he had improved his stock to four hundred pounds, and having an hundred pounds more advanced him to go for Ireland, he landed at Waterford September the 10 that year. He was sent thither in the quality of physician to the army, with an allowance of twenty shillings a day, and was likewise physician to three lord lieutenants successively, Lambert, Fleetwood, and Henry Cromwell<sup>h</sup>; in which post he continued till June 1659, and gained by his practice about four hundred pounds a year above his pay. In the year 1654 perceiving that the admeasurements of the lands forfeited by the rebel-

<sup>a</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>b</sup> *Atben Oxon. ubi supra*.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>d</sup> Rushworth's *Historical collect.* Part iv, V. 3. p. 1112. This description very well agrees with his own account of it, when he calls it, "An instrument of small bulke and price, easily made, and very durable, whereby any man, even at the first sight and handling, may write two resembling copies of the same thing at once, as serviceably, and as fast (allowing two lines upon each page for setting the instruments) as by the ordinary way, of what na-

ture, or in what character, or what matter

soever, as paper, parchment, a book, *etc.*

"the said writing ought to be made upon."

*Advertisement* prefixed to his *Advice to Mr. Samuel Hartlib*, *etc.*

<sup>e</sup> Hearne's *Pref.* to Langtoft's *Chron.* V. 1, p. 163.

<sup>f</sup> A particular narrative of this fact may be seen in a pamphlet printed at Oxford in 1651, intitled *News from the dead*, *etc.*

<sup>g</sup> *Hist. et ant. Ox. L.* 11, p. 44.

<sup>h</sup> *Reflections upon some persons and things in Ireland*, *etc.* p. 3.



lion there in 1641, and intended for the satisfaction of the soldiers, who had suppressed it, were very insufficiently managed, he obtained a contract, dated the 11 of December that year, for making the said admeasurements, by which he gained about nine thousand pounds, and six hundred pounds more for directing an after survey of the adventurers lands. These sums, together with what he had gotten by his other employments, raised him an estate of thirteen thousand pounds, at a time when as much land was bought for ten shillings in real money, as would yield ten shillings a year rent, above his majesty's quit rents, in 1685, the year in which his will is dated. Part of this money he employed in soldiers debentures, and part of it in purchasing the earl of Arundel's house and gardens in Lothbury, in the city of London. The debentures, for which, as he says, he gave above the market price, were again disposed of in buying lands in Ireland, a great part of which he lost afterwards by the court of Innocents<sup>a</sup> in 1663; and the buildings he had erected on the garden ground in Lothbury, called *Tokenhouse*, were for the most part destroyed by the fire of London. Mr. Wood says, his survey in Ireland, by the help of proper assistants, was completed in about ten months with so great exactness, that there was no estate of sixty pounds a year, but he knew its true value, and had maps drawn of all that was done; and that his own estate there, which amounted to five or six thousand pounds a year, was so large after its reduction by the court of Innocents, that from mount Mangorton in Kerry he could see fifty thousand acres of his own land<sup>b</sup>.

JULY the 14, 1655, he was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians of London. He was likewise one of the commissioners for setting out the lands in Ireland to the army, after they were surveyed; and clerk of the council there<sup>c</sup>; as also secretary to the lord lieutenant, Henry Cromwell, by whose interest in 1658 he was elected one of the burgesses for Westlow in Cornwall, to serve in the parliament of Richard Cromwell, which met at Westminster on the 27 of January that year. In this parliament he was impeached upon the 25 of March following by Sir Hierome Sankey, for mismanagement in the distributions and allotments of the Irish lands, with other offences relating to that affair. The charge was general, and Dr. Petty being then in Ireland, "many of the long robe were against the receiving of it, till it was digested into particulars; but at last it was resolved, he should be summoned to attend the house that day month<sup>d</sup>." However he came over sooner, and April the 19 appearing in the house, answered to the charge on the 21, to whom Sir Hierome replied. Upon this the matter being adjourned, and that parliament dissolved on a sudden the day following, it was not brought to any issue. Henry Cromwell had

<sup>a</sup> This was a court of claims relating to the forfeited estates, erected at Dublin in 1662, to adjudge the qualifications of *merit* and *innocent*. The commissioners sat at the King's Inns, and heard causes in February that year and afterwards. Ware's *Gesta Hibernorum*, p. 184.

<sup>b</sup> *Athen. Ox.* V. 11, c. 808. But for fifty thousand it should perhaps have been fifteen thousand, the

number he was said to have by his accusers, as he tells us himself. *Reflections upon some persons and things*, etc. p. 18.

<sup>c</sup> His letter to Mr. Boyle, dated 17 Feb. 1657. Mf. Mr. Miles.

<sup>d</sup> Letter from Dr. Tho. Clarges to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland, dated March 29, 1659. Mf. Mr. Birch.



written over a letter in his favour to secretary Thurloe, dated the 11 of that month; which it may not be improper to insert here, as it will shew the opinion he had both of the doctor, and those proceedings against him.

“ These for the Right Honourable John Thurloe Esq.  
“ Principal Secretarie of State *etc.* at Whitehall.

“ SIR,

“ I have heretofore told you my thoughts of Dr. Petty, and am still  
“ of the same opinion; and if Sir Hierom Sankey doe not run him  
“ down with numbers and noise of adventurers, and such other like  
“ concerned persons, I believe the parliament will finde him, as I have  
“ represented. Hee has curiously deceived mee these foure yeares, if  
“ he be a knave. I am sure the juntoes of them, who are most busie,  
“ are not men of the quiettest temper. I doe not expect you will have  
“ leizure, or see cause, to appeare much for him; wherefore this is  
“ onely to let you understand my present thoughts of him. The active-  
“ ness of Rob. Reynolds, and others, in this busines shews, that Petty is  
“ not the onely marke aimed at. But God's will be done in all things.  
“ Pray let not the busines of my coming over wholly die, though it  
“ slumber for a while. It would be for the conveniency of my own af-  
“ fairs to know, whether it be probable, I may make a step over this  
“ summer. As for things here, I referr you to the bearer for the ac-  
“ compt of them, and remane

“ April 11, 1659.

“ Your very affectionat and humble servant,

H. CROMWELL.”

Soon after Dr. Petty went back to Ireland, where indeavours were used in order to prosecute him, and he was removed from his public im-  
ployments; tho the lord lieutenant still continued his good opinion of  
him, as will appear by the following letter, written in his behalf to a  
person, whose name is not mentioned, and sent by the doctor himself,  
upon his return again shortly after into England. The letter was as follows.

“ SIR,

“ The bearer, Dr. Petty, hath been my secretary, and clerk of the  
“ councill, here in Ireland; and is one, whom I have known to be an  
“ honest and ingenious man. He is like to fall into some trouble from  
“ some, who envy him. I desire you to be acquainted with him, and  
“ to assist him, wherein he shall reasonably desire it. Great endeavours  
“ have been used to begett prejudices against him; but when you speak  
“ with him, he will appear otherwise. You cannot but take notice of  
“ my own condition. I wish you would advise this bearer concerning  
“ my own affairs. You may say any thing safely to him. I wish I  
“ had been able formerly to have merited the favour, I now desire  
“ from you. Altho I ever really was, and see no reason, why I should  
“ ever be otherwise than,

“ June 1659.

“ Your *etc.* H. C.”

\* *Thurloe's papers*, Vol. LXIV. fol. 63.

From *A collection of his letters*, now in the hands of his grandson, William Cromwell of Gray's inn esquire.

But



But a large account of this whole affair being afterwards published by the doctor himself<sup>a</sup>, I need say no more concerning it. In the same year, 1659, he was one of the *Rota* club, which used to meet at Miles's coffee house in New Palace yard, Westminster, among whom were Mr. James Harrington, Henry Nevill, Charles Wolfeley, esquires, major John Wildman, and others. Their scheme was, that all magistrates, and officers of state, should be chosen by balloting, and the time for holding their places limited; and that a certain number of the members of parliament should be annually changed by rotation; a fuller account of which is given by Mr. Wood<sup>b</sup>. This club lasted till about the 21 of February that year. But before they broke up, Dr. Petty went again into Ireland, where he continued till the restoration; and then returning into England was introduced to his majesty, king Charles the second, to whom such a genius could not fail of being acceptable<sup>c</sup>. And upon the 8 of March that year he resigned his professorship in Gresham college.

APRIL the 11, 1661, he received the honour of knighthood, and the grant of a new patent, by which he was constituted surveyor general of Ireland<sup>d</sup>. In 1663 he was continued a fellow of the college of physicians by their new charter<sup>e</sup>, and by the charter of the royal society appointed one of their first council. About that time he was much talked of for his new invention of a double bottomed ship, to sail against wind and tide; which in July following made one very successful voyage to Holy head and back again, contrary to the expectation of most persons, who thought it an impracticable experiment. But in a second voyage it had the misfortune to be lost in a violent storm. This invention seemed so remarkable to the ingenious author of the *History of the royal society*, that he has given it the following encomium. "It was (says he) the most considerable experiment, that has been made in this age of experiments; if either we regard the great charge of the work, or the wonderful change it was likely to make in navigation, or the great success to which this first attempt was arriv'd. Though it was at first confronted with the doubts and objections of most seamen of our nation, yet it soon confuted them by experience. It appear'd very much to excel all other forms of ships in sailing, in carriage, in security, and many other such benefits. Its first voyage it perform'd with admirable swiftness. And though it miscarried after its return, yet it was destroyed by a common fate, and by such a dreadful tempest, as overwhelm'd a great fleet the same night; so that the antient fabricks of ships have no reason to triumph over that new model, when of threescore and ten sail, that were in the same storm, there was not one escap'd to bring the news<sup>f</sup>." Sir William presented a model of this ship to the royal society, which is yet preserved in their repository. And about the year 1665 he communicated to them *A discourse about the building of ships*, contained in a quire of paper of his own writing; which the lord Brouncker, president

<sup>a</sup> See the title of this book below, N. 3. of his works.

<sup>b</sup> *Athen. Ox.* V. 11, c. 591. See likewise Toland's *Life of Mr. James Harrington*.

<sup>c</sup> *Athen. Ox.* *ibid.*

<sup>d</sup> Mr. Hartlib's *Letter to Dr. Worthington*, 23 Apr. 1661. *Mf.* Mr. Worthington.

<sup>e</sup> Goodall's *Royal coll. of phys. of Lond.* p. 70.

<sup>f</sup> Pag. 240.



of the society, took into his own possession, and kept it for many years, saying it was too great a secret of state to be commonly perused<sup>a</sup>. He was the author of many other useful inventions, several of which were laid before the royal society, whose institution he very diligently promoted, and was often chosen one of their council.

In the year 1667 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Hardress Waller knight, and relict of Sir Maurice Fenton baronet; and afterwards set up iron works and pilchard fishing, opened lead mines and a timber trade, in Kerry, which turned to very good account<sup>b</sup>. And in the year 1684 he was president of the philosophical society formed at Dublin, in imitation of that at London<sup>c</sup>. In the town of Rumsy there is an house, that was given by him for the maintenance of a charity school, the rent of which is still applied to that use. He died at his house in Piccadilly, within the liberty of Westminster, on the 16 of December 1687, and in the sixty fifth year<sup>d</sup> of his age; and his corps being carried from thence was buried in the south isle of the chancel in Rumsy church, under a flat stone, on the pavement, whereon is only this short inscription, cut by an illiterate workman.

HERE LAYES

SIR WILLIAM

PETY.

He left a widow and three children, Charles, Henry, and Anne, with a very large estate of many thousand pounds a year among them. For in his will he makes his real estate 6500 *l. per ann.* his personal estate about 45000 *l.* his bad and desperate debts 30000 *l.* and the demonstrable improvements of his Irish estate 4000 *l. per ann.* in all (at 6 *l. per cent.* interest) 15000 *l. per annum.* His younger brother Anthony died on the 18 of October 1649, and was buried in Lothbury church. He had also another son, named John, who died before him, and was buried at Dublin.

THE variety of pursuits, in which he was engaged, shews him to have had a genius capable of any thing, to which he chose to apply it. But his main bent seems to have been towards cultivating the common arts of life, and political interests of states. These were his favorite studies, and continued with him to the last; as he acquaints us himself in the following passage of his will, which is dated the 2 of May 1685. "I being now (says he) about sixty two years old, intend the improvement of my lands in Ireland; and so to get in the many debts oweing unto me; and to promote the trade of iron, lead, marble, fish, and timber, whereof my estate is capable. And as for studyes and experiments, I think now to confine the same to the anatomy of the people, and political arithmetick; as also to the improvement of shippes, land carriages, gunns, and pumps, as of most use to mankind; not blameing the study of other men." As he was always very active and

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Ox.* V. 11, c. 809.

<sup>b</sup> *His Will.*

<sup>c</sup> *Philos. transact.* N. CLXVIII, p. 849.

<sup>d</sup> In a mezzotinto print of his head, published since his death, he is thro mistake said to have died, *ann. art.* 63.



industrious himself, so he was a great enemy to sloth and indolence in others; and chose to shew his regard to the poor rather by employing them in his life, than bequests at his death, as his own words testify, where he saith: "As for legacies to the poor, I am at a stand; and for  
 "beggars by trade and election, I give them nothing; as for impotents  
 "by the hand of God, the publick ought to maintain them; as for  
 "those, who can get no work, the magistrates should cause them to be  
 "employ'd, which may be well done in Ireland, where are fifteen  
 "acres of improveable land for every head; as for prisoners for crimes  
 "by the king, for debt by their prosecutors, those who compassionate  
 "the sufferings of any object, let them relieve themselves by relieving  
 "such sufferers, that is, give them alms, etc. I am contented that I  
 "have assisted all my poor relations, and put many into a way of getting  
 "their owne bread, and have labour'd in publick works and inventions,  
 "have sought out real objects of charity; and do hereby conjure all,  
 "who partake of my estate, from time to time to do the same at their  
 "peril. Nevertheless, to answer custome, and to take the sure side, I  
 "give twenty pounds to the most wanting of the parish, wherein I dye." As for his religion, he saith, "I dye in the profession of that faith, and in  
 "the practice of such worship, as I find establish'd by the laws of my  
 "country: not being able to believe, what I myselfe please; nor to wor-  
 "ship God better, then by doing as I would be done unto, and observe-  
 "ing the laws of my country, and expressing my love and honour to  
 "Almighty God by such signs and tokens, as are understood to be such  
 "by the people, with whom I live, God knowing my heart even with-  
 "out any, etc." It is much, that a man of so active and busy a genius could find time to write so many things, as it appears he did, by the following catalogue.

1. *Advice to Mr. Samuel Hartlib, for the advancement of some particular parts of learning: London 1648. quarto, four sheets.*

In this short tract two things are proposed; first, that proper persons be employed to collect from books all real and experimental learning contained in them, in order to facilitate the way to further improvements; and secondly, that literary workhouses be erected, where children may be taught to do something for their living, as well as to read and write, and likewise the elements of arithmetic, geometry, and some other useful arts.

2. *A brief of proceedings between Sir Hierome Sankey and the author, with the state of the controversy between them: London 1659. folio, three sheets.*

This controversy related to some charges against him in the survey of Ireland.

3. *Reflections upon some persons and things in Ireland, by letters to and from Dr. Petty: With Sir Hierome Sankey's speech in parliament: London 1660. octavo.*

This is the book referred to above, in page 221.

4. *A treatise of taxes and contributions: Shewing the nature and measures of crown lands, assessments, customes, poll-mones, lotteries, benevolence, etc. London 1662, 1667, 1685. quarto.*

These



These three impressions of this book were all printed without the author's name; but the last was afterwards republished with two other anonymous peices, *The privileges and practice of parliaments*, and *The politician discovered*, with a new title page, in 1690, where they are all said to be written by Sir William Petty of Ireland.

5. *An apparatus to the history of the common practices of dying.*

This is printed in the *History of the royal society*, p. 284. London 1667.

6. *A discourse made before the royal society, 26 November 1674, concerning the use of duplicate proportion in sundry important particulars: Together with a new hypothesis of springing or elastique motions: London 1674. duodecimo.*

An account is given of this discourse in the *Philosophical transactions*, N. CIX, p. 209, December 1674. And a censure of it by Dr. Thomas Barlow may be seen in his *Genuine remains*, p. 151: London 1693. octavo.

7. *Colloquium Davidis cum anima sua, accinente paraphrasin in 104 psalmum, De magnalibus Dei: Londini 1679. folio, two sheets.*

This is written in hexameter verse, under the name of *Cass. Aur. Minutius*.

8. *The privileges and practice of parliaments in England, collected out of the common laws of this land: Seen and allowed by the learned in the laws: Commended to the high court of parliament: London 1680. quarto.*

That this was written by Sir William Petty, has been shewn already, in N. 4.

9. *The politician discovered, or, Considerations of the late pretensions, that France claims to England and Ireland, and her designs and plots in order thereunto: In two discourses: By a true protestant and well wisber to his country: London 1681. quarto.*

That Sir William Petty was likewise the author of this treatise, has been observed before, in N. 4.

10. *An essay in political arithmetick, concerning the growth of the city of London, with the measures, periods, causes, and consequences thereof: London 1682, 1686. octavo.*

11. *Observations upon the Dublin bills of mortality in 1681, and the state of that city: London 1683, 1686. octavo.*

The second edition of this book was both corrected and enlarged.

12. *An account of some experiments to be made relating to land carriage, P. T. CLXI, p. 666, July 1684.*

13. *Some queries whereby to examine mineral Waters, P. T. CLXVI, p. 802, December 1684.*

14. *A catalogue of mean, vulgar, cheap, and simple experiments, drawn up for the philosophical society at Dublin, and presented to them by the author, P. T. CLXVII, p. 849, January 1684.*

15. *Maps of Ireland, being his actual survey of the whole kingdom, 1685. folio.*

16. *An essay concerning the multiplication of mankind: London 1686. octavo.*

The *Essay* itself is not printed here, but only the substance of it from a letter written by the author to a freind. To which is subjoined the *Essay in political arithmetick*, mentioned above N. 10.



17. *A further assertion of the propositions concerning the magnitude, etc. of London, contained in two Essays in political arithmetick: Together with a vindication of the said Essays from the objections of some learned persons of the French nation, P. T. CLXXXV, p. 237, November 1686.*

18. *Two essays in political arithmetick, concerning the people, housing, hospitals, etc. of London and Paris: London 1687. octavo.*

An extract of these two Essays was published before in the *P. T. N. CLXXXIII*, p. 152, July 1686.

19. *Five Essays in political arithmetick, viz.*

*Objections from the city of Rey in Persia, and from Mons. Auzout, against two former Essays answered; and that London has as many people as Paris, Rome, and Rouen put together.*

*A comparison between London and Paris in fourteen particulars.*

*Proofs that at London within its hundred thirty four parishes, named in the bills of mortality, there live about six hundred ninety six thousand people.*

*An estimate of the people of London, Paris, Amsterdam, Venice, Rome, Dublin, Bristol, and Rouen, with several observations upon the same.*

*Concerning Holland, and the rest of the seven united provinces. London 1687. octavo.*

This treatise was printed both in English and French in opposite pages.

20. *Observations upon the cities of London and Rome: London 1687. octavo, three leaves.*

These, which follow, were published after his death.

1. *Political arithmetick, or, A discourse concerning the extent and value of lands, people, buildings, husbandry, manufacture, commerce, fishery, artizans, seamen, soldiers, publick revenues, interests, taxes, superlucration, registries, banks, valuation of men, increasing of seamen, of militia's, harbours, situation, shipping, power at sea, etc. as the same relates to every country in general, but more particularly to the territories of his majesty of Great Britain, and his neighbours of Holland, Zealand, and France: London 1690. octavo.*

This treatise was presented in manuscript by the author, while living, to king Charles the second; and after his death published by his son, William lord Shelborne, who dedicated it to king William.

2. *The political anatomy of Ireland etc.*

To which is added:

*Verbum sapienti, or, An account of the wealth and expence of England, etc. London 1691, 1719\*. octavo.*

This latter was animadverted upon in a pamphlet, intitled *A Letter from a gentleman in the country to his freind in the city etc. London 1692. quarto.*

3. *A treatise of naval philosophy, in three parts: viz.*

*A physico-mathematical discourse of ships and sailing.*

*Of naval policy.*

*Of naval oeconomy or husbandry.*

This is printed at the end of *An account of several new inventions and improvements now necessary in England: In a discourse by way of letter to*

\* In the title page of the second edition of this *survey of Ireland*, treatise it was called, *Sir William Petty's Political*



the earl of Marlborough, relating to building of our English shipping, planting of oaken timber in the forrests, etc. London 1691. duodecimo.

Mr. Wood suspects, this may be the same with the *Discourse about the building of ships*, mentioned above<sup>a</sup>, which was many years in the hands of the lord Brouncker.

4. *What a compleat treatise of navigation should contain*. Published in the *Philosoph. transact.* N. cxcviii, p. 657, March 1693.

This was drawn up in the year 1685.

Besides these printed peices, the following manuscripts are extant in the books of the royal society.

1. *A discourse of making cloth with sheeps wool*. Read to the society Nov. 27, 1661: *Register* 1, p. 113.

This contains the history of the cloathing trade, as N. 5. above does that of dying. And he purposed to have done the like as to other trades<sup>b</sup>. In which design some other members of the society also engaged themselves at that time.

2. *Supellex philosophica: Consisting of forty five instruments, requisite to carry on the design of the philosophical society at Dublin*. Communicated to them December 1, 1684, and sent afterwards to the R. S. *Letter B. x*, p. 38 and 138.

He likewise assisted his freind, captain John Grant, in writing his *Natural and political observations of the bills of mortality of London*<sup>c</sup>.

Moreover in the estimate of his estate, made in his will, he saies: "I value my three chests of original *Mapps, Field Books*, the copy of "the *Downe survey with barony mapps*, and the chests of *Distribution books*, with two chests of loose papers relateing to the *Survey*, the two "great *Barony books*, and the *Books of the history of the survey*, altogether at two thousand pounds."

He also wrote his own life, as Mr. Wood informs us, which after his decease came into the hands of his brother in law, Mr. Waller<sup>d</sup>.

And I have seen an English version in manuscript of a Greek book, which bears the following title: *The commentarie of George Acropolite, then the great logothete in the Greekish empire, comprising the state of the orientall church and empire (together with the Bulgarique and Turkish affaires coincident) for about threescore yeares: Faithfully translated out of an originall Greeke manuscript, brought (as manie other rare monumentes of antiquitie) out of Greece: By that late industrious and learned man, William Pettie*. A large account of this original book, which is called *Ἐπεὶ οὖν ὡς ἐν ἀρχαῖς τὰς ἐν ὕστεροις*, may be seen in Fabricius<sup>e</sup>. It contains the affairs of the Grecian empire, from the taking of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204, till it was retaken from them again in 1260 by Michael Paleologus. Mr Pettie dedicates his translation to John Cotes of the Middle Temple esquire (from whom he had the copy) in the year 1644. Tho Sir William must then have been but twenty one years of age, yet what he saies himself of his early acquaintance with the Greek language, together with his indefatigable diligence in all his pur-

<sup>a</sup> Pag. 221.

<sup>b</sup> Mr. Hartlib's *Letter to Dr. Worthington*, 26 August 1661. *Mss.* Mr. Worthington.

<sup>c</sup> *Athen. Oxon. ubi supra.*

<sup>d</sup> *Ibidem*, c. 811.

<sup>e</sup> *Bibliothec. Græc.* Vol. vi, p. 451.

fuirs,



suits, might render it probable, that he was the author of this version; was it not for one expression in the title, where he is called *the late William Pettie*: whereas, had he been the person intended, it is highly probable, he would have been stiled *Sir William*; and yet I know not who else to ascribe it to of that name<sup>a</sup>.

CHARLES, his elder son, was created baron of Shelborne in the county of Waterford in Ireland, by king William the third; but dying without issue, was succeeded in that honour by his younger brother Henry, who was created viscount Dunkeron in the county of Kerry in that kingdom, and earl of Shelborne, February the 11, 1718. He married the lady Arabella Boyle, sister to Charles late earl of Cork, by whom he has had several children<sup>b</sup>. He is now living, and a representative in Parliament for the borough of Great Marlow in the county of Bucks, as also a fellow of the royal society.

ANNE, the daughter of Sir William, who married Thomas Fitz Morris, the present baron of Kerry<sup>c</sup>, died in the year 1737 in Ireland.

## VI.

THOMAS BAYNES was born about the year 1622, and when fitted for academical studies, was sent to Christ's college in Cambridge, and placed under the tuition of Dr. Henry More, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts towards the end of the year 1642. He is very remarkable for his long and intimate friendship with Mr. Finch, afterwards Sir John, another of the doctor's pupils; whose lives and fortunes were so interwoven, as render their history in a manner inseparable. They have a tradition at Christ's college, that while Mr. Finch was a student there, taking too great liberties, his fizar, Thomas Baynes, very tenderly admonished him of his misconduct; which at first he resented, but upon reflection complied with his advice, and ever after made him his constant and bosom friend<sup>d</sup>. Mr. John Finch was younger brother of Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, and born about the year 1626. His admission at Christ's college does not appear by their register, which is very imperfect; and Mr. Wood sais, he was educated in grammar learning under Mr. Edward Silvester at Oxford, became a gentleman commoner of Balliol college about the fifteenth year of his age, and after he had taken one degree left that university, upon the coming of the visitors the year following<sup>e</sup>. And I find by the Oxford register, that he took the degree of bachelor of arts there May the 22, 1647. But it is certain from his epitaph, that he was pupil to Dr. More at Cambridge, as well as Mr. Baynes. And therefore it seems difficult how to reconcile these several accounts, unless it be supposed, that in the year 1642, when Oxford was a garrison, Mr. Finch might for a time remove to Cambridge, and afterwards returning to Oxford,

<sup>a</sup> It is now in the hands of Mr. Joseph Ames of Wapping.

<sup>b</sup> *Irish Compendium*, p. 101.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* p. 215.

<sup>d</sup> Mr. Baker.

<sup>e</sup> *Fast. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 58.



and taking his first degree in arts there in 1647, leave it again the year following, and go back to Cambridge, where it is evident that both he and Mr. Baynes commenced masters of arts in the year 1649<sup>a</sup>. They pursued the same study of physic, and their freindship had then so firmly united them, that it is very probable they determined to proceed together through the several steps and advancements of life, so far as was consistent with their respective circumstances; for which reason Mr. Baynes might defer taking his master's degree, till Mr. Finch by his standing could do it with him.

SOME time after they travelled together into Italy, and were created doctors of physic at Padua; where Mr. Finch was made consul of the English nation, and likewise syndic of the university; in which office he quited himself so well, that he was honoured with a marble statue<sup>b</sup>, and the great duke made him public professor at Pisa<sup>c</sup>. Upon the restoration of king Charles the second in 1660 they both returned to England. And September the 20 the same year their grace was passed, for incorporating them doctors of that faculty at Cambridge<sup>d</sup>. January the 10 next insuing Mr. Finch being introduced to his majesty by the earl of Clarendon, received from him the honour of knighthood. And upon the 26 of the next month both he and Dr. Baynes were admitted fellows extraordinary of the college of physicians of London. The order for their admittance being somewhat singular, I shall give it in the words of the register. *Ob praeclara doctoris Harvaei, nobis nunquam sine honore nominandi, ejusque fratris germani Eliabi, in collegium merita, placuit, sociis omnibus praesentibus (praeterquam quatuor) dominum Johannem Finch et doctorem Thomam Baines (Patavii doctorali laurea ornatos) adaucto tantundem in eorum gratiam sociorum numero, in collegium ceu socios extraordinarios adsciscere. Ea tamen lege ac conditione, ne res haec facile in exemplum trabatur.* In virtue of this order they were admitted upon the 1 of March following. And the reason of their admission as fellows extraordinary, with the condition annexed, that *this instance should not be drawn into a precedent*, seems to have been; that the number of fellows, which at that time was limited to thirty, was then full. But by their new charter, granted by king Charles the second in 1663 (wherein their names were both inserted) the number was enlarged to forty<sup>e</sup>, which in the reign of king James the second was increased to eighty. And since that time they have been limited to no certain number, but remain candidates a year, before their admission as fellows.

UPON the 8 of March 1660, Dr. Petty having quited his professorship of music in Gresham college, Dr. Baynes was chosen for his successor. And June the 26 following his freind Sir John Finch and he were admitted graduates in physic at Cambridge, in consequence of the

<sup>a</sup> *Regist. acad. Cantabr.*

<sup>b</sup> The like honours were afterwards paid by that university to another English physician, Dr. William Stokham. *Stow's Survey of London*, B. vi, p. 89, ed. 1720.

<sup>c</sup> *Fest. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 59.

<sup>d</sup> *Regist. acad. Cantabr.*

<sup>e</sup> Dr. Goodall's *Royal college of physicians of London*, p. 70.



grace passed in their favour the year before. The reasons assigned for this grant of the university are so much to the honour of both of them, and express the great esteem they had gained abroad in so full a manner, that I shall here insert them in the original words. *Cum vir eximie nobilis Johannes Finch eques auratus, et Pisae magni ducis Hetruriae professor publicus, et dignissimus etiam vir Thomas Baynes, duodecim abhinc annis admissi fuerint apud nos Cantabrigienses ad gradum magisterii in artibus, et postea in externas regiones profecti, diuque apud Patavinos commorati, non sine summo eorum applausu, et Anglicani nominis honore, gradum doctoratus in medicina ibidem adepti sint; in patriam demum reversis superiori anno iisdem gratia concessa est, ut hic apud nos admitterentur ad eundem gradum, statum, et honorem, quibus apud Patavinos prius insigniti fuerant. At vero cum ipsimet in personis propriis ob importuna negotia, quibus impliciti et detenti sunt, adesse non possint: Placet itaque vobis, ut vir nobilis Johannes Finch admissionem suam recipiat ad dictum gradum, sub persona doctoris Carr, in medicina doctoris; et Thomas Baynes suam iisdem, sub persona Johannis Gostlin, inceptoris in medicina; et ut eorum admissio sit eisdem pro completis gradu et forma<sup>a</sup>, etc.* Thus did these constant and inseparable friends accompany each other thro the several degrees and honours of their profession. The winter following they designed to have made a second tour into Italy, and for that end desired the consent of the college of physicians, as appears by the following minute in the register. Sept. 30, 1661, *Dominus Johannes Finch et doctor Baines summa cum urbanitate veniam abeundi in Italiam a domino praefide petierunt, obtinueruntque.* However they did not then execute that design. Upon the 26 of March 1663 a new charter was granted to the college of physicians, by which (as has been said) they were both continued fellows of that learned body. And May the 20 following they were elected fellows of the royal society, upon the first choice made by the council after the grant of their charter; of which they were likewise members before, and "May the 15, 1661, had with several others, been nominated a committee for a library (at Gresham college) and for examining of the generation of insects<sup>b</sup>."

THEY remained in England, attended the meetings of the society, and indeavoured to promote the noble and useful designs of it here, till March 1664; when his majesty was pleased to appoint Sir John Finch his resident in Florence, to negotiate his affairs at the court of the great duke of Tuscany. Dr. Baynes accompanied him on this embassy, and they did not come back to England till the year 1670. Upon their going abroad, the doctor left Sir Andrew King, a fellow of the royal society, in possession of his lodgings in Gresham college, who undertook to provide a person to read for him during his absence. And towards the end of the year 1672 his majesty having appointed Sir John Finch his ambassador to the Grand Seignior, ordered Dr. Baynes to accompany him as his physician; who with the consent of the Gresham committee engaged Dr. Thomas Allen, a graduate in that faculty, and fellow of the royal society, to officiate for him at the college. Before he left England he received from the king the honour of knighthood, and having

<sup>a</sup> Regist. acad. Cantabr.

<sup>b</sup> See Journals of the R. S. Vol. 1, p. 18.



continued in Turkey till the year 1681, the committee then taking into consideration his long absence, without supplying the duty of his place, thought fit to dismiss him from his professorship, and upon the 9 of August Mr. William Perry was chosen in his room.

THE news of that dismissal could not reach Sir Thomas Baynes, for he died at Constantinople on the 5 of the following month, to the unspeakable grief of his dear and constant friend, Sir John Finch, who could not long survive him. The corps was embalmed, and the bowels interred there with a monument over them, by his order; who soon after returning to England, brought the body with him, and sent it to Cambridge, where having made a funeral oration in honour of the deceased, it was deposited in the chapel of Christ's college. And a few months after this, namely on the 18 of November 1682, Sir John himself dying at London was carried down to Cambridge, and according to his desire laid in the same grave with his beloved friend; being unwilling to be separated from him at death, who had been his constant companion, and the partner of his fortunes so many years while living. The following epitaph, written in memory of their virtues, and inviolable friendship, by their learned tutor Dr. More, remains yet in the chapel.

## EFFARE MARMOR

CVIA SVNT HAEC DVO QVAE SVSTENTAS CAPITA  
DVORVM AMICISSIMORVM QVIBVS COR ERAT VNVM VNAQVE ANIMA  
D. IOHANNIS FINCHII ET D. THOMAE BAINESII  
EQVITVM AVRATORVM  
VIRORVM OMNIMODA SAPIENTIA ARISTOTELICA PLATONICA HIPPOCRATICA  
RERVMQVE ADEO GERENDARVM PERITIA PLANE SVMMORVM  
ATQVE HISCE NOMINIBVS ET OB PRAECLARVM IMMORTALIS AMICITIAE  
EXEMPLVM  
SVB AMANTISSIMI TVTORIS HENRICI MORI AVSPICIIS  
HOC IP SO IN COLLEGIO INITAE  
PER TOTVM TERRARVM ORBEM CELEBRATISSIMORVM  
HI MORES HAEC STVDIA HIC SVCCESSVS GENVS VERO  
SI QVAERIS ET NECESSITVDINES  
HORVM ALTER D. HENEAGII FINCHII EQVITIS AVRATI FILIVS ERAT  
HENEAGII VERO FINCHII COMITIS NOTTINGHAMIENSIS FRATER  
NON MAGIS IVRIS QVAM IVSTITIAE CONSVLTI  
REGIAE MAIESTATI A CONSILIIS SECRETIORIBVS SVMMIQVE  
ANGLIAE CANCELLARI  
VIRI PRVDENTISSIMI RELIGIOSISSIMI  
ELOQVENTISSIMI INTEGERRIMI  
PRINCIPI PATRIAE ATQVE ECCLESIAE ANGLICANAE CHARISSIMI  
INGENIOSA NVMEROSA PROSPERAQVE PROLE PRAE CAETERIS  
MORTALIBVS FOELICISSIMI  
ALTER D. IOHANNIS FINCHII VIRI OMNI LAVDE MAIORIS  
AMICVS INTIMVS  
PERPETVVSQVE PER TRIGINTA PLVS MINVS ANNOS  
FORTVNARVM ET CONSILIORVM PARTICEPS  
LONGARVMQVE IN EXTERAS NATIONES ITINATIONVM

INDI-



INDIVVLVS COMES

HIC IGITVR PEREGRE APVD TVRCAS VITA FVNCTVS  
 EST NEC PRIVS TAMEN QVAM ALTER  
 A SERENISSIMO REGE ANGLIAE PER DECENNIVM LEGATVS  
 PRAECLARE SVO FVNCTVS EST MVNERE  
 TVNC DEMVM DILECTISSIMVS BAINESIVS SVAM ET AMICI  
 FINCHII SIMVL ANIMAM BYZANTII EFFLAVIT  
 DIE V SEPTEMBRIS H. III. PM. A. D. MDCLXXXI AETATIS SVAE LIX  
 QVID IGITVR FECERIT ALTERVM HOC CORPVS ANIMACASSVM ROGAS  
 RVIT SED IN AMPLEXVS ALTERIVS INDOLVIT INGEMVIT  
 VBERTIM FLEVIT  
 TOTVM IN LACHRYMAS NISI NESICIO QVAE VTRIQUE ANIMAE  
 RELLIQVIAE COHIEVISSENT DEFLVXVRVM  
 NEC TAMEN TOTVS DOLORI SIC INDVLST NOBILISSIMVS  
 FINCHIVS  
 QVIN IPSI QVAE INCVMBERENT SOLERTE GESSERIT  
 CONFECERITQVE NEGOTIA  
 ET POSTQVAM AD AMICI POLLINCTVRAM QVAE SPECTARENT  
 CVRAVERAT  
 VISCERAQVE TELLVRI BYZANTINAE ADDITO MARMORE ELEGANTER  
 A SE PIEQVE INSCRIPTO COMMISERAT  
 CVNCTASQVE RES SVAS SEDVLO PARAVERAT AD REDITVM IN  
 OPTATAM PATRIAM  
 CORPVS ETIAM DEFVNCTI AMICI A CONSTANTINOPOLI VSQVE  
 TRISTE SED PIVM OFFICIVM PER LONGOS MARIS TRACTVS  
 NOVAM SVBINDE SALO E LACHRYMIS SVIS ADMISCENS SALSSEDINEM  
 AD SACELLVM HOC DEDVXIT  
 VBI FVNEBRI IPSVM ORATIONE ADHIBITA MOESTISQVE SED  
 DVLCISONIS THRENODIIS  
 IN HYPOGAEVM TANDEM SVB PROXIMA AREA SITVM  
 COMMVNE VTRIQUE PARATVM HOSPITIVM SOLENNITER  
 HONORIFICEQVE CONDIDIT  
 HAEC PIA FINCHIVS OFFICIA DEFVNCTO AMICO PRAESTITIT  
 PORROQVE CVM EO IN VSVS PIOS  
 QVATER MILLE LIBRAS ANGLICANAS HVIC CHRISTI COLLEGIO  
 DONAVIT  
 AD DVOS SOCIOS TOTIDEMQVE SCHOLARES IN COLLEGIO ALENDOS  
 ET AD AVGENDVM LIBRIS QVINQVAGENIS REDITVM  
 MAGISTRI ANNVVM  
 CVI REI MINISTRANDAE RITEQVE FINIVNDAE LONDINI  
 DVM INCVMBERET  
 PAVCOS POST MENSES IN MORBVM INCIDIT FEBRIQVE AC PLEVIRITIDE  
 MAXIME VERO AMICI BAINESII DESIDERIO ADFFECTVS ET AFFLICTVS  
 INTER LACHRYMAS LVCTVS ET AMPLEXVS CHARISSIMORVM  
 DIEM OBIIT  
 SPEQVE BEATAE IMMORTALITATIS PLENVS PIE AC PLACIDE IN  
 DOMINO OBDORMIVIT  
 DIE XVIII NOVEMBRIS H. II. PMN. A. D. MDCLXXXII AETATIS SVAE LVI  
 LONDINOQVE HVC DELATVS AB ILLVSTRISSIMO D. DOMINO FINCHIO  
 HENEAGII COMITIS NOTTINGHAMIENSIS FILIO PRIMOGENITO  
 ALIISQVE



ALIISQUE EIVS FILIIS AC NECESSARIIS COMITANTIBVS  
EODEM IN SEPVLCHRO QVO EIVS AMICISSIMVS HEIC CONDITVS  
IACET

VT STVDIA FORTVNAS CONSILIA IMO ANIMAS VIVI QVI  
MISCVERANT

IIDEM SVOS DEFVNCTI SACROS TANDEM MISGERENT CINERES<sup>a</sup>.

With the four thousand pounds, said in the epitaph to have been left by them jointly to Christ's college, were purchased in farm rents two hundred pounds a year, for the maintenance of two fellows, each to receive sixty pounds a year; and two scholars, each to receive twelve pounds a year; and fifty pounds a year towards the augmentation of the mastership. Sir John was presumed to pay most of the money; tho he was willing, that Sir Thomas should share with him in the honour of this donation, as in all other his laudable actions<sup>b</sup>. An instance of so long, intire, and inviolable freindship, is very remarkable, and but rarely to be found in history. And therefore he is very justly called by Dr. Charle-  
ton, *fidissimus J. Finch Achates*<sup>c</sup>.

## VII.

WILLIAM PERRY was admitted a fizar at Trinity college in Cambridge in the year 1668, made a scholar of the house in 1671, and took the degree of batchelor of arts the same year. The year following he was elected a fellow of the college, and in 1675 proceeded to the degree of master of arts. Upon the 30 of November 1678 he was chosen a fellow of the royal society. And February the 27 next insuing the place of librarian to the society being offered to Mr. Hooke, upon his refusal it was confereed on Mr. Perry; who on the 30 of September 1679 was directed to take care of the books left to the society by George Ent esquire (son of Sir George the phyfician) then lately deceased, and get them removed to Gresham college, where they were deposited with the rest in the long or south gallery. And in the month of December following a partition was ordered to be put up in that gallery at the expence of the society, near the west end, to separate the library from that part of the room, which was done accordingly.

AUGUST the 9, 1681, he was chosen professor of music at Gresham college, in the room of Sir Thomas Baynes. The same year he drew up, and published, a catalogue of the books of the royal society, by their order, under the title of *Bibliotheca Norfolciana*. And therefore in his dedication to the president and fellows, speaking of the catalogue, he saies, *quem ex mandato vestro non indiligenter contexui*. This library had been formerly purchased by Thomas earl of Arundel of Bilibald Pirckheimer, a great part of which came out of the library at Buda, that belonged to Matthias Corvinus king of Hungary<sup>d</sup>. January the 2, 1666,

<sup>a</sup> See Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*, V. 111, pag. 6. ing. in the *Pharmacopœia*, ed. 1677. now in the library of the college of physicians.

<sup>b</sup> Mr. Baker.

<sup>c</sup> In a marginal note of the doctor's own writ-

<sup>d</sup> Sir Hans Sloane, baronet.



the honourable Henry Howard, grandson to the said earl, and afterwards duke of Norfolk, gave this valuable library to the royal society<sup>a</sup>, of which he himself was a member. And to these Mr. Ent's books, who was also a fellow, together with some others given by different persons, are all subjoined in the catalogue. But the Norfolk library, which, besides printed books, contains many curious and scarce manuscripts, makes by much the principal part of the whole both for number and value. Mr. Perry has prefixed only the initial letters of his name, *W. P.* to his dedication of this catalogue. The same year was likewise published a catalogue of the natural and artificial rarities belonging to the society; which, by an order of the council, bearing date the 18 of July 1678<sup>b</sup>, was drawn up by Dr. Nehemiah Grew, one of the secretaries, and printed in an handsom folio volume, with the title of *Musaeum regalis societatis*; it is dedicated to Daniel Colwall esquire, the founder of this museum. And in a list of other benefactors, mentioned at the end, who had contributed towards it, are Dr. Crone, Mr. Hooke, Sir William Petty, Dr. Pope, Sir Christopher Wren, and Dr. Whistler; all of whom either then were, or had been professors of Gresham college. Mr. Perry continued in his Gresham professorship during his life.

HE was in orders, but never had any benefice. He had been frequently of the council of the royal society, and was so at his death; which he is thought to have hastened by an improper use of cold bathing, when under a scorbutic disorder, that rendered it fatal to him in September 1696. After his decease the office of librarian to the royal society was given to Mr. Henry Hunt, then keeper of their repository, upon the 25 of the following month, who held those places till his death; which happening in June 1713, Dr. John Thorpe was chosen into both upon the 29 of that month; and he resigning again December the 7 the same year, was succeeded by Mr. Alban Thomas, predecessor to the present Mr. Francis Hauksbee, who was elected in his room April the 11, 1723. I have never heard of any thing more, that was written by Mr. Perry, but the catalogue mentioned above, intitled,

*Bibliotheca Norfolciana, five, Catalogus libb. manuscriptorum et impressorum in omni arte et lingua, quos illustriss. princeps, Henricus dux Norfolciae, etc. regiae societati Londinensi pro scientia naturali promovenda donavit: Londini 1681. quarto.*

## VIII.

JOHN NEWHEY descended from the antient race of the Normans, one of whose ancestors coming over into England with William the Conqueror, settled at Dardale or Darhall near Kidderminster in Worcestershire, where he possessed a plentiful estate, part whereof yet remains in the family, which continued to reside there, till his father first removed from it. He was the eldest son of Jonathan Newey, rector of Kinfare in Staffordshire, where he was born upon the 4 of

<sup>a</sup> *Journals of the R. S.* Vol. 111, p. 51.

<sup>b</sup> See pag. 1 of the book.



December 1664, and educated at a private school, under the inspection of his father, who was a man of good learning and exemplary piety. In the year 1683 he was admitted a commoner in Pembroke college, Oxford, and continued there till he had taken his degrees in arts, having commenced master on the 6 of June 1689. He was afterwards presented to the two livings of Womborn and Treasle in his native county, where he preached to a large congregation; till at length falling into an ill state of health, which would not admit of the performance of his duty, he resigned his charge, and came up to London.

NOT long after, upon the death of Mr. William Perry, the professor of music in Gresham college, he was chosen to succeed him, October the 9, 1696. And upon the 30 of November next ensuing he was elected a fellow of the royal society. He held his professorship somewhat more than nine years, and then quitted it on the 1 of December 1705.

AFTER he had left Gresham college several preferments in the church were successively conferred upon him. In the year 1707 he was presented to the rectory of Itching Abbots in Hampshire. And the same year he married Anne, daughter of John Wheeler esquire of Wotton in Staffordshire, whose son is yet living there, and enjoys his paternal estate. In 1714 a fine cure prebend was given to Mr. Newey in the same parish of Itching, and in 1722 he was made rector of Avington the adjoining parish, and dean of Chichester in 1728. He died on the 13 of September 1735, at Itching Abbots, in the seventy first year of his age, and was buried in the church; where an handsome monument is erected to his memory by his widow, but without any inscription upon it, agreeably to his desire. He was a man of learning, piety, and great modesty, neither aspiring in life, nor ambitious of fame after his death.

HE left six children, two sons and four daughters. Of these John, the elder son, was fellow of Merton college in Oxford, but died on the 20 of April 1737, in the twenty seventh year of his age, and lies buried in the same grave with his father.

Samuel, the younger son, was bred at Eton school, from whence he was elected a scholar of King's college in Cambridge, soon after the decease of his brother, and became heir to an handsome fortune, part of which was the antient family estate at Dardale. But he likewise has been since removed by death, having survived his brother little more than two years.

MR. Newey left also a younger brother, named Samuel, a linen draper, who is now living, and deputy of Broadstreet ward, London.

#### IX.

ROBERT SHIPPEN was born at Prestbury in Cheshire. His father, William Shippen, who was doctor of divinity, and rector of Stockport in that county and of Kirkheaton in Yorkshire, had four sons, Edward, William, Robert, and John, three of whom are yet living. Robert, the third, after he had finished his education at the grammar school,



school, was sent to Oxford in the year 1693, and admitted a commoner in Merton College, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. From thence he removed to Brasen Nose college, of which he was elected a fellow in 1699, and commenced master of arts July the 4 the same year. He had afterwards the care of several young gentlemen of quality and distinction in that college, as their tutor.

DECEMBER the 4, 1705, he was chosen professor of music in Gresham college, upon the resignation of Mr. Newey, being recommended by the vicechancellor and several heads of houses in the university of Oxford. And the year following he was elected a fellow of the royal society. In the year 1710 he was made principal of Brasen Nose college, and July the 7 that year created bachelor and doctor of divinity. Soon after he married Frances, relict of Sir Gilbert Clarke of Derbyshire, and second daughter of Richard Legh of Lyme in Cheshire esquire. This occasioned him to resign his professorship in Gresham college, which he did upon the 3 of October the same year.

IN 1716 he was instituted into the rectory of Whitechapel in the suburbs of London, and afterwards chosen vicechancellor of the university of Oxford for the year 1718, and the four succeeding years. In 1728 he lost his lady, who died at Bath; but he is himself yet living, and resident in his headship of Brasen Nose college.

OF his three brothers, Edward the eldest was a physician, and succeeded him at Gresham college. William, his second brother, has for many years been chosen a burgess in parliament for Newton in Lancashire. And John, the youngest, is a Spanish merchant; who in the latter part of queen Anne's reign was consul at Lisbon, and continued in that post for some time after her decease.

## X.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, the eldest brother of Dr. Robert Shippen, was born at the same town of Prestbury in Cheshire. In the year 1687 he was admitted a commoner at Brasen Nose college in Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts July the 22, 1693, and was created bachelor and doctor of physic upon the 4 of July in the year 1699. He was resident at the college fourteen years, and afterwards removed to London, where he practised physic.

UPON his brother's resignation of the music professorship in Gresham college, October the 3, 1710, he was chosen to succeed him on the 7 of the same month. This place he held till his death, which happened on the 2 of January 1723; having the day before been seized with an apoplectic fit, at a coffee house in Covent Garden. He died at the house of his brother, Dr. Robert Shippen, in Goodman's fields, where he usually dwelt, and practised as a physician, except that sometimes in the summer he resided at Richmond. He lies buried in St. Andrew's church, Holborn; and left behind him the character of a man of learning, probity, and knowledge in his profession.

## XI.



## XI.

JOHN GORDON was born in the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, March the 26, 1702, being the son of John Gordon, citizen and watchmaker of London, who was many years eminent in that business. He discovered a genius for learning very early, and being educated on the royal foundation at Westminster school, distinguished himself for his parts and proficiency in his studies. From thence he was removed to Cambridge, and admitted a pensioner in Trinity college, upon the 18 of June 1720, being then in the nineteenth year of his age, and the third in order of the four scholars chosen that year from Westminster<sup>a</sup>. In the following spring he succeeded to a scholarship in that college, but left it again June 1, 1722, in order to settle at London, and pursue the study of the law, having been designed for the bar; for which end he had been admitted a student at the honourable society of Gray's inne, on the 9 of November 1718<sup>b</sup>, more than a year and half before he left Westminster school. But upon his return from Cambridge he resided in chambers at Lincoln's inne, tho he yet remained a member of Gray's inne.

WHILE he was thus employed, the music professorship in Gresham college becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Edward Shippen, he was a candidate for it, and carried the election, January 16, 1723. But still continuing his study of the law, he was called to the bar on the 10 of February 1725, at Gray's inne<sup>c</sup>, and held his Gresham professorship till his death, which happened December the 12, 1739. He was buried in the church of St. Dunstan, Fleetstreet, by the care of his sister, Mrs. Smith, his father being dead some years before him.

## XII.

THOMAS BROME, master of arts, and fellow of Trinity college in Cambridge, the present music professor, was chosen in the room of Mr. Gordon. The election came on January the 11, 1739, before the annual appointment of the Gresham committee on the city side was made for the ensuing year; when the twelve electors being all present, and the late lord mayor of course in the chair, ten candidates appeared, but were gradually reduced to two, Mr. Brome and another gentleman, who had each of them six votes. This occasioning a debate, whether the chairman had a right of voting to make an equality of hands, and afterwards to give a casting vote, they agreed to adjourn to the 16 of that month, in order to consider further of the matter. But some fresh debates happening afterwards at that meeting, the affair was not concluded. Whereupon a committee being called by the then lord mayor upon the 3 of March, this case of the music professor came before them; who, after the proceedings of the former committees had been read to them,

<sup>a</sup> Trin. coll. Register.<sup>b</sup> Gray's inne Register.<sup>c</sup> *Ibidem*.

resolved,



resolved, that the vacancy was not supplied, and that they would proceed to an election on the 12 of that month. At which time four only of the candidates, before excluded by the reduction, appeared again with Mr. Brome, who having a majority of votes, the election was declared in his favour; and it was ordered, that he should be put into possession of the lodgings belonging to the music professor, which was done accordingly.

## PROFESSORS of LAW.

### I.

**H**ENRY MOWTLOW was born about the year 1554, and elected from Eton school to King's college in Cambridge, where he was admitted a scholar on the 26 of November 1571, and afterwards a fellow. In the year 1575 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, that of master in 1579, and some years after was created doctor of the civil law. On the 25 of September 1589 he was chosen public orator of the university, in the room of Mr. Anthony Wingfield, being at that time senior proctor. And in the year 1592 queen Elizabeth making a second visit to the university of Oxford, arrived there on Friday, September the 22, where she was received with great magnificence, and entertained with a variety of academical exercises. Her majesty was attended thither by the lord Burghley, chancellor of the university of Cambridge, who took with him two gentlemen of that learned body, Mr. Philip Stringer, and Mr. Mowtlow; the former of whom wrote an account of what daily passed there, till her majesty's return on the Thursday following, which has been lately printed\*. In the year 1594 Mr. Mowtlow again discharged the office of proctor; and resigning his orator's place July the 25 the same year, was succeeded by Mr. Robert Naunton.

UPON the settlement of Gresham college he was appointed the first professor of law on that foundation, about the beginning of March 1596. And in the year 1604 he with Barnaby Gouche, doctor of law, were chosen by the university of Cambridge to represent them in the first parliament, after their charter granted by king James, dated March the 12, 1603<sup>b</sup>. This honour was continued to him for three years successively, the university allowing him five shillings a day to bear his expenses<sup>c</sup>. In May 1607 he resigned his professorship in Gresham college, with a view, as it is probable, to alter his condition; for November the 10 that year he married Mrs. Margaret Love.

\* Peck's *Collection of curious historical pieces*,  
pag. 15, Lond. 1740. quarto.

<sup>b</sup> Willis's *Notit. Parliament. Vol. 1. 153.*

<sup>c</sup> Mr. Worthington.



He seems to have continued at Cambridge the remainder of his life, tho in what station or capacity I know not. But in the year 1614, at the reception of king James in that university, he was moderator of the law act. And dying there in the month of October 1634, he was buried in the church of St. Mary, without any monument or inscription to his memory. He made his son in law, Dr. Richard Love, master of Benedict college in Cambridge, and rector of Eckington in Derbyshire, his sole heir, and executor of his will, leaving nothing from him, except one legacy of fifty pounds<sup>a</sup>.

He was well versed in polite literature, and his poetic genius continued with him to the last. There are two Latin poems of his printed upon public occasions.

One is in p. 7. of a collection, called *Decessio Jacobi, successio Caroli* etc. *Cantabrigiae* 1625. quarto.

The other is in p. 82. of a like collection, intitled *Rex redux: Cantabrigiae* 1633. quarto.

This latter collection was made upon the return of king Charles, after his coronation in Scotland, on the 18 of June 1633, when Dr. Mowtlow was in the seventy ninth year of his age.

Several Latin letters are yet extant in the orator's book at Cambridge, written by him while in that office; which for the elegance and beauty of the stile may afford an agreeable entertainment to those, who have a taste for that sort of learning, and therefore will be inserted in the *Appendix*<sup>b</sup>.

## II.

CLEMENT CORBET, younger son of Sir Miles Corbet knight of Sprowston in Norfolk<sup>c</sup>, was admitted a scholar of Trinity hall in Cambridge the 7 of December 1592, chosen fellow on the 10 of the same month in 1598, and created doctor of the civil law in the year 1605.

UPON the resignation of Dr. Mowtlow in May 1607, he was chosen professor of law in Gresham college. Dr. John Cowell, the king's law professor at Cambridge, and master of Trinity hall, was then a candidate with him; whom he afterwards succeeded in his mastership of that hall, October the 12, 1611, being at that time chancellor of Chichester<sup>d</sup>. November the 4, 1613, he was elected vicechancellor of the university at Cambridge for the year ensuing; and quitting his professorship in Gresham college on the 10 of the same month, in favour of his successor Mr. Eden, he joined in his testimonial sent from Trinity hall, on that occasion. It is not improbable, that he married about this time, for he had afterwards a wife and several children, as appears by his epitaph.

In the year 1616 the manour of Saham in Norfolk was alienated to him by Sir John Steward knight, lord Kintcleven in Scotland, during

<sup>a</sup> Mr. Baker.

<sup>b</sup> Number 21.

<sup>c</sup> *Hist. and ant. of the univ. of Cambridge*, p. 68.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibidem*.



the life of Elizabeth his wife; which in 1634 came to the family of the Berneys\*. In 1625 Dr. Corbet was made chancellor of Norwich, and the following year having relinquished his mastership of Trinity hall, was succeeded therein by his friend Dr. Eden. He lived to a considerable age, and dying May the 8, 1652, was buried in the chancel of Belough church, near Sparham in Norfolk, where the following inscription is erected on a white marble, against the south wall near the east corner, in memory of him and his family.

AD PEDEM HVIVS MONVMENTI IACET CVM ELISA  
BETHA VXORE VENERABILIS VIR DOCTOR CLEMENT  
CORBET QVAM PARVIS CANCELLIS ANIMI DVM VIXIT  
MAGNI CANCELLARIVS SED ET QVALIS INTER VIVOS FV  
ERIT VIATOR PAVCIS ACCIPE VNIVS VXORIS MARIT  
VS QVAM MERITODILEXIT VNICE VTPOTE QVAE PIA MIS  
ERICORS PVDICA EX QVA VNIVS FILII QVINQVE FILIARVM PATER  
EVASIT IPSE INTERIM VERVS ECCLESIAE FILIVS EPISCOPATVS  
QVOAD POTVIT COLUMNA SCHISMATVM ET SCHISMATICORVM  
MALLEVVS FIDEI ORTHODOXAE ASSERTOR ERGA ADVENAS ET  
PEREGRINOS LEGIS QVAM PROFITEBATVR MEMOR SEMPER  
CIVILIS QVID PLVRA CVRIA CVI IN TERRIS CLEMENTER  
INCVBIVIT SVPPRESSA AD COELESTEM CONFGIT CLEM  
ENTIAM ET EVNDEM QVIA TERRAM ET TERRENA DESPEX  
IT COELVM ABSTVLIT ABI VIATOR NEC VTRVMVIS DEPLORA  
DEFVNCTVM CORPORA QVOD SPECTAT DORMIUNT ANI  
MIS EVM QVI EASDEM REDEMIT INTVENTVR TV VIRTV  
TES QVAS VIVI EXCOLEBANT EXERCE AD MORTVORVM  
FELICITATEM ASPIRA.

SIC PRAECIPIT QVI IN MEMORIAM EORVM  
MONVMENTVM HOC EXSTRVI CVRAVIT  
SAMVEL CORBET.

In the corner of the pavement upon a stone, which thro the negligence of the workmen has been since inverted, when the chancel was new paved, is this shorter inscription in English.

VNDER THIS STONE LYE THE BODYES OF DOCTOR CLEMENT  
CORBET WHO DYED THE XXVIII OF MAY ANNO DOM. MDCLII  
AND OF ELISABETH HIS WIFE WHO DYED IN MARCH MDCXLIV<sup>b</sup>.

The reverend and learned Mr. Thomas Baker of Cambridge has a good picture of Dr. Corbet, which represents him with a comely and graceful countenance.

A DAUGHTER of the doctor, named Thomasine, lies interred in the south isle of the cathedral at Norwich behind the choir, under a flat stone, on which is an inscription to her memory, published in the *Posthumous works* of Sir Thomas Brown<sup>c</sup>.

\* Blomefield's *Essay towards a topographical* descriptions, but from an imperfect copy, *Mss. history of Norfolk*, p. 598. *Angl. V. 1v. p. 10.*

<sup>b</sup> Mr. Le Neve has published these two in- *Antiq. of the cathedral of Norwich*, p. 62.



## III.

THOMAS EDEN\* was the youngest son of Richard Eden esquire of South Hanningfeild in the county of Essex, by Margaret the daughter of Christopher Payton of St. Edmondsbury in Suffolk esquire, who after his decease was married to Sir William Worthington knight. This Richard Eden who was doctor of laws, tutor and secretary to king Henry the eighth, and master of the college of Sudbury<sup>b</sup>, translated into English a Latin treatise *Of continual motion*, written by John Taismier of Hainault, a celebrated mathematician in those times. He sprang from an antient equestrian family in the bishopric of Durham, which spread itself and settled in several different counties. One of that name, Alexander Eden, a gentleman of Kent, is famed for killing Jack Cade, captain of the Kentish rebels, in the year 1450, under the reign of king Henry the sixth<sup>c</sup>.

THOMAS Eden was born in the south part of Sudbury, within the county of Essex<sup>d</sup>, and educated in Sudbury school; from whence he was sent to Pembroke hall in Cambridge, but soon after removing from thence was admitted a scholar at Trinity hall, December the 31, 1596. Upon the 10 of July 1599 he was elected a fellow, and afterwards reader of the civil law in that house, which office he held for many years.

NOVEMBER the 10, 1613, he was chosen to succeed Dr. Corbet, as law professor in Gresham college; at which time he had taken the degree of bachelor in that faculty, as appears by a testimonial sent from Trinity hall in favour of his election.

*Cum dilectus nobis in Christo, Tho. Eden, legum baccalaureus, unus sociorum collegii sive aulae nostrae, in vitae suae rationem testimonii nostri fidem habere cupiat: Nos, Clemens Corbet, legum doctor, custos sive magister collegii sive aulae Sanctae Trinitatis infra<sup>e</sup> universitatem Cantabrigiae, ceterique ejusdem collegii socii et scholares, nihil prius habuimus, quam ut is, qui est apud nos tam propter morum integritatem, quam eruditionis laudem, merito suo commendatus, idem<sup>f</sup> esset apud alios, qui eum ad huc minus fortasse norunt, testimonio nostro commendatissimus. Quamobrem eum etiam atque etiam commendamus, et majorem in modum petimus ab omnibus praesentes litteras inspecturis (quorum interfuerit) ut eam rationem in illius ornanda virtute dignentur habere, quam nos in eadem testanda necessario habendam duximus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum commune collegii nostri praesentibus apposuimus. Dat. duodecimo die mensis Septembris, anno Domini 1613.*

In March 1614 Mr. Eden held a disputation for the degree of doctor of the civil law with great applause before king James, who was then at Cambridge; his grace passed the 6 of July that year, and he was created the year following. In 1625 he, with Sir John Cook secretary

\* In Stow's *Survey of London*, p. 66. ed. 1633, his name is thro mistake printed SATON.

<sup>b</sup> Mr. Worthington.

<sup>c</sup> Speed's *Historie of Great Britaine*, p. 835.

<sup>d</sup> Fuller's *Worthies of England*, Essex, p. 336.

<sup>e</sup> Sic in exemplari. <sup>f</sup> Forlan etiam.



of state, were elected burgesſes for the univerſity of Cambridge, in the ſecond parliament that year, which met at Weſtminſter upon the 8 of February<sup>a</sup>. And September the 4 in the inſuing year he was choſen maſter of Trinity hall, upon the ceſſion of his friend Dr. Corbet; who promoted his election into that office, as he had done before at Greſham college. The year following he was rechoſen to ſit in parliament, with Sir John Cook. And in 1637, when the affair of Mr. Adams's ſermon at Cambridge came before the doctors, he voted with the majority againſt his recantation, as was before obſerved<sup>b</sup>. March the 11, 1639, he was again choſen to repreſent the univerſity, as one of their burgesſes in parliament, together with Henry Lucas eſquire, ſecretary to the earl of Holland, and founder of the mathematical lecture at Cambridge, which goes by his name, and was honoured with thoſe two great ornaments of the laſt age, Dr. Barrow and Sir Iſaac Newton. Dr. Eden had alſo ſeveral other employments, which interfering with his attendance at Greſham college, he reſigned that profeſſorſhip upon the 27 of July 1640, after he had held it near twenty ſeven years.

OCTOBER the 24 in the ſame year he was ſent to parliament a ſecond time with Mr. Lucas; when the houſe meeting upon the 3 of the next month, ſeveral petitions came before them by way of complaint againſt the lord maſſhal's court, or court of honour. Theſe were all referred to a committee (of which Dr. Eden was one) who afterwards reported the ſtate of the whole affair to the houſe, a particular account of which may be ſeen in Mr. Ruſhworth<sup>c</sup>. In the year 1643 Dr. Eden took the covenant, notwithstanding he was then chancellor to Dr. Matthew Wren, biſhop of Ely. And he ſeems to have continued on the ſame ſide, with which he was now engaged; for in April 1645 he was one of the committee of parliament, conſiſting of fix lords and twelve commoners, who were appointed by the two houſes to manage the affairs of the admiralty<sup>d</sup>. He was likewise chancellor of Ely, commiſſary of Weſtminſter, S. Edmondsbury, and Sudbury<sup>e</sup>, and one of the maſters in chancery; but when he firſt entered upon theſe ſeveral offices, I know not, all which he held at the ſame time. He died at London upon the 18 of July 1645, during the ſeſſion of parliament, and was ſucceeded there by Nathaniel Bacon eſquire. His body being embalmed, and wrapped in a ſheet of lead, was carried down to Cambridge; and a Latin oration was made at his funeral in Trinity hall by Mr. Exton (afterwards Sir Thomas) who was then a fellow, but in the year 1676 elected maſter of that hall<sup>f</sup>. He was buried Auguſt the 2 following<sup>g</sup>, according to his deſire, at the north eaſt corner of the chapel, under a black marble ſtone, upon which are his arms in a braſs plate; and in another the following inſcription.

<sup>a</sup> Willis's *Notit. Parliament.* V. 1. p. 154.

<sup>b</sup> See *The Life of* RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, pag. 58.

<sup>c</sup> Vol. 111, p. 1056.

<sup>d</sup> Whitelock's *Memorials*, p. 142, ed. 2.

<sup>e</sup> Fuller's *Worthies of Engl. Eſſex*, p. 336.

<sup>f</sup> The original draught of that oration being found among the papers of Mr. Roger Meredith, tho it appears to be imperfect, yet as it contains a ſummary account of his life, will for that reaſon be publiſhed in the *Appendix*, N. x11.

<sup>g</sup> *Regiſter of S. Edward's pariſh, Cambr.*



HIC SPE CERTA RESVRGENDI  
IN CHRISTO SEPVLTVS EST  
THOMAS EDENVS LL. D.  
PERITISSIMVS ET HVIVS  
COLLEGII OLIM DIGNISSIMVS  
PRAEFECTVS

And some years since an handsome monument was built for him near his grave, where in a black marble pannel against the wall is this larger inscription.

SVSPICE LECTOR AC VENERARE  
HOC ENIM SVB MARMORE CONDITAE IACENT  
RELIQVIAE THOMAE EDEN LL. D. RICHARDI EDEN  
ET MARGARITAE <sup>a</sup> VXORIS DE ANNINGFEILD AVSTRALI  
IN AGRO ESSEXIENSI FILII NATV MINIMI DIOCESEOS  
ELIENSIS CANCELLARII WESTMONASTERIENSIS ET  
SANCTI EDMVNDI DE BVRCO COMMISSARII VNIVS  
ETIAM EX MAGISTRIS ALMAE CVRIAE CANCELLARII <sup>b</sup>  
ORDINARIIS NEC NON HVIVSCE AVLAE CVSTODIS  
OLIM DIGNISSIMI PARITER AC MVNIFICENTISSIMI  
QVO NEMO TVM MORVM EXIMIA SVAVITATE ET  
PROBITATE TVM SINGVLARI ETIAM LEGVM  
CIVILIVM ATQVE ECCLESIASTICARVM SCIENTIA MAIOREM  
CONSECVTVS EST LAVDEM VNDE SPARTAM QVAM  
APVD NOS BONORVM OMNIVM CONSENSV MERITO NACTVS  
EST STRENVE ORNAVIT NOSTRVMQVE COLLEGIVM TOT  
TANTISQVE BENEFICIIS VIVVS MORIENSQVE DEVINXIT  
VT PARENTIS POTIVS NOMEN QVAM CVSTODIS MEREATVR  
NOS ITAQVE CVSTOS ET SOCII NE PEREAT BENEFICIORVM  
MEMORIA QVAE TVM ALIIS TVM NOBIS PRAESTITIT HOC  
SEPVLCHRALE MARMOR IN AETERNVM TANTI  
PATRONI TESTIMONIVM PONI CVRAVIMVS OB. LONDIN. IVL. XVIII  
ET FVIT HIC SEPVLTVS. AVG. II MDCXLV.

He lived single, and was a great benefactor to Trinity hall, both living and dying. In his life time he settled an annual feast, between the 17 and 21 of December, as the master should appoint; at which time one of the fellows, approved of by the master, was to make a Latin oration, as well to commemorate the founders and benefactors of the college, as in praise of the civil law. He gave them likewise twenty eight pounds a year in lands, and added some ornaments to the college. And he left afterwards by will, dated the 24 of January 1643, the sum of five hundred and four pounds in money, to purchase lands of like value. The profits and issues were to be divided among the master, fellows, and scholars, in such proportions as are therein specified; who in gratitude to his memory caused this monument to be erected for him at their expense <sup>c</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Sic in lapide inscriptum legitur.

<sup>b</sup> Ita lapis.

<sup>c</sup> Mr. Baker.



HE was a man of great abilities, as well as learning, passed thro a variety of employments in life, and is highly commended as an advocate by Dr. Fuller. Who sais likewise, that he died possessed of a considerable estate, and left Mr. James Bunce, alderman of London, his executor, to whom he was intirely a stranger; which was occasioned by a remarkable circumstance, of which the author has given the following account. "The alderman (sais he) repaired to him for his advice on a will, wherein he was executor, desiring from him the true meaning of a clause therein. The doctor returned, that the passage in question was equally capable of two several senses. But tell me, said Mr. Bunce, what do you beleive in your conscience was the very mind of the testator, it being my resolution to perform it, whatever it cost me. A speech, which stayed with the doctor, after the speaker thereof was departed, making such impresson on his spirit, that hence he concluded the alderman a consciencious person, and deputed him the executor to his own will<sup>a</sup>." But I must take leave to refer to the oration above mentioned for a more particular account of his character.

Tho I do not find that he ever published any thing, yet he wrote several peices in his own way, as a civilian.

One of these was called, *Notae in Regulas juris*, of which the author of the oration has given the following character. *Notae illae vere aureae in R. I. quos studiosus quisque prae manibus habet. Dignae enim profecto sunt, quae in manibus semper gestentur, in sinu foveantur, tantum luminis et claritatis eminet in tanta brevitate; et revera hoc uno conatu omnes omnium et veterum et neotericorum interpretum labores facile superavit.* But notwithstanding it is here said, that those *Notes* were then in the hands of all the students in that faculty at Trinity hall; yet I cant learn that the book was ever printed, or that any copy of it is now preserved. And therefore it is highly probable, the students had only the benefit of written copies, which they transcribed for their own use. As was likewise the case for many years of another celebrated law treatise, Clarke's *Praxis*, which tho written for the use of students and advocates in the year 1596, and as the editor of it, Dr. Bladen, sais in his dedication, *per 70 annos praeter propter decursos magno in pretio habitus*, had never been printed, till it was then done by him; when the text was so corrupted by frequent transcripts, that he found it difficult to restore either the sense or language.

I am indebted for the knowledge of three other books, written by Dr. Eden, to the present worthy master of Trinity hall, Dr. Simson; who was pleased to shew me a copy, which he has, of Clarke's *Praxis*, wherein are manuscript notes interspersed in several places, taken from tracts of Dr. Eden with the following titles: *Liber observationum: Liber articulorum:* and *Loci communes:* none of which are now to be found, any more than the former.

Dr. Fuller acquaints us, that the family in his time was settled at Ballington hall in Essex<sup>b</sup>. And Sir Robert Eden of West Aukland, in

<sup>a</sup> *Verities of England, ubi supra.*

<sup>b</sup> *Ibidem.*



the county of Durham, created a baronet by king Charles the second in the year 1673, was of the same family<sup>a</sup>; whose younger son, Dr. Thomas Eden, is now a prebendary of Durham; and his grandson, Sir Robert Eden, son of Sir John, enjoys the honour and estate.

## IV.

BENIAMIN THORNETON, son of Roger Thorneton of Snailewell in Cambridgeshire gentleman, was born in the year 1613, and admitted first of Benedict college in Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1633. But removing from thence, he was chosen a scholar of Trinity hall August the 11, 1634, and fellow of the same on the 16 of May 1635; and in the year 1637 he took the degree of master of arts. After this he went into France, where he continued for some time, and studied the civil law.

UPON the 27 of July 1640 he was chosen professor of law at Gresham college, his predecessor Dr. Eden, then master of Trinity hall, promoting his election by joining in his testimonial, which was as follows.

*Cum antiquus sit et laudatus nostrae academiae mos, ut, qui ad bonarum artium literarumque scientiam, pietatis cultum, morumque probitatem adjunxerunt, publico eruditionis suae et virtutis testimonio, si quando opus fuerit, ornarentur: Nos, magister sive custos collegii sive aulae Sanctae Trinitatis intra universitatem Cantabrigiae, et socii ejusdem, latorem praesentium Benjaminum Thorneton, unum e filiis domini Rogeri Thorneton, nuper de Snailewell, in comitatu Cantabrigiae, jam defuncti, utriusque nomine commendatum esse volumus. Quem utique testamur esse in artibus magistrum, in quarto scilicet regentiae suae in artibus, et in vicesimo septimo aetatis suae anno, socium insuper collegii nostri esse, et sic per quinquennium et amplius stetisse; in quo scilicet quinquennio non solum lecturis, et disputationibus, ceterisque in jure civili scholasticis exercitiis (cui scil. studio collegium nostrum praedictum ex fundatione ejusdem dedicatum est) domi apud nos sedulam et fructuosam navavit operam; sed etiam per annum et amplius ejusdem temporis in partibus Galliae, eidem juris civilis studio addictus, versatus est; adeo ut in magnam spem nos venerimus studia ejus et conatus ad Dei gloriam, et ecclesiae, reiique publicae emolumentum cessura. Quam igitur de eo et opinionem praeteriti temporis, et de futuro spem concepimus; eandem cum nostris hisce literis palam profitemur, tum collegii sigillo apposito confirmamus. Datum Cantabrigiae, e collegio sive aula Sacrae Trinitatis, Julii decimo tertio die, anno Dom. 1640.*

Having held this place upwards of three years, he obtained a pass for going abroad under the royal signet, dated March the 10, 1643; and upon the 29 of that month Mr. Joshua Crossie was chosen to succeed him at Gresham college. The form of his patent was as follows.

<sup>a</sup> The difference of their arms may be seen in *English Baronets*, V. 11, p. 482.



## CHARLES R.

" Charles by the grace of God king of Great Brittain, France, and  
 " Ireland, defendor of the faith, *etc.* To all majors, sheriffes, justices  
 " of the peace, bayliffes, customers, comptrollers, ferchers; as also to  
 " all our admiralls, viceadmiralls, captains of our ships and forts; and to  
 " all other our officers and ministers of our townes and portes, and  
 " others our loving subjects, whome it doth or may concerne, greeting.  
 " Whereas wee have given, and by these presents doe give and grant  
 " leave and licence unto this bearer, Benjamin Thorndike esquier, up-  
 " on his humble suite unto us, to travell and transport himselfe out of  
 " these our dominions into the Low Countries and other forraine partes:  
 " Our will and pleasure therefore is, and wee hereby require and com-  
 " mand you, and every of you, whome it doth or may concerne, that  
 " you permitt and suffer the said Benjamin Thorndike, with his neces-  
 " saries not prohibited, quietly to passe by you, and peaceably to em-  
 " barque at any of our ports, and from thence to sett forth to sea, with-  
 " out any your letts, disturbance, or hinderance. And for soe doing  
 " this shall be as well to the said Benjamin Thorndike, as to you, and  
 " every of you, our sufficient warrant and discharge on this behalfe.  
 " Given under our signet, at our court at Newmarket, the tenth day  
 " of March, in the seaventeenth yeare of our reigne<sup>a</sup>."

MR. Thorndike returned again to England in the year 1645, and  
 and having kept his fellowship at Trinity hall while abroad, was one of  
 those, who elected Dr. Robert King for their master, on the 28 of Octo-  
 ber that year, in opposition to Dr. John Bond, recommended by the  
 parliament<sup>b</sup>. And between Christmas and Lady day 1648 he was suc-  
 ceeded in his fellowship by Mr. Richard Pagit. By the time one might  
 suspect, he was removed for refusing the ingagement; which was the  
 case of some others, who either had escaped, or taken the covenant;  
 but as it does not appear, that he enjoyed his fellowship again after the  
 restoration, this is uncertain. How he employed himself the following  
 years, till that time, I have not been able to learn; during which in-  
 terval three other persons had been successively professors of law in  
 Gresham college, Mr. Crosse, Dr. Leonard, and Dr. Bond. But on  
 the 23 of October 1660 he was rechosen into that professorship, upon  
 the resignation of Dr. Bond, and held it afterwards till his death, which  
 happened in the beginning of October 1667.

## V.

JOSEPH CROSSE stands in the university register at Oxford,  
 as the son of Joshua Crosse a plebeian of Newark in Nottinghamshire,  
 tho born in Lincolnshire. But in his epitaph he is said to have been  
*generosa stirpe*. On the 11 of May 1632 he was admitted into Magda-  
 len college in Oxford, being then seventeen years of age; but was af-

<sup>a</sup> From the original, a transcript of which was  
 sent me by the reverend Dr. William Warren,  
 senior fellow of Trinity hall.

<sup>b</sup> See more of this afterwards in *The Life of*  
 JOHN BOND.



terwards elected a fellow of Lincoln college, to which his county gave him a preference.

MARCH the 29, 1644, he succeeded Mr. Thorndike in the law professorship at Gresham college, being then master of arts. On the 11 of October 1647 he and Mr. Ralph Button, geometry professor there, were chosen delegates for the assistance of the parliamentary visitors at Oxford; and the year following they were made proctors of that university. This office requiring their constant attendance at Oxford, Mr. Button, as has been said<sup>a</sup>, resigned his Gresham professorship that year, and upon the 4 of May 1649 Dr. Leonard was chosen there in the room of Mr. Crosse, whose affairs at Oxford had prevented his residence, and the due performance of his lectures.

ABOUT that time he was elected fellow of Magdalen college in Oxford; and upon the 19 of the same month he, with three others, had a grant from Sir Thomas Fairfax and lieutenant general Cromwell to be made bachelors of divinity, whenever they pleased. Tho Mr. Woodfais, he did not take that degree; but having been chosen professor of natural philosophy at Oxford on the 16 of December the same year, was created doctor of the civil law February the 16 following<sup>b</sup>. Marrying soon after he was obliged to quit his fellowship, but held his lecture of natural philosophy till the year 1660, when he was displaced by the king's visitors, and succeeded by the famous Dr. Thomas Willis, the physician. He continued notwithstanding to dwell at Oxford, and dying there on the 9 of May 1676, in the sixty second year of his age, was buried in the north isle of the church of St. Peter in the east, where the following inscription yet remains, affixed to a pillar on the north side the chancel, in an oval form.

M. S.

IOSHVA CROSSE LL. D.

GENEROSA STIRPE AGRO LINCOLN.

ORTVS FORTVNAE NON PARCAE NEC IPSE

PARCVS VIR ACRI INGENIO IVDICIO SOLIDO

MEMORIA TENACI VARIA ET EXPEDITA LE

CTIONE PRVDENTIA IN REBVS GERENDIS PARVM VVL

GARI VITA INTEGERRIMA IN IVRIAM PATI QVAM

FACERE PARATIOR BENEFICIVM CONFERRE QVAM

ACCIPERE PROPENSIO MORIBVS GRATIS ET

SINCERA FIDE SPECTABILIS AMICVS FIDISSIMVS

CONIVX ET AMANTISSIMVS PARENS PROVIDVS

AVLAE MAGDALEN. PRIMO ALVMNVS

COL. LINC. POST SOCIVS ET ACAD. PROCVRAT.

SOCIVS DEMVM COL. MAGDALEN. ET

PHIL. NAT. PROFESSOR SEDLEIANVS

OBIIT PLEVRITICVS IX MAII

AN. DNI MDCLXXVI

AETAT. LXII.

<sup>a</sup> See *The life of RALPH BUTTON*, p. 154.

<sup>b</sup> *Fest. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 85, 86, 90.



The character here given of him in this epitaph very much confirms, what Dr. Calamy says of him, that "he was a gentleman much honoured " for his becoming conversation". But tho he lived so many years privately at Oxford in the latter part of his life, I cant find that he ever wrote any thing, which has appeared in print.

## VI.

THOMAS LEONARD was educated at Peter house in Cambridge, where he took the degree of batchelor of arts in the year 1619, that of master in 1623, and was admitted doctor of phyfic, upon his majesty king Charles's being at Cambridge, March the 20, 1631. Several years after this he offered himself for an examination to the college of physicians of London, as appears by the following minute in their register. *Mart. 24, 1645. Comparuit D. Tho. Leonard, in florent. academia Cantab. coll. D. Petri M. D. spondet se collegio morigerum fore.* But there is no entry afterwards, that he ever was examined, or admitted either as a candidate or fellow.

UPON the 4 of May 1649 he succeeded Mr. Croffe, as professor of law in Gresham college; which place he resigned again in a short time, and upon the 12 of March following Dr. Bond was chosen in his room.

I FIND nothing after this concerning Dr. Leonard, till his death; which is taken notice of by Mr. Smith in his *Obituary*, where he says, *January 9, 1659, died Dr. Leonard, physician*<sup>b</sup>. By this memorial of him he seems to have continued in the practice of phyfic with good repute, and very probably in or near London.

## VII.

JOHN BOND was born of a good family of that name in Dorsetshire, whose ancestors removed thither in the ninth year of king Henry the sixth from the county of Somerset<sup>c</sup>. His father, Denis Bond esquire, being a woollen draper at Dorchester and alderman of the town, was chosen a burges for that corporation, together with Denzil Hollis esquire, in the long parliament, which began on the 3 of November 1640. John Bond, as Mr. Wood says, was first educated under John White, commonly called the *patriarch of Dorchester*, and being afterwards sent to Cambridge was placed in St. John's college, where he took the degree of batchelor of the civil law<sup>d</sup>. But what is here said of the college, must be a mistake, for he was sent to Catharine hall, of which he was afterwards chosen a fellow, and took the degree of batchelor of arts in 1631, commenced master in 1635, was nominated doctor of laws in 1645, and compleated the year following, while he

<sup>a</sup> *Abridgement of Mr. Baxter's History of his life and times*, V. 11, p. 58.

<sup>b</sup> *Peck's Desiderat. curios.* L. xiv, p. 33.

<sup>c</sup> *Coker's Survey of Dorsetshire*, p. 49.

<sup>d</sup> *Atten. Ox.* V. 1, c. 379.



was yet a member of that society<sup>a</sup>. But tho he took his doctor's degree in law, he was by profession a divine, and had then preached for some years, first as a lecturer in the city of Exeter, and frequently afterwards before the long parliament at Westminster. In 1643 both he and Mr. White were chosen into the assembly of divines; whom he also succeeded as minister of the Savoy, when Mr. White removed to the rectory of Lambeth. And on the 11 of December 1645 he was made master of the Savoy hospital under the great seal<sup>b</sup>. Upon the decease of Dr. Eden, master of Trinity hall in Cambridge, in the month of July that year, the fellows immediately made choice of Mr. Selden to succeed him, in which they might the rather hope for his compliance, as it was a law foundation. And they conclude their letter, written to him on that occasion, with the following compliment: *Fac, quod te facturum et speramus, et ardemus, vir exoptatissime, ut te praefectum cominus salutemus, quem eminens mirati sumus; ut qui in Edeno securi fuimus, in Seldeno felices esse possimus*<sup>c</sup>. He seemed at first to incline to the invitation, which in October following was confirmed by an order of both houses of parliament; but soon after excusing himself, the major part of the fellows upon the 28 of that month elected Dr. Robert King; when the parliament interposing in favour of Dr. Bond, he was chosen upon the 7 of March ensuing, being then at London. But on the 11 of that month he appeared at Trinity hall, where being placed in the upper seat he received his admittance, and was afterwards attended by some of the fellows to the vicechancellor, Dr. Hill, for his approbation, which was granted<sup>d</sup>.

MAY the 4, 1649, he was chosen professor of law in Gresham college, in the room of Dr. Leonard. And in the year 1654 he was made an assistant to the commissioners of Middlesex and Westminster, for the ejection of scandalous and ignorant ministers and schoolmasters; and vicechancellor of the university of Cambridge in 1658. He held both his mastership at Cambridge, and law professorship in Gresham college, till the year 1660; when upon the 2 of August Dr. King was again elected master of Trinity hall in his room, and October the 23 that year resigning his professorship, Mr. Thorneaton, as has been said, was rechosen.

AFTER this he retired into Dorsetshire, his native country, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died at Sandwich in the isle of Purbeck, a few miles from Steeple, to which his corps being conveyed was interred in the church yard, July the 30, 1676<sup>e</sup>, without any monumental inscription; in which parish there is an old estate of the family called *Lutton*, that yet remains in their possession.

UPON the breaking out of the national troubles he joined with the parliament, and espoused that interest very zealously; for which he is severely treated by Mr. Wood, who mentions several tracts and sermons then published by him<sup>f</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> *Regist. acad. Cantabr.*

<sup>b</sup> *Athen. Oxon. ubi supra.*

<sup>c</sup> *Vita J. Seldeni*, p. 37, prefixed to his *Works*.

<sup>d</sup> Mr. Baker.

<sup>e</sup> *Church register.*

<sup>f</sup> *Athen. Oxon. ubi supra.*



1. *A door of hope* : London 1641. quarto.
2. *Holy and loyal activity* : London 1641. quarto.  
These were two treatises, delivered in several sermons at Exeter.
3. *A sermon preached at Exeter before the deputy lieutenants* : London 1643. quarto.
4. *Salvation in a mystery* : London 1644. quarto.  
This was a fast sermon.
5. *Ortus occidentalis, or, A dawning in the west* : London 1645. quarto.  
This was a thanksgiving sermon.
6. *Grapes among thorns* : London 1648. quarto.
7. *A thanksgiving sermon, on Psalm L, 23* : London 1648. quarto.  
These four last were preached before the house of commons.

MR. WOOD is wrong, in saying that he died about 1680. But he had a brother, named Elias, who lived at Warham in the same county, and was buried at Steeple November the 15 that year<sup>a</sup>, which might possibly occasion the mistake. He had also another brother, named William, who had a seat at Blackington near Luton<sup>b</sup>.

## VIII.

BENIAMIN THORNETON, who had formerly been law professor in Gresham college, was rechosen upon the resignation of Dr. Bond, October the 23, 1660; in which place he continued afterwards till his death, which, as has been said already, fell out in the same month of the year 1667.

## IX.

RICHARD PEARSON was the son of Robert Pearson, and younger brother of the learned Dr. John Pearson bishop of Chester. He was born at Creke in Norfolk, where his father was minister, and educated at Eton school. From thence being elected to King's college in Cambridge in 1646, he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1650, afterwards that of master, and was also fellow of the college. In the year 1659 he was candidate with Mr. Croune for the rhetoric professorship in Gresham college, which was carried by the latter. And in 1662 he had the care of the royal library at St. James's, in the absence of the keeper; for which service a dispensation was granted by king Charles the second, to excuse him from all exercises and duties at Cambridge. The form of it was as follows.

“ To our Trusty and Well beloved our Vicechancellor of our university of Cambridge.

“ CHARLES R.

“ Trusty and Well beloved, we greet you well. Whereas in the absence of our library keeper we have intrusted the care of our said

<sup>a</sup> Church register.

<sup>b</sup> Coker's Survey of Dorsetshire, p. 50.  
S f f library



" library to Richard Pearson, fellow of King's college in that university, which requires his constant attendance: Our will and pleasure is, that you dispense with him from all exercises and duties required from him, during such his attendance on our service. Whereof we will not doubt. Given at our court at Whitehall, the 29 Day of May, in the fourteenth year of our reign 1662 \*."

THIS library was founded by king James the first, and made up partly of printed books, and partly of manuscripts, with many other curiosities for the advancement of learning. It consisted at first of the valuable collection of the lord Lumley, which was purchased by the king, and repositied in his palace at St. James's, for the use of prince Henry, by the advice of Sir Adam Newton his tutor. In some few of these books is written *T. Cantuarien.* in archbishop Cranmer's own hand; and in others the two names, *Arundel* and *Lumley*. To this library the young prince himself added a large number of antient coins, rings, and seals, with the intire *Dactylothece* of Gorlaeus, which he procured with his own money. And some time after a large addition was made to the library by the books of a Welch gentleman, whose name was Maurice, which had been collected by him in France and Italy. And upon the death of the learned Isaac Casaubon in 1614 it was further augmented, as well by his manuscripts, as printed books with his manuscript notes, that were purchased of his widow; except his *Adversaria* and *Collectanea*, which being reserved for his son Meric, were by him at his death in 1671 left to the Bodleian library at Oxford. Mr. Patrick Young was appointed keeper of this library not long after its first settlement, who drew up a catalogue, and was very serviceable to the learned both at home and abroad, by imparting to them a variety of useful things out of this valuable treasury. And in the year 1628 Sir Thomas Roe brought from Constantinople that venerable Greek copy of the *Old and New Testament*, with the two *Epistles* of Clemens Romanus, so highly esteemed for its antiquity; which being sent as a present to king Charles the first by Cyrillus Lucaris the patriarch, who had carried it with him from Alexandria, was placed in this library. Mr. Young spared no pains carefully to collate this excellent manuscript, and communicated the various readings to archbishop Usher, Grotius, and other learned men, at their request. He held this place with great reputation to himself, and benefit to the public, till the year 1649, when he was removed by order of the council of state, and Mr. John Durey put in his room, who was remarkable for his endeavours to conciliate the Calvinist and Lutheran churches abroad. At that time an account both of the books and medals being ordered to be taken, twelve thousand coins were found in the drawers, of which four thousand only are said to have remained at the restoration of king Charles the second, who put them among the other curiosities of his cabinet. Many of the books are said likewise to have been missing. After the king's return the office of librarian was given to Thomas Rosse esquire, tutor some

\* Kennet's *Registr. and chron.* p. 695.

† Two of his letters on this subject written to Mr. Joseph Mede, with his answers, may be

seen in Mede's *Works*, B. iv.

‡ Smith in *vit. Patric. Junii*. p. 35.



time to the duke of Monmouth<sup>a</sup>, for whom Mr. Pearson officiated by order of his majesty. And in June 1665 a warrant was passed to Mr. Rosse to hold this place for life, with a salary of two hundred pounds a year; and after his decease to Mr. Pearson likewise for life, who dying before Mr. Rosse continued his deputy while he lived. Upon the death of Mr. Rosse October the 27, 1675, a new warrant of the like tenor was granted to Frederick Thynne and James Thynne esquires for life. And in February 1693 the place was given to the reverend and learned Mr. Richard Bentley (now doctor of divinity, and master of Trinity college in Cambridge) by a like warrant; who resigning it afterwards in favour of his son, Mr. Richard Bentley, a fresh warrant was issued to him likewise for life, who still continues to enjoy it.

But the Cottonian library having now for several years been placed with the former, and put under the care of the same person; it will not be improper here to give a short account of that also. It consists of manuscripts, and was founded somewhat earlier than the king's library, by Sir Robert Cotton knight and baronet; who was forty years in collecting it, and dying on the 6 of May 1631 left it by his will to his only son Sir Thomas Cotton, after him to his grandson John Cotton esquire, then about ten years of age, and to his heirs in succession. But tho the property of it was thus limited to the family, it was however designed for public use. And as Sir Robert himself never refused any persons, either natives or foreigners, the opportunity of consulting it upon proper application, he found it necessary to place it under the inspection of a librarian; and for that purpose made choice of Mr. Richard James (nephew to Dr. Thomas James, the first keeper of the Bodleian library at Oxford) and allowed him an handsome salary. He put the library in order, drew up a catalogue, and continued in this province till his death in 1638. A great accession was made to this library by the private benefactions of Sir Francis Bacon, Mr. Lambard, Mr. Dee, and Mr. Camden<sup>b</sup>, who by his will left to Sir Robert Cotton, besides his own manuscripts, coins, and other antiquities, the manuscripts of Nicholas Charles, Lancaster herald, which he had purchased not long before his death. It received these improvements during the life of the founder; and further additions were afterwards made by donations of the lord Hatton, and other eminent persons, besides many books purchased both by Sir Thomas and Sir John Cotton. The books relate chiefly to the history and antiquities of our own nation. But besides these the founder had collected a large number and variety of coins, rings, seals, and other remains of antiquity, as a further help to the illustration of our antient history. Dr. Thomas Smith, who was intrusted with the care of this library for several years, drew up a fresh catalogue of it, which he printed in the year 1696 with the title, *Catalogus librorum manuscriptorum bibliothecae Cottonianae, etc.*<sup>c</sup>. The founder had placed this library in his own house in Old Palace yard, Westminster, where it remained till about the year 1700, when at the request of Sir John Cotton an act of parliament passed for preserving it after his decease, by the name of the *Cottonian library*, for public use, in the room where it then was; and for

<sup>a</sup> *Fast. Oxon.* Vol. 11. c. 155.

pag. v1, *London* 1714. folio.

<sup>b</sup> *Nicolson's English historical library, preface,*

<sup>c</sup> *Oxonii* 1696. folio.



vesting it in trustees, namely, the lord high chancellor or lord keeper, the speaker of the house of commons, and the lord chief justice of the King's bench, for the time being, and four of the Cotton family therein mentioned, and their successors<sup>a</sup>: which seven persons, or the major part of them, were to nominate a skilful person to have the care of the library. In the year 1703, after the death of Sir John Cotton, Matthew Hutton, John Anstis, and Humphrey Wanley esquires were appointed by the trustees to view this library, and compare the books and antiquities with Dr. Smith's catalogue; which was accordingly done, and a report made on the 22 of June the same year. By this survey it appeared, "That some books were lately added, and placed by the others mentioned in the catalogue. Some books there mentioned, as wanting, had been restored. Others mentioned, as being in the library, were wanting. Some hundreds of charters were laid up in the drawers, not described in the catalogue. Some of the charters mentioned there were wanting, and others misplaced. Many printed books, manuscripts, original charters, letters, and other writings of value, were found in a room above the library. The number of medals and coins was not near so large, as it had been<sup>b</sup>." About the year 1706 the house and gardens were purchased of the family by her late majesty, queen Anne, for four thousand five hundred pounds; and another act of parliament passed<sup>c</sup> for vesting the said purchase in the crown, and continuing the public use of the library to all posterity. And upon the decease of any of the four trustees last mentioned in the former act, the heir male of the Cotton family was to appoint others in their stead. Soon after the king's library was removed thither from St. James's, William Hanbury esquire, one of the trustees, having then the charge of the Cottonian library, only as an honorary office, with the grant of a deputy, who was allowed forty pounds a year salary, and some other perquisites. In the year 1715 Dr. Bentley, keeper of the king's library, having the care of the Cottonian library also committed to him, appointed Mr. David Casley for his deputy to both. And in 1722 the house in Old Palace yard, where these libraries were repositied, being grown old and ruinous, they were removed to Essex house in Essexstreet; and from thence to the lord Ashburnham's house in Little Dean's yard in 1730, where on the 23 of October the year following a fire breaking out destroyed and damaged a considerable number of the books. After this they were removed to the Old Dormitory behind Westminster abbey, where they yet continue, till a proper building be erected for them. And in the year 1734 Mr. Casley published a very useful work, intitled *A catalogue of the manuscripts of the king's library: An appendix to the catalogue of the Cottonian library: Together with an account of books burnt or damaged by a late fire: One hundred and fifty specimens of the manner of writing in different ages, from the third to the fifteenth century, in copper plates: And some observations upon manuscripts<sup>d</sup>*. Having given this short history of these two libraries, I shall now return to Mr. Pearson.

UPON the 8 of October 1667 he was chosen law professor at Greatham college, after the decease of Mr. Throneton. And in the year

<sup>a</sup> *AB* 12 and 13 William 3, c. vii.  
<sup>b</sup> *Mf.* in the library of Dr. Mead.

<sup>c</sup> *AB* 5 Anne, c. xxx.  
<sup>d</sup> London 1734. quarto.



1669 the prince of Tuscany made a visit to the university of Cambridge, on which occasion a solemn act was kept there, May the 1, wherein Mr. Pearson had a part; and degrees being then given in honour of that prince, he went out doctor of the civil law. He held his place at Gresham college, together with his fellowship at Cambridge, during his life; and died at London after a short illness, August the 5, 1670<sup>a</sup>. Mr. Wood says, "He was a most excellent scholar, a most admired Grecian, and a great traveller, and died, as was vulgarly reported, a Roman catholic<sup>b</sup>."

THERE was another Richard Pearson at that time, of Emanuel college in Cambridge, whom I mention here for distinction sake. He was the son of William Pearson, a minister of Newcastle upon Tyne, and nephew to Dr. Holdsworth, whose *Prælectiones theologicae* (as was said in his life<sup>c</sup>) were published by him in 1661; at which time he had taken the degree of doctor of divinity at Cambridge, and was afterwards incorporated in the same degree at Oxford, July the 15, 1673<sup>d</sup>. I find his name, with that of Dr. John Pearson, in the *preface* to *Tom. ix* of the *Critici sacri*.

## X.

JOHN CLARKE was bred at Trinity hall in Cambridge, that celebrated nursery for civilians, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1645, was chosen a fellow of that house in 1647, between Lady day and Midsummer, and commenced master of arts in 1649. He was afterwards created doctor of laws in the year 1663, and July the 1 the year following admitted an advocate in Doctors Commons, London. In 1666 he was made the king's professor of law in the university of Cambridge, upon the decease of Dr. Thomas Goad, who died on the 11 of June that year.

AUGUST the 9, 1670, he was elected professor of law at Gresham college, in the room of Dr. Richard Pearson deceased. He came in some time before the college was restored to its proper use, of which it had been no less necessarily than unhappily deprived by the conflagration of the city; for the exchange tenants did not remove from thence till the end of that year. Nor did he live long after to revive the design of its institution; for he died in the month of March 1672, and was succeeded in his Gresham professorship by Mr. Meredith, and in his other at Cambridge by Dr. John Boord.

ONE Joseph Clarke was chosen fellow of Trinity hall, upon the 19 of May 1651<sup>e</sup>, about four years after the former, and was succeeded by Mr. Meredith in 1662; but whether they were any ways related to each other, I know not.

<sup>a</sup> Smith's *Obituary*, in Peck's *Desider. curios.*

<sup>b</sup> L. xiv, p. 44.

<sup>c</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 1160.

<sup>d</sup> Pag. 57.

<sup>e</sup> *Fest. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 191.

<sup>f</sup> *Regist. aul. Trin.*



## XI.

ROGER MEREDITH descended from an antient and honourable family in Wales, but long since removed to Leeds Abbey in Kent, which by intermarriages became allied to the nobility. Sir William Meredith knight of Stansty in Denbyshire, treasurer and paymaster of the army, and cautionary towns Brill and Flushing, with all other garisons in the Low Countries, in the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James, married Jane the daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer of Wingham in Kent baronet, who after his decease was married to John earl of Carbury. She lies buried in the church at Leeds in a chapel on the north side of the chancel, where, upon a fine marble monument against the east wall over an altar tomb, is the following inscription to her memory.

HERE LYETH INTERR'D THE BODY OF  
THE RIGHT HONORABLE IANE COVNTESS DOWAGER OF CARBURY DAUGH  
TER TO THE HONORABLE SIR THOMAS PALMER OF WINGHAM IN  
THIS COVNTY KNIGHT AND BARONET WHO WAS FIRST MARRIED  
TO SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH OF STANSTY IN THE COVNTY OF DENBY  
KNIGHT TREASVRERAT WARR IN THE REIGNS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH  
AND KING IAMES FOR THE CAUTIONARY TOWNS AND FORCES  
IN THE NETHERLANDS IN WHICH HONORABLE OFFICE HE CONTINVED  
TILL HIS DEATH  
AFTER WHOSE DECEASE SHE WAS MARRIED TO THE RIGHT  
HONORABLE IOHN EARL OF CARBURY WHOM SHE ALSO SVRVIVED  
BY HER FIRST HVSBAND SHE HAD ISSVE TWO SONS THOMAS AND WILLIAM  
THOMAS DIED YOVNG OF WILLIAM THIS MARBLE DOTH MAKE FVRTHER  
MENTION AND TWO DAUGHTERS ANN AND IANE ANN WAS FIRST MARRIED  
TO SIR ROBERT BRETT OF MALLING IN THIS COVNTY KNIGHT AND AFTER  
HIS DECEASE TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE FRANCIS LORD COTTINGTON\*  
BARON OF HANWORTH MASTER OF THE COVRT OF WARDS  
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQVER AND PRIVY COVNSELLOR  
IANE HIS SECOND DAUGHTER WAS MARRIED TO SIR PETER WYCHE  
KNIGHT WHO WAS XI YEARS AMBASSADOR IN TVRKY AND AT HIS RETVRN  
COMPTROLLER TO THE HOVSOLD OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST AND ONE  
OF HIS MAIESTIES PRIVY COVNCILL IN WHICH HIGH OFFICE  
AND EQVAL LOYALTY HE DIED AT OXFORD AFTERWARD SHE  
WAS MARRIED TO SIR IOHN MERRICK OF LONDON KNIGHT  
THESE WERE HER IMMEDIATE ISSVE TO WHOME SHE  
TAUGHT THE NECESSITY OF DEATH BY HER OWNE  
IN NOV. MDCXLIII AGED ABOVE LXXX YEARS.

William Meredith, the younger son of Sir William, was created a baronet by king James in the year 1622. He married Sufanna the daughter of Francis Barker of London esquire, by whom he had six sons and six daughters. But four of his sons not marrying, of whom the eldest

\* On the south side of St. Paul's chapel in Westminster abbey is a monument of the lord Cottington, with an inscription upon it to the memory of the lady Anne.



was one, the title and estate descended to Richard the second son. Sir William died in the year 1675, and was interred in the church at Leeds, where the following inscription is placed under that of his mother, the lady Carbury, upon the front of the tomb.

HERE LIETH ALSO THE BODY OF THE HONORABLE SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH LATE OF THIS PARISH BARONET SON OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH AND IANE HIS WIFE HE FIRST MARRIED SVSANNA THE DAUGHTER OF FRANCIS BARKER OF LONDON ESQ. BY WHOM HE HAD SIX SONS AND SIX DAUGHTERS SHE DYED FEB. XXI MDCLIV AND LYES INTERRED IN THIS PLACE AFTER WHOSE DEATH HE MARRIED MARY DAUGHTER OF HENRY GORING OF HYTOWN IN THE COVNTY OF SVSSEX ESQ. AND RELICT OF THOMAS AYNSCOMBE OF MAYFEILD IN THE SAME COVNTY ESQ. HE DIED THE X OF APRIL MDCLXXV IN THE LXXII YEAR OF HIS AGE FVLL OF DAYS AND HONOV.R.

Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir William Meredith, and sister to Richard, married Sir Henry Oxenden of Dean in Kent, and the others died unmarried.

ROGER Meredith, the sixth son of Sir William, and younger brother of Sir Richard, was, when very young, sent over to France for his education; where having continued several years, upon his return to England he was put to Westminster school, and from thence elected into Trinity college in Cambridge; but he removed afterwards to Trinity hall, and took his degree of master of arts in July 1662. On the 3 of January following he was chosen fellow of that house, in the room of Mr. Joseph Clarke; and while he continued there, became a celebrated tutor to young gentlemen, many of whom were afterwards eminent civilians at Doctors Commons in London, particularly Dr. George Oxenden, father to the present baronet of that name.

UPON the 7 of March 1672, the law professorship in Gresham college being then vacant by the death of Dr. John Clarke, Mr. Meredith was chosen to succeed him. And April the 9, 1674, he was respondent in a disputation held in the public schools at Cambridge, before Dr. Boord the law professor at that time, upon the two following questions, which were both determined *pro respondente*.

1. *In ambigua stipulatione verba contra stipulantem interpretanda sunt.*
2. *Sententia judicis non transfert dominium.*

The title to these questions is this: *Quaestiones magistri Rogeri Meredith, aulae Trinitatis socii, et praelectoris collegii Greshamensis in jure civili apud London, etc.* May the 28 following Sir William Temple, who was then going ambassador extraordinary from king Charles the second to the United Provinces, having made choice of him for his secretary, he applied to the Gresham committee to dispense with his absence, in order to attend that service; who complied with his request, upon condition of his providing a fit person to read for him. When Sir William removed from the Hague to Nimeguen in 1676, he was ordered to remain at the Hague, with the title of secretary to the embassy. He

continued



continued in that station till the year 1680, and was then recalled. Upon the 6 of April 1681 being chosen a fellow of the royal society, he was often afterwards one of their council. In 1686 designing to marry, he first resigned his fellowship at Trinity hall on the 6 of January that year, and the 7 of the next month his professorship in Gresham college; being succeeded in the former by William Allen bachelor of laws, and in the latter by Mr. Robert Briggs.

He married Anne, third sister and coheir of Sir John Spencer, who died a bachelor. Soon after he was made one of the masters in the high court of chancery by the lord Jefferies; which office he discharged with great integrity, but parted with it again not long before his death, which happened on the 17 of February 1700. He died without issue, and lies buried in the chancel of the church at Offley in Hertfordshire, under the communion table, with a black marble stone over him, at the top of which are his arms quartered with those of his lady, and below them this inscription.

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF ROGER MEREDITH ESQ.  
SIXTH SON OF SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH OF STANSTY IN  
WREXHAM IN THE COVNTY OF DENBIGH AND LATE OF  
LEEDS ABBY IN THE COVNTY OF KENT BART. HE MARRIED  
ANNE THE THIRD DAUGHTER OF SIR BROCKET SPENCER  
OF THIS PARISH BART. HE WAS SECRETARY TO KING  
CHARLES THE SECOND HIS EMBASSY AT THE HAGVE  
WHILE THE TREATY WAS AT NIMEGVEN A. D.  
MDCLXXVI HE WAS AFTERWARDS ONE OF THE  
MASTERS OF THE HONBLE HIGH COVRT OF CHANCERY  
HE WAS LEARNED PIOUS IVST TEMPERATE AND  
SINCERE A TENDER AND LOVING HUSBAND  
AND TRVE FRIEND HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE  
GENERALLY LAMENTED FEBRVARY THE XVII  
IN THE YEAR OF OVR LORD MDCC AND  
THE LXIII YEAR OF HIS AGE.

BESIDES the character given of Mr. Meredith on his monument, those who knew him, and had the opportunity of his acquaintance, say, he was an excellent scholar, versed in all parts of philosophy and polite learning, understood and spoke the modern languages well and fluently, and particularly excelled in his knowledge of the civil law, the science he professed, of which he has given a very good proof in his initial oration at Gresham college. But his innate modesty was such, as prevented him from aspiring to any eminent station in life. He published nothing himself; nor left any thing among his papers, that seemed ready for the press, except the oration now mentioned, which bears the following title, and will be printed in the *Appendix*.\*

*Oratio habita in collegio Greshamensi anno 1672.*

His widow survived him several years, and dying on the 17 of January 1714 was interred near her husband. Before her death she gave

\* Number xiii.



orders, that a monument should be erected in memory of her family, which is now placed against the north wall of the chancel, on which is the following inscription.

IN MEMORY OF THAT BRANCH OF THE SPENCER FAMILY  
SETTLED AT OFFLEY.

SIR JOHN SPENCER FROM WHOM THE PRESENT EARL OF SPENDERLAND IS  
DESCENDED SETTLED HIS ELDEST SON AT ALTHROP IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE  
HIS SECOND SON SIR THOMAS SPENCER AT CLARENDEN IN WARWICKSHIRE  
HIS THIRD SON SIR WILLIAM SPENCER AT YARNTON IN OXFORDSHIRE AND  
A. D. MDLIV PURCHASED THE MANNOVRS OF OFFLEY SAINT LEGER AND COC  
HERNHOO WHICH HE SETTLED UPON HIS FOURTH SON SIR RICHARD SPENCER  
IN MDLXXVII WHO MARRIED HELLEN THE FOURTH DAUGHTER AND COHEIR  
OF SIR JOHN BROCKET OF BROCKET HALL BY HELLEN HIS FIRST WIFE  
DAUGHTER AND COHEIR OF SIR ROBERT LITTON OF KNEBWORTH  
HE BUILT OFFLEY PLACE ABOUT THE YEAR MDC AND DIED IN NOV. MDCXXIV  
AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY HIS SON SIR JOHN SPENCER WHO MARRIED MARY  
DAUGHTER OF SIR HENRY ANDERSON OF PENDLEY WHOSE ONLY CHILD  
ALICE MARRIED SIR JAMES ALTHAM OF MARK HALL IN ESSEX WHOSE  
ONLY CHILD MARY MARRIED SIR JOHN TVFTON AND DIED WITHOUT  
ISSUE IN HER MOTHERS LIFE TIME SIR JOHN SPENCER DIED IN SEP. MDCXXXIII  
AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY HIS BROTHER SIR BROCKET WHO MARRIED  
SYSANNAH DAUGHTER OF SIR NICHOLAS CAREW OF BEDDINGTON IN  
SURREY BY WHOM HE HAD ISSUE SEVEN SONS AND FIVE DAUGHTERS  
HE DIED THE III OF IVLY MDCLXVIII AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY HIS ELDEST SON  
SIR RICHARD SPENCER WHO MARRIED MARY DAUGHTER OF SIR JOHN  
MUSTERS OF COLLWICK IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND DIED IN FEB. MDCLXXXVII  
AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY HIS ONLY CHILD SIR JOHN SPENCER WHO DIED  
UNMARRIED IN AUGUST MDCCXIX AND WAS SUCCEEDED IN HONOUR AND  
ESTATE BY HIS UNCLE SIR JOHN SPENCER WHO DIED UNMARRIED THE  
XVI OF NOVEMBER MDCCXII AND LIES INTERRED NEAR THIS PLACE  
HIS ESTATE DESCENDED TO ELIZABETH ONLY CHILD OF HIS ELDEST SIS  
TER DAME ELIZABETH WHO WAS THIRD WIFE TO SIR HUMPHREY GORE  
OF GILSTON AND DIED IN NOVEMBER MDCCIX AND TO HIS SECOND SISTER SY  
SANNA WIDOW OF ABRAHAM NELSON ESQUIRE WHO DIED WITHOUT  
ISSUE IN FEB. MDCCXII AND TO HIS THIRD SISTER ANNE WIDOW OF ROGER  
MEREDITH ESQ. WHO DIED WITHOUT ISSUE JAN. XVII MDCCXIV AND DIRECTED  
A MONUMENT TO BE ERRECTED IN MEMORY OF HER FAMILY AND TO HIS  
FOURTH SISTER ALICE WHO MARRIED GRANADO PIGOTT OF CAMBRIDGE  
SHIRE ESQUIRE AND DIED WITHOUT ISSUE MARCH X MDCCXIII  
ELIZABETH GORE WAS MARRIED TO SIR HENRY PENRICE IN MAY MDCCXIV  
AND DIED MUCH LAMENTED UPON THE XVII FEB. MDCCXXVI AND LIES INTER  
RED NEAR THIS PLACE LEAVING ISSUE ONE DAUGHTER ANNA MARIA  
AND ONE SON SPENCER Q. D. G.

SIR Richard Meredith, second son of Sir William, and elder brother  
of Roger, married Susanna daughter of Philip Skippen esquire of Foul-  
sham in the county of Norfolk, by whom he had six sons and five  
daughters. Sir William the eldest son dying unmarried, was succeeded

U u u

by



by his next brother Sir Richard. Thomas also died a bachelor in July 1701, being knight of the shire for Kent at the time of his death. Philip died unmarried before his father. Henry married, but left no male issue. So that Sir Richard also dying a bachelor in August 1723, was succeeded in his honour and estate by Sir Roger Meredith, the youngest son, who married Mary the daughter of Francis Tyssen esquire of Hackney near London, and relict of Samuel Gott esquire of the county of Suffex. He was one of the representatives for the county of Kent in the last parliament, which ended in the year 1735, and died in the month of January 1738, by whose death the title is now extinct.

## XII.

ROBERT BRIGGS descended from an antient family in the county of Norfolk, and was born at Norwich, being the son of Augustine Briggs esquire (who had been four times member of parliament for that city<sup>\*</sup>) and brother of Dr. William Briggs the physician. At sixteen years of age he was sent to Benedict college in Cambridge, and placed under the care of his brother, then a fellow of that college; where in the year 1680 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and July the 7, 1682, was himself elected a fellow upon the cession of his brother. In the year 1684 he commenced master of arts, and the year following quited his fellowship.

FEBRUARY the 7, 1686, being chosen professor of law in Gresham college, upon the resignation of Mr. Meredith, he resided there for some years, and November the 30, 1693, was elected a fellow of the royal society together with Dr. Woodward. But his health declining afterwards, he was obliged to leave London, and retired to Loestoff in Suffolk, about two miles distant from which is a small village named Corton, where he had an estate of about an hundred pounds a year. This being his usual residence, he seldom came to London, except sometimes in the term to read his lectures at the college, which in his absence were read for him by the reverend Mr. George Hawkins, now rector of St. Mary at Hill. He died on the 22 of December 1718, and was buried in the church at Corton, under the communion table. An handsome stone is laid over him, even with the pavement, on which is this inscription.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ROBERT BRIGGS GENT.  
(YOUNGEST SON OF AUGUSTINE BRIGGS  
LATE OF NORWICH ESQUIRE DECEASED)  
WHO DIED XXII OF DECEMBER ANNO DOMINI MDCCXVIII  
ANNO AETATIS SVAE LVIII.

By his will, dated November the 5, 1718, he ordered, that his estate at Corton should be sold, and the money divided among the three children of his deceased brother, Dr. William Briggs, and other relations; and that his library should be given to his nephew, Mr. Henry Briggs.

<sup>\*</sup> *History of Norwich.*



WILLIAM Briggs, the elder brother of Robert, was chosen fellow of Benedict college in Cambridge November the 7, 1668; whose genius leading him to the study of physic, he traveled into France, where he attended the lectures of the famous anatomist Mons. Vieussens at Montpellier<sup>a</sup>, and after his return published his *Ophthalmographia* in 1676<sup>b</sup>. The year following he was created doctor of physic at Cambridge, and soon after made fellow of the college of physicians of London. In 1682 he quitted his fellowship in favour of his brother, and the same year his *Theory of vision* was published by Mr. Hooke<sup>c</sup>. The ensuing year he sent to the royal society a *Continuation of that discourse*, which was published in their *Transactions*<sup>d</sup>; and the same year he was appointed physician to St. Thomas's hospital by king Charles the second. In 1684 he communicated to the royal society *Two remarkable cases relating to vision*, which were printed likewise in their *Transactions*<sup>e</sup>; and in 1685 he published a Latin version of his *Theory of vision* at the desire of Mr. Newton (afterwards Sir Isaac) professor of the mathematics at Cambridge, with a commendatory *Epistle* from him prefixed to it. And for compleating this curious and useful subject, relating to the eye, he promised in the preface two other treatises, one *De usu partium oculi*, and the other *De ejusdem affectibus*; tho neither of them, so far as I know, was ever published. But in the year 1687 came out a second edition of his *Ophthalmographia*. He was afterwards made physician in ordinary to king William, and continued in great esteem for his skill in his profession till he died, September the 4, 1704, aged sixty two years, at Town Mall in Kent, where he lies interred. He married Hannah, sole daughter and heiress of Edmund Hobart gentleman, grandson to Sir Henry Hobart, by whom he left three children, Mary, Henry, and Hannah, who were coheirs to their uncle Robert Briggs. And Henry is now doctor of divinity, rector of Holt in Norfolk, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty king George.

## XIII.

JOHN CVMYNG of the Middle Temple esquire, barister at law, the present law professor, was chosen May the 1, 1719, upon the decease of Mr. Robert Briggs.

<sup>a</sup> See *Praef. ad Ophthalmographiam*.

<sup>b</sup> See *Philos. transf.* N. cxxix.

<sup>c</sup> *Phil. collect.* N. vi.

<sup>d</sup> Numb. cclvii.

<sup>e</sup> Numb. clix.



## PROFESSORS of PHYSIC.

## I.

**M**ATTHEW GWINNE was the son of Edward Gwinne, who descended from an antient family in Wales, but dwelt at London. In the year 1574 he was elected a scholar of St. John's college in Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts, on the 14 of May 1578, and was afterwards perpetual fellow of the college<sup>a</sup>. It was the custom at that time in Oxford for the convocation to appoint a certain number of regent masters, to read each of them upon some one of the liberal arts two years, for which they received a small stipend, that was levied upon the younger scholars. This provision was made, before the public professorships were settled and supported by fixed salaries. Agreeably to this practice Mr. Gwinne, being made regent master in July 1582, was appointed to read upon music. And there is extant a manuscript oration of his upon that subject, spoken the 15 of October that year, in which he calls himself *praelector musicae publicus*. When he had taken his degrees in arts, he entered upon the physic line, and practised as a physician in and about Oxford for several years<sup>b</sup>. In 1588 he was chosen junior proctor of the university. And on Saturday the 23 of September 1592, in a disputation at Oxford for the entertainment of queen Elizabeth, he was the first replier to the two following questions.

1. *An anima [cujusvis] sit in se praestantior anima alterius?*

2. *An ob mundi senectam homines minus sunt heroici nunc, quam olim?*

At which time (as we are told) "he uttered a premeditated oration unto "hir highnes, the first [part] being directed unto himself by way of excuse or supplication concerning his disability [to speak] in that honorable presence, and the rest concerning the questions; wherein his "wittie handlinge of the matter, and discrete behavior, seemed much "to please hir majestie. His speech continued much about a quarter "of an hour; after which he approved an argument in the first cause, "and was then cut off by the proctors<sup>c</sup>." July the 17, the following year, he was created doctor of physic<sup>d</sup>; and in 1595 by leave from the college he attended Sir Henry Unton, ambassador from queen Elizabeth to the French court, in the quality of his physician<sup>e</sup>.

UPON the settlement of Gresham college, he was chosen the first professor there in that faculty, about the beginning of March 1596;

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 1, c. 513.

<sup>b</sup> *Athen. Oxon. ubi supra.*

<sup>c</sup> See Peck's *Collection of curious historical pieces*,

pag. 18,  *Lond.* 1740. quarto.

<sup>d</sup> *Fast. Oxon.* Vol. 1. c. 147.

<sup>e</sup> *Hist. et ant. Ox.* L. 11, p. 307.

being



being one of the two, who were nominated by the university of Oxford; and he had also a further recommendation from the lord chancellor Eger-ton\*. At the commencement of the lectures in Michaelmas term 1598 he began with an oration in praise of the founder and his institution, which with another delivered in Hilary term following upon the same subject were afterwards printed. It was designed indeed, that the lectures should have begun in Trinity term the preceding year, but they did not; as will appear from the general title of Dr. Gwinne's two orations, which runs thus, *Orationes duae Londini habitae in aedibus Greshamiis, an. Dom. 1598*; compared with the particular title of each oration, the former of which is *Oratio prior*, and the latter *Oratio secunda*, five, *Praelectio nona, cum resumerentur lectiones post natalitia*. Now the readings at Gresham college were never called *orationes*, but *lectiones* or *praelectiones*; except the first of each professor, previous to his lectures. And therefore the reason of the double title given to this latter seems to be, that the doctor not having finished his subject in the former oration, resumed it again at the beginning of the next term; the whole of it being an additional encomium upon the founder, and his institution. And that he then opened the readings, may likewise be learnt from a passage in the oration itself, where he says: *Cum intermissa revocentur studia, prima celebritas renovetur, primas partes teneo*: which acquaints us also with the day of the week, when it was read. For the 23 of January, on which Hilary term begins, fell out that year on a Tuesday; but the first day of Michaelmas term preceding (which till the sixteenth year of king Charles the first began upon the 9 of October) was on a Monday. If Dr. Gwinne therefore read his lectures upon the same day of the week in both terms (as there seems no reason to question) Michaelmas term would afford him eight Tuesdays for his first eight lectures, so that his ninth would come on course at the beginning of Hilary term. Besides that the lectures did not commence till the year 1598, is further evident from a passage in the doctor's dedication prefixed to those two orations, in which speaking of them he says: *Septimus jam annus premitur, octavus agitur, quo fari coeperint*. The seventh year, it seems, was then ended, and the eighth current, since they were first opened, which shews it was done in 1598; for had it been 1597, the ninth year must have begun, before this dedication was written. And this is again confirmed by another following passage, where he says: *Intercessere tria regni comitia, ex quo coepere lectiones Greshamiae; de quibus non dico convellendis, sed alio convertendis, ut nimis multa interim agitata; at nihil actum publice de confirmandis, ut spes fuit; nedum de ornandis, ut erat desiderium*. Now queen Elizabeth called a parliament to be holden at Westminster in 1597, which began October the 24, and continued there, till it was dissolved on the 9 of February that year<sup>b</sup>. Another parliament was afterwards called in the same reign, which began at Westminster upon the 27 of October 1601, and sat there till its dissolution December the 9 following<sup>c</sup>. After the accession of king James a parliament was

\* *Epist. ad Orat. duas.*

parliaments during the reign of queen Eliz. p. 522.

<sup>b</sup> Sir Symonds D' Ewes's *Journals of all the*<sup>c</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 597.



summoned at Westminster in the year 1604, which met accordingly the 19 of March, and continued to sit till July the 7; when it was prorogued, first to February the 7, and again before the time of meeting to the month of October in the following year; but did not assemble till the 9 of November, upon the discovery of the powder plot, and then continued till the 27 of May following, when it was again prorogued<sup>a</sup>. Had the lectures therefore began in Trinity term 1597, there would have been four sessions of parliament between their commencement and the publication of Dr. Gwinne's orations in 1605; whereas the doctor says, there were but three, the last of which was not then finished. For the orations were published near the end of the year 1605, as appears by the conclusion of the latter, where it is said, they were shewn in manuscript upon the 5 of February that year. Nor does the doctor say, that three sessions were then past, but only that the parliament had assembled thrice since that time. And it seems probable by what follows in the dedication, that he chose to publish them while the parliament was sitting, as the fittest time to answer his end in doing it, which he there insinuates. Indeed Mr. Wood speaking of the readers says: *Illi autem mense Junio 1597 praelegere diebus praestitutis exorsunt*<sup>b</sup>. And the like has been said by others; which may probably have been occasioned by mistaking Mr. Stow's relation of this matter in the first edition of his *Survey*; whose words are these: "They (the lecturers) were appointed to have begun their readings in the moneth of June 1597, which also they do at this time;" that is in 1598, at the latter end of which year his *Survey* was published. This account is very consistent with what has been shewn already from Dr. Gwinne's orations. As is likewise, what he further adds, when he says, "These lectures are read dayly in the terme times, by every one upon his day." Which accounts for the doctor's calling that his *ninth lecture*, which he read upon the first day in Hilary term, in the manner before explained; agreeably to the practice that has ever since continued in reading the lectures, which, so far as appears, have always been confined to the terms. But tho the doctor might then read upon a Tuesday; yet that the course of the lectures, with respect to the particular day of the week for reading each of them, was not many years after the same, as is now in use, has been shewn already<sup>c</sup>.

On the 25 of June 1604 Dr. Gwinne was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians of London, and at the beginning of the year 1605 was made physician to the tower. In the month of August that year king James and his queen, with prince Henry, and their courts, went to Oxford, where they were entertained for three days with academical exercises of all kinds. And Dr. Gwinne in particular endeavoured to exert himself on that occasion, by reason of the late promotion conferred on him by his majesty. Upon the third day therefore, which was August the 29 in the morning, the two following questions on physical subjects were proposed for disputation.

*An mores nutricum a puerulis cum lacte imbibantur?* Neg.

*An frequens suffitus nicotianae exoticae sit sanis salutaris?* Neg.

<sup>a</sup> Stow's *Chronicle*, pag. 837, 844, 856, 880.

<sup>b</sup> *Hist. et ant. univ. Ox. L. 1, p. 307.*

<sup>c</sup> Pag. 57.

<sup>d</sup> See the *Preface*.



The respondent was Sir William Paddie, the king's physician; and the opponents, Dr. Ailesworth, Dr. Bust, Dr. Gwinne, and others. As king James was a professed enemy to tobacco, and wrote against the use of it, the latter of these questions gave him an opportunity of expressing his own sentiments upon that subject; which he did after the disputation was over<sup>a</sup>. In the evening of the same day a Latin comedy was acted at Magdalen college, called *Vertumnus*, five, *Annus recurrens*, which was written by Dr. Gwinne. The account given of it in *Rex Platonius* is as follows. *Sed a coena ad scenam properandum est, qua loco sueto principibus a Jobannensibus repraesentatur Annus recurrens, fabula socco comico, sed pede tragico, tragicis enim senariis ad novitatem scripta, scena in formam zodiaci exactissime efficta, et sole omnia dodecatemorii signa splendido artificio pertransiente. Cujus decursu quatuor anni tempestates, quatuor aetatis humanae progressus, quatuor humorum corporis varietates, et si quae uspiam sint varietates aliae, aut fortunarum, aut ingeniorum, aut amorum, aut ludorum, omnes delectabili harmonia in theatrum productae, et microcosmo repraesentatae, adolescente primum academico, aliarum deinde omnium conditionum varietatem experiente. Sed quid ego ista, quum ipsa jam e praelo emerferit festivissima comoedia? Incoepta est sole arietem ingrediente, finita quum pisces solis igne coquerentur. Digna quidem, quae toto vertente anno duraret; sed ideo zodiacum suum festinantius sol visus est transisse, ut principibus multo istius diei taedio lassus quiescendi otium concederetur<sup>b</sup>.* To this account I shall add the character given of it by a gentleman, who was sent from Cambridge on purpose to be present at that solemnity, and make a report how the whole was performed. "That night (said he) about nine<sup>c</sup> began their comedy, called *Vertumnus*, very well and learnedly penned by Dr. Gwinne. It was acted much better, then either of the former, and chiefly by St. John's men<sup>d</sup>." And yet by the doctor's own account of this play, in his dedication to prince Henry, it cost him not much time in composing it. His words are these: *Intra mensem proximum, et quasi agens aliud (nam interim ut regius ad turrim medicus, effeci, cooptarer) et ex re indies nato consilio, offudi potius, quam scripsi, hanc comoediam.* Upon the evening of the first day's entertainment, which was August the 27, another Latin comedy had been acted, called likewise *Vertumnus*; but tho the title of both was the same, they were formed upon very different plans; as appears from the following passage in *Rex Platonius*, under the acts of the first day. *Locus scenae praestitutus erat aula Aedichristiana. Ab ejusdem collegii alumnis, qui et coturno tragico, et socco comico, principes semper habebantur, Vertumnus, comoedia faceta, ad principes exhiberandos exhibetur. In qua tres rivaes, Pomonae amorem ambiunt, Choerilus poeta vanus, Sylvanus bene potus, et Vertumnus. Hic multifor mi illam fuco aucupatur, primo piscatorem, deinde aulicum, tertio militem induens, ut eam in amorem pelliceat; sed hisce dolis voti minime compos, postremo virum exuit, et mulier mulierem aggreditur, illaque sub specie incredibiles amores sui apud Pomonam concitat; quo facto, seipsum prodit, et Vertum-*

<sup>a</sup> *Rex Platonius*, pag. 82.

<sup>b</sup> Pag. 112.

<sup>c</sup> Mr. Stringer, esquire bedell at Cambridge, Mr. Mr. Baker.



*nus ipse ipsa potitur Pomona*<sup>a</sup>. Who the author of this comedy was, I know not, nor whether it was ever printed; it was not, when *Rex Platonius* came out<sup>b</sup>. December the 22 the same year Dr. Gwinne was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians. He kept his professorship at Gresham college till September 1607, and then quitted it, very probably upon marriage.

AFTER he left Gresham college, he continued to practise physic in London, and was much esteemed both in the city and at court. Upon the 7 of April 1620 he with seven others were appointed commissioners by his majesty, for garbling tobacco; and a power was granted to any five or more of them (one of whom was to be a physician, another a merchant, a third a grocer, and a fourth an apothecary) to draw up orders and directions in writing for garbling and distinguishing that commodity, before it was exposed to sale<sup>c</sup>. He died, as Mr. Wood says, at his house in Old Fish-street, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, London, in the year 1627, and letters of administration were granted to his widow on the 12 of November that year<sup>d</sup>. But this must doubtless be a mistake, since I find his name in the *Pharmacopoeia* printed in 1639. He left behind him one son, whose name was John.

HE was a man of quick parts, a lively fancy, and poetic genius, had read much, was well versed in all sorts of polite literature, accurately skilled in the modern languages, and much valued for his knowledge and success in the practice of physic. But his Latin stile was formed upon a wrong taste, which led him from the natural and beautiful simplicity of the antients, into points of wit, affected jingle, and scraps of sentences detached from old authors; a custom which at that time began too much to prevail both here, and abroad. And he seems to have contracted this humour gradually, as it grew more in vogue; for his *Oratio in laudem musicae* is not so deeply tinged with it, as his *Orationes duae* spoken many years afterwards in Gresham college. There are extant of his, published in his life time:

1. *Epicedium in obitum illustrissimi berois, Henrici comitis Derbienfis*: Oxon. 1593. quarto.

2. *Nero, tragoedia nova*: Londini 1603, quarto; 1639, duodecimo.

This tragedy, as Mr. Wood says<sup>e</sup>, is somewhere recommended by Justus Lipsius.

3. *Orationes duae, Londini habitae in aedibus Greshamiiis, ann. Dom. 1598*: Londini 1605. duodecimo.

Mr. Wood mentions this book, as printed in quarto, 1605<sup>f</sup>; which, if it be not a mistake, I have never seen. But as it is now very scarce, it will be reprinted in the *Appendix*<sup>g</sup>, from the edition in duodecimo.

4. *Vertumnus, five, Annus recurrens, Oxonii 29 Augusti 1605, coram Jacobo rege, Henrico principe, proceribus, a Joannensibus in scena reci-*

<sup>a</sup> Pag. 46, edit. Oxon. 1607. quarto.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>c</sup> *Rymer's Foedera*, Tom. xvii, p. 190.

<sup>d</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. i, c. 514.

<sup>e</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>f</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* ubi *supra*.

<sup>g</sup> Number xiv.



*tatus, ab uno scriptus, phrasi comica, prope tragicis senariis: Londini 1607. quarto.*

5. *Aurum non aurum, sive, Adversaria in assertorem chymiae, sed verae medicinae desertorem, Franciscum Antonium: Londini 1611. quarto.*

This Francis Anthony, who lived in St. Bartholomew's close, London, pretended to be the first inventor of a medicine, called *aurum potabile*; which being animadverted upon by Dr. Gwinne, his antagonist wrote and published *An apology and defence of the medicine, called aurum potabile: London 1616.* In reply to which came out afterwards, *The antiapology, shewing the counterfeitness of Dr. Anthony's aurum potabile, Oxon. 1623;* written by Dr. John Cotta a Cambridge man<sup>a</sup>. Dr. Anthony was himself a graduate of that university, but often prosecuted and cast by the college of physicians for practising without a license; and particularly the use of his *aurum potabile* was proved to have been hurtful<sup>b</sup>.

6. *Verses in English, French, and Italian.*

These were occasionally written, and prefixed to many books published at that time; for which reason he is called by Mr. Wood, *omnium plerumque, qui sub eo aevo in publicum prodierunt, librorum encomiastes*<sup>c</sup>.

7. *A book of travels.*

8. *Letters concerning chymical and magical secrets.*

These two last are mentioned by Mr. Wood; tho, as he saies, he had never seen either of them<sup>d</sup>.

To these may be added, as mentioned above, and now first printed in the *Appendix*:

*Oratio in laudem musices, habita Oxonii, 15 die mensis Octobris, anno Domini 1582.*

The doctor mentions likewise, in the preface to his *Orationes duae*, some discourses he had then by him, intitled *Elucubrationes philiatricae*; but I cant find they were ever printed.

## II.

PETER MOVNSELL, a gentleman's son of Dorsetshire, was entered at Brasen Nose college, Oxford, in the year 1587, where he took the degree of batchelor of arts in 1591, and that of master in 1594. After this he pursued the study of phyfic four years, part of the time at Oxford, and the rest at Cambridge; and then traveling abroad for about five years, resided the first year at Paris, and afterwards went to Padua, where he continued the remainder of the time. Upon his return to England he went again to Oxford, and employed the two succeeding years partly there, and partly at London among the Gresham professors. It was during this time, that he attended Dr. Gray, as a physician, in his last illness at Gresham college; when the doctor, as has been said, left him twenty shillings for a ring in token of their

<sup>a</sup> *Atben. Oxon. V. 1. c. 514.*

<sup>b</sup> Goodall's *Royal college of physicians of London*, p. 349.

<sup>c</sup> *Hist. et ant. Oxon. L. 11, p. 307.*

<sup>d</sup> *Atben. Oxon. V. 1. c. 494, 514.*

<sup>e</sup> Number xiv.



freindship\*. He then made a second tour into foreign parts, and having visited the universities of Basil and Strasburg came back by Leyden in the year 1607. While he was abroad, he took the degree of doctor of physick, most probably at Leyden; but I don't find, that he was ever admitted into the college of that faculty at London, as a fellow.

In the month of September that year Dr. Gwinne having resigned his professorship in Gresham college, he was chosen to succeed him. This settlement being agreeable to him, and a proper situation for his practice, as a physician, he continued in it till his death, which happened in October 1615; and he was buried in the church of St. Helen, in Bishopsgate street, upon the 18 of that month.

## III.

THOMAS WINSTON was the son of a carpenter, and born in the year 1575<sup>b</sup>, but where I cannot learn. He was educated at Clare hall in Cambridge, where he had a fellowship, which he held many years, his name being found in a list of the fellows of that house in the year 1617<sup>c</sup>; but the time of his election is not known, by reason of the imperfection of the register. In 1602 he took the degree of master of arts, and then traveling into Italy was created doctor of physick at Padua. While he was abroad, he attended the lectures of those celebrated professors of anatomy and medicine, Hieron. Fabricius ab Aquapendente and Prosper Alpinus at Padua, and Caspar Bauhinus at Basil, whom in his *Anatomy lectures* he calls his masters<sup>d</sup>; and upon his return to England he was incorporated in the degree of doctor at Cambridge, in the year 1607. He settled afterwards in London, where he soon got into practice, and became eminent in his profession. September the 10, 1613, he was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians, and fellow the 20 of March the ensuing year.

UPON the decease of Dr. Mounsell, professor of physick at Gresham college, in October 1615, he was chosen to succeed him on the 25 of the same month, and ordered to make his oration, according to custom, the last Saturday of that term. Among his competitors on that occasion was Dr. Simeon Fox, the younger son of Mr. John Fox, the celebrated martyrologist; of whom it is said, that he and Dr. Argent were the two last presidents of the college, who used to ride on horseback in London to visit their patients\*. Dr. Winston held his professorship till the year 1642, during which time he had acquired an handsome fortune; but the national troubles then increasing, he went over into France by permission of the house of lords. Dr. Hamey says, he withdrew himself *prae metu Angerona saepius laesae, et jam poenas minitantis*<sup>e</sup>. As the power of the parliament began then to prevail, one would be apt to suppose from the words of Dr. Hamey, that he had either been too

\* See *The life of HUGO GRAY*, p. 44.

<sup>b</sup> Hamey, in *vit. M.* now repositd in the library of the college of physicians, London.

<sup>c</sup> Mr. Worthington.

<sup>d</sup> Pag. 57, 161, 238, etc.

<sup>e</sup> Hamey, in *vit. Doct. Argent. M.* ubi *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Id. vit.*



free in his expressions against that party, or revealed some secret to their prejudice. But whatever was the particular reason for his leaving England at that time, his manner of doing it renders it very probable, that it was not from choice, but necessity. For his departure was so sudden, that he took no care of his affairs, not even for the security of his estate. And therefore his professorship in Gresham college being thus deserted, after he had been absent about six months, without any prospect of his return, June the 13 following Dr. Paul De Laune was chosen in his place.

DOCTOR Winston staid in France about ten years, and returned again to England in 1652; when having by the interest of friends made his peace with the governing powers at that time, he was restored to the possession of what he had lost upon his going abroad, of which Mr. Whitelocke has given the following account. "July 10, *an.* 1652. "Dr. Winston, a physician, in the beginning of the late troubles by leave of the house of lords went over into France, and there continued till very lately, that he returned into England. In his absence none being here to look after his business for him, his estate was sequestered, as if he had been a delinquent; and his place and lodgings of physic professor in Gresham college were taken from him: though he had never acted any thing against the parliament, but had been out of England all the time of the troubles. Whereupon application being made to the committee of sequestrations, an order was procured for his being restored to his place and lodgings in Gresham college; and the sequestration of his estate, which was five hundred pounds *per annum*, was also taken off<sup>a</sup>." What is here said, that Dr. Winston *had never acted any thing against the parliament*, seems to shew, that whatever his particular offence had been, it consisted in words only, and not in actions. And agreeably to this representation of Mr. Whitelocke, the honourable William Lenthall esquire, speaker of the parliament, wrote a letter to the Gresham committee to acquaint them, "that he had never heard any complaint of disaffection in the least manner against Dr. Winston." Upon this the doctor applied to the committee, and desired to be replaced in his professorship, which was accordingly done upon the 20 of August that year. When he left England, he was one of the eight elects of the college of physicians, appointed by act of parliament in the reign of king Henry the eighth<sup>b</sup>, who choose the president out of their own number. But by the new charter, granted to the college by king Charles the second in 1663, they were increased to ten<sup>c</sup>. If any of these elects continue abroad a year and a day, without leave from the president, they forfeit their place. This was his case, by means of his long absence in France; but he was chosen again upon a vacancy June the 25, 1653, as appears by the following minute in the register of that day. *D. Winston per mortem doctoris Clerke in electorum ordinem, quo diu moratus in Galliis exciderat, restitutus est.* But he was now advanced in years, and did not long enjoy

<sup>a</sup> *Memorials*, p. 513, edit. 1.

<sup>b</sup> *An.* 14, 15, *H.* 8. c. 15.

<sup>c</sup> See Dr. Goodall's *Royal college of physicians of London*, etc. p. 11, 70.



those several emoluments, to the possession of which he had been restored. For he died on the 24 of October 1655<sup>a</sup>, being then eighty years of age.

HE was a genteel man, of good parts and learning, and a celebrated physician. Meric Casaubon calls him *the great ornament of his profession*<sup>b</sup>. And Dr. Hamer, who dislikes his conduct in some other respects, yet commends him for keeping up the the dignity of the faculty against the apothecaries, making use of one only himself, whom (as he says) *beriliter imperavit*, and thinks his memory worthy to be preserved on that account, and that he ought to be esteemed a benefactor to the college<sup>c</sup>. I cant find, that he ever published any thing himself, but after his death a treatise came out with this title :

*Anatomy lectures at Gresham colledge: By that eminent and learned physician, Dr. Thomas Winston: London 1659, 1664, octavo.*

There is an *Epistle* prefixed to this book by F. P. who supposes those lectures were also read by the doctor in his appointed course at the college of physicians; which seems probable from an expression in one of the lectures, where he says: But we leave this problematicall anatomy "to another place, and fit our discourse to that, which you pleased to command us, that was the history of parts for structure and use<sup>d</sup>." This expression suits the college of physicians, rather than Gresham college, where the choice of the lectures is left to the discretion of the reader. The editor observes further, that those lectures comprehend the whole body of anatomy, as then understood; and are far more exact, concise, learned, and adorned with greater varieties, than those of Dr. Read, or any other then extant in English. In the title of the second edition this book is called, *The compleat anatomist*.

## IV.

PAVL DE LAVNE had a brother named Gideon, a wealthy apothecary in London, who was one of the first assistants appointed by the charter of that company, when separated from the grocers, in the year 1617. He was also related by marriage to Dr. Argent, who had been eight times president of the college of physicians, and died August the 24, 1642<sup>e</sup>. This is all I can find concerning his family. Dr. William De Laune, a physician, was buried in St. Anne's church in Black Friars London, February the 19, 1610. But whether he was any relation of Paul, I know not, who by archbishop Usher's letters<sup>f</sup> appears to have been bred at Emanuel college in Cambridge, tho his name is not found in the books of that college<sup>g</sup>. He traveled afterwards into Italy, where he was created doctor of physick at Padua, and after his return to England took the same degree at Cambridge, upon the 4 of

<sup>a</sup> Smith's *Obit.* in Peck's *Desiderat. curios.* L. XIV. p. 58.

<sup>b</sup> *Notes on M. Anton. Meditat.* p. 33, ed. 1634.

<sup>c</sup> *In vit.*

<sup>d</sup> Pag. 82.

<sup>e</sup> *Hamer in vit. P. De Laune. Mf.*

<sup>f</sup> Pag. 388.

<sup>g</sup> Dr. Richardson.



November 1615<sup>a</sup>. June the 4 in the following year he was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians of London, and chosen a fellow on the 21 of April 1618; and having taken his year for reading the anatomy lecture there, was made one of the elects of that college. In 1622 the lord Falkland being made lord deputy of Ireland<sup>b</sup>, he attended him thither as his physician, and settled at Dublin; where in the year 1628 endeavours were used to procure a patent for a college, like that of the physicians of London<sup>c</sup>. He continued there many years, which in the end proved to his disadvantage, by the loss of his acquaintance in England; so that upon his return to London he did not easily get into practice<sup>d</sup>.

BUT upon Dr. Winston's withdrawing himself, and going into France, he was chosen professor of physic in Gresham college, June the 13, 1643. Which province, as Dr. Hamey sais<sup>e</sup>, he discharged with reputation upwards of nine years, till the return of Dr. Winston, who was restored to it again upon the 20 of August 1652.

As he was now at liberty, and had made no great advantage by his practice in London, he determined, tho near seventy years of age, but very active and sprightly, to try his fortune in America. And to that end, by a warrant granted in December 1654, he was appointed physician general to the fleet, which was sent by the lord protector Cromwell upon the expedition to Hispaniola, the ensuing year, under admiral Pen<sup>f</sup>. But this design miscarrying, the English soldiers, who went in that fleet, under the command of general Venables, being repulsed and beaten off the island by the Spaniards, they afterwards sailed to Jamaica, where they had better success; for they took the town, drove the inhabitants into the woods, and made a settlement<sup>g</sup>, which has since been a flourishing colony, and very beneficial to the trade of the English nation. Dr. De Laune is supposed to have gone with the fleet to Jamaica, and failed again from thence; but whether the ship was cast away, or he died on board, or what else became of him, is not known, having been never heard of since<sup>h</sup>.

HE was naturally of an easy temper, and chearful with a small fortune; temperate and frugal himself, tho indulgent to his children. Some of whom very probably survived him, from what Dr. Hamey sais, that he was *liberum virilis faeminaeque stirpis non infelix pater*<sup>i</sup>. He must therefore, I presume, have been a widower, when he was chosen at Gresham college.

V.

THOMAS WINSTON after several years absence in France, being (as has been said) restored to his professorship of physic in Gre-

<sup>a</sup> Regist. acad. Cantabr.

<sup>b</sup> Ware's *Gesta Hibernorum*, p. 176.

<sup>c</sup> Abp. Usher's *Letteri*, ubi *supra*.

<sup>d</sup> Hamey, *in vit.*

<sup>e</sup> Ubi *supra*.

<sup>f</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>g</sup> Clarend. *Hist.* Vol. III, p. 577, Oxford 1717. octavo.

<sup>h</sup> Hamey, *in vit.*

<sup>i</sup> *Ibidem*.



sham college, August the 20, 1652, held it till his death, which happened on the 24 of October 1655, being forty years within one day from the time he was first elected.

## VI.

IONATHAN GODDARD, the son of Henry Goddard esquire, was born at Greenwich in Kent. In the year 1632, being then fifteen years of age, he was admitted a commoner of Magdalen hall in Oxford, where he continued, till he was of standing for the degree of batchelor of arts, and then traveled (as the custom was at that time) for his improvement in the knowledge of physick. After his return, having taken the degree of batchelor in that faculty at Christ's college in Cambridge, upon the 7 of November 1640 he promised to obey the laws and statutes of the college of physicians of London<sup>a</sup>. Upon the 20 of January 1642 he proceeded doctor of physick at Catharine hall in Cambridge, being then a practitioner in London<sup>b</sup>; and December the 22 following he was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians, and afterwards elected a fellow on the 4 of November 1646, and appointed to read the anatomy lecture March the 4 the ensuing year<sup>c</sup>. He had then lodgings in Woodstreet, where Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Ent, Dr. Glisson, Dr. Wallis, Mr. Foster, with other learned and inquisitive persons, sometimes met to improve and cultivate the new philosophy; several of which company (as has been said already<sup>d</sup>) removed to Oxford, where they pursued the same design. He was afterwards physician to general Cromwell, and attended him first into Ireland, and then into Scotland. On the 9 of December 1651 he was appointed warden of Merton college in Oxford by the parliament, upon the resignation of Sir Nathaniel Brent, and January the 14 the same year was incorporated doctor of physick in that university<sup>e</sup>. The year following Cromwell, who was then in Scotland, being chancellor of the university of Oxford, did by an instrument, bearing date October the 16, constitute him, together with Dr. Owen dean of Christ Church college, Dr. Wilkins warden of Wadham, Dr. Goodwin president of Magdalen, and Mr. Peter French prebendary of Christ Church, or any three or more of them, to act as his delegates in all matters relating to grants or dispensations, that required his assent<sup>f</sup>. And in 1653 Dr. Goddard was chosen singly to represent the university in parliament, and also one of the council of state<sup>g</sup>.

UPON the 7 of November 1655 he was elected professor of physick in Gresham college, in the room of Dr. Winston then lately deceased. He continued in his headship of Merton college till the turn of affairs, at the restoration of king Charles the second in 1660, when he was removed by a letter from his majesty, bearing date July the 3; who claiming the right of nomination, during the vacancy of the see of Can-

<sup>a</sup> *Registr. coll. med. Lond.*

<sup>b</sup> *Athen. Oxon. V. 11, c. 537.*

<sup>c</sup> *Registr. coll. med. Lond.*

<sup>d</sup> See the Preface.

<sup>e</sup> *Athen. Oxon. V. 11, c. 538.*

<sup>f</sup> *Fast. Oxon. Vol. 11. c. 98.*

<sup>g</sup> *Athen. Oxon. ubi supra.*



terbury, appointed Dr. Edward Reynolds, his chaplain at that time, and soon after bishop of Norwich, to be warden of that college, as successor to Sir Nathaniel Brent, no notice being taken of Dr. Goddard\*. After this he settled himself at Gresham college, and was continued a fellow of the college of physicians by their new charter in 1663<sup>b</sup>; and being likewise nominated one of the first council of the royal society, in their charter the same year, he became very zealous and serviceable in promoting the design of that institution. For being an accurate chymist, he employed his laboratory at the college in trying many curious experiments for the use of the society, as well as for making his own medicines. And Dr. Worthington then lodged with him in his apartment, for the conveniency of compleating that elaborate and useful undertaking, in which he was then engaged, of preparing for the press the works of the learned Mr. Joseph Mede, which he finished and published in 1664. Upon the dreadful conflagration of the city of London, in the year 1666, Dr. Goddard removed from Gresham college with the other professors, to make room for the public affairs, which for some years were transacted there, till the city was rebuilt. After this he returned again to the college, where he remained till his death, which was very sudden and unexpected. For he was taken off by an apoplexy, which seized him in the street, as he was returning home in the evening from the company of some friends at Bloomsbury, upon the 24 of March 1674; and lies buried in St. Helen's church<sup>c</sup>, on the north side of the chancel, near the rails of the communion table, without any monument or inscription.

HE has an excellent character given him by a very able judge of his abilities, Mr. Seth Ward, afterwards bishop of Salisbury; who was well acquainted with him, and commends him for his extensive learning, skill in his profession, knowledge of public affairs, and generous disposition; and observes particularly, that he was the first Englishman, who made telescopes. I shall take leave to transcribe his own words from a book, which he dedicated to him in 1653, when he was warden of Merton college. *Tu in omni literarum genere excellens, in physica rerumve naturalium cognitione profundissime versatus, in rebus chymicis collegii medicorum Londinensis judicio peritissimus, in linguis eruditis omnibus accurate doctus, quin etiam in medicina practica praeclarus atque felicissimus, in rebus civilibus summa prudentia atque integritatis gloria clarissimus. Etiam in mathematicis teipsum maxima cum laude exercuisti. Diu est, ex quo telescopia praestantissima primus, quantum ego scio, Anglorum ipse fecisti. Nempe tu laminas, globulos, instrumenta omnia, sumptu tuo parasti; tu operarios conduxisti; tu opus univrsum consilio, ingenio, atque mathematicarum artium scientia iuvisti atque gubernasti. Neque rerum jucundissimarum praxi contentus, ea, quae a communi hominum sensu remotiora sunt, geometria atque astronomia, speculatus es.* He then proceeds to his moral character, and commends him for his generous temper, candor, affability, and benevolence to all good and learned men<sup>d</sup>.

\* Regist. coll. Mert.

<sup>b</sup> Goodall's Royal coll. of phys. of London, p. 70. *fundamenta inquisitis breviter*, Oxon 1653. quarto.

<sup>c</sup> Athen. Oxon. V. 11. c. 538.

<sup>d</sup> In *Ismael. Bullialdi Astronomiae Philolaeae*



In the year 1655 Mr. Edmund Dickenson, fellow of Merton college, inscribed to him his *Delpbi Phoenicizantes*; where much the same things are said of him, as have been already recited from Mr. Ward<sup>a</sup>. The like compliment was also paid to him by Mr. John Wallis, who dedicated his book, intitled *Mathesis universalis*, to Dr. Langbaine, Dr. Wilkinfon, Dr. Wilkins, and Dr. Goddard, in 1656<sup>b</sup>. He left behind him a curious and valuable collection of books finely bound, which he designed to have given to the royal society, for an addition to the *Bibliotheca Arundeliana*; but dying without a will, they fell to his heir at law, his sister's son, a scholar of Caius college in Cambridge<sup>c</sup>. There are extant of his writing in print:

1. *Some observations concerning the texture and similar parts of the body of a tree, which may also hold in shrubs, and other woody plants.*

This discourse was communicated to the royal society January 23, 1660; and entered in their *Registers*, Vol. 1, pag. 5. But it has been since printed in Mr. Evelin's *Silva*, p. 88, London 1664. folio.

2. *A proposal for making of wine.*

3. *Experiments of a stone, called Oculus mundi.*

These are two papers, published in the *History of the royal society*, pag. 193 and 230.

4. *A discourse concerning physick, and the many abuses thereof by the apothecaries: London 1668. octavo.*

An account is given of this book in the *Philosophical transactions*, N. xli, p. 835, November 1668.

5. *A discourse setting forth the unhappy condition of the practise of physick in London: Lond. 1669. quarto.*

The four following peices were published after his death.

1. *Observations of a cameleon.*

In the *Philosophical transactions*, N. cxxxvii, pag. 930, January 1677<sup>d</sup>.

2. *Experiments of refining gold with antimony.*

In the *Phil. transact.* N. cxxxviii, p. 953, March 1678.

3. *Arcana Goddardiana.*

These are some receipts, published at the end of the second edition of the *Pharmacopoeia Bateana: London 1691.*

4. *Experiments of weighing glass canes with the cylinders of quicksilver in them, according to the Torricellian experiment.*

These were read before the royal society on the 6 of August 1662, and entered in their *Registers*, Vol. 1, p. 185, and with other accounts of the same kind afterwards printed in Dr. Wallis's *Mechanica*<sup>e</sup>.

The following papers are entered in the *Registers* of the royal society, but have not been printed.

1. *A brief experimental account of the production of some colours by a mixture of several liquors, either having little or no colour, or being of*

<sup>a</sup> Oxon. 1655. octavo. But in a second edition of this book, printed at Frankfort in 1669, that dedication is omitted.

<sup>b</sup> Oxonii 1657. quarto.

<sup>c</sup> Athen. Oxon. V. 11, c. 538.

<sup>d</sup> See, *An anatomical dissection of a cameleon made at Paris*, in the P. T. N. xliix.

<sup>e</sup> Par. 111. cap. 14. prop. 7, 8: Oxon. 1671. quarto.



*different colours from those produced*, Vol. 1, p. 3. Communicated to the society January 16, 1660.

2. *An experiment of exhalation raised from water, and returning to water again*, Vol. 11, pag. 63. Communicated to the society December 17, 1662.

About that time he likewise made some other experiments relating to water, which may be seen in pag. 93 and 97 of the same volume.

3. *An experiment of a glass tube and quicksilver*, Vol. 11, pag. 225. Communicated May 26, 1663.

By this experiment was shewn the pressure of the air, by the adhesion of the finger to the orifice of that part of the tube, from which the air had been expelled by the quicksilver.

4. *A discourse upon eggs, containing ten signs whereby to distinguish new eggs from those which are stale*, Vol. 111, pag. 8. Read to the society February 10, 1663.

5. *An experiment to shew, that spirit of wine in a vessel exhausted of air becomes lighter*, Vol. 111, p. 18. Read March 23, 1663.

6. *Observations upon the experiments of several liquors in a tube of about thirty six foot in length, erected perpendicularly, in order to shew their comparative weight*, Vol. 111, p. 60, etc. Read August 17, 1664.

7. *De mercurio, Quaestiones tres a Johanne Baptisti Signi, medico Florentino, per Joh. Bapt. Gorniani coram reg. societate propositae: Cum responsionibus medicorum Londinensium quorundam ex eadem societate*, Vol. 1v, pag. 65.

This was brought in by Dr. Goddard, and read June 10, 1669.

8. *An experiment to shew, whether the muscles of an animal in their action are bigger or less in their total sum of dimensions*, Vol. 1v, p. 95. Read December 16, 1669.

By this experiment it appeared, that the dimensions of a muscle are less in its contraction, than relaxation.

He left also in two quarto volumes, fited for the press, *Lectures read in Surgeons hall, and other matters*: as we are informed by Mr. Wood<sup>a</sup>.

THERE was likewise contemporary with him, but elder than he, one Dr. William Goddard, a physician, who practised in London. He took his degree in that faculty first at Padua, and was afterwards incorporated at Oxford, May the 4, 1634<sup>b</sup>. He was also a member of the college of physicians; and in their *Register* is stiled Dr. Goddard *senior*, to distinguish him from Dr. Jonathan Goddard, who is called *junior*. But whether they were any ways related to each other, or not, I dont know.

## VII.

JOHN MAPLETOFT was the grandson of Hugh Mapletoft, rector of North Thorpeby in Lincolnshire; who had three sons, Joshua, Solomon, and Robert, all of them divines. Joshua, the eldest, was vicar of Margaret Inge, usually called Margeting, in the county of Essex. Solomon had a living in Huntingtonshire. And Robert, the

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 538.

<sup>b</sup> *Fag. Oxon.* V. 1, c. 161.



youngest, was fellow and afterwards master of Pembroke hall. In the year 1667 he took the degree of doctor of divinity, and in 1671 was made dean of Ely, and vicechancellor of the university of Cambridge. He died unmarried on the 20 of August 1677, and has perpetuated his memory by several pious and charitable donations\*.

JOHN Mapletost, the son of Joshua and Susanna, daughter of John Collet esquire and Susanna the sister of Nicolas Ferrar of Little Gidding in Huntingdonshire, was born at Margaret Inge, on the 15 of June 1631. Upon the death of his father in 1635 he was brought up at Gidding, in the devout family settled there by Nicolas Ferrar, who was his godfather. After that family was removed, he was by his uncle, Robert Mapletost, committed to the care of Mr. Busbey, master of Westminster school; where being king's scholar, he was elected thence to Trinity college in Cambridge in 1648, and by his uncle's order placed under the tuition of Mr. Peter Samways. He took his bachelor's degree in arts in 1651, was made fellow of the college in 1653, and on the 11 of July the following year was incorporated bachelor of arts at Oxford. In 1655 he commenced master of arts at Cambridge, and in 1658 left the college, in order to be tutor to Jocelyne son of Algernoon the last earl of Northumberland, with whom he continued till the year 1660, and then traveled upon his own expense to qualify himself for the profession of physic, which he had resolved upon some years before. He passed thro France to Rome, where he lived near a year in the house of the honourable Algernoon Sidney, to whom he was recommended by his uncle, the earl of Northumberland. In the year 1663 he returned to England, and to the said earl's family. And in 1667 having proceeded doctor of physic at Cambridge, he practised in London; where he contracted an acquaintance with many eminent persons in his own faculty, as Dr. Willis, Cox, Sydenham, Mr. Locke; and several of the most distinguished divines, as Dr. Whichcote, Tillotson, Patrick, Sherlock, Stillingfleet, Sharp, and Clagget, to whose studies and profession he was always inclined, but diverted from them by the circumstances of the times, in which he had determined his choice. Nor after those times were changed, did he know how to alter, when he might have done it with very fair prospects; least (as he was often heard to say) it should be thought to carry in it too much the appearance of worldly views, to which his mind was always superior. July the 13, 1669, he was incorporated doctor of physic at Oxford, and the year following attended the lord Essex in his embassy to Denmark, and in 1672 waited on the lady dowager Northumberland into France.

UPON the 27 of March 1675 he was chosen professor of physic in Gresham college, soon after the decease of Dr. Goddard. Among his competitors at that time were Dr. Dacres, and Dr. Nathaniel Grew. The college had not then recovered from the sad effects of the fire in 1666. The royal society was but newly returned thither, and most of the pro-

\* See Echard's *Hist. of England*, Vol. 111, p. 437.



ceptors lodgings were still in the possession of those citizens, for whose conveniency they had removed themselves after that calamity. Nor had the lectures been revived in their former course. But as Dr. Goddard dwelt in his apartment at the time of his death, Dr. Mapletost succeeded him in it, and resided there. Tho he seems not to have entered upon his lectures till Hilary term that year; for his first English lectures bear the following title, *Readings at Gresham college Feb. 12, 1675-6*, and are thus introduced.

" *Lect. 1.* I doe intend, God willing, as you shall give me opportunity, to discourse of such of the new inventions in anatomy, as I think may be most usefull, and best require your time and patience; and may withall be suitable to the end, which, I have reason to beleive, our worthy and generous founder might propose to himselfe, when he instituted a lecture in this place, and upon this subject, in which I am particularly concerned. I will begin with that celebrated and usefull discovery, which was first made, and published to the learned world, by that ornament of his own age, and of this nation to all ages, the judicious Dr. Harvey, concerning the motion of the heart, and circulation of the blood, etc." In this lecture he acquaints his hearers with the opposition, which for a time had been made to this discovery by several physicians; who either denied the truth of it; or from some few passages in Hippocrates, Plato, and Aristotle, affirmed it was known to the antients, and tho it was lost afterwards, yet was revived again by Paulus Servita the Venetian. This he shews to be a mistake, and that the honour of its first discovery was wholly owing to Dr. Harvey.

*Lect. 11.* treats of the motion of the heart and arteries. And,

*Lect. vi.* describes the structure of the heart, and the several parts of it, with its different situation in different sorts of animals.

The intervening lectures I have not seen. His Latin ones have this title prefixed to them: *Praelectiones in collegio Greshamensi, anno Dom. 1675*. The first three contain the origin of the art of medicine, and the history of its invention, which being a curious subject, I shall insert them in the *Appendix* to this work\*. At present I shall only observe further, that February the 12 fell out that year on a Saturday, the settled day for the physick lecture, and was the last reading day of the term; so that probably no more than one of these lectures in each language was read in that term. The 10 of February that year he was elected a fellow of the royal society, and was often afterwards one of their council. In the year 1676 he attended the lord ambassador Montague and lady Northumberland to France; and the same year Dr. Sydenham published his *Observationes medicae circa morborum acutorum historiam et curationem*, which he dedicated to Dr. Mapletost, who at the desire of the author had translated them into Latin<sup>b</sup>. He did not continue long at Gresham college; and yet longer than he seems to have designed, by a letter written to him by the famous Mr. John Locke, dated from Paris 22 June 1677, in which there is this passage. "If either absence (which sometimes increases our desires) or love (which

\* Number xv.

<sup>b</sup> The other peices of that excellent physician were afterwards translated into that language by

Mr. Gilbert Havers of Trinity college in Cambridge, a student in physick, and friend of Dr. Mapletost.

" we



" we see every day produces strange effects in the world) have softened you, or disposed you towards a likeing of any of our fine new things; 'tis but saying so, and I am ready to furnish you, and should be sorry not to be employed. I mention love, for you know I have a particular interest of my own in it. When you looke that way, no body will be readier, as you may guesse, to throw an old shoe after you: much for your own sake, and a little for a friend's of yours. But were I to advise, perhaps I should say to you, that the lodgings at Gresham college were a quiet and comfortable habitation<sup>a</sup>." By this passage it seems very probable, that Dr. Mapletost had then some view to marriage; and that Mr. Locke was himself desirous, should it so fall out, to succeed him at Gresham college. But neither of those events happened at that time. For the doctor held his professorship till the 10 of October 1679; and November the 18 following he married Rebecca the daughter of Mr. Lucy Knightley of Hackney, an Hamburgh merchant, and younger brother of the Knightleys at Fawcley in Northamptonshire, whose great grandson now enjoys the family estate; upon which Dr. Paman succeeded him, as physick professor in Gresham college.

SOON after his marriage he left the practice of physick, and retired in order to turn his studies to divinity. Upon the 3 of March 1682 he took both deacon's and priest's orders, and was soon after presented to the rectory of Braybrooke in Northamptonshire by the lord Griffin. January the 4, 1684, he was chosen lecturer of Ipswich; and upon the 10 of that month the ensuing year, vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry in London by the parishioners, on the recommendation of several of the London clergy, without appearing for it himself<sup>b</sup>; and likewise upon the same day, and in the same manner, lecturer of St. Christopher's in that city, which last place he held but a short time. In the year 1689 he accumulated his doctor's degree in divinity, while king William was at Cambridge. But he never indeavoured to advance himself higher in the church, that he might avoid the suspicion of having left one profession, and taken up another, to enrich himself and his family (a thought of which, all who knew him, would readily acquit him) tho he was so much esteemed and respected by many of the bishops and persons of quality, as might have rendered this no way difficult. In the year 1693 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died on her wedding day, when he had been happy in her fourteen years. As he was always very zealous in promoting the interest of religion, and the good of mankind, he was one of the first incorporated members of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, appointed in their charter, which bears date June the 16, 1701. And the year following he brought in the largest benefaction, they had ever received, being a thousand pounds, that were sent him for the use of the society by the lady Jane Holman<sup>c</sup>. He was also a member of the society for promoting Christian knowledge,

<sup>a</sup> Manuscript.

<sup>b</sup> This is observed by Dr. Sherlock, in his *Sermon at the funeral of Dr. Calamy*.

<sup>c</sup> See Dr. Humphrey's *Historical account of the incorporated society for propagating of the Gospel in foreign parts*, p. 18.



and one of the directors of Greenwich hospital. And in the year 1707 he was chosen president of Sion college, having been a benefactor both to their building and library<sup>a</sup>. He continued to preach in his church of St. Lawrence Jewry (where he was also Thursday's lecturer) till he was turned of eighty years of age; and when he was thinking to leave off, he printed a book, intitled *The principles and duties of the Christian religion*, a copy of which he sent to every house in his parish. He lived the last ten years of his life with his only daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Gastrell, bishop of Chester, sometimes at Oxford, and in the winter at Westminster, where he died on the 10 of November 1721, in the ninety first year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of his own church under the communion table, in the same vault with his predecessor Dr. Calamy, according to his desire.

He received the impressions of religion and virtue very early, by the care of his great uncle, Mr. Ferrar; who had also in his family two nieces, who devoted themselves to a single life, and by his direction digested the history of our Saviour, contained in the four Evangelists, into one regular harmony, in the following method. They had two printed books, which they cut into such a number of peices, as to place all that was said by each of the Evangelists relating to the same subject together in the proper order, and these they pasted into a large folio book of fair paper in a regular series; adorning each part of the history with printed cuts, placed over it. They made three such copies, one of which was presented to king Charles the first, upon his going into the north; another to king Charles the second, at the restoration; and the third is still preserved in the family. But to return to Dr. Mapletost: He was a very polite scholar, wrote Latin elegantly, was a great master of the Greek, and understood well the French, Spanish, and Italian languages. These accomplishments were attended with an excellent disposition of mind. He was remarkable from his youth for sincere piety and devotion, which grew up with him into a settled habit, unaffected, and free from all sourness or reserve. He was of an open and generous temper, void of all designs himself, or suspecting them in others; obliging in his deportment, and very agreeable in conversation. This naturally disposed him to cultivate acquaintance, which with the good and virtuous was soon turned into freindship, the offices whereof he was always more ready to perform, than rigidly to exact from others; and maintained them with persons of very different characters, without being at all influenced by party prejudices, to which he was wholly a stranger. By his early reception into one of the greatest families in England, he soon learned the manner of conversing with persons of the highest quality, and how to behave himself with decency, so that he was always respected as a well bred man. And perhaps it was not owing to them, that his acquaintance with the nobility never turned to his advantage. For he never asked any favours of them, and desired to make no other use of it, but for their good, by inclining them to virtue and religion; and therefore they conversed with and wrote to

<sup>a</sup> *History of Sion college*, etc. p. 33, 34, London 1724. folio.



him, as one in whom they could confide on all occasions they had for his service. He was never intirely easy in his profession of physic, but seemed to attend to it rather to discharge his duty, than from any satisfaction it afforded him. Tho after he was settled at Gresham college, he was coming into good business, which probably would have increased; but he often used to say, that he could not help being under a great concern, while his patients were in danger, and sensibly affected if they miscarried, and that more from a distrust of himself, than fear for his reputation. And yet his early acquaintance with Dr. Sydenham, and esteem of his method, before it was generally received, discovered both a good genius for that profession, and an ingenuity of mind, to approve what he thought to be right; and the opinion, which that celebrated physician had both of his judgement and candor, appears from his *Epistle dedicatory* to him, mentioned above. After he desisted from practising that art, he would scarce give his advice to a friend, and always made use of a physician for his own family. He never repented the change he had made of his profession; which as he did with the best design, so he pursued it thro the whole course of his life. He shewed a great neglect, if not contempt of riches, and esteemed it sufficient, if he had enough to pass easily thro the world, and something to spare for good and pious uses; and was always inclined to think, what went that way less than it really was, by which means he considerably lessened his patrimony. He led a long life with as much health of body, and content of mind, in as much esteem and reputation of the world, and love and affection of his friends, as perhaps very few have done. His body decayed gently, but his mind not at all; and he was to the last as free from covetousness as ever, and even preserved the chearfulness and gaiety of his temper, and seemed desirous to gain the affection of those about him, that he might engage them to virtue and religion, which he always inculcated upon them by good discourse, and books which he gave them, and used to call his legacies.

Besides his Latin translation of Dr. Sydenham's *Observationes medicae*, he published the following peices upon theological and moral subjects.

1. *A sermon on 1 Thessalonians v. 17, 18, upon the subject of frequenting daily prayer*: London 1687. quarto.
2. *A sermon before the Lord Mayor, on Luke xii. 21*: London 1695. quarto.
3. *A sermon before the society for reformation of manners, on 1 Samuel ii. 30*: London. quarto.
4. *Select proverbs, Italian, Spanish, French, English, Scottish, British, etc. chiefly moral*: London 1707. octavo.
5. *The principles and duties of the Christian religion considered and explained, in order to retrieve and promote the Christian life, etc. With a collection of suitable devotions, etc.* London 1710, 1712, 1719. octavo.
6. *ΚΥΡΙΑΙ ΔΟΞΑΙ, ἢ, Χρειαὶ ἐκ δειγματικῶν γεννῶν ποιητῶν. PRINCIPALIA PLACITA, seu, Sententiae perutiles e dramaticis fere poetis*: Lond. 1714. octavo.

This is a collection of Greek sentences, with a Latin version, relating to moral subjects and the conduct of life, taken chiefly from the antient tragic poets.



7. *Wisdom from above, or, Considerations and reflections, tending to explain, establish, and promote the Christian life, etc. In two parts: London. duodecimo.*

This small treatise consists in a great measure of collections from other writers.

To these books printed by himself are now added, as mentioned above\*: *Tres prælectiones in collegio Greshamensi habitæ, anno Dom. 1675.*

HE survived his eldest son Robert, who was fellow of Trinity hall in Cambridge, doctor of laws, advocate of Doctors Commons, and commissary of Huntingdon, and died at Trinity hall in December 1715, aged 32 years. And there are yet living, his daughter Elizabeth, above mentioned; and one son, of his own name, formerly fellow of Clare hall in Cambridge, and now rector of Byfield in Northamptonshire.

## VIII.

HENRY PAMAN, the son of Robert Paman of Chevington in the county of Suffolk gentleman, was admitted a fizar at Emanuel college in Cambridge on the 22 of June 1643, being then in the eighteenth year of his age<sup>b</sup>; where he was pupil to Mr. William Sancroft, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, to whom he was very dear to the last. Upon the 22 of July 1646 he removed to St. John's college, where he was admitted a pensioner<sup>c</sup>, and took the degree of batchelor of arts the same year. The year following he was made fellow of that college, and took the engagement, when his tutor Mr. Sancroft refusing it at Emanuel lost his fellowship; for which Mr. Paman afterwards endeavoured to apologise in a letter, which he wrote to him from St. John's, November the 23, 1649<sup>d</sup>. In the year 1650 he commenced master of arts, and upon the 11 of July 1655 was incorporated in that degree at Oxford. The year ensuing he was chosen senior proctor of the university of Cambridge, and created doctor of physick in 1658, in which degree he was likewise incorporated at Oxford upon the 13 of July 1669. He continued at Cambridge several years after this, and March the 5, 1674<sup>e</sup>, was elected public orator of the university, in the room of Mr. Ralph Widdrington. But upon the promotion of archbishop Sancroft to the see of Canterbury in 1677 he lived with him, as a companion, at Lambeth.

UPON the 21 of June 1679 he was chosen professor of physick in Gresham college, after the resignation of Dr. Mapletoft; at which time Dr. Tancred Robinson, the physician, was likewise a candidate for the place. And December the 1 ensuing he was elected a fellow of the

\* Pag. 275.

<sup>b</sup> *Regist. coll. Eman.*

<sup>c</sup> *Henricus Paman Suffolciensis, filius Rob. Paman generosi, admissus pensionarius sub magistro Creswick tutoris, Dec. 22 ann. 1646. Admissus antea in collegio Eman. Jun. 22 ann. 1643, sub magistro Sancroft, veniamque translationis habet sub*

*manibus Laur. Sarfen et Will. Dillingham. Regist. coll. Johann.*

<sup>d</sup> Mr. Baker.

<sup>e</sup> In Mr. Le Neve's *Fast. eccl. Anglie*. it is 1672, perhaps thro a mistake in the print. But Mr. Wood is much shorter of the fact, who places it about 1669, *Fast. Ox. V. 11, c. 178.*



royal society. July the 9, 1681, he resigned his office of public orator at Cambridge, and was succeeded by Mr. John Billers, batchelor of divinity. But tho he then lived with the archbishop in his palace at Lambeth, he attended his province in Gresham college, and read his lectures in person. In 1683 he was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians; and the next year taking the degree of doctor of laws at Cambridge was appointed master of the faculties by the archbishop, which occasioned some disgust at Doctors Commons\*. In April 1687 he was chosen a fellow of the college of physicians<sup>b</sup>, having been then a candidate four years; and June the 21, 1689, he resigned his professorship in Gresham college.

UPON the removal of archbishop Sancroft from Lambeth the latter end of that year, Dr. Paman quitted his mastership of the faculties, and coming to Westminster, dwelt in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, where he died, in the begining of June 1695, and was buried in that church the 8 of the same month, in the seventieth year of his age. Having lived frugally he died rich, and by his will bequeathed his estate in land, with a thousand pounds in money, to his sister, Mrs. Frances Kedington; several legacies of five hundred pounds each to other relations and freinds, with many of less value; as also to St. John's college in Cambridge five hundred pounds, and all his books not disposed of, and by a codicil fifty pounds more to purchase books. Nor did he forget Emanuel college, where he was first entered, but left them also a legacy of an hundred pounds; and fifty pounds to the college of physicians; with the like sum to the parish of Chevington, in which he was born.

He was a man of fine parts, and a great master of polite literature, which rendered him very fit for the station of public orator at Cambridge, as appears by his Latin letters, which are written in a very elegant and florid stile. I have met with nothing of his in print, except one Latin epistle, inscribed

*Doctissimo amicissimoque viro, Thomae Sydenham, M.D. Feb. 12, 1677.*

This letter was published in a small treatise, intituled *Epistolae responsoriae duae a Thoma Sydenham, M.D. Prima, de morbis epidemicis ab anno 1675 ad annum 1680: Ad amplissimum doctissimumque virum, Robertum Brady, M.D. etc. Secunda, de luis veneriae historia et curatione: Ad ornatissimum eruditissimumque virum, Henricum Paman, M.D. Divi Johannis Cantabrigiensis socium, academiae oratorem publicum, et in collegio Greshamensi apud Londinates in medicina professorem. Lond. 1680. octavo.* To this latter is prefixed the letter from Dr. Paman, both which have been since translated into English, and printed together with the rest of Dr. Sydenham's works.

There are also eight Latin letters of Dr. Paman in the orator's book at Cambridge, written in the name of the vicechancellor and the rest of the university senate; which will be printed in the *Appendix*, as those of Dr. Mowtlow, under the following title,

\* Mr. Baker.

<sup>b</sup> Mr. Wood calls him an *honorary fellow*, but

for what reason I know not, *Faß. Oxon. Vol. 11, c. 178.*



*Literae academiae Cantabrigiensi ab Henrico Paman, cum esset orator publicus, scriptae, et ex codice, quem publicus orator servat, descriptae.*

ROBERT Paman of the same county was likewise admitted a fizar of Emanuel college, on the 6 of June 1637. And I have seen several manuscript letters (besides poems) written by Clement Paman, one to his father Robert Paman, at Dunstall green in Dalham (near Chevington) others to his brother Robert, then at Emanuel college; and one to Mr. William Sancroft, dated (which the other are not) September 29, 1646<sup>b</sup>. These Pamans were very probably related to Dr. Henry Paman, but in what manner I know not.

## IX.

EDWARD STILLINGFLEET descended from an antient family of that name at Stillingfleet, about four miles from the city of York, where his great grandfather's father, John Stillingfleet esquire, brother to Cuthbert Stillingfleet abbot of York, was possessed of a fair estate<sup>c</sup>. His grandfather, Samuel Stillingfleet gentleman, had many sons, of whom John was a fellow of St. John's college in Cambridge, rector of Beckingham in Lincolnshire, and doctor of divinity<sup>d</sup>. Edward, the seventh son, was born at Cranborn in Dorsetshire on the 27 of April 1635, and admitted into the same college, as his brother John, at Michaelmas 1648. November the 8 following he was made a scholar of the house, and admitted to a fellowship on the 21 of March 1653, while batchelor of arts. In 1657 he had the rectory of Sutton in Bedfordshire, and after several other preferments was at length made bishop of Worcester, to which see he was consecrated October the 13, 1689. While he was rector of Sutton, he married Andrea, the eldest daughter of William Dobbins of Wormington in Gloucestershire esquire, and had by her his son Edward; and two daughters, who both died in their infancy. After her decease he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nicholas Pedlèy of Huntingdon, serjeant at law, by whom he had seven children, two of which only survived him, James and Anne. The bishop's great learning and abilities are so well known by his writings of various kinds, that the less is necessary to be said of him here; and especially as a large account of his life has been published already. He died at his house in Westminster on the 27 of March 1699, from whence his corps was carried to Worcester, and interred behind the choir in the cathedral; near which is an handfom monument to his memory, erected by his younger son, with the following inscription upon it, written by the learned Dr. Bentley, formerly his chaplain.

H. S. E.

EDWARDVS STILLINGFLEET S. T. P.

EX DECANO ECCLESIAE PAVLINAЕ EPISCOPVS VIGORNIENSIS

<sup>a</sup> Append. N. xvi.<sup>b</sup> Now in the possession of John Locker esquire.<sup>c</sup> Life of Bp. Stillingfleet, p. 8.<sup>d</sup> Fast. Oxon. V. 11. c. 117. He was the authorof a treatise called *Shechinah, or, A demonstration of the divine presence in the places of religious worship*: London 1563. octavo.



## PHYSIC PROFESSORS.

IAM TIBI QVICVNQVE HAEC LEGIS  
 NISI ET EVROPAE ET LITERATI ORBIS HOSPEES ES  
 IPSE PER SE NOTVS  
 DVM REBVS MORTALIBVS INTERFVIT  
 ET SANCTITATE MORVM ET ORIS STATVRAEQVE DIGNITATE  
 ET CONSVMMATAE ERVDITIONIS LAVDE  
 VNDIQVE VENERANDVS  
 CVI IN HVMANIORIBVS LITERIS CRITICI IN DIVINIS THEOLOGI  
 IN RECONDITA HISTORIA ANTIQVARIII IN SCIENTIIS PHILOSOPHI  
 IN LEGVM PERITIA IVRISCONSVLTI IN CIVILI PRVDENTIA POLITICI  
 IN ELOQVENTIA VNIVERSI  
 FASCES VLTRO SVEMISERVNT  
 MAIOR VNVS IN HIS OMNIBVS QVAM ALII IN SINGVLIS  
 VT BIBLIOTHECAM SVAM CVI PAREM ORBIS VIX HABVIT  
 INTRA PECTVS OMNIS DOCTRINAE CAPAX  
 GESTASSE INTEGRAM VISVS SIT  
 QVAE TAMEN NVLLOS LIBROS NOVERAT MELIORES  
 QVAM QVOS IPSE MVLTOS ET IMMORTALES EDIDIT  
 ECCLESIAE ANGLICANAE DEFENSOR SEMPER INVICTVS  
 NATVS EST CRANBORNIAE IN AGRO DORCESTRENSI  
 XXVII APRILIS MDCXXXV PATRE SAMVELE GENEROSO  
 IN MATRIMONIO HABVIT ANDREAM GVLIELMI DOBBYNSGEN. FILIAM  
 ATQVE EA DEFVNCTA  
 ELIZABETHAM NICOLAI PEDLEY EQVITIS  
 EODEM HIC SECVM SEPVLCHRO CONDITAM<sup>a</sup>  
 FOEMINAS QVOD VNVM DIXISSE SATIS EST  
 TANTO MARITO DIGNISSIMAS  
 OBIIT WESTMONASTERII XXVIII MARTII MDCXCIX  
 VIXIT ANNOS LXIII MENSES VNDECIM  
 TRES LIBEROS RELIQVIT SIBI SVPERSTITES  
 EX PRIORI CONIVGIO EDVARDVM EX SECVNDQ IACOBVM ET ANNAM  
 QVORVM IACOBVS COLLEGII HVIVS CATHEDRALIS CANONICVS  
 PATRI OPTIMO BENE MERENTI  
 MONVMENTVM HOC PONI CVRAVIT.

EDWARD, his only son by his first wife, was born at Sutton in the year 1660, and educated at St. Paul's school in London, under the care of the learned Dr. Thomas Gale. From thence he was sent to Cambridge, and admitted a pensioner of St. John's college, March the 19, 1677. In the year 1681 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, that of master in 1685, and was also a fellow of the college, as his father had been before him. November the 30, 1688, he was elected a fellow of the royal society, but never admitted, so far as appears by the books.

UPON the 21 of June 1689 he was chosen professor of physick in Gresham college, in the room of Dr. Paman, who had resigned. And July the 5, 1692, he was created doctor of physick at Cambridge. But

<sup>a</sup> I know not how it has happened, that this line is omitted in his life, prefixed to his works, and published in 1710, &c. as also in the separate edition of it, printed the same year in *officio*.



his marriage with a young gentlewoman in the city of London deprived him both of his fellowship, and place as professor; in the latter of which he was succeeded by Mr. John Woodward, on the 13 of January 1692.

His father, it seems, after his second marriage, had endeavour'd to get him thus placed, till he might be able to make his way by practising as a physician; and did little more for him. But that design being thus frustrated, and the young doctor having for some time practised physic at Lynne in Norfolk, afterwards went into orders; upon which his father procured for him the rectory of Newington Butts in Surrey, near London, then vacant by the decease of Mr. John Wooton, who died March the 16, 1697. But before he was instituted to that living, he exchanged it with Dr. William Tafwell for the rectories of Wood Norton and Swanton in the county of Norfolk. Upon this exchange therefore Dr. Tafwell succeeded Mr. Wooton at Newington, and Dr. Stillingfleet was instituted to his two Norfolk livings upon the 19 of July following, not many months before the death of his father; and dying there in the year 1708, was succeeded by Mr. William Hodgson upon the 29 of January that year.

In his person he was crooked, by an hurt in his infancy; but had a lively and ingenious countenance, and an easy temper, free from ambition. And if his advancement was less, than might have been expected from one so descended, it was much owing to his misfortune in losing the bishop's favour; for he wanted not abilities either of parts, or learning, to have made a more conspicuous figure.

He left three daughters, and a son named Benjamin, who is bachelor of arts of Trinity college in Cambridge, where he was admitted April the 14, 1720; and is the author of an ingenious poem, intitled *An essay on conversation*, published in 1737. But he since went into Italy, and is not yet returned.

Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, married John Locker esquire, barrister at law, and clerk to the worshipful companies of leatherfellers and clock-makers of London; a gentleman much esteemed for his knowledge of polite literature.

## X.

JOHN WOODWARD was born in Derbyshire, on the first of May 1665. His father was a gentleman of a good family in the county of Gloucester, from whence one of his ancestors had removed about a century before, and settled in Derbyshire. And his mother was descended from the antient family of the Burdetts. He was educated at a country school, where, before he was sixteen years of age, he had gained a ready acquaintance with the Latin tongue, and made a considerable progress in the Greek. He was afterwards sent to London, and put apprentice (as is said) to a linen draper; but he did not continue long in that business, before he betook himself wholly to his studies, which he pursued with great diligence and application. Some time



time after he became acquainted with Dr. Peter Barwick the physician, who finding him of a very promising genius, took him under his tuition in his own family. In this situation he continued to apply himself to philosophy, anatomy, and physick, till he was invited by Sir Ralph Dutton to his seat at Sherborne in Gloucestershire, with Dr. Barwick his lady's father. Here it was, that he began those observations and collections relating to the present state of our globe, which laid the foundation for his discourses afterwards on that subject, concerning which he has himself given the following account. "The country about Sherborne (says he) and the neighbouring parts of Gloucestershire, to which I made frequent excursions, abounding with stone, and there being quarries of this laid open almost every where, I began to visit these, in order to inform my self of the nature, the situation, and the condition of the stone. In making these observations I soon found, there was incorporated with the sand of most of the stone thereabouts great plenty and variety of sea shells, with other marine productions. I took notice of the like lying loose in the fields, on the ploughed lands, so thick, that I have scarcely observed pebbles or flints more frequent and numerous on the ploughed lands of those countries, that most abound with them. This was a speculation new to me, and what I judged of so great moment, that I resolved to pursue it thorough the other remoter parts of the kingdom; which I afterwards did, made observations upon all sorts of fossils, collected such, as I thought remarkable, and sent them up to London.\*" These discoveries led him to conclude, that the great mixture, which he every where found, both of native and extraneous fossils, must result from some general cause; and at length convinced him of the universality of the Mosaic deluge.

JANUARY the 13, 1692, Dr. Stillingfleet, the professor of physick in Gresham college, having quitted that place upon his marriage, Mr. Woodward was chosen to succeed him. He was recommended by many gentlemen of figure in the learned faculties, whose testimonials<sup>b</sup> were produced in his favour; of which that from Dr. Barwick may not be improper to insert here, because it will afford some light to his history, and serve to confirm, what has been already said concerning him.

"I do hereby certifie, that I have been particularly well acquainted with the life, and studies, of Mr. John Woodward for above these eight years. I know him to be of a virtuous life, and sober conversation. He studied physick in my family almost four years. Before he came to me, he had made a very great progress in learning; and ever since he hath prosecuted his studies with so much industry and success, that he hath made the greatest advance not only in physick, anatomy, botany, and other parts of naturall philosophy; but likewise in history, geography, mathematicks, phi-

<sup>a</sup> Preface to his *Catalogue of his English fossils*, Part II.

<sup>b</sup> I was favoured with a sight of these testimonials by David Papillon esquire, member of

parliament for Dover; whose grandfather, Thomas Papillon esquire, was chairman of the committee, which chose Mr. Woodward.



“ lologie, and all other usefull learning, of any man I ever knew of  
 “ his age. Nor am I singular in this opinion of him, he being to my  
 “ certain knowledge very much respected meerly upon this account by  
 “ persons of the greatest judgment and learning; many of whom would,  
 “ as well as myself, testifie personally, were there occasion, much  
 “ more than I have here in writeing. Witnes my hand this 24 day of  
 “ September 1692.

“ PE. BARWICK.”

Mr. Woodward was then in the twenty eighth year of his age, and by what is said of him in this certificate, it appears, that he could not have been diverted from the course of his studies by other business above two or three years at the most. Upon the 30 of November 1693 he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and was frequently afterwards one of their council. In 1695 he obtained his degree of doctor of physick by a patent from archbishop Tenison, bearing date the 4 of February; but the year following he was admitted to the same degree at Cambridge, and a member of Pembroke hall in that university.

ALL parts of natural philosophy and experimental knowledge had for many years before been greatly cultivated and improved by the royal society. And the natural history of the earth, with the several changes and alterations it had undergone since its first formation, and the causes of them, was then a subject of much inquiry among the learned. And Dr. Thomas Burnet had in the year 1680 published a Latin treatise on that subject, called *Telluris theoria sacra*, which was afterwards translated into English. But tho this was esteemed an ingenious performance, yet being liable to many objections, Dr. Woodward applied himself to the same argument, in a very different manner, founding his discourse upon his own observations of the present state of the terraqueous globe, compared with the accounts of the sacred historian. This he published, with the title of *An essay toward a natural history of the earth*, in the year 1695. He called it an *Essay*, because it was designed (as he said) to be followed by a larger work upon the same subject, of which that was but a specimen. Soon after its appearance in the world it met with the usual fate of such writings, being highly applauded by some, and as vigorously attacked by others, who either questioned the truth of the principles advanced in it, or charged the author with plagiary. But so earnest was the doctor in the pursuit of this subject, that the year after his book came out, he published a pamphlet, intitled *Brief instructions for making observations in all parts of the world; as also for collecting, preserving, and sending over natural things, etc.* Wherein he requests all persons, who had curiosity and opportunity, either at home or abroad, to ingage in this useful undertaking for the improvement of natural knowledge. The doctor's *Essay* is so well known, and so easily procured, that nothing more need have been said of it here; were it not for the opposition it met with, partly by occasional remarks in other writings, and partly by pamphlets written directly against it. Among others were published in 1695 *Two essays*, pretended to be sent in a letter from Oxford to a nobleman in London: The first concerning some errors about the creation,

D d d d

general



general flood, and the peopling of the world: The second concerning the rise, progress, and destruction of fables and romances: By L. P. master of arts. These were soon followed by Two letters signed S. G. A. dated from Dublin, and published in the *Miscellaneous letters*, ann. 1695, N. 22; and ann. 1696, N. 2. The first pretended to animadvert on the two Oxford essays. And the second was about petrifications. After these Mr. Robinson, rector of Ousby in Cumberland, published a book, called *New observations on the natural history of the world of matter, and the world of life*. To which were prefixed some *Additional remarks* by another hand. These several pieces were answered by Mr. John Harris in one treatise published 1697, which he intitles, *Remarks on some late papers, relating to the universal deluge, and to the natural history of the earth*.<sup>a</sup> Who intimates, that tho they were pretended to be written by different persons, at very distant places, yet all them (except the *Observations* of Mr. Robinson) were the works of the same author, who at that time was generally said to be Dr. Martin Lister. The animadverter begins with questioning some of Dr. Woodward's principles, but in the *Additional remarks* principally charges him with plagiarism, in borrowing most of his notions from Fabius Columna, Dr. Hooke, Nicholas Steno, Agostino Scilla, Paul Boccone, Dr. Jacobus Grandinus, Dr. Bernardino Ramazzini, and Mr. John Ray. In order to refute this charge Mr. Harris considers, what these several authors had advanced upon this subject, and endeavours to shew how different, or deficient, their notions of it were, when compared with those of Dr. Woodward; particularly as to Steno, whom he was said chiefly to have followed. And Dr. Woodward had himself promised to give in his larger work an historical account of the labours of Fab. Columna, Nic. Steno, P. Boccone, Jac. Grandinus, Mr. John Ray, and other learned men on this subject; shewing what they had already done in it, wherein they failed, and what remained still to be done. But before the end of that year came out a pamphlet, intitled *An examination of Dr. Woodward's account of the deluge etc. With a comparison between Steno's philosophy and the doctor's in the case of marine bodies dug out of the earth*: By L. A. M. D. With a letter to the author, concerning an Abstract of Agostino Scilla's book on the same subject, printed in the *Philosophical transactions*: By W. W. F. R. S.<sup>b</sup> The author of this pamphlet was Dr. John Arbuthnot, who first gives an abstract of Dr. Woodward's scheme relating to the deluge, and then remarks, that of five or six surprising alterations, supposed to have happened at that time, he has given the philosophy but of one, namely, why the strata ranged themselves in their present order, which is attributed to the different gravity of the matter, whereof they consist; the consideration of the rest being referred to his larger work, which are as follows. "First, the water of the abyss is brought upon the surface of the globe, contrary to its natural gravity. This the examiner thinks can only be done two ways, either by pulsion or attraction (the former of which was made use of by Dr. Burnet in his book above mentioned, and the latter by Mr. Whiston<sup>c</sup>) but neither of these (as he says) will serve the purpose of Dr. Woodward.

<sup>a</sup> *London 1697. octavo.*

<sup>b</sup> *Ibidem. octavo.*

<sup>c</sup> *A new theory of the earth: London. 1696. octavo.*

" Secondly,



Secondly, a body lighter than water is made to descend into the cavity of the great abyss, in the place of the water, which had ascended. This body, tho Dr. Woodward has not mentioned it, he supposes must be air. Thirdly, all solids, except vegetable and animal substances, are said to have been dissolved into their constituent parts. But to this he objects, that the parts of sand, gravel, and earth, which are little solids, must then likewise have been dissolved, as well as the larger. Fourthly, the solids are said to have been assumed up, and sustained in the water. Wheras he undertakes to shew by a calculation, that a quantity of water large enough for this purpose is wholly inconsistent with the Mosiac account. Fifthly, that the water and solid matter, when mixed together, must float upon a vacuum, or the subtil matter, that came in the place of the water of the abyss. Lastly, the subsidence of the matter of the strata is also attended, as he says, with a very surprising effect. For the matter must be of the same specific gravity, to make it descend with the same celerity; arrive at the same distance from the center at the same instant; stop at the confines of a more subtil fluid; there harden into a crust at the same instant; and form an arch of at least two thousand five hundred miles diameter, which neither broke by its own weight, nor that of the succeeding strata." He then compares the two hypotheses of Steno and Dr. Woodward in relation to marine bodies, and shews how far they agree, and wherein they differ. And at last he comes to this ingenious conclusion: "That tho Dr. Woodward's hypothesis seems to be liable to many just exceptions, the whole is not to be exploded. There are (says he) a great many things, which I question not, but he will make out beyond all contradiction; and if he takes off the objections I have proposed, I will promise him, I am not in the least disposed to cavil." The Letter, which accompanied this pamphlet, was written by Mr. William Wotton in defense of *Agostino Scilla's book, published in the Philosophical transactions*; the design whereof was to prove, that the shells found at land belonged once to living fishes. And some persons having charged Dr. Woodward with borrowing that notion from Scilla, Mr. Harris, as has been said, undertook to refute that charge, and at the same time found some faults with Mr. Wotton's *Abstract*, which in this letter he endeavours to vindicate.

Upon the 25 of June 1698 Dr. Woodward was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians, and a fellow the 22 of March 1701. He had himself published no reply to any of the objections made to his *Essay* here at home; but in the year 1704 John James Scheuchner, doctor of physic, and professor of the mathematics at Zurich, set forth a Latin translation of it, under the title of *Specimen geographicæ physicæ*, which afterwards led the doctor into some contests by letters upon that subject with his learned correspondents abroad, particularly Mess. Cuper and Leibnitz. The objections raised by the former of these gentlemen being chiefly such, as had been made by others here in England, I shall pass them over, with the doctor's answers. But upon the conclusion of

\* Numb. ccxix, January 1695.



that dispute, which ended in the year 1711, the other began with Mr. Leibnitz, who could not be reconciled to the notion of a total dissolution of the earth at the deluge, the abyfs of water underneath, and a receptacle of fire to exhale the waters; and queries, how metals were produced before the deluge, since there were mountains and minerals then. He therefore offers an hypothesis of his own, which is this: "That Moses by *days* might mean certain periods of time; and "our earth might by the sun, or some fixed star, be reduced to a planet, or some opaque body, the drops of it causing a crust like vitrification, and the light retiring within the globe. For most minerals, he "sais, in their natural state seem to be the effect of fire; and the same "forms are produced in laboratories, which are found in mines: thus "there is a double *cadmia* and *cinnabar*, one natural and the other "made, with other instances of a like nature. Afterwards the crust of "the earth becoming cold, the moisture, he thinks, might sink down "again, cover the surface, and contract a saltiness. This might occasion a mixture of earth and water, then sediments and strata, and at "length the sea; the surface of the earth being unequally pressed and "and giving way, so as to occasion hills and valleys, and afford a cavity for the ocean. And in some places the earth being cracked "might receive the water within it, and so become habitable." This he imagines might be the origin of the present form of the earth. He is doubtful whether the cause of springs can be ascribed to an abyfs, and thinks rain and snow sufficient for that purpose. And he makes a like doubt as to the cause of hot springs. Dr. Woodward refers to his larger work for the proof of his own scheme; and as to that of Mr. Leibnitz, he thinks, "that by comparing *Genesis* 1. with *Exodus* xx. 11. it will appear, that in both places Moses designed the same kind of *days*, consisting of twenty four hours. As for the production of metals, he "sais, that he never could observe the least kind of scorching in "any fossils; and that altho natural *cadmia* and *cinnabar* are called "by the same names, yet they differ in their nature from those produced by the chymists\*." That controversy ended in 1712, when Elias Camerarius, professor of physick at Tubingen, made a new attack upon Dr. Woodward's scheme in his *Dissertationes Taurinenses*, printed in Latin that year<sup>b</sup>; which was answered by the doctor in the year 1714, under the title of *Naturalis historia telluris illustrata, etc.* Here he takes occasion to enlarge upon several heads in his *Essay*: as, the number and reality of fish shells found at land; why the strata of terrestrial matter are often found to lie different from their specific gravity; the total dissolution of the earth; why all the parts of animals and vegetables were not reduced to their constituent principles at the deluge, as well as stones and minerals; the certainty and bulk of the central abyfs; with some other topics, by which, as he sais elsewhere<sup>c</sup>, he supplied the main defects and omissions of the *Essay*. And how fully he was satisfied with the truth of his own scheme, he acquaints him in the following passage. *Ab eo tempore, quo liber ille meus prodiit, easdem rerum*

\* *Mss. letters*, now in the hands of the reverend Mr. Matth. Poilethwayt.

<sup>b</sup> *Tubingae*. octavo.

<sup>c</sup> *Preface to his State of physick.*



*observationes per totum terrarum orbem non minore, quam antea, diligentia faciendas curavi; ex quibus accepi multa solidaque firmamenta eorum, quae tum a me tradita fuerant: nec universa rerum naturalium compages quidquam toto hoc tempore exhibuit, quod de cujusquam propositionum illarum mearum veritate scrupulum vel dubietatem animo meo injiceret*<sup>a</sup>. Camerarius made no further reply to this answer of Dr. Woodward, but what was published afterwards in the German *Ephemerides* in 1717, *De arena conchifera*. Where in a handsom manner he saies: *Valere nunc jubeo figuratos lapides, postquam ista doctrina tantis animorum motibus agitur. Scipseram nonnulla circa Geographiam Woodwardianam dubia in Dissertationibus Taurinensibus, ut ansam praeberem illius illustrationi ulteriori, et editioni systematis majoris promissi. Aegre tulit modestum dissensum vir celeberrimus, placuitque ipsi mea acrius adgredi. Ego eclipsin istam qualemunque humanitatis, inclytæ Anglorum genti solennis, amico prosequar silentio; virumque amo, nec agnosco adversarium. Mea non interest, quaecunque fossilium istorum sit origo; ego nulli adhuc parti accedo, utraque suos patitur manes. Dilecti universalis veritas notissima est: quisquis Mosi et prophetis non credet, neque figuratis credet lapidibus. Vincant, qui poterunt*<sup>b</sup>.

In the year 1726 Mr. Benjamin Holloway translated into English the doctor's *Naturalis historia telluris illustrata*, and was then furnished by him with several papers, said to be detached from the larger work, which he inserted in his *Introduction*. To this peice were added *Four letters*, written by the doctor upon the same subject. In the *third* of these he treats of the oeconomy of the abyss, and its intercourse with the atmosphere; which he calls "the master key, that lets us into the knowledge of the main phaenomena and transactions of this our sublunary world. But by what means it is turned, what is the prime mover and director, or what is the rule and law, by which all is steered and conducted, he will not (he saies) presume to determine." In the *fourth* letter, which treats of the dissolution of the earth, he attributes "the solidity and cohesion of the parts of fossils to the power of gravity, which ceasing at the deluge caused their dissolution; but would (as he saies) no way affect the vegetable or animal bodies, or in the least disturb the complication of their fibres." Thus much of his scheme the doctor while living communicated to the world, by which may in some measure be seen, what still remained to compleat it. No further objections, that I know of, were publicly made to it, after those of Camerarius, during Dr. Woodward's life; but since his decease the *Memoires pour l'histoire des sciences et des beaux arts*, printed at Paris for February 1736, in the *seventeenth* article, give us an account of a French translation of his *Essay*, his *Answer to Camerarius*, and his *Method of fossils*. The *Essay* is commended as an excellent peice of natural history, and the author as a very knowing and honest man. The design of the book is much applauded, as a work full of piety and religion; but the doctor is thought to have carried his scheme too far, and not sufficiently answered some of the objections of Camerarius. Particularly, that the earth was wholly dissolved at the deluge, the central

<sup>a</sup> Pag. 83.<sup>b</sup> Centur. vi, Observat. 37, p. 269.



abyss, and that regular situation of the strata in general according to their gravity, as the doctor represents, are said to be difficulties not yet cleared up. And it is mentioned, as a further objection to his method of accounting for the great number of shells every where found at land, that there is a sort of vegetative motion in the earth, which pushes things from the center towards the surface, particularly stones and shells; so that in many places, where great numbers of these have been gathered up and carried off, in some time as many others are found in their room. This peristaltic motion, as it is called, is attributed partly to the earth, and partly to the internal fire. For instead of a central abyss of water, a fire is supposed to be lodged there, which was the common opinion of the ancient philosophers, and what they understood by *erebus* and *tartarus*.

HAVING thus laid together the whole of what relates to the doctor's *Essay* both at home and abroad, I must now return back to give some account of a different subject, by which he engaged the attention of the learned for a considerable time. About the year 1693 he purchased a small, but very curious iron shield, of which he has given the following account in a letter written by him to the learned Cuper, in which he says; *Chybeum illum meum ante hos sedecim annos ex amici cujusdam, non multo ante defuncti, armario rebus omne genus antiquis refertissimo redemi*<sup>a</sup>. That friend was Mr. Conyers, who purchased this curiosity of a brasier, who had bought it among some brass and iron fragments, that came out of the armory belonging to the tower of London, near the end of the reign of king Charles the second. The form of it is round; and on the concave side is represented in the upper part the ruins of Rome, when burnt by the Gauls; and below, the weighing out the gold to purchase their retreat, with the arrival of Camillus, and flight of the Gauls; and in the center is a grotesque mask with horns, very large and prominent. The figures are all chased in a very lively and beautiful manner. Many inquisitive persons came to see this curiosity. And that others might the better judge of it, who had not the like opportunity, the doctor not only caused several casts to be made of it in plaster of Paris; but also in the year 1705 had it engraven by Van Gunst at Amsterdam, on a copper plate of the same size with the original, from a drawing of Mr. Howard; copies of which were transmitted to many learned foreigners, for their opinion concerning it. One of these was sent to his friend Cuper, together with a letter, in which he thus describes the original: *Quod ad chybeum spectat, ferreus est, ejusdemque cum edita icone magnitudinis*<sup>b</sup>, *pondere viginti octo uncias*<sup>c</sup> *nostras aequat; a tergo ansam habuit; totum deauratum fuisse inde colligo, quod aliquas auri reliquias etiamnum retineat; quod denique materiam ejus et artificium, horum neutrum Britanniae nostrae, sed Italiae debere videtur; qui praesertim operis elegantiam diligentius intuetur, non Britanni, nec recentioris, sed vere veteris Romani manum agnoscet*<sup>d</sup>. From this larger draught another was taken afterwards of a lesser size, and inserted in Mr. Thomas Hearne's edition

<sup>a</sup> Manuscript, dat. 9 Septemb. 1709, in the hands of Mr. Poillethwayt.

<sup>b</sup> That is fourteen inches cross the center, upon a level; but the protuberance of the boss

makes half an inch more.

<sup>c</sup> This must be a mistake in the copy, for the weight is forty five ounces avordupois.

<sup>d</sup> *Mf. ibid.*



of Livy<sup>a</sup>. By these means the thoughts and critical skill of many celebrated antiquaries were employed about this rarity. And Mr. Dodwell wrote a large discourse upon it in Latin, intitled *De parma equestri Woodwardiana dissertatio*; but dying before it was quite finished, it was afterwards published by Mr. Hearne<sup>b</sup>. In that dissertation the author indeavours not only to explain the design of it, and describe the several parts, but likewise to prove its antiquity. Mr. Theophilus Downes, fellow of Balliol college in Oxford, differed in his opinion from Mr. Dodwell, and would not allow it to be antient; as appears by several letters of Mr. Dodwell written upon that subject to Dr. Woodward<sup>c</sup>. And as they both continued in their different sentiments, Mr. Downes wrote some breif remarks upon it, which have been printed since his death<sup>d</sup>. The professors and other critics in Holland declared in general for its antiquity, as many of their letters shew, which were written to the doctor, and are yet extant<sup>e</sup>. But the abbot Bignon at Paris, one of his correspondents, having informed him by a letter, that some the virtuosi in France did not think it to be antient, he not only wrote him an answer, wherein he offers several arguments in defense of its antiquity, but likewise sent him Mr. Dodwell's dissertation. After the death of the doctor, Mr. Robert Ainsworth, author of the *Theſaurus linguae Latinae compendiarius*, abridged the dissertation of Mr. Dodwell, and printed it at the end of the *Museum Woodwardianum*<sup>f</sup>; which he afterwards enlarged, considered the objections made to it, and reprinted, with the title of *Dissertatio de clypeo Camilli antiquo*<sup>g</sup>. These are the principal occurrences, that have come to my knowledge in relation to this affair. What has been already published, may be seen at large in those writers; but Dr. Woodward's letter to the abbot, which is written in Latin, having some things in it, that are not taken notice of by them, will be printed in the *Appendix*<sup>h</sup>. As to the work on the sheild, several things are brought together in one view by the artist, that were done at different times, according to the accounts both of Livy<sup>i</sup> and Plutarch<sup>k</sup>; which is not unusual in such historical representations. But I can see no reason to suppose he designed to express the belt, thrown into the scale by the Gaul together with his sword, as an addition to the weight. For what has been taken for a belt, has no relation to the sword; but seems plainly to be something put under the scale, which the learned James Gronovius calls *sustentaculum*<sup>l</sup>. And therefore could any use be made of this circumstance, it might rather afford a presumption in favour of the antiquity of the work, as done before Plutarch's time, who first mentions the belt. Nor does there appear more reason for the supposition, that it might have been an equestrian sheild used in war; since not only the ornaments, but likewise the boss is on the concave side. A sheild so formed must have been very improper for a combat; the cavity of which, instead of turning aside the

<sup>a</sup> Vol. vi, Oxon. 1708. octavo.

<sup>b</sup> Oxon. 1713. octavo.

<sup>c</sup> Now in the hands of Col. King.

<sup>d</sup> *Viri eruditissimi Theophili Downes A. M. coll. Balliol. Oxon. olim fecit, De clypeo Woodwardiano stricture breves. sſavo, two leaves.*

<sup>e</sup> In the possession of Col. King.

<sup>f</sup> Lond. 1728. octavo.

<sup>g</sup> Londini 1734. quarto.

<sup>h</sup> Numb. xvii.

<sup>i</sup> Lib. v, cap. 48, 49.

<sup>k</sup> In Camillo.

<sup>l</sup> *Epist. ad D. Woodward, dat. 4 id. Octobr. 1707. Mſ. ubi supra.*



point of the adversary's weapon, would rather direct it to the body. Nor could the boss have that force in pushing an enemy, as in the contrary shape. But if it was designed for a votive shield, which has been the prevailing opinion, this form was much better suited for such a purpose, than the other; as it would represent all parts of the work to better advantage at one view, and especially if, being of so small a size, it was fixed up above the eye. The spike, supposed to have come thro the small hole in the center, is meerly imaginary; that hole being very probably designed for no other purpose, than to support it, when suspended against a wall or pillar. And as to the remainder of the handle, said to appear on the convex side, that is plainly nothing more than a socket, since fixed there for the same use. It had formerly a cover on that side for its preservation, which was probably a plate of the same metal, and riveted to the other, as may be conjectured from the remaining holes near the edge. The original is now in the possession of colonel Richard King, one of Dr. Woodward's executors.

IN the year 1717 was published a treatise with the following title: *Hippocratis de morbis popularibus liber primus et tertius. His accommodavit novem de febribus commentarios Johannes Freind, M.D.* In the seventh commentary the author's principal design is to shew the advantage of purging, in some cases, upon the access of the second fever in the confluent small pox. This practice he endeavours to support from the authority of several eminent physicians, both formerly, and at that time, as likewise from his own experience. The year following Dr. Woodward printed a book, which he called, *The state of physick, and of diseases: With an inquiry into the causes of the late increase of them, but more particularly of the small pox: With some considerations upon the new practice of purging in that disease, etc.*<sup>a</sup> In this work the doctor advances the following hypothesis: "That the beginnings of all things good or bad to the body (bating exterior accidents) are in the stomach, in which more or less of a bilious juice is ordinarily resident, containing salts of a very different nature. These salts are the instruments of digestion, and while they retain their natural state, are in a proper quantity, and regular motion, the body is in health; but when they become too redundant, or vitiated, they are the causes of all distempers. Therefore the speediest, as well as the most effectual method of removing all bodily disorders, is to cleanse the stomach by emetic medicines. And as this generally holds good in other cases, so particularly in the second fever of the confluent small pox, in which purging is very dangerous." This case of the small pox was designed against Dr. Freind, and those other physicians, who prescribed purging; and being unhappily mixed with some personal reflections, not long after came out a pamphlet, called *A letter to the learned doctor Woodward, by Dr. Byfield*<sup>c</sup>. The design of this pamphlet was to expose Dr. Woodward's scheme, and manner of writing. The author of it was Dr. Freind, under the borrowed name of Dr. Byfield. But that

<sup>a</sup> Londini 1717. quarto.

<sup>b</sup> See this more fully described afterwards,

among the peices printed during his life, N. 6.

<sup>c</sup> London 1719. octavo.



was soon followed by another filled with aspersions on the contrary side, intitled *A letter to the fatal triumvirate, in answer to that pretended to be written by Dr. Byfield: And shewing reasons, why Dr. Woodward should take no notice of it*<sup>a</sup>. Several other pamphlets were afterwards published on both sides in a ludicrous strain. But at length came one out, called *An appeal to common sense, or, A sober vindication of Dr. Woodward's State of physick: By a divine of the church of England*<sup>b</sup>. As this author seemed to be in earnest, and to invite the gentlemen on the other side to enter into the merits of the subject in a calm and serious manner; it induced Dr. John Quincy to undertake a reply, and publish *An examination of Dr. Woodward's State of physick*<sup>c</sup>. In the preface he expresses his dislike both to the ludicrous method, in which the dispute had been managed, and the reflections which first occasioned it. In the book itself he examines Dr. Woodward's scheme, and attempts to shew: "That several diseases have  
 " not their origin in the stomach; that the natural residence of the bile is  
 " not there, but being separated by the liver, is emptied out into the  
 " bowels a considerable distance below the further orifice of the sto-  
 " mach, and never ascends thither but by convulsive and preternatural  
 " means; that consequently the disorders attributed to the bilious mat-  
 " ter in the stomach, and the method of removing them by vomits,  
 " must be groundless." And then he proceeds to vindicate the practice of purging in the second fever of the confluent small pox. But instead of a serious answer to this book, there was published soon after, *An account of Dr. Quincy's Examination of Dr. Woodward's State of physick and diseases, in a letter to the Free thinker*<sup>d</sup>, which consisted in a great measure of invectives against the author and his performance, without entering into the subject. This occasioned Dr. Quincy to print a second edition of his *Examination*; to which was subjoined *A letter to Dr. Woodward*<sup>e</sup>, wherein he complains of the ill treatment he received in that pamphlet, for having complied with the invitation of bringing the matters in dispute to the test of truth and argument. And thus ended this controversy.

DR. WOODWARD declined in his health a considerable time before he died, and tho he had all along continued to prepare materials for his large work, relating to the natural history of the earth; yet it never was finished, but only some collections, said to have been detached from it, were printed at different times, as enlargements upon particular topics of his *Essay*. He was confined first to his house, and afterwards to his bed, many months before his death. During this time he not only drew up instructions for the disposal of his books and other collections, but also completed and sent to the press his *Method of fossils* in English, and lived to see the whole of it printed, except the last sheet. Nor did he omit under this wasting illness to call in the advice and assistance of a divine, the reverend Mr. Reading of Sion college, "who (as he has since informed me) attended him very often at his  
 " own request for above a year, when he was always very devout at

<sup>a</sup> London 1719. octavo.

<sup>b</sup> Ibidem. octavo.

<sup>c</sup> Ibidem. octavo.

<sup>d</sup> Ibidem. octavo.

<sup>e</sup> London 1720. octavo.



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" the time of prayer, and received the sacrament from his hands some weeks before he died; and desired him to make it known, upon any proper occasion, that he firmly believed in God, and particularly in Jesus Christ, according to the doctrine of the church of England." He died in Gresham college, April the 25, 1728; and lies buried under the pavement at the west end of Westminster abbey, near the choir, with a flat stone over his remains, upon which is this short inscription.

IOHANNIS WOODWARDI M. D.

PROF. MED. GRESHAM.

RELIQVIAE

H. S. S.

NATVS FVIT KAL. MAII

MDCLXV

EXCESSIT VII KAL. EIVSDEM

MDCCXXVIII.

But at some distance from the grave, and more westward, a beautiful monument of white marble is erected to his memory, against the north wall, which represents philosophy by a female figure, sitting, and looking upwards. In her left hand she holds a shield, whereon is the doctor's head in bas relief, supported on her knee; and her right arm rests on two books lying upon a pillar, with a scepter in that hand, pointing downwards to a pedestal ornamented with various plants and fossils, on the front of which is the following larger inscription.

M. S.

IOHANNIS WOODWARD

MEDICI CELEBERRIMI

PHILOSOPHI NOBILISSIMI

CVIVS

INGENIVM ET DOCTRINAM

SCRIPTA PER TERRARVM FERE ORBEM

PERVVLGATA

LIBERALITATEM VERO ET PATRIAE CARITATEM

ACADEMIA CANTABRIGIENSIS

MVNIFICENTIA EIVS AVCTA

OPIBVS ORNATA

IN PERPETVVM DECLARABIT

NATVS KAL. MAII A. D. MDCLXV

OBIIT VII KAL. MAII MDCCXXVIII

RICHARDVS KING

TRIBVNVS MILITVM FABRVMQVE PRAEFECTVS

AMICO OPTIME DE SE MERITO

D. S. P.

THE executors of his will (which is dated the 1 of October 1727) were the honourable Dixy Windfor, Hugh Bethel, Richard Graham esquires, and colonel Richard King, his faithful freind; whose great care and assiduity in executing that affair so far releived his coadjutors, as to leave them little further trouble, than to concur with him in the steps he took for discharging the several appointments specified in the will. To them the doctor leaves in trust all his personal estate, with orders



orders to sell his library, antiquities, and natural rarities (except two cabinets of English fossils left to the university of Cambridge) and with the produce of them, together with his other monies, to purchase lands to the yearly value of one hundred and fifty pounds, to be conveyed to the university of Cambridge, for the maintenance of a lecturer, appointed to read there on the subject of the doctor's *Natural history of the earth*, his *Defence of it against Dr Camerarius*, his *Discourse of vegetation*, or his *State of physick*. These lectures may be in Latin or English, at the pleasure of the university senate; four of them are to be read annually, and one printed. The lecturer is to be a batchelor, removable upon default, at the discretion of the senate. His salary is to be an hundred pounds *per annum*, payable at the four usual quarter days, with ten pounds more to be allowed him for experiments, correspondencies, and purchasing fossils, of which he is to have the care, and permit the cabinets to be viewed gratis, at certain times specified in the will. And ten pounds are allowed annually to two other persons, for the inspection of the fossils; as likewise ten pounds more to the senate of the university, for an annual dinner on the 1 of May. The remaining twenty pounds are to be employed for the payment of taxes, or other contingencies. The lecturer is to be chosen by the executors, and after their decease, by the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of the diocese, the presidents of the college of physicians and royal society, the two members of parliament for the university (or their proxies) and the university senate, within two months after any vacancy happens<sup>a</sup>. In compliance with the directions of this will, some time after the doctor's decease, a catalogue was printed both of his library and antiquities, with the title of *Museum Woodwardianum*, in order to bring them to a public sale, which was accordingly done in Covent Garden. And the university of Cambridge was so generous, as to give five hundred pounds for two other cabinets (which were ordered to be sold) one of English and the other of foreign fossils, that they might enjoy the whole collection. A land estate of the yearly value of one hundred fifty six pounds has been since purchased, and the income applied to the uses prescribed. The first professor was the learned Dr. Conyers Middleton, who opened the lectures with an elegant Latin oration in praise of the founder, and the usefulness of his institution, which was afterwards printed with the following title: *Oratio de novo physiologiae explicandae munere, ex celeberrimi Woodwardi testamento instituto: Habita Cantabrigiae in scholis publicis a Conyers Middleton, S. T. P. academiae Cantabrigiensis protobibliothecario, et lectore ibidem Woodwardiano*<sup>b</sup>. But Dr. Middleton having resigned that province about two years afterwards, was succeeded by Mr. Charles Mason, master of arts, and fellow of Trinity college in Cambridge; who published a Latin oration, with the like title, upon his admission in the year 1734<sup>c</sup>.

Dr. Woodward mentions several things in his writings, which he designed to publish, but did not live to perfect them. Those peices of his,

<sup>a</sup> For the extract of this will, and many others in the course of this work, I would here gratefully acknowledge my obligation to the right worshipful John Bettefworth LL. D. the present

worthy dean of the Arches, and judge of the Prerogative court of Canterbury.

<sup>b</sup> Lond. 1732. quarto.

<sup>c</sup> Cantabrig. 1734. quarto.

which



which have been printed either before or since his death, are contained in the following catalogue.

1. *An essay towards a natural history of the earth, and terrestrial bodies, especially minerals; as also of the sea, rivers, and springs: With an account of the universal deluge, and of the effects it had upon the earth: London 1695, 1702, 1723. octavo.*

An account was given of this book in the *Philosophical transactions*, N. CCXVII, p. 115, October 1695. And it was afterwards translated into Latin by Dr. Scheuchzer, and dedicated to the author, under the following title: *Specimen geographiae physicae, quo agitur de terra, et corporibus terrestribus, speciatim mineralibus; nec non mari, fluminibus, et fontibus: Accedit diluvii universalis, effectuumque ejus in terra, descriptio: Autore Job. Woodwardo, M. D. physices in collegio Greshamensi professore, nec non collegii medicorum, et societatis regiae membro: Tiguri 1704. octavo.* And since the death of Dr. Woodward there has been a French translation of it, as mentioned above<sup>a</sup>.

2. *Brief instructions for making observations in all parts of the world; as also for collecting, preserving, and sending over natural things: Being an attempt to settle an universal correspondence for the advancement of knowledge, both natural and civil: London 1696. quarto.*

3. *Some thoughts and experiments concerning vegetation.* This was published in the *Philosophical transactions*, N. CCLIII, p. 193, June 1699.

Some *Additional propositions concerning vegetation*, for the further proof and illustration of this discourse, were found among the doctor's papers after his death; and are now in the hands of colonel King.

4. *An account of some Roman urns, and other antiquities, lately digg'd up near Bishopsgate: With brief reflections upon the antient and present state of London: In a letter to Sir Christopher Wren, surveyor general of her majesties works: London 1712, Oxford 1712, London 1723. octavo.*

To this letter is subjoined another, written to Mr. Thomas Hearne at Edmund hall Oxford. And the title of the third edition, which is somewhat different from the former, runs thus: *Remarks upon the antient and present state of London, occasioned by some Roman urns, coins, and other antiquities, lately discovered.*

5. *Naturalis historia telluris illustrata et aucta: Una cum ejusdem defensione, praesertim contra nuperas objectiones D. El. Camerarii, Med. Pr. Tub. Accedit methodica fossilium in classes distributio: Item*

*Syllabus rerum corrigendarum in Geographiae physicae Woodwardianae versione Scheuchzeriana: Londini 1714. octavo.*

The *Answer to Camerarius* was afterwards translated into English with the following title: *The natural history of the earth illustrated, enlarged, and defended: Written originally in Latin, and now first made English, by Benj. Holloway, LL. B. and fellow of the royal society: London 1726, octavo.* To which were added *Four letters*, written by Dr. Woodward upon the same subject; as also several papers inserted by the translator in his *Introduction*<sup>b</sup>, which had been communicated to him by

<sup>a</sup> Pag. 289.

<sup>b</sup> In this *Introduction* Mr. Holloway takes notice of three discourses, which Dr. Woodward had then by him in manuscript, upon the following subjects: 1. *Notes on the Mosaic history of*

*the creation, set forth Genesis the first.* 2. *Of the origin of the Americans, Negroes, and Indians.* 3. *Of the wisdom of the Egyptians.* But concerning each of these a further account will presently be given.



the doctor from his larger work, as mentioned above<sup>a</sup>. And since the death of Dr. Woodward both the *Answer to Camerarius* and *Method of fossils* have been translated into French, as was likewise there observed<sup>b</sup>.

6. *The state of physick, and of diseases: With an inquiry into the causes of the late increase of them, but more particularly of the small pox: With some considerations upon the new practice of purging in that disease: To the whole is premised, An idea of the nature and mechanism of man; of the disorders to which it is obnoxious; and of the method of rectifying them: London 1718. octavo.*

These are all Dr. Woodward's peices, which I know of, that were published in his life time. But soon after his death came out the two following.

1. *Fossils of all kinds, digested into a method suitable to their mutual relation and affinity, etc. As also several papers tending to the further advancement of the knowledge of minerals, of the ores of metallis, and of all other subterraneous productions: With brief directions for making observations and collections, and for composing a travelling register of all sorts of fossils: London 1728. octavo.*

The first part of this book is an English version of the *Methodica fossilium distributio*, mentioned above N. 5, with large additions and notes. Then follow several *Letters* relating to the same subject; the first of which is a translation of one to Sir Isaac Newton, prefixed to the Latin edition. The *Directions for making observations*, which come after these, are different, and much shorter, than those described in N. 2. To which is subjoined, *An addition to the second part of the Essay toward a natural history of the earth.*

2. *A catalogue of fossils in the collection of J. Woodward M. D. in two tomes: London 1728. octavo.*

Tome 1. *Of English fossils in two parts: 1. Such as are real and natural: 2. Such as are extraneous.*

Tome II. *Additional English native fossils. Of forreign fossils in two parts: 1. Such as are real and natural: 2. Such as are extraneous. An addition to the forreign native fossils. An addition to the forreign extraneous fossils.*

Besides these printed discourses, the following manuscripts in *quarto* are now in the hands of colonel King.

1. *A letter of the origin of nations<sup>c</sup>.*

In this letter the Dr. vindicates the Mosaic account of the origin of mankind from Adam, by endeavouring to prove, that they all sprang from one stock. He likewise considers the opinions of several eminent writers relating to the migration of the Americans, and shews their mistakes, both with regard to the time, and the countries from whence they are supposed to have removed.

2. *A letter of the origin of the Americans.*

<sup>a</sup> Pag. 289.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibidem.*

<sup>c</sup> This with the two following numbers seem to

be the three discourses, referred to by Mr. Holloway in his *Introduction*, just before mentioned.



The Dr. has proceeded no further here, than to lay down his general plan, by which he shews his opinion both as to the persons, and time of that settlement, which he supposes to have been upon the confusion at Babel. There is one common date, both to this letter, and the former, namely 6 July 1727.

3. *The wisdom of the antient Egyptians, concerning their arts, their sciences, and their learning; their laws, their government, and their religion: With occasional reflections on the state of learning among the Jews, and some other nations.*

Few of these heads received the doctor's finishing hand; but under each of them he endeavours to shew, from such remains as are yet preserved, that they seem to fall greatly short of that high character, which is given them by some learned writers, in any of these respects.

4. *Two discourses concerning the plague.*

The former of these discourses treats of the causes and nature of the distemper, with the method of cure; the latter of the oeconomy, conduct, and administration, which are requisite during its continuance; and are both said to be written in the year 1722.

5. *Collections relating to physic.*

These among other things contain a draught of three Gresham lectures, upon the formation of the foetus, and the juices which are of use in the body; some of which observations had been formerly inserted in his printed works.

6. *Cases in physic observed and related by himself.*

They are interspersed with a variety of remarks upon the different subjects, and contained in thirteen volumes.

7. *A discourse giving some account of the many great things done by the royal society for the honour and advantage of the nation.*

The doctor begins with the foundation of the society, and having considered the state of learning in former ages, proceeds to shew the observations made by it in astronomy, the atmosphere, and our own globe; with the improvements in navigation, agriculture, and gardening; as likewise the discoveries in anatomy, mathematics, architecture, mechanics, and in a manner all useful arts; which must greatly contribute to the pleasure of the mind, the benefit of trade, and the conveniences of life.

8. *An account of ores and metals, with the manner in which they lie in the earth.*

This is but a short tract, and not intirely finished.

9. *The art of essaying.*

This is a compleat summary of all that concerns the fining and reducing of ores, and the separating and refining of metals, with an *Appendix* relating to the ordering of metals.

Dr. Woodward, upon finding himself decline in his health, did on the 9 of February 1726 desire Dr. Anthony Taylor, now physician at Bridgewater, but who then lived with him, to put a number of his manuscripts into a box, in consequence of a resolution taken by him a considerable time before, which was this, as appears by the following writing, left behind him at his death.



" I desire of my executors, that as soon as I am buried, they fail not  
 " to cause all the books and papers in this box to be immediatly burnt  
 " and consumed, 12 October 1724.

" Witness, *Antb. Taylor.*

I. WOODWARD."

The greatest part of these manuscripts was unfinished, and several of them had furnished materials for his printed works; but others of them which had been perused by Dr. Taylor, were (as he says) " sufficiently compleated and fited for the press, and would have been of very great service to the publick.\*" Before they were put up, Dr. Taylor took a catalogue of them, consisting of twenty three articles, which is here subjoined.

1. " Four discourses founded on experiments and observations of the principles of natural things: Of gravity, of solidity, of fluidity, and of freezing. *quarto.*"

2. " The dissertation preliminary to the *Natural history of the earth*, concerning marine bodies found at land. *quarto.*"

3. " The first part of the *Natural history of the earth*. folio."

4. " The second part. folio."

5. " The four following parts. folio."

6. " A volume containing observations relating to all sorts of fossils, stone, coal, and the rest found in strata; as also to pebbles, flints, and other nodules; to iron, lead, and other metals; to calamin, and other minerals."

" Observations concerning springs, in order to the ascertaining the origin of them."

" Likewise observations on the parts of plants found in stone, in order to the determining the time of the year, when the deluge began. *quarto.*"

7. " The materials and collections, that serve for composing the several treatises, discourses, and dissertations, mentioned at the end of the *Dissertation* concerning marine bodies found at land; and at the end of the second, third, and fourth parts of the *Essay toward the natural history of the earth*. Two thick volumes, *quarto.*"

8. " Miscellany observations, reflections, and notes made in later years, since the *Natural history of the earth* was published, for the further confirming and illustrating of it. *quarto.*"

9. " An answer to Mr. Whiston's *New theory of the earth*, to Mr. Lhwyd's *Lithophylacium Britannicum*, to Dr. Arbuthnot's *Examination of Dr. Woodward's Essay toward a natural history of the earth*, and to the objections made by others to that *Essay*, in several treatises. Two volumes, *quarto.*"

10. " Instructions for making observations on the earth and fossils, in all parts of the world. *quarto.*"

N. B. " These instructions are more distinct, and full (especially as to the structure of the earth, and to the condition and scite of all sorts of fossils in it) than those printed, London 1696. *quarto.*"

11. " Observations concerning the negroes, their complexion, hair, the habit of their bodies, compared with those of other nations; also

\* Letter to Col. King, dated 15 May 1728. *Mf.*



- " concerning the various climates, the heat, cold, and other natural accidents of them; their several productions, in order to the assigning the cause of the difference betwixt those and the European nations. *quarto*."
12. " Four tracts. 1. Of the period of humane life, and of the longevity of the antediluvian patriarchs. 2. Of the terminus of the growth and stature of men, and other animals. 3. Of providence, and the conduct of it in the government of the natural world. 4. Of the prescience of God, and the freedom of human actions."
13. " A physiological treatise, concerning the structure and use of the parts of animals, mentioned in the *Essay toward a natural history of the earth*. Part fourth."
14. " Dissections, and anatomical administrations of humane bodies; and of most of the animals, brutes, birds, and fishes of England; as also several from foreign parts."
- " Chymical experiments, and observations. *quarto*."
15. " Discourses of the nature of man, of diseases, of remedies; also of diets, meats, and drinks. Four volumes, *quarto*."
16. " Miscellany medico-physical treatises, with extracts out of Hippocrates, and the antients, serving further to illustrate and confirm the principles delivered in the *State of physick*. *quarto*."
17. " An answer to Dr. Quincy, and the rest, that have wrote against the *State of physick*. Two volumes, *quarto*."
18. " Dr. Woodward's account of his own life, of his studies, of his searches into natural history, and physick; the rise, progress, and success of them; their difficulty, and great expence, and of the envy, opposition, and disappointments he met with, in carrying them on. In a letter to Mr. Maurice Emmet. *quarto*."
19. " Several discourses, chiefly philosophical, relating to things that passed at several meetings of the royal society. *quarto*."
20. " A free and impartial inquiry, relating to the present management and proceedings of the R. S. *quarto*."
21. " Three large covers, containing Gresham lectures, Latin and English, in very great numbers. Part read heretofore, the rest ready to be read hereafter, in Gresham college. *quarto*."
22. " The life of Dr. Peter Barwick in Latin. *quarto*."
23. " De lyra, tibia, syringe, fistro, aliisque veterum instrumentis musicis. *octavo*."
- " Several other volumes, and letters from persons of quality and learning, *etc*."

This is the catalogue, which was taken by Dr. Taylor, at the time that he put these books and papers into the box. And as the writing above mentioned, subscribed by Dr. Woodward, was found after his decease, together with the box, and manuscripts in it, these according to his desire were burnt by his executors.

Dr. Woodward had collected a large library, consisting of a great variety of choice and curious books, as likewise a great number of antiquities of diverse kinds, which may be seen in the printed catalogues\*. But the most distinguished part of his collection were his fossils, English

\* *Museum Woodwardianum*, mentioned above, p. 295.



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and foreign, native and extraneous, which cost him both much labour and expence; being augmented by a purchase of the collection of Agostino Scilla, whereof so full an account has been given in the preface to the first volume of his *Catalogue of fossils*, that nothing more need be added to it. This great variety of pursuits, and the number of books written by him, with his large correspondence both at home and abroad, engaged him in so constant application to his studies, as necessarily employed all his leisure hours, and was continued in some measure almost to the last moments of his life. And posterity must always consider him as a benefactor to learning, for his generous foundation at Cambridge, by which he has not only furnished the materials, but also provided a constant method for improving and perfecting *The natural history of the earth*.

### XI.

HENRY PEMBERTON M.D. fellow of the royal college of physicians, London, and of the royal society, the present physic professor, was chosen May the 24, 1728, upon the decease of Dr. Woodward.

## PROFESSORS of RHETORIC.

### I.

CALEB WILLIS was a gentleman's son of Devonshire, educated at Westminster school, and from thence elected to Christ Church college in Oxford, on the 22 of April 1585, and in the eighteenth year of his age; where he was admitted a student January the 14 that year, and afterwards took both his degrees in arts\*.

UPON the settlement of Gresham college, he and Richard Ball were recommended by the university of Oxford to the electors, for their choice of one of them to be the first professor of rhetoric on that foundation; who chose Mr. Willis, about the beginning of March 1596. The year following he fell into a very bad state of health, and was so ill at Oxford, as not to be in a condition to travel to London; and therefore by leave of the Gresham committee he appointed his competitor, Mr. Ball, for his substitute to read for him. But the lectures not commencing till Michaelmas term 1608 (as was shewn before in the life of Dr. Gwinne<sup>b</sup>) he left Christ Church in the month of August that year, and coming to London was one of those, who then opened the readings, as we find by Mr. Stow, in the first edition of his *Survey*, published a few months afterwards, where speaking of the lecturers he says: "Whose names be

\* *Regist. of Christ Church coll. Ox.*

<sup>b</sup> Pag. 261.



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"Anthonie Wootton for divinitie, doctor Mathew Guin for phisick, "doctor Henry Mountlow for the civill lawe, doctor John Bull for "musicke, Breerewood for astronomie, Henry Brigges for geometrie, "and Caleb Willis for rethoricke". It is probable he did not live much longer, since I can learn nothing more concerning him, either at Oxford or London, and he was soon after succeeded in his professorship at Gresham college by Mr. Ball.

### II.

RICHARD BALL was educated at Magdalen college in Oxford, where he took the degrees, first of batchelor of arts in the year 1590, and then of master in 1594.

HE was candidate with Mr. Willis, when he was chosen the first rhetoric professor in Gresham college, then his substitute, and afterwards his successor in that province. I have not met with the exact time of his election; but from what has been said already under Mr. Willis, it seems probable to have been before the conclusion of the year 1598. He was in orders, and in 1602 became vicar of St. Helen's church, in the room of Mr. Lewis Hughes<sup>b</sup>; where he likewise set up a lecture in the year 1606. Upon the 14 of January 1613 he resigned his professorship, by a writing in this form:

"January 14, 1613.

"I Richard Ball of the universitie of Oxon, master of arts, reader "of the rhetorique lecture in Gresham howse London, do fullie and "absolutelie resigne all my right, title, clayme, and interest, which I "have in or to the place and office of rhetorique lecturer in the same "howse; absolutelie resigninge and givinge over the same place into the "hands of the right worshipfull the committees, electors of the same "place and office. In witnes whereof I have to these presents set my "hand, the day and year above written.

"RICHARD BALL."

HE was succeeded in his professorship by Mr. Charles Croke; and about the same time, or soon after, in his vicarage of St. Helen by Mr. Thomas Downing<sup>c</sup>. By the time of taking his batchelor's degree, he must then have been upwards of forty years of age; but whether he died, or got some other preferment, that occasioned his removing, is uncertain, by reason the books of that church, which were in the hands of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, were all burnt in the fire of London<sup>d</sup>.

### III.

CHARLES CROKE descended from an antient and illustrious family, called *le Blount*, one of his ancestors, who in the time of the

<sup>a</sup> Pag. 57.

<sup>b</sup> *Parish regist.*

<sup>c</sup> *Ibidem.*

<sup>d</sup> Newcourt's *Repert. eccl'es.* V. 1, p. 284.



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civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster had been a favourer and assistant of the latter, was forced afterwards to conceal himself under the name of *Croke*; till such time as king Henry the seventh having happily reconciled those different titles, he resumed his former name, and wrote himself *Croke* alias *Blount*. This gentleman had a son named John, who being one of the six clerks in chancery was restrained from marriage, till the statute of 14 *Henry VIII*, which removed that restriction. He was much in favour with that prince, by whom he was made one of the masters in chancery; and afterwards marrying the daughter of Sir Ambrose Cave of Leicestershire, he had by her a son of his own name\*. He lies buried in Chilton church in the county of Bucks, on the south side of the chancel, under a marble stone, on which are the following inscriptions, cut in brass plates.

At the head,

SIT GRAVIS HIC SOMNVS TAMEN IPSE RESVRGERE SPERAT  
MARMOREO CLAVVS CROCVS IN HOC TVMVLO.

At the feet,

QVI TIMENT DOMINVM SPERAVERVNT IN DOMINO  
ADIVTOR EORVM ET PROTECTOR EORVM EST.

Round the sides of the stone,

HERE LYETH BURIED JOHN CROKE THE

EALDER SVMTYME ONE OF THE SIX CLERKYS OF THE KYNGYS COVRTE OF THE CHAVNCERY AND AFTERWARD IONE OF  
THE MAISTERS OF THE SAID CHAVNCERY

[WHICH JOHN] DEPARTED THE SECOND DAY OF SEPTEMBER IN THE YERE OF OVRE LORDE GOD MCCCCCLIII.

In the seventeenth year of queen Elizabeth his son, John Croke esquire, was made the first high sheriff of Buckinghamshire, divided from the county of Bedford<sup>c</sup>, and received from her majesty the honour of knighthood. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Alexander Unton esquire, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. He lived with his lady upwards of fifty five years, and dying on the 10 of February 1608, in the seventy eighth year of his age, left behind him the character of a man of great modesty, charity, and piety. After his decease his widow erected a very fine and costly monument of white marble, in honour of the family, on the south side of the chancel in Chilton church, inclosed with iron rails, and embellished with coats of arms and a variety of other ornaments. Upon the tomb under an arch, supported by two black marble pillars, lie the images of Sir John and his lady, over which is this inscription.

IOHANNES CROCVS EQVES CLARISSIMVS VNA CVM VXORE ELIZA  
BETHA EX ILLVSTRIVNTONORVM FAMILIA QVI PARITER SVAVE  
IVGVN CHRISTI VNANIMI IN VERA PIETATE CONSENSV SVSTVLE  
RVNT VITAM DEO CONSECRARVNT OPERA INDIGENTIBVS EXHIBVE  
RVNT EXEMPLVM POSTERIS RELIQUERVNT IN HOC MONVMENTO  
CONDITI RESVRRECTIONEM IVSTORVM EXPECTANT

\* Sir Harbottle Grimston's *Preface* to Sir Geo. Croke's *Reports*. tained them, having been plucked off.

<sup>c</sup> Fuller's *Worthies of England*, Buckinghamshire, p. 140.

<sup>b</sup> The words included in crotchets are wanting on the stone, those parts of the plate, which con-



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IOHANNES OBDORMIVIT IN DOMINO X DIE FEBRVARII ANNO  
CHRISTI MDCVIII AETATISSVAELXXVIII ELIZABETHA OBDORMIVIT  
IN DOMINO XXIV DIE IVNII ANNO CHRISTI MDCXI AETATISSVAELXXIII

PRAEVIUS AD CHRISTVM PROPERO MEA LVX MEA VITA  
CORDA DATE CHRISTO METAM PROPEREMVS AD ISTAM  
VERE IGITVR FAELIX ET VITA ET FVNERE CROCVS  
EST BONA VITA BONIS MORS BONA GRATA DEO,

In the front of the tomb below are the figures of their eight children all kneeling, with three grandchildren of a lesser size; the five sons being each in the dress proper to their several stations, and degrees in life. The first and third are in the garb of judges, having on scarlet robes and black coifs; the second and fourth in black gowns, the former welted down the sleeves, denoting him to be an utter barrister; and the other plain, as having been a reader\*; and the fifth in the habit of an esquire, or gentleman who bears arms. Behind the first is the figure of an infant in swaddling cloaths; and at the back of the fourth two boys, both kneeling. Hence it appears, that this part of the monument was not made during the life of dame Elizabeth, or by her direction; but added many years afterwards. For tho both her eldest and third son were judges, yet the latter did not arrive to that dignity till long after the death of his mother.

John, the eldest son, who inherited both his father's virtues and estate, married the daughter of Sir Michael Blount, upon which marriage his father wholly omitted the name of *Blount*. In the year 1596 he was Lent reader of the Inner Temple, treasurer there in 1598, and speaker of the parliament in 1601, at the end of which he received this character from queen Elizabeth, that *no one had ever deserved better*. He was also recorder of London in the latter end of that reign, and in the first year of king James, being made serjeant at law, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him. In the year 1607 he was created one of the justices of the court of king's bench, which office he held till he was removed by death. He died on the 23 of January 1619, at his house in Holbourn in the suburbs of London<sup>b</sup>; from whence his corps was conveyed to Chilton, and there interred. He had while living composed an epitaph for himself in Latin verse, which yet remains engraven on a brass plate, fixed in a marble stone on the pavement of the south side of the chancel, and is as follows.

EPITAPHIVM VENERABILIS VIRI IOHANNIS CROKE  
EQVITIS AVRATI ET VNIVS IVSTICIARIVM  
DE BANCO REGIS AB IP SO DVM IN  
VIVIS ESSET CONSCRIPTVM

DISSOLVOR LAETVS CHRISTVM SITIBVNDVS ADIRE  
SALVATOR PROPERA CORPVS ET EVGE CAPE  
NON FVIT HAEC TRISTIS MEA MORS SED IANVA VITAE  
NON LOCVS EST LACHRIMIS NON DOLOR VLLVS IBI

\* See Chauncy's *Hist. antiq. of Hertfordshire*,  
p. 526.

<sup>b</sup> Sir Harbottle Grimston, *ubi supra*.



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VITA BEATORVM CVM SANCTIS VNDIQVE SVAVIS  
 NIL MAGIS HAC DVLCCE EST NAMQVE SOPORE IACENS  
 CORPVS ADIT TERRAM PATIENTEM QVOD PARIEBAT  
 ASTRA TENENT ANIMAM QVAM DEDIT ANTE DEVS  
 VSQVE DIEM QVO NOSTRA SALVS DOMINVSQVE REDEMPTOR  
 ALTISONANTE TVBA SVRGERE NOS FACIAT  
 ABSTERGENS OCVLIS LACHRIMAS ET VINCVLA SOLVENS  
 MORTIS VT AETERNA CORPORA LVCE MICENT  
 HAEC MEA SPES REQVIES HAEC FIRMA FIDVCIA CORDIS  
 VIVERE CVM CHRISTO QVI MEA SOLA SALVS.

Round the sides of the stone is likewise a margin of brafs, in which are cut the following words.

HIC IACET IOHANNES CROKE MILES ET  
 VNVS IVSTICIARIORVM DOMINI REGIS AD PLACITA CORAM IPSO REGE TENENDVM  
 ASSIGNATVS DVM VIXERIT QVI OBIIT  
 VICESIMO TERCIO DIE IANVARII ANNO DOMINI MDCXIX AETATIS SVAE LXVI.

He left a plentiful estate behind him, and several children to enjoy it: five sons, John, Henry, Charles, Unton, and Edward; and one daughter, whose name was Rachel; as also a widow, named Catharine. The executors to his will were his widow, and eldest son John, who was knighted before the death of his father, and succeeded to his estate at Chilton, where he died on the 10 of April 1640, in the fifty fourth year of his age, and lies buried near his father, under a marble stone, on which is an handfom inscription to his memory. He had three sons and one daughter, who survived him. His eldest son, who was also Sir John Croke, the fourth of that name and dignity in a direct descent, had the misfortune to run out his estate, and died at London; and the family feat at Chilton is now in other hands.

Of the four brothers of Sir John Croke, the judge, the three next were all bred to the law. Henry, the second brother, was a barister, and died probably before Sir John; since he is not mentioned in his will, of which his other three brothers, with two of his sons, Henry and Charles, are made the supervisors. The will is dated October the 28, 1617. The third brother, whose name was George, was autumn reader of the Inner Temple in 1599, treasurer in 1609, and double reader in Lent 1617<sup>b</sup>. Upon the 29 of June 1623 he was knighted, and made the king's serjeant; and February the 22 the ensuing year he was created one of the justices of the common pleas, which office he held till the year 1628, when upon the death of Sir John Doderidge he succeeded him, as justice of the king's bench. And in 1636 he gained great honour by his integrity in asserting the laws and liberties of his country, in the case of Mr. Hampden relating to ship money<sup>c</sup>, without losing the favour of his prince. He was the author of the *Reports* published under

<sup>a</sup> *Sic in arte.*

<sup>b</sup> The account given by my lord Coke of those readers is this: "Of utter baristers (says he) after they have been of that degree twelve years at least, are chosen benchers or antients; of which one, that is of the puisne sort, reads yearly in summer vacation, and is called a single reader; and one of the antients, that had formerly read,

" reads in Lent vacation, and is called a double reader, and commonly it is between his first and second reading about nine or ten years." *Pref. to Vol. 111. of his Reports.* The distance between those readings must have been some times much longer, as appears by this instance of Mr. Croke.

<sup>c</sup> Whitelocke's *Memorials*, p. 24.



his name, and died in the year 1641, and eighty second of his age, at Waterstoke in Oxfordshire, as will be shewn afterward<sup>a</sup>. Paul Ambrose, the fourth brother, was likewise a barister, and Lent reader of the Inner Temple in the year 1608. He died in 1631, and Mr. William Fletcher was admitted to his chambers and other rooms in Hare's court, on the 3 of November that year<sup>b</sup>. William, the youngest of the five, was a modest and pious man, who addicted himself wholly to a country life, and settled at Chilton, where he died, and was buried on the 12 of December 1642; as was also his wife Dorothy February the 13 following. She was the daughter of Robert Honywood of Charing in Kent esquire, and Mary daughter and coheir of Robert At Waters esquire of Royton in the same county. Of this Mary it is recorded, that she had at the time of her decease three hundred sixty seven lawful descendants from her; sixteen of her own body by her only husband Mr. Honywood, an hundred and fourteen grandchildren, two hundred and twenty eight in the third generation, and nine in the fourth. She died May the 11, 1620, in the ninety third year of her age, and forty fourth of her widowhood, in the house of her eldest son, at Marks hall in the county of Essex; from whence her corps was conveyed into Kent, and buried at Royton, the place of her birth, according to her desire<sup>c</sup>.

CHARLES Croke was the third son of Sir John Croke, the judge, as has been shewn already. He was admitted a student of Christ Church college in Oxford, on the 5 of January 1603, as *a knight's son* of Oxfordshire, where he took the degree of master of arts in the year 1611.

WHEN Mr. Ball, the rhetoric professor in Gresham college, resigned that place, he with Mr. William Osbalston, the late professor of divinity there, were upon Friday the 14 of January 1613 competitors to succeed him. The election was carried in favour of Mr. Croke, whose own learning and abilities for that province were sufficient to recommend him to the electors; tho his father's interest, who was then a judge, and had formerly been recorder of the city of London, was doubtless of service to him on that occasion. And he had besides a very handsom testimonial from the bishop of London, Dr. King, in the following letter.

“ To the Right Worshipfull, my verie loving friends,  
 “ Sir Thomas Bennet and Sir Bapt. Hicks Knights,  
 “ with other the Committees for the Rhetorique  
 “ lecture in Gresham colledge, these.

“ Right Worshipfull. Understandinge that Mr. Charles Croke had  
 “ a suite unto your worthie company, in discharge of my love, which I  
 “ beare to his name, as also to his own good deserving, I was bould to  
 “ accompanie his desires with some testimonie of my knowledge of him,  
 “ Wee lived together in Christ Church, I his deane, he a member of  
 “ that house, where I observed and cherished his proceedinge from time

<sup>a</sup> See *The life of HENRY CROKE*.

<sup>b</sup> *Inner Temple Admittance book* 11, N. 363, f. 47.

<sup>c</sup> *Genealogy*, in the hands of Alex. Croke of Marsh in Buckinghamshire esquire.

“ to



" to time; wherein he prospered so well both for disputations and for  
 " other exercises of learninge, that most of the place of lecturinge and  
 " government over others he hath atteyned unto in that house. Which  
 " I speak not by report or rumour, but am able truly to relate upon  
 " my perfect knowledge. His religion is founde and uncorrupt, ac-  
 " cording to the race from whence he springeth. And for his honestie  
 " and virtuousness of lief I could not add more to men, that understand  
 " my speech, than that he is his father's living image. Learning, reli-  
 " gion, and virtue, I know, are what you ayme at; which when you  
 " shall find conjoynd in a person of birth and blood, as well as of other  
 " qualities, you need not seek further to make your election. And  
 " therefore recommending you all to the integritie of your good consci-  
 " ences, and the direction of the spirit of God. I heartily rest,

" London house,

" Jan. 14, 1613.

" Your worships very assured freind,

JO. LONDON."

After the election, he was ordered to perform his oration upon the first Friday in Hilary term following, which was the 28 of that month; as Mr. Eden, who had been elected law professor on the 10 of November preceeding, was directed to do upon the first Tuesday in that term. In the year 1616 he was elected junior proctor of the university of Oxford. And upon the 24 of June the same year he was instituted to the rectory of Waterstoke in Oxfordshire, given him by his uncle George Croke, but quited it again in October following. September the 5, 1617, he was elected a fellow of Eton college, in the room of Mr. William Charke; at which time he continued on the foundation at Christ Church, but left it before Michaelmas 1619; probably about the same time that he resigned his Gresham professorship, which he did in favour of his cosen, Henry Croke, who succeeded him May the 26 that year.

In the year 1621 he was presented to the rich benefice of Amerham in Buckinghamshire, by the earl of Bedford. This obliged him to quit his fellowship at Eton, after his year of grace, which by the constitution of that college could not be held longer, with any living rated in the king's books at more than forty marks *per annum*, and Amerham is there valued at forty eight pounds sixteen shillings and an half penny. He resigned it on the 5 of June 1622, and was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Smith. So that Mr. Wood must be mistaken, in saying Mr. Croke was possessed of it in 1625\*. Tho the fellows of Eton by their constitution are required to be priests, which before the reformation implied a prohibition of marriage; yet since that time they have been left to their liberty<sup>†</sup>; but Mr. Croke did not make use of that privilege. On the 20 of June 1625 he was created doctor of divinity at Oxford, and afterwards made chaplain to king Charles. He taught a considerable grammar school in his parsonage house at Amerham, consisting chiefly of young gentlemen of good rank and quality; which imployment, considering the value of his rectory, and that he always lived single, he cant be supposed to have undertaken from any other motive, than a

\* *Fest. Oxon.* V. 1, c. 232.

† Reverend Dr. William Berryman.



laudable desire to serve the public in that useful station. He continued always very zealous in the interest of the king, during the national troubles; for which reason (as it is said) he was afterwards obliged to leave his native country, and retire to Ireland, soon after the unhappy exit of that prince. His chief residence there was at Feathard in Tipperary, but he died at Carloe near Dublin, on the 10 of April 1657<sup>a</sup>. Mr. Wood mentions only one sermon published by him, with the following title.

*A sad memorial of Henry Curwen esquire, only son of Sir Patrick Curwen of Warkington in Cumberland baronet; who died 21 August 1638, aged fourteen, and was buried in the church of Amersham in Bucks: Sermon on Job xiv. 2. Oxon. 1638. quarto<sup>b</sup>.*

I have not seen this discourse, the title of which seems to intimate something tragical; but that no more was designed by it, than to express an affectionate concern for the loss of a very promising youth by so untimely a death, I am inclined to think, both from the words of the text, and the inscription, which yet remains upon his funeral monument, erected against the north wall in the chancel of Amersham church. For by that it appears, he was under the tuition of Dr. Croke at the time of his death; and having made an uncommon proficiency in learning, to the admiration of all who knew him, was taken off to the great concern and sorrow of his relations and friends<sup>c</sup>.

## IV.

HENRY CROKE was entered at Christ Church college in Oxford, as a gentleman's son of that county, on the 17 of January 1610, aged fourteen years. But his father's name I am not able to determine with certainty. Sir John indeed, as has been shewn, had a son named Henry; but he was elder than Charles, and both a knight and master of the Pipe office in 1617<sup>d</sup>; and besides, the college entries shew this Henry and Charles to have been the sons of two different persons. It seems therefore most probable, that he was the son of Henry, Sir John's second brother, not only from the agreement of the name, and the suitable distance between the two entries at Christ Church; but likewise because Sir George, the third brother, having no surviving male issue, left his estate at Waterstoke in Oxfordshire to this nephew Henry; as he did another estate, which he had at Studley in the same county, to Alexander, the eldest son of his youngest brother William. Henry continued at Christ Church, till he had taken his degrees in arts, and then removed to Brasen Nose college, from which the following testimonial was given him in the year 1618, certifying his abilities for any employment, either in church or state, suitable to his years.

<sup>a</sup> Reverend Mr. Benjamin Robertshaw, rector of Amersham.

<sup>b</sup> *Fest. Oxon.* V. 1, c. 232.

<sup>c</sup> There is a manuscript genealogy of this an-

tient and noble family in the Cottonian library, intitled *Genealogia Gossatriciorum et Curwensium*, Catal. Bibl. Cotton. p. 13, N. 111.

<sup>d</sup> *Inner Temple register*, B. 11, fol. 125.



*Reverendissimo in Christo patri, Georgio divina providentia archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, et totius Angliae primati et metropolitano, nos, quorum nomina subscripta sunt, pro merito et dignitate tanti viri debitam cum honore reverentiam. Cum Henricus Croke, e collegio Aenei Nasi in artibus magister, certis de causis ipsum in hac parte moventibus, literas nostras testimoniales de vita sua, laudataque morum integritate, concedi petierit; nos tam honestae petitioni ejus, quantum in nobis est, obsecundare volentes, testamur, et testatum facimus per praesentes, Henricum Croke ad secundum annum suscepti gradus magisterii, quo in Aede Christi et Aenei Nasi collegio versatus est, sedulam studiiis dedisse operam, vitamque suam sobrie ac pie per omnia instituisse; ad haec, in iis rebus, quae ad religionem spectant, nihil unquam, quod scimus, eum aut credidisse aut tenuisse, nisi quod catholici patres veteresque episcopi ex doctrina Veteris Novique Testamenti collegerunt, quod ecclesia nostra Anglicana jam tenet, approbat, et tuetur; adeoque dignum fore, ut ad quodcunque munus in ecclesia, vel republica, aetati suae competens promoveatur. In cujus rei testimonium nomina nostra hifce praesentibus apposuimus.*

SAM. RADCLIFFE, pr. coll. Aen. Nas.  
IOANN. PICKERING.  
EDW. RITSTON.  
GABR. RICHARDSON.  
RADVL. RICHARDSON.  
PHILIPP. CAPPAR.

GVIL. GOODWIN, vicec. Oxon\*.  
EDM. GWINNE, subdec.  
IOHANN. WESTON, praebend.  
GVIL. BALLOWE, thesaur.  
CHRIST. WHITE, magist.  
IOHANN. MORRIS, magist.

The archbishop of Canterbury at that time, to whom this certificate is addressed, was Dr. George Abbot; and tho it is not dated, yet the time of his standing in the university, which is said to be the second year of his mastership, shews it to have been written in 1618.

THE year following, when his cosen, Charles Croke, resigned his place of rhetoric professor in Gresham college, he was chosen to succeed him, upon Wednesday the 26 of May 1619, being then but twenty three years of age. And on that occasion he obtained another testimonial from Christ Church college, where he had been longest resident.

*Universis Christi fidelibus, ad quos hoc praesens scriptum pervenerit, nos, quorum nomina subscripta sunt, pro merito ac dignitate cujusque personae debitam reverentiam. Cum pium sit et aequitatis officio consentaneum cognitae veritati testimonium perhibere, et Henricus Croke, artium magister, ex Aede Christi Oxon. certis de causis ipsum hac in parte moventibus, literas nostras testimoniales de vita sua laudabili, morumque integritate, sibi concedi petierit; nos tam honestae petitioni deesse non potuimus. Quare testamur, et testatum facimus per praesentes, dictum Henricum Croke per septem annos in Aede Christi Oxon. vixisse, doctrinae suae atque eruditionis Christianae non vulgare apud nos specimen edidisse, eundemque fuisse et esse probis et honestis moribus, bona fama, religione sincera, et conversatione integra, adeoque dignum, qui ad quaecunque munus in ecclesia, vel republica,*

\* The persons named in this column were not may appear from the following testimonial, and of Brasen Nose, but Christ Church college, as the *Athenae Oxonienses*.



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*actati et gradui conveniens promoveatur. In cujus rei testimonium nomina nostra his praesentibus apposuimus. Datum die decimo octavo Maii anno Dom. 1619.*

EDM. GWINNE, *subdec.*

IO. WESTON, *doct. jur. civ.*

THO. MANNE, *theol. baccal.*

ROB. BURTON, *theol. baccal.*

IO. WALL, *theol. baccal.*

ROB. WHITEHALL, *theol. baccal.*

Trinity term begining that year on the next Friday (the day for reading the rhetoric lecture) after his election he was ordered to perform his Latin oration that morning, according to custom. By which it should seem, as if he had prepared himself for it before hand, from an expectation of being chosen. Otherwise it is scarce to be supposed, the electors would have required that duty upon so short warning, especially from the youngest professor they had till that time thought fit to choose. He continued afterwards in that province eight years with good reputation and esteem, and resigned it again April the 13, 1627, having then taken his degree of batchelor of divinity.

He left Gresham college upon a design of marriage, which he accomplished soon after; for, upon the 18 of July following he married Sarah, the daughter of Mr. Henry Wilkinon, rector of Waddeston in Buckinghamshire. And the reason of quitting his professorship some months before his marriage might probably be, to favour the election of his wife's brother, Edward Wilkinon, who succeeded him in it. He was afterwards presented to the rectory of Waterstoke by his uncle, then Sir George; and, as I presume, soon after his marriage, from what an aged man of that town remembers to have heard, that his eldest son George Croke was nursed there; who, as Mr. Wood says<sup>a</sup>, was made fellow of All Souls college in Oxford by the visitors, and master of arts on the 27 of February 1651, by a dispensation from Oliver Cromwell, then chancellor of that university; which was but about twenty four years and an half after the marriage of his father.

SIR George had purchased an estate at Waterstoke, which belonged to Sir William Cave, a relation by his grandmother, and not long before his death he petitioned king Charles to be discharged from his office of a judge, on account of his age, being then upwards of eighty years old; when his majesty was pleased, in consideration of his long and faithful services, to excuse him from any further attendance, either on the bench or circuits; but ordered that he should remain in his post, and his salary be continued. After this he retired to his seat at Waterstoke, where he died on the 16 of February 1641; and a handsome monument is erected to his memory, on the south side of the chancel, with the following inscription under his bust.

GEORGIUS CROKE EQVES  
AVRATUS VNVS IUSTICIARIORVM  
DE BANCO REGIS IVDICIO LYNCEATO  
ET ANIMO PRAESENTI INSIGNIS VERI

<sup>a</sup> *Fest. Oxon.* V. 11. c. 98.



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TATIS HAERES QVEM NEC MINAE NEC  
HONOS ALLEXIT REGIS AVTHORITATEM  
ET POPVLI LIBERTATEM AEQVA LANCE  
LIBRAVIT RELIGIONE CORDATVS VITA  
INNOCVVS MANV EXPANSA CORDE  
HVMILI PAUPERES IRROGAVIT \*  
MVNDVM ET VICIT ET DESERVIT  
ANNO AETATIS LXXXII ANNO  
REGIS CAROLI XVII ANNOQVE  
DOMINI MDCLII.

He disposed of his personal estate by a will, dated the 2 of December 1640, at which time he had a son living, whose name was Thomas; as likewise three daughters, the eldest of whom was married to Thomas Lee esquire; the second to Harbottle Grimstone esquire, to whom he left his study of books at Serjeants inne; and the third to Richard Jervais esquire. His wife is made executrix to his will, and after her his nephews, Bulstrode Whitelocke and Alexander Croke esquires, with two others; and he leaves a legacy to his brother William. But tho he did not live much above a year after this, yet it appears by the descent of his real estate, that his son died before him. His widow, who was the daughter of Sir Thomas Bennet knight, survived him several years, and after her decease was buried by her husband.

His nephew Henry continued in the rectory at Waterstoke till his death, and being in easy circumstances does not appear to have had any other preferment. But his enjoyment of the estate bequeathed him by his uncle proved but very short; for he died on the 20 of April 1642, and was buried in the chancel of his own church, without any monument or inscription to his memory<sup>b</sup>. He had taken the degree of doctor of divinity within less than two years before his death.

He had four sons, George, John, Henry, and Samuel; and one daughter named Mary, who died before him in her infancy. The estate descended to George, his eldest son. John, who was a courtier, and gentleman of the bed chamber to his majesty king Charles the second, died in November 1670, and was buried at Waterstoke the 8 of that month. Henry was a linen draper in the Haymarket, Westminster. Of Samuel I can give no account. But in the year 1660 George received the honour of knighthood from king Charles, soon after his restoration, and in 1664 was made high sheriff of Oxfordshire<sup>c</sup>. He was addicted to philosophical studies, loved gardening, and was particularly curious in exotic plants. Mr. Lawrence sais, he was the first, who brought the plane tree into England<sup>d</sup>. In the year 1673 some letters passed between him and Mr. Oldenburgh, secretary to the royal society, relating to mercurial hour glasses for finding the longitude. Three of those letters, written by Sir George, and another the year following

\* *Sic in lapide.*

<sup>b</sup> Rev. Mr. Edw. Lewis minister of Waterstoke.

<sup>c</sup> *Fast. Oxon. ubi supra*

<sup>d</sup> *New system of Agriculture*, p. 247. He must

mean the western or Virginian plane, for the oriental plane had been introduced before by the lord chancellor Bacon. See Miller's *Gardener's dictionary*.

about



about the effects of Mr. Denys's stiptic liquor, are yet extant in the *Letter books* of the society<sup>a</sup>, of which upon the 8 of February 1676 he was himself chosen a fellow. He died November the 17, 1680, at the house of his brother Henry in the Haymarket; from whence his body being conveyed to Waterstoke, was buried there in the chancel of the church with his relations. And leaving only two daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah, the estate was afterwards sold to Sir Henry Ashurst baronet, father of the late Sir Henry, in which family it still continues.

SIR George Croke, the judge, had another estate, with an handfom and pleasant seat, at Studley, not far from Waterstoke; where in the year 1639 he erected and indowed almshouses for four men and four women, which are yet kept up, and supplied from time to time with persons duly qualified, according to his orders. When this settlement was first made, his son was living, and is mentioned in his orders. But he dying before his father, this estate, as has been said, came to his nephew Alexander Croke, who died there in the year 1673; but lies buried, with several of his family and descendants, in Chilton church, on the north side of the chancel, under a marble stone on the pavement, whereon is this inscription to his memory.

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF ALEXANDER  
CROKE ESQUIRE SOME TIME OF CHILTON AND  
AFTERWARDS OF STUDLEY IN THE  
COUNTY OF OXFORD WHERE HE DIED  
IN THE LXXVIII YEAR OF HIS AGE AND IN THE  
YEAR OF OUR LORD MDCLXXIII  
BEING SON OF WILLIAM CROKE ESQUIRE AND  
GRANDSON OF SIR JOHN CROKE  
BOTH OF CHILTON.

He had two wives, the former of whom was Anne, the daughter and heir of Richard Bracy esquire of Thame in Oxfordshire; after whose decease he married Sarah, the daughter of Richard Beake of Buckinghamshire esquire, and had children by each of them. Some of his descendants are yet living in both those counties, but the estate at Studley is now divided.

## V.

EDWARD WILKINSON was the son of Henry Wilkin-son, batchelor of divinity, and rector of Waddesdon in Buckinghamshire; who was brother of Dr. John Wilkin-son, president of Magdalen hall and afterwards of the college; as also of William Wilkin-son of Adwick in Yorkshire, likewise a divine. His father was born within the vicarage of Halifax in Yorkshire, and being related to Sir Henry Savile, warden of Merton college, was by his favour elected a probationer fellow of that college in the year 1586, and in 1601 admitted to the rectory of Waddesdon, being then batchelor of di-

<sup>a</sup> Book vi, p. 303, 317, 339. B. vii, p. 17.



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vinity<sup>a</sup>. He married Sarah, the only daughter of Arthur Wake, canon of Christ Church, son of John Wake esquire of Sawey forest in Northamptonshire, and father of the learned Isaac Wake, orator of the university of Oxford, and author of *Rex Platonius*, who was afterwards ambassador to Savoy, and knighted in 1619<sup>b</sup>. By this marriage he had six sons and three daughters. In the year 1643 he was elected one of the assembly of divines, and died in his living at Waddeston, on the 19 of March 1647. He was buried in the chancel of the church, where a monument is erected to his memory against the south wall, on which is this inscription.

HENRICVS WILKINSON  
 ECCLESIAE HVIVS PER ANNOS XLVI  
 PASTOR FIDELISSIMVS NATVS FVIT IX OCTOBRIS  
 AN. DOM. MDLXVI OBIIT XIX MARTII  
 MDCXLVII  
 VXOREM DVXIT SARAM FILIAM VNICAM ARTHVRI  
 WAKE DE SILVA SAVEY COMIT. NORTHAMPT.  
 EX QVA LIBEROS SVSCEPIT NOVEM SEX FILIOS  
 FILIASQVE TRES CVM HAC SANCTA VIXIT  
 CONCORDIA ANNOS LIII  
 AD LATVS EXVVIAS SVAS POSVIT PRAEDICTA SARAH POSTQVAM  
 VITAM AD ANNOS LXX PRODVXISSET  
 RELINQVENS NOBIS EXEMPLVM VITAE INTEGERR. SANCTISS.  
 FAMAEQVE QVOD RARIVS EST ILLIBATAE  
 HOC FIERI IVSSIT  
 IOHANNES WILKINSON EIVSDEM FILIVS  
 QVI OBIIT DECEMBRIS XVIII AN. DOM.  
 MDCLXIV AETATIS SVAE LXI ET IVXTA  
 SEPVLTVS IACET.

His son Edward was baptised at Waddeston November the 22, 1607<sup>c</sup>. And upon the 21 of January 1618-9 he was entered of Magdalen hall in Oxford, being then little more than eleven years old, as appears by the university register, where he is thus described: *Jan. 21, 1619. Edwardus Wilkinſon, Buckinghamienſis miniſtri filius, aet. 12.* October the 24, 1622, he took his degree of batchelor of arts, and went out master July the 7, 1625<sup>d</sup>.

As he attained his degrees in the university thus early, ſo he afterwards appeared very young in public. For April the 13, 1627, he was choſen profeſſor of rhetoric in Greſham college, upon the reſignation of his brother in law, Henry Croke, being then under twenty years of age. The other profeſſors were all of them men of character and eminency; and therefore to find ſo young a perſon admitted among them, would induce one to conclude, he muſt have had a very ſingular genius, and uncommon abilities for his years. For which reaſon I could wiſh, it

<sup>a</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 112.

from the *Register*.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* V. 1, c. 573. *Camden's Annals*.

<sup>c</sup> *Mſ. catalogue of graduates*, taken by Mr.

<sup>d</sup> Rev. Mr. George Salter, rector of Waddeston, Wood, and now in the Museum at Oxford.



was in my power to give a more particular account of him. But all I have been able to learn further is, that he held his professorship upwards of eleven years, and then resigned it, upon the 6 of November 1638; for what cause I know not, nor any thing more concerning him.

Two of his brothers were bred at Magdalen hall, at the same time with himself. John, the elder, was entered upon the same day<sup>a</sup>, and died on the 18 of December 1664, in the sixty first year of his age, as we find by the epitaph above recited. There was likewise another John Wilkinson of Magdalen hall, the son of William Wilkinson, and first cosen to these; who in the year 1648 was made one of the visitors of the university of Oxford, and doctor of physic the year following<sup>b</sup>.

Henry, another brother of Edward Wilkinson, was entered a commoner of Magdalen hall in 1622, aged thirteen years, who in the year 1638 was admitted batchelor of divinity, and September the 6, 1640, preaching at St. Mary's church in Oxford *against lukewarmness*, his sermon was censured as factious, and he summoned the same day to make a recantation, in the form then prescribed to him; which refusing to do, he was suspended from preaching within the precincts of the university. Wherefore at the meeting of the long parliament in November following he complained of this usage, and upon a hearing before the committee for religion his suspension was taken off, and the sermon printed by their order. In 1643 he was chosen one of the assembly of divines, together with his father, and became rector of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, about the year 1645. He was afterwards appointed one of the visitors of the university of Oxford, made senior fellow of Magdalen hall, and canon of Christ Church, created doctor of divinity in 1649, and succeeded Dr. Cheynell, as Margaret professor of divinity in 1652; but ejected by the king's visitors soon after the restoration, and died at Clapham near London in June 1675<sup>c</sup>. He is often stiled Henry Wilkinson *senior*, to distinguish him from another of the same name, usually called *junior*, the son of William Wilkinson, and brother of John the physician; who was entered of Magdalen hall, as a commoner, in the year 1631, and in 1648 was made batchelor of divinity, and principal of that hall; in which place he continued till the Bartholomew act in 1662, and afterwards preached in several country towns, till he died at Great Cornherd in Suffolk, on the 13 of May, in the year 1690<sup>d</sup>.

## VI.

JOHN GOODRIDGE was born at Uffculme in Devonshire, and sent to Balliol college in Oxford, where he took the degree of batchelor of arts, February 13, 1601. He removed afterwards to Gloucester hall, and there took his master's degree, on the 30 of June

<sup>a</sup> College register.

<sup>b</sup> Fast. Oxon. V. 11, c. 90.

<sup>c</sup> Athen. Oxon. V. 11, c. 543.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid. c. 849.



1606<sup>a</sup>. But upon the founding of Wadham college in 1613, by Dorothy, relict of Nicholas Wadham esquire, in pursuance of his will, he was chosen one of her charter fellows, upon the 20 of April that year. These fellows may profess divinity, civil law, or physic, as they please; but can hold their fellowships no longer than eighteen years from completing their regency, which is two years after they become masters of arts<sup>b</sup>. Tho Mr. Goodridge continued in that college till the 28 of June 1631<sup>c</sup>, and then leaving it, was elected warden of Trinity hospital at Greenwich.

THAT hospital was built and indowed by Henry earl of Northampton, for the maintenance of a warden, and twenty poor men, and by him intrusted to the care and government of the worshipful company of mercers, London. It was founded on the 25 of February 1613 (the same year with Wadham college) as appears by an inscription on the south wall of the hospital chapel. And upon the 15 of June following the noble founder departing this life, was buried in the chapel of Dover castle, of which he was governour, under a large and sumptuous monument; which, together with his corps, was many years afterwards removed at the expense of the governors, and placed in the chapel of this hospital at Greenwich, at the south east end. The monument consists of black and white marble, and is inclosed with iron rails. A statue of the earl in a kneeling posture, made of white marble, is placed at the top; and at some distance beneath is an empty coffin of black marble, under an arch, the corps it self being deposited in the ground below. On the side of this monument, fronting the north, is the following inscription.

INCLYTUS HIC COMES TRIA HOSPITALIA  
FVNDAVIT ET LATIFVNDIIS DOTAVIT VNVM  
GREENWICI IN CANTIO IN QVO XX EGENI ET  
PRAEFECTVS ALTERVM CLVNI IN COMITATV  
SALOPIAE IN QVO XII EGENI CVM PRAEFECTO  
TERTIVM AD CASTRVM RISING IN COMITATV  
NORFOLCIAE IN QVO XII PAVPERCVLAE  
CVM GVBERNATRICE IN PER  
PETVVM ALANTVR.

And at the north east end of the chapel wall, opposite to the monument, the following account is giving of its removal.

THIS MONVMENT CONTAINING THE BODY OF THE RIGHT HONOVABLE HENRY  
HOWARD EARL OF NORTHAMPTON BARON OF MARNHILL KEEPER OF THE  
PRIVY SEAL GVARDIAN OF THE CINQVE PORTS CONSTABLE OF THE CASTLE  
OF DOVER CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE AND KNIGHT OF THE GARTER WAS FIRST ERECTED  
IN THE CHAPPEL OF THE CASTLE OF DOVER ANNO DOMINI MDCXIV  
BVT THE SAID CHAPPEL FALLING TO DECAY THE WORSHIPFULL  
COMPANY OF MERCERS LONDON GOVERNOVRS OF THIS HOS

<sup>a</sup> Mf. of Mr. Wood, now in the Museum at Oxford. This practise of removing to halls, and particularly to Gloucester hall, after taking a bachelor's degree was not uncommon in those

times; the reason of which is supposed probably to have been, to make room for young students.

<sup>b</sup> *Hist. et ant. Ox. L.* 11, p. 325.

<sup>c</sup> *College register.*



# 316 RHETORIC PROFESSORS.

PITAL FOVNDEN ANNO MDCKIII BY THE AFORESAID EARL OF NORTHAMPTON CAUSED  
THIS MONVMENT TOGETHER WITH THE BODY OF THE SAID EARL OF NORTHAMPTON  
TO BE REMOVED INTO THIS CHAPPEL BY THE PERMISSION OF THE  
ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY HENRY DVKE OF NORFOLK AND HENRY EARL OF ROMNEY  
WILLIAM IVAT ESQVIRE MASTER { M. IASPER CLOTTERBOOKE IVN. } WARDENS OF THE  
M. WILLIAM BRIDGES } COMPANY OF MER  
M. JOHN ARCHER } CERS AN. MDCXCVI  
BY THE CARE OF M. FRANCIS BARRY MERCER  
JOHN STOW THEN WARDEN OF THIS HOSPITAL.

BUT I return to Mr. Goodridge, who was chosen rhetoric professor of Gresham college November the 6, 1638, upon the resignation of Mr. Wilkinfon. He held this place sixteen years, and then died possessed of it, in the month of November 1654. By his will he left five pounds to the parish, in which he was born; as also five pounds to the poor of East Greenwich, with forty shillings to be distributed on the day of his funeral; and forgave his debts to several of his relations. His books, with the furniture of his chamber at Gresham college, were bequeathed to his nephew, Richard Goodridge. But his chief benefaction was to Wadham college, to which he gave all his lands at Walthamstow in Essex, and Garlington in Oxfordshire, together with the remainder of his personal estate, the produce whereof was to be disposed of in the following annual payments.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
" To four pensioners, 9 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	36	0	0
" To three foundation scholars, 3 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	9	0	0
" To the moderator at divinity disputations - - - - -	3	6	8
" To the catechetic lecturer - - - - -	2	0	0
" To the dean's substitute - - - - -	1	6	8 <sup>a</sup>
" To the lecturer in the long vacation, provided he ex-			
" pound mathematics - - - - -	1	0	0
" To the logic lecturer - - - - -	1	0	0
" For an oration in praise of the founder, on the 20 of			
" October - - - - -	1	0	0
" To the moderator at disputations in philosophy - -	1	0	0
" To the librarian - - - - -	0	13	4
	56	6	8

This will is dated the 25 of November 1654, and was proved at Westminster on the 9 of December following, by the oath of Dr. John Wilkins, warden of Wadham college, who was admitted executor in court, and had the administration; to whom Mr. Goodridge left forty shillings, and to the subwarden and dean twenty shillings each, to buy them a ring. And the master and wardens of the company of mercers in London were appointed judges, if there should be any difference about his will, or any part of it, from whom there should be no appeal. By the date of the will it is evident, that it must have been made but just before his death; for his successor at Gresham college was chosen on

<sup>a</sup> In Wood's *Hist. et antiq. Oxon.* L. 11, sum paid to the dean's substitute is by mistake p. 326; and Ayliffe's *Antient and present state* said to be 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* of the univ. of Oxford, V. 1, p. 435; the annual



the 29 of November that year. There is an original picture of him yet preserved in the warden's lodgings at Wadham college.

ONE Richard Goodridge of Uffculme in Devonshire, the son of Richard Goodridge, was entered at Wadham college on the 21 of January 1626, aged 14 years<sup>a</sup>; and made a scholar of the house July the 3, 1627, being then 16 years old<sup>b</sup>. On the 30 of June 1635 he was admitted probationer (being at that time master of arts) and actual fellow July the 1, 1636. In the year 1647 he was chosen burser of the college, upon the 24 of January, in the room of Mr. Symons, who had resigned the 17 of that month. And May the 30, 1648, it is inserted in the register, that the continuation of his absence was dispensed with *usque ad festum Sancti Petri*. Here the register breaks off, nor does his name appear again, till the 8 of December 1660; and January the 18, 1665, he is said to have resigned his fellowship. This Richard Goodridge was very probably the nephew of John, to whom he left his books, as appears above from his will. And if this be the Goodridge mentioned by Dr. Walker, as under sentence of expulsion by the parliament visitors at Wadham college<sup>c</sup>, there is no intimation of it in their registers.

VII.

RICHARD HUNT was the son of Richard Hunt, a member of the worshipful company of mercers, London, where he himself was born. His father had eleven or twelve sons, and one daughter, of whom Richard was the eldest. He was bred at Eton school, and sent from thence to King's college in Cambridge in the year 1645, of which he was afterwards a fellow. He took the degree of bachelor of arts towards the end of the year 1648, and that of master in 1653; at which time he had gained a great character for learning, and collected a very choise and valuable library.

NOVEMBER 29, 1654, the rhetoric professorship in Gresham college being then vacant by the death of Mr. Goodridge, he was chosen to succeed him, the learned Mr. John Pearson (afterwards bishop of Chester) being his competitor. Upon his election he left Cambridge, and settled in his Gresham professorship, till his marriage, and then resigned it again June the 8, 1659.

HE married Mary the daughter of Mr. William Hampton, rector of Blechingley in Surrey; and lived afterwards at Rumford in Essex, at an house near the church, on which the family arms are yet to be seen. He dwelt likewise some time in Austin Friars, London, where he had the misfortune to lose his fine library by the great fire in 1666; upon which he retired with his family, and lived privately at Blechingley

<sup>a</sup> University register.  
<sup>b</sup> College register.

<sup>c</sup> *Sufferings of the clergy*, Part II, p. 137.



with his father in law, where he continued till the year 1676, and then removed to Rygate in the same county. But after some years leaving that place, he went to Hutton hall in Essex, where he remained till his death. His father left him a considerable estate, but it being in bishops lands, he was deprived of it at the restoration, tho he always continued to live in an handsom and genteel manner. And such a regard was shewn to him at King's college, that they let him two very profitable leases, which he held during his life. He died on the 25 of October 1690, and lies buried in the chancel of Hutton church, without any monument or inscription over him. Tho how well he deserved both, will appear from the following character of him, which I shall transcribe, as it was sent me by his nephew, the reverend Mr. William Hampton, rector of Worth in Suffex.

" HE never published any thing, and so his great stock of learning died with him. For he was an universal scholar, a great critick in all the classics, both Greek and Latin; but his great talent lay in the Hebrew and Arabic tongues, of both which he was a perfect master, and was esteemed one of the best orientalists of his time. He had been over in Holland with some learned Jews there, to perfect himself in those languages, with whom he afterwards kept up a correspondence; and had often a rabby with him, while he lived at Blechingley. He was the best natured person I ever knew, and the freest to communicate his knowledge to others; so that very few had his company, but went away the better for him. I had the happiness to be bred up under him from my childhood, he fitted me for, and carried me to Oxford himself. And tho he knew but two persons there, yet in three days time he was courted, addressed to, and admired by all the great men of the university, as Dr. Pocock, Wallis, Hyde, Aledstry, the great rabby Abendany\*, who then taught Hebrew there, and Dr. Marshal, rector of Lincoln college, under whose care he left me, and from whom I received many singular favours on his account." What this gentleman here says in relation to his learning, seems no more, than may be thought agreeable to the common opinion concerning him, while he lived, from the character given of him in the church register, which is this: "Richard Hunt gentleman, one of the mirrours of learning in his age, was buried the first day of November 1690."

He had by his wife one son, who died young; and four daughters, whose names were Mary, Elizabeth, Judith, and Anne. Of these Elizabeth, the second, died unmarried; and the other three were all married to gentlemen of good figure and fortune.

THOMAS Hunt, the second brother of Richard, was a barister at law, and very eminent in his profession. He was appointed lord cheif baron of Ireland by king Charles the second; but his patent was superseded, as he was going thither, at the instance of the duke of York, to

\* In the *Life of Doctor Pocock*, lately published p. 64, he is called *Isaac Abendany*, by the reverend and learned Mr. Leonard Twells,

whom



whom he was no way acceptable on the account of his writings. And therefore upon his accession to the throne, Mr. Hunt being apprehensive of his resentment went over to Holland, and died in his passage from thence with the prince of Orange. His zeal for the constitution and liberties of his country, will appear by the following peices published by him.

1. *The great and weighty considerations relating to the duke of York, or successor of the crown, offered to the king and both houses of parliament, considered: With an answer to a letter from a gentleman of quality in the country to his freind, relating to the point of succession to the crown: Whereunto is added a short historical collection touching the same: London, 1679, 1682. octavo.*

These tracts were written in favour of the *Bill of exclusion*, then under the consideration of the house of commons.

2. *An argument for the bishops right in judging in capital causes in parliament: For their right unalterable to that place in the government, that they now enjoy: With several observations upon the change of our English government since the conquest: To which is added a Postscript, being a letter to a friend for vindicating the clergy, and rectifying some mistakes, that are mischievous and dangerous to our government and religion: London 1682. octavo.*

The *Argument for the bishop's right* was written in the year 1679, at the time of the debates between the two houses of parliament relating to the trial of the impeached lords, and the bishops right to sit on that cause; tho the book was not printed till 1682, for reasons given by the author in his preface. Another edition of the *Postscript* came out the same year, with the two tracts subjoined to it, which were mentioned above in N. 1.

3. *A defense of the charter and municipal rights of the city of London, and the rights of other municipal cities and towns of England: Directed to the citizens of London: London. quarto.*

The author put his name to all these books. And tho the year is not expressed in this last; yet it appears from the book it self, that it was published about the year 1682, while the citizens of London were threatened with a *Quo warranto*, in order to deprive them of their charter.

4. *Mr. Emmerton's marriage with Mrs. Bridget Hyde considered, wherein is discoursed the rights and nature of marriage, etc. In a letter from a gentleman in the country to one of the commissioners delegates in that cause, desiring his opinion therein: London 1682. quarto.*

Tho there is no name to this book, yet it was known to be written by Mr. Hunt.

THE other brothers of Richard Hunt were all bred to business, and several of them became members of the mercers company; of whom Benjamin, the youngest but one, was father of the reverend and learned Dr. Jeremiah Hunt. And his sister married Mr. Henry Newton, who was also a mercer.



## VIII.

WILLIAM CROVNE\* was born in London, and admitted a pensioner in Emanuel college at Cambridge on the 13 of May 1647, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts in 1650, the year insuing was elected a fellow of that college, and commenced master of arts in 1654.

UPON the 8 of June 1659 he was chosen rhetoric professor in Gresham college, when Mr. Hunt resigned. Being thus settled he zealously promoted the noble institution of the royal society, which assembled there. And at their first meeting, when formed into a regular body, November the 28, 1660, he was (tho absent) appointed their register<sup>b</sup>, whose business was to take minutes of what passed at their meetings. He continued in that office till the grant of their charter, by which Dr. Wilkins and Mr. Oldenburg were nominated joint secretaries<sup>c</sup>. October the 7, 1662, he was created doctor of physic at Cambridge, by the king's mandate, which runs thus: "Whereas we are well satisfied of the full standing, sufficiency, and merit of William Croone, professor of rhetoric in Gresham college, and one of the royal society there assembling, as a person duly qualified for the degree of doctor in physick, etc<sup>d</sup>." Upon the 20 of May following he was chosen one of the first fellows of that society, after the grant of their charter, and frequently afterwards into the council. June the 25 the same year he was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians. And in the year 1665 he travelled into France, where he contracted an acquaintance with several learned and eminent men of that nation. August the 28, 1670, at a meeting of the company of surgeons, Sir Charles Scarborough acquainted the court, that having served them as anatomy lecturer on the muscles one and twenty years, he now desired to be dismissed, and that Dr. Croone might be elected in his place; which was ordered accordingly<sup>e</sup>. This place he held till his death, and was succeeded in it by Dr. Browne. But upon the 21 of October 1670 he resigned his professorship in Gresham college; which seems to have been done with a view to alter his condition, for soon after he married Mary the daughter of John Lorymer of London esquire.

FEBRUARY the 22, 1671, there was produced before the royal society a Latin dissertation of signior Malpighi, containing his *Observations upon the formation of a chick in an egg, as well before as after incubation.*

\* This name is spelt in printed books a great variety of ways, CROON, CROON, CROVN, CRONE, CROONE, and CROVNE. And it appears under his own hand, that he wrote it differently in different parts of his life. For in the *Subscription book* of the royal society he writes himself W. CROONE; but in his original *Will* at Doctors Commons he signs his name W. CROVNE, as it is likewise spelt in that of his widow, and in both their funeral inscriptions; which I have therefore chosen to follow, as what he last approved himself.

The like examples to which may also be observed in some other persons. So Mr. RAY informs us in his *Letters*, p. 72, that he first wrote his own name WRAY, but afterwards omitted the w. And in some books of Dr. WHITBY, published by himself, his name is so written, and in others it ends with IS.

<sup>b</sup> See *Journals of the R. S.* Number 1, p. 1.

<sup>c</sup> *Hist. of the R. S.* p. 94, 140.

<sup>d</sup> *Original mandate*, Mr. Baker.

<sup>e</sup> *Register of the S. C.*

And



And March the 14 following, Dr. Croune laid before them a discourse, *Of the rudiments of a chick in an egg not incubated*, written by him, as he affirmed, a good while before, and which was afterwards read in part the 28 of the same month. So that it is highly probable, they had both made their observations separately, before either of them was acquainted with what the other had done. Indeed Dr. Goodall says, that "Dr. Croune had made most ingenious and excellent observations *de ovo*, long before Malpighius's book upon that subject was extant", "which are published at large by Mr. Oldenburg in his *Philosophical transactions*." But in the account there given of both those gentlemen's observations, nothing more is said of Dr. Croune's, than what is mentioned above, and that the society hoped he would communicate them to the public. Nor does it appear by that account, which of them made his observations first; tho as neither of them can be supposed to have received any information from the other, that circumstance may seem of less importance. And tho Dr. Croune's discourse never was published, it is yet preserved in the *Registers* of the royal society, as will be shewn afterwards. In the years 1674 and 1675 he read his *Theory of muscular motion* in the theatre at surgeons hall, an abstract of which was afterwards published by Mr. Hooke in his *Philosophical collections*. Upon the 29 of July 1675 he was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians, after he had waited for a vacancy upwards of twelve years, from the time he was first a candidate. He was much esteemed as a physician, and came into great practice the latter part of his life, on which account the loss of him was much regreted by the citizens of London. He died of a fever on the 12 of October 1684, and was buried in St. Mildred's church in the Poultry, in a vault of the Lorymer family, under the communion table. The reverend Mr. John Scott, rector of St. Peter the Poor, and afterwards doctor of divinity, preached his funeral sermon, which was soon after printed. And the following inscription is cut in a black marble on the pavement, at the east end of the middle isle of the church, fronting the chancel.

VNDER THE COMMVNION TABLE IN THE VAULT  
IS DEPOSITED THE BODY OF IOHN LORYMER  
LATE OF LONDON ESQUIRE WITH TWO  
OF HIS CHILDREN SAMVEL AND SARAH  
HERE LYETH ALSO THE BODY  
OF FRANCES LORYMER THE RELICT OF  
THE SAID IOHN LORYMER ESQUIRE WHO  
DYED SEPTEMBER THE IX MDCLXXIV  
HERE ALSO IS BVRIED THE BODY OF DOCTOR  
WILLIAM CROVNE ONE OF THE FELLOWS OF  
THE ROYAL SOCIETIE AND OF THE  
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN LONDON  
WHO DYED THE XII DAY OF OCTOBER  
MDCLXXXIV

<sup>a</sup> Malpighi sent his manuscript from Italy to the royal society, who printed it in the year 1673. <sup>c</sup> *Philos. trans.* N. LXXXVII, p 5080.  
<sup>b</sup> Dedication to his *Historical account of the pro-*



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AND HATH LEFT BEHIND HIM HIS  
SORROWFULL WIDDOW MARY CROVNE  
DAUGHTER OF THE SAID  
JOHN AND FRANCES LORYMER

WHICH SAID MARY AFTERWARDS INTERMARRIED WITH  
SIR EDWIN SADLEIR OF TEMPLE DINSLEY IN THE COVNTY  
OF HERTFORD BARONET AND LYES INTERRED HERE SHE  
DYED THE XXX SEPTEMBER MDCCVI.

He died rich, and leaving no children, bequeathed by his will (which is dated October the 5, 1684, and was proved at Doctors Commons the 1 of November following) fifty pounds to the poor of Islington parish. He left also an hundred pounds to the surgeons company, for an augmentation of their three diners yearly at the muscular lecture of Mr. Aris; which was the same year paid by his widow. His books relating to his own faculty were given to the college of physicians, and his mathematical books to Emanuel college in Cambridge, the remaining part of his library being left to the disposal of his executors. He left a brother, named Jacob, who had three daughters, Laurentia, Mary, and Frances, to whom he gave fifteen hundred pounds, to be paid them in equal portions, or the whole to the survivor of them, after the decease of his wife. But in case they all died before her, "that money" was to be applied for and towards the settlement of algebra lectures, "according to a memorial left by him, directing her how they should be" settled, if she died unmarried; but if she married again, that money "was to be disposed of by her, as she pleased". All the rest of his estates, both real and personal, except a few other small legacies, were likewise left to his wife, whom he made his executrix.

He was little in person, but very lively and active, and remarkably diligent in his inquiries after knowledge; for which end he maintained a correspondence with several learned men, both at home and abroad. Dr. Power speaking of him says: "Dr. Croone, my worthy and most ingenious friend, writes me word, that in June last, 1661, the magnetic variation at London was found to be by the best observation 45°, 30" westwards". But the learned and eloquent author of his funeral sermon has been so full and large in his character, that I must content my self with giving only the substance of what he has said concerning him. "He was (says he) a general scholar, an accurate linguist, an acute mathematician, a well read historian, and a profound philosopher, and in that laborious course he had run through the whole circle of learning; he contented not himself with a slight and cursory view of the several parts of it, but took a full prospect of them all, and was *aliquis in singulis*, as well as *in omnibus*. And as for that learned profession, to which God's providence determined, and his own genius more particularly addicted him, tho I verily believe England abounds with as many great and eminent professors of it, as ever any age or nation produced; yet in this bright constellation Dr.

<sup>a</sup> See his *Will*.

<sup>b</sup> *Experimental philosophy*, p. 165. I find the

like account also in one of Dr. Croone's letters mentioned below.

"Croun



"Croun will be acknowledged by all, that knew and understood him, a star of the first magnitude. For besides the deep and accurate insight he had in the frame and structure of humane bodies, of which he gave such abundant proof in his learned anatomical lectures; besides his large and comprehensive knowledge of the virtues and qualities of medicaments, and of the natures and symptomes of diseases, the theory of which he had vastly cultivated and improved by a long, a curious, and well digested experience; besides these things, I say, he was a very generous and careful practitioner. For tho his practice was large among those of the better rank and quality; yet his ears were always open to the cries and complaints of the poor, to whom he always administered with as much care and consideration for pity and charity's sake, as ever he did to the rich for the most generous reward. And as he had an excellent mind, so he had a lovely and amiable temper; his passions were always sober, and his appetites temperate; his conduct was very prudent, but yet very punctual and honest; his conversation was innocent, chearful, and facetious; and his carriage was grave, but yet gentile and obliging. In short he had all the wit of a good poet, all the temper of a philosopher, and all the good humour of a well bred gentleman. These qualifications, joined with his other virtues, as a Christian, an husband, a master, and a neighbour, occasioned so common a concern for the loss of him, as a publick good; that for many years there had not been seen a more sorrowful funeral within the walls of the city of London."

I have met with nothing more of his in print but the following tracts.

1. *A relation of the Pico Teneriffe. Received from some considerable merchants and men worthy of credit, who went to the top of it.*

This is printed in the *History of the royal society*, without any name; but in the *Registers* of the society, Vol. 1, p. 36, it is said to have been taken from Mr. Clapham by Mr. Evelin and Mr. Croone, and read March the 13, 1660.

2. *De ratione motus musculorum: Lond. 1664, quarto<sup>b</sup>; Amstelodam. 1667, duodecimo.*

This is only a single dissertation, and without a name; but the doctor refers to it as his own, under this title, in the following paper, pag. 25.

3. *An hypothesis of the structure of a muscle, and the reason of its contraction: Read in the surgeons theatre, ann. 1674, 1675.*

This is the substance, or heads only, of the doctor's discourses upon that subject, published (as has been said) by Mr. Hooke in his *Philosophical collections*, N. 11, sect. 8, p. 22; which being afterwards translated into Latin, was inserted in the *Acta eruditorum*, ann. 1682, p. 194, with the title, *De motu musculorum*.

The ensuing papers received from his correspondents, and by him communicated to the royal society, are printed in their *Transactions*.

<sup>a</sup> Pag. 26. etc.

mistake to be in *ottavo*. See his treatise, *De*

<sup>b</sup> This edition is by Vander Linden said thro

*scriptis medicis.*



# 324 R H E T O R I C P R O F E S S O R S .

1. *An account of the use of the grain of Kermes for coloration: Sent in French by Monsr. VERNY, an apothecary at Montpellier, and translated into English by Mr. Oldenburg.* N. xx, p. 362, December 1666.

2. *An extract of a letter written by Mr. Richard Towneley to the doctor, touching the invention of dividing a foot into many thousand parts for mathematical purposes.* N. xxv, p. 457, May 1667.

3. *An extract of a Latin letter from Sign. Ciampini, concerning a late comet seen at Rome.* N. CLXIX, p. 920, March 1685.

There are some other papers of the doctor's own, which are entered in the Books of the society, but not printed. As,

1. *An experimental account of the raising up of a weight, bung at the bottom of an empty bladder.* Read to the society November 6, 1661, *Regist.* Vol. 1, p. 109.

This discourse, translated afterwards into Latin, is entered in Vol. VIII, p. 177, under the following title: *Enarratio experimenti cujusdam de pondere quodam elevato, quod ad extremam vesicae vacuae partem appensum erat.*

2. *An account of a carp weighed in air and water.* Read January 15, 1661, *Regist.* Vol. 1, p. 141.

This carp weighed in the air two pounds and one scruple; but in water, no more than half an ounce and half a penny weight.

3. *Experiments of the various effects of eggs put in wine: Of wine in the ventricle of a man, who had been hanged: Of a carp attempted to be fed with bread and sack, without success.* Read April 22, 1663, *Regist.* Vol. II, p. 218.

4. *An account of an experiment made upon a tench, in the exhausting engine.* Read April 29, and May 20, 1663; *Regist.* Vol. II, p. 224.

Upon opening the fish when dead, the bladders were found flat; but upon being put into the engine again, and the air exhausted, they were distended. Hence it was thought, that while the fish was living, the air was drawn out thro some duct, by which it received it; which was closed up, when the fish expired.

5. *An hypothesis of motion.* Read 21 January 1668, *Regist.* Vol. IV, p. 44.

This is in Latin, and very short, consisting only of six propositions, which are followed by several schemes.

6. *A discourse of the conformation of a chick in the egg before incubation.* Read March 28, 1672, *Regist.* Vol. IV, p. 157.

Of this discourse, which is in Latin, tho the title be English, more has been said already<sup>a</sup>.

7. *Dr. Croone, Needham, and King to the royal society, August 17, 1673, concerning their sense upon Swammerdam and De Graef's books, the authors whereof had desired the sense of the society about the differences therein contained.* Read before the council October 10, 1673, *Letter book* VI, p. 241.

8. *To Hevelius, April 3, 1679, recommending to him, as from the society, Mr. Edmund Halley.* Read to the society April 3, 1679, *Letter book* VIII, p. 73.

<sup>a</sup> See above, p. 321.



9. *Of the dilatation of water by cold, before it becomes ice, and is yet all fluid, at least as to sense: And that glass does not shrink with cold.* Read February 7 and 27, 1683, *Regist.* Vol. vi, p. 42.

Concerning this matter see *Philosophical experiments and observations*, published by Mr. Derham, *Lond.* 1726, p. 132.

10. *Communications sent him from Italy about the bark of Peru, etc.* Italian. *Letter book* viii, p. 138, 139, 205.

There is no date, nor name, to these letters.

To these may be added, *Letters between him and Dr. Henry Power the physician, from the year 1661 to 1664, relating chiefly to experiments then made about mercury, the affections of the air, and the descent of heavy bodies.* They are in a manuscript collection of letters between Dr. Power and his correspondents, now in the library of Sir Hans Sloane.

HIS widow afterwards married Sir Edwin Sadleir baronet, who descended from Sir Ralph Sadleir, one of the principal secretaries of state in the reign of king Henry the eighth\*. This lady by her will, bearing date September the 25, 1701, not only directed the payment of the fifteen hundred pounds to the three neices of her former husband, Dr. Croune, with an annuity of twelve pounds a year to their father, after her decease; but gave besides to Mary, the second daughter, who was her god daughter, a thousand pounds out of her own estate, and made her residuary legatee. And such was her regard for the memory of the doctor, that notwithstanding she was not obliged, after her second marriage, to comply with that part of his will, relating to the algebra lectures, tho she had survived his neices; yet besides the payment of their legacies, by an instrument subjoined to her will she provided also for the establishment of those lectures; which were afterwards founded at Emanuel, King's, St. John's, Sidney, Trinity, and Jesus colleges, Pembroke hall, Queen's, and Peter's colleges, in Cambridge, to be read in term time, for the support whereof she settled an estate in land. These lectures took place at Michaelmas 1710, being regulated by certain orders agreed on between her executors and the heads of those houses, wherein the lectures were founded, and confirmed by a decree in chancery; a copy of which orders was directed to be hung up in the libraries of the respective colleges above mentioned. It is likewise provided by one of the orders, that if any of doctor Croune's family, kindred, or relations, belonging to any of the colleges, in which those lectures were read, should be qualified to read them, he should have the preference of any other person to be chosen lecturer, in case of a vacancy. The reason of which privilege is intimated in a marginal note of some printed copies of the orders, which referring to his name in the body of them, says, it was by his advice she founded those lectures. And it was doubtless in regard to the doctor, who was fellow of Emanuel college, that in appointing the stipends of the several lectures she ordered, that the lecturer of that college should have thirty pounds a year, whereas the rest have only twenty pounds each; as also, that the writings of the estate should be deposited in the library of Emanuel college. This benefaction

\* Chauncy's *Hist. antiq. of Hertfordshire*, p. 397.



therefore was originally owing to Dr. Croune, for which both he and his lady will always be remembered with gratitude at Cambridge.

AND to this generous spirit of the doctor for promoting useful knowledge must also be ascribed the two insuing donations of the same lady, who likewise by her will devised the King's head tavern (as it then was) in Old Fishstreet, London, after the death of her husband Sir Edwin, to her executors, to settle four parts in five of the profits thereof on the college of physicians, of London, and the remaining fifth part on the royal society, for the following purposes, as since adjusted and agreed on between all the said parties, and confirmed by a decree in chancery, dated February the 25, 1728. By the former it is ordered, that between the months of September and April every other year some fellow of the college of physicians, to be appointed by the president, shall read a lecture in Latin three days successively, one hour before noon, in their theatre, upon the muscles of the humane body, and at the same time shew every particular muscle of which he treats, administered and dissected before hand by two other fellows; and the intervening year some fellow, nominated also by the president, and at such time as he shall appoint, shall read in like manner upon the nerves and brain. That the day following the said lectures a sermon shall be preached at Bow church, by such divine, and at such an hour, as the president shall appoint; at which all the members of the college shall be desired to be present. That the reader shall be annually allowed ten pounds as a gratuity, each of the dissectors three pounds, and the divine forty shillings; and the remainder of the income, after all deductions, shall be laid out in a dinner, on the last day of the lectures, for such of the fellows and others of the college, who shall attend them. That the usual notice be given before hand of the said lectures; and in case of failure at any time, that money shall go to the poor of the parish, in which the college is situated. But these lectures have not yet been opened.

As to the other donation made to the royal society, it was agreed, that the president of the said society shall at least once every year appoint a proper person to read in their meeting room a lecture of one whole hour, upon the nature or laws of muscular motion; which shall be accompanied with some experiment, dissection, or other anatomical demonstration, tending to illustrate and explain the subject of the lecture, and promote a more perfect knowledge of the animal oeconomy. That the reader do first acquaint the president with the design of his discourse; and a fair copy thereof when read, with an account of the experiment, be delivered to one of the secretaries, to be preserved in their *Register*, and printed if the president thinks fit. That the whole neat annual profits be paid yearly to the reader or readers of the preceding year, as well for defraying the charges of the experiment, as an acknowledgment of thanks for the trouble in reading. That the usual notice in such cases be given at least one week before the said lecture; and if at any time it be omitted, that money shall go to the poor of the parish, where the society shall then meet. This lecture was began in the month of December 1738, by Dr. Alexander Stuart, physician to her late majesty queen Caroline, and fellow of the royal society. And as  
his



his view was to form a plan, whereby the course of reading might for the future be regulated, he made three discourses, which have been since published, under the title of *Lectures on muscular motion*, and subjoined as *A supplement to the Philosophical transactions for the year 1738*. And March the 20, 1739, Dr. Frank Nicholls, anatomy professor at Oxford, and fellow of the royal society, read one lecture, intitled *Of muscles*. Which he concludes with saying, "Thus far we have considered muscular substances in their natural state. In the next discourse I shall consider them in a state of action, as well in their natural, as their morbid state." The sum paid by the treasurer of the college of physicians to the treasurer of the royal society, as the fifth part of the profits of the estate due to the latter, has for several years past been three pounds twelve shillings every half year, clear of all deductions\*. But altho this be less, thro the fall of the rent, than was at first designed by the will, when the house went at fifty pounds a year; yet so learned and useful a lecture, thus generously begun, will doubtless be perpetuated.

I shall only add, that altho no intimation is given in the will of this lady, that either of these lectures was settled by the appointment or desire of Dr. Croune; yet the honourable Sir Hans Sloane baronet, president of the royal society, was pleased to acquaint me, that after her decease, and while Sir Edwin Sadleir was yet living, he was informed by Abraham Hill esquire, one of the first council of the royal society, named in their charter, that the institution of both the said lectures was designed by the doctor, who left behind him a plan for that purpose; and that Mr. Hill had been desired to be a trustee for the performance thereof, but excused himself on account of the trouble, which would necessarily attend it. So ready was this good lady to comply with every laudable design of her deceased husband for promoting useful learning.

IX.

HENRY IENKES descended from a Prussian family, but was born in England, and educated at Aberdeen in Scotland. March the 21, 1646, he was admitted into Emanuel college in Cambridge, and stands upon their register, *Henry Jenks Anglo-Borussus from King's coll. in Old Aberdeen, Scotland*. He was afterwards chosen a fellow of Caius college in Cambridge, during the national troubles, of which time they have no register. But in the university register there is found, *Ann. 1649. Henr. Jenkinsius Aberdonensis incorporatus Cantabrigiae*. Tho no mention is here made of any degree, if he took none at Cambridge, as it does not appear that he did, he must have been master of arts before he left Scotland<sup>b</sup>. For in the year 1669 the theatre at Oxford, built by archbishop Sheldon, being opened on the 12 of July, a most splendid act was performed on that occasion, which brought thither a great number of Cambridge men, of whom eighty four masters of arts were

\* James West esquire, treasurer of the R. S. where the degree is not mentioned, in *MUSCO*  
<sup>b</sup> See a like form of incorporation at Oxford, *MURRAY*, p. 88.



incorporated in a congregation held the next day, among whom was Mr. Jenkes<sup>a</sup>.

UPON the 21 of October 1670, Dr. Croune, the rhetoric professor in Gresham college, having resigned that place, he was chosen to succeed him. November the 30, 1674, he was elected a fellow of the royal society; and upon the 2 of October 1676 he quitted his professorship, but for what reason I cant find.

AFTER this he resided wholly at Cambridge, on his fellowship in Caius college, for which reason very probably he withdrew himself from the royal society, in the year 1682. He lived to a considerable age, and dying in August 1697 was buried at Cambridge, in the church of St. Michael, in which parish Caius college is situated. By his will, which is dated the 14 of May 1684, he left his library, and the income of his chamber, with all his other goods and chattels of any value, to Mr. James Halman, fellow of the same college, whom he appointed his sole executor.

HE was a contemplative man, loved retirement, and did not converse much, except with some particular persons. But he held a correspondence with several learned men in Holland, as I find by some letters, that passed between Dr. Worthington and Dr. Henry More of Christ's college in Cambridge<sup>b</sup>; with the latter of whom Mr. Jenkes also appears to have been very intimate. For it was by his persuasion in a good measure, that the doctor was prevailed on to write his *Enchiridion ethicum*, in the year 1664; when Dr. Cudworth, master of Christ's college, was composing his large work on the same subject<sup>c</sup>.

Mr. Jenkes himself wrote and published,

1. *The Christian tutor, or, A free and rational discourse of the sovereign good and happiness of man*, etc. London 1683. octavo.

This was a letter of advice, written to Mr. James King in the East Indies<sup>d</sup>.

2. *Stephani Curcellaei Synopsis ethices: Londini. 1684, Cantabrig. 1702*, etc. octavo.

To this is prefixed, *Henrici Jenkesii Cantabrigiensis Praefatio de natura et constitutione ethicae, praesertim Christianae, ejusque usu et studio*.

3. *The Christian dial.*

This I have not seen.

He subscribed his name, together with Dr. Cudworth, Dr. Watson, and Mr. Fowler, in commendation of a book, intituled *Isocratis orationes duae, 1 ad Demonicum, 2 ad Nicoclem, nova methodo, et apprime utili, quoad verbum et sensum Latine redditae*, etc. *Studio et opera Georgii Sylvani, Pannonii, S. T. et M. S.* This Sylvanus had been

<sup>a</sup> *Fest. Oxon.* V. 11. c. 176.

<sup>b</sup> *Mss.* Mr. Worthington.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibidem.*

<sup>d</sup> The author in the title calls himself, *Fellow of the royal society*, as he appears to have been, when the book was written, by a *Postscript*, dated October 11, 1682; but withdrew himself, as has been said, before the publication.

<sup>e</sup> Mr. Jenkes here styles himself, *Socius collegii Greshamensis, Londini*. But as the testimonial is dated anno 1676, die 5 Februarii, *Cantabrigiae*, and he resigned his professorship October the 11 that year; the commencement of the year in the testimonial must have been reckoned from January preceeding.



tutor to king William in Holland, when prince of Orange, and afterwards practised physic in London, where he published this book, and some others of the like nature, in imitation of Anthony Schorus, who had long before put forth the former of those orations in that method, in a treatise intituled *De ratione discendae docendaeque linguae Latinae et Graecae*, printed at Strasburg in the year 1557, octavo.

Mr. Jenkes had written another book, called *Rationale Biblicum*, which, as he saies in his will, "upon covenants drawn betwixt Mr. Chiswell of London and himself was ready for the press." This was also left to his executor, Mr. Halman, but I cant find it was ever printed; or any other of his papers, which were refered to his discretion, either to be burnt, or published *cum judicio et delectu*.

X.

JOHN KING was related to Sir Andrew King, fellow of the royal society, and one of those, who were first nominated by the council, after the grant of their charter, May the 20, 1663. Sir Andrew lived several years at Gresham college in the appartment of Sir Thomas Baynes, the music professor at that time, during his absence abroad; and dying in the college was buried from thence in the middle isle of the church of St. Michael Royal on College hill, March the 11, 1678<sup>a</sup>. Where John King was educated, I can get no account; but he was admitted batchelor of physic at Cambridge by mandate, on the 26 of November 1670, and compleated the next commencement<sup>b</sup>.

UPON the 2 of October 1676 Mr. Jenkes having resigned his place of rhetoric professor in Gresham college, Mr. King, who came well recommended by several learned gentlemen, was chosen to succeed him. And November the 30 following he was elected a fellow of the royal society; tho it does not appear, that he was afterwards admitted. He continued in his professorship near ten years, and then quited it, upon the 20 of August 1686; but how he afterwards disposed of himself, I have not been able to learn, or any thing more concerning him.

XI.

CHARLES GRESHAM descended from a collateral branch of the same antient and honourable family with Sir Thomas Gresham. For (as has been shewn already<sup>c</sup>) John Gresham of Holt in Norfolk esquire had four sons, William, Thomas, Richard, and John. Of these Richard the third son, who was afterwards knighted, was the father of Sir Thomas; and John the fourth son, who received also the honour of knighthood, was lord mayor of the city of London in the year 1547, and

<sup>a</sup> Mr. Worthington.  
<sup>b</sup> Dr. Richardson.

<sup>c</sup> See *The life of Sir THO. GRESHAM*, pag. 1.



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had five sons and six daughters. He purchased the manours of Titsey, Lymseild, Broadham, Welcombes, and Lawrence, in the county of Surrey, and died in the year 1556. Upon his decease William his eldest son succeeded to those estates, and dying at Lymseild on the 21 of June 1579\*, the same year with his cousin german Sir Thomas, was buried in the chancel of Titsey church, as appears by his epitaph upon an altar tomb against the south wall. Above the tomb on brass plates under an arch are the figures of him and his wife, before two faldstools supporting books; behind him four sons, and behind her three daughters, all kneeling. Over his head are the Gresham arms, and over her's a chevron wavy between six birds heads. Under the figures is this inscription.

HERE LYETH THE WYLLM GRESHAM SONE AND HAYER VNTO SYR JOHN GRESHAM  
KNYGT LATE SHRYVE OF SVAREY AND SVSSEX MO TOKE TO WYFFE ONE BEATRYCE  
GYBONE BY HOME HE HAD ISSEWE IAYMES WYLLM THOMAS AND JOHN MARY  
ELIZABETH AND SYSELLEY ON WHOSE SOVLE IESVS HAVE MERCY MDLXXIX.

Of these sons William and Thomas were both knighted, but Sir William, who succeeded to the estate, leaving only one daughter, who died unmarried, it came to his brother Sir Thomas, who had three sons, John, Edward, and Thomas, and three daughters. Of these the two elder sons had also the honour of knighthood; and Sir John dying without children in the year 1643 was buried at Titsey, where the following inscription in memory of him and his lady are erected in the chancel of the church, on the same wall with that of his grandfather, in a black marble tablet incased in white, and over it the Gresham arms placed on a skull.

HERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODY  
OF SIR JOHN GRESHAM OF THIS PARISH  
OF TITSEY KNIGHT WHO MARRIED ELIZABETH  
ELDEST DAUGHTER OF SIR THO. BISHOP  
OF PARHAM IN THE COVNTY OF SVSSEX KNIGHT  
AND BARONET WITH WHOM HAVING HAPPILY  
LIVED IN A CONIVGAL ESTATE XXXI YEARS  
AND V MONTHS HE DYED WITHOVT ISSE  
IN THE LVI YEAR OF HIS AGE THE XXVI DAY  
OF MAY MDCKLIII TO WHOSE MERITS TRVTH  
GIVES THIS IMPARTIAL CHARACTER.

THAT HE WAS  
AN ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN AND AN OBEDIENT  
SON OF THE CHVRCH OF ENGLAND  
A LOYAL SVBIECT TO HIS SOVEREIGN  
AN AFFECTIONATE LOVER OF HIS LADY  
A NOBLE AND BOVNTIFVLL ENTERTAINER OF  
HIS FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOVRS  
A CHARITABLE RELIEVER AND BENEFACTOR  
TO THE POOR

\* Collet's Entries, *Adm. for le cōst.*, 27. pag. 35. c. 1, 5.



TO WHOSE PIOUS MEMORY HIS DEAR CONSORT AND  
RELICT HATH ERECTED THIS MONUMENT AS WELL TO  
EXPRESS HER OWN AFFECTION AS TO PRESERVE HIS  
VIRTUES FOR THE IMITATION OF POSTERITY SHE  
HAVING CONTINUED HIS WIDOW EVER SINCE  
THEIR SEPARATION DESIRES TO BE CONJOINED  
AGAIN IN THE SAME TOMB WHEN GOD SHALL  
PLEASE TO CALL HER OUT OF THIS  
MORTAL LIFE<sup>a</sup>.

ON TRINITY SUNDAY IVNE V MDCLXIV DAME ELIZABETH GRESHAM RELICT  
OF THE SAID SIR JOHN GRESHAM SURRENDERED HER SOUL INTO GODS HANDS AND LIES INTERRED  
IN THE SAME TOMB HER PIETY FIDELITY EQUANIMITY AND CHARITY OUTLIVE HER PERSON  
AND WHEN THE MEMORY OF MAN CEASES TO RETAIN HER EXCELLENT VIRTUES  
THEY SHALL BE FOUND UPON RECORD IN HEAVEN AGED LXXIV YEARS.

Upon the decease of Sir John the estate came to Sir Edward, who by his second wife had one son and one daughter. Marmaduke his son was created a baronet by king Charles the second, July the 31, 1660, at which time he was a member of parliament for Grinstead in Suffex. He had seven sons, John, Marmaduke, Richard, Edward, Charles, William and Henry; as also three daughters<sup>b</sup>.

CHARLES was sent to Oxford, and admitted a commoner at Trinity college, on the 13 of May 1677, aged about seventeen years. He continued in that college, till he had his degree of bachelor of arts, February the 1, 1680; and some time after he removed to Hart hall, where he took his master's degree, on the 7 of December 1683<sup>c</sup>. The reason of his removal from Trinity college does not appear by the register, whatever private inducement he might have for it at that time.

AUGUST the 20, 1686, he was unanimously chosen professor of rhetoric in Gresham college, upon the resignation of Mr. King, a very ample testimonial of his learning and abilities being given him from Hart hall on that occasion. Upon the 30 of November 1688 he was elected a fellow of the royal society. And in 1696 he married Mary, the daughter of Dr. Godfrey of Ongar in Essex, which occasioning him to quit his professorship at Gresham college, he was succeeded by Mr. Edward Martyn December the 4 that year; and in 1699 he withdrew himself from the royal society.

UPON the death of his father, Sir Marmaduke, the title and estate descended to his eldest surviving brother Edward, who married the daughter of Sir John Maynard, the king's serjeant at law, by whom he had one son and one daughter, whose names were John and Mary. But John dying, the title of baronet fell to Sir Charles, upon the

<sup>a</sup> This monument was erected in the year of our Lord 1660. at large in the *Appendix*, Number v.

<sup>b</sup> I have been shorter here in giving the descent of the family, by reason it will be done more <sup>c</sup> Mr. Wise. The *Catalogue of Oxford graduates* places him only at Hart hall.



demise of his brother, as next heir. He had nine children by his lady, Mary, Alice, Martha, Marmaduke, Anne, Edward and Charles twins, Elizabeth, and Beatrix. Sir Charles died at Titsey, the ancient seat of the family, upon the 28 of March 1718, and lies interred in the church with his ancestors.

SIR MARMADUKE, his eldest son, who now represents the family, about the year 1723 married Anne, the eldest daughter of William Hoskins esquire of Oxsted in Surrey, by whom he has three children, Anne, Charles, and John. And Martha Gresham, daughter of Sir Charles, about the same time married William, the only son of the above mentioned William Hoskins esquire.

## XII.

EDWARD MARTYN was the son of Edward Martyn of Upham in the parish of Alborn in Wiltshire esquire, and Elizabeth daughter of Mr. William Eyre, master of arts of Magdalen hall in Oxford, and some time minister of St. Edmund's church in Salisbury, but silenced in 1662 for nonconformity. He afterwards retired to Milksham in Wilts, where he had purchased an estate, and died there in the month of January 1669<sup>a</sup>. He published two sermons and a treatise *Of Justification*, of which Mr. Wood has given a more particular account<sup>b</sup>. Mr. Martyn had by his wife four sons, Henry, Edward, Richard, and William; as also two daughters, whose names were Mary and Elizabeth.

EDWARD, the second son, was born at Upham, and educated at Eton school, from whence he was elected to King's college in Cambridge, in the year 1688, of which he was afterwards a fellow. In 1692 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1696 that of master.

UPON the 4 of December that year he was chosen professor of rhetoric in Gresham college, doctor Henry Levett the physician being then his competitor. The following testimonial from King's college was on that occasion exhibited in his favour.

“ King's College, Oct. 8, 1696.

“ As it has been the ancient and laudable custom of this university to recommend such, as have diligently applied themselves to the knowledge of good arts and languages, and the practice of religion and manners, by a just testimonial of their learning and piety: We Charles Roderick D. D. provost of King's college in the university of Cambridge, and the fellows of the said college, do by these our letters recommend Edward Martyn, master of arts, and fellow of our college, as a person of good learning, sound principles, of a discreet and sober conversation, and from whose past

<sup>a</sup> Calamy's *Abridgement of Mr. Baxter's History of his life and times*, Vol. 11, p. 756.

<sup>b</sup> *Athen. Oxon.* V. 11. c. 458.



" life we have good reason to hope, he will be servicable both in  
" church and state."

" In witness whereof we have hereunto set  
" our hands and seal.

" C. RODERICK, *provost*.

" ELDRED GAELL.

" WILL. STEVENS.

" FR. HARE.

" HEN. BOWLES.

" MATT. DRIFT.

" WILL. BYLLOCK.

" A. SNAPE.

" RICH. COORE.

" E. DENHAM.

" RICH. STEPHENS.

" BARNHAM GOODE.

" WILL. ROSEWELL.

" WILL. MOVNTAGVE.

" THO. EVANS."

In the year 1714 he was burser of King's college, and kept his fellowship there together with his Gresham professorship till his death. He died at Cambridge in the month of June 1720, and was buried in the chapel of King's college. His temper was pleasant and facetious, and he had an happy talent to inviven conversation; which rendered his company very agreeable and entertaining to all his freinds, who much regretted his loss.

HENRY, his eldest brother, was bred to the bar, and was both an excellent scholar, and an able lawyer; but his infirm state of health would not permit him to attend the courts. He was the author of many of those ingenious papers, which in the years 1711 and 1712 were published weekly in the *Spectator*, and by their agreeable mixture of the *utile dulci* afforded no less instruction than entertainment to the public. And the high opinion which the editor, Mr. Steele, afterwards Sir Richard, had of his abilities, is evident from the particular compliment he pays him among his other correspondents, when he gives us their names. "The first (says he) I am going to name can hardly be mentioned in a list, wherein he would not deserve the precedence;" and then he begins with Mr. Henry Martyn. In 1713, when the greatest indeavours were used to get the treaty of commerce, which had been made with France at the peace of Utrecht, ratified by parliament, he was principally concerned in writing the paper against it, called the *British merchant or Commerce preserved*; in answer to the *Mercator or Commerce retrieved*, published in its favour by Daniel De Foe. As the rejecting that treaty, so destructive to the British trade, was very much owing to the success of this paper, nothing could have been of greater service to the nation at that time. And the singular merit of the author was afterwards taken notice of, and rewarded by the government, in making him inspector general of the exports and imports of the customs\*. He died at Blackheath, March the 25, 1721, and left one son named Bendal, who is now a fellow of King's college in Cambridge, and secretary to the commissioners of the excise.

\* See *Spectator*, Volume vii, Numb. 555, pag. 462.

† See the *Preface* to the *British merchant*, published in 111 Vol. 1721. *et* seq.



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Richard, the third brother, was a linen draper, but made a commissioner of the stamp duty by the lord Godolphin; and went afterwards to Buenos Ayres, as agent to the South Sea company, where he died. He left three sons, Benjamin, Richard, and William. Of these Benjamin, the eldest, is now examiner of the out ports in the Custom house, and secretary to the society for the colony of Georgia; a gentleman well known for his poetic performances.

William, the youngest brother of Edward, was an attorney at London, and died a bachelor.

Mary, the elder sister, married Mr. James Ferne, senior surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, who has been long eminent in his profession. She died April the 16, 1737. But Elizabeth, the younger sister, is still living, and married to John Alkin esquire of Shrewsbury.

### XIII.

JOHN WARD, the present rhetoric professor, was chosen September the 1, 1720, upon the decease of Mr. Martyn.

ADDI-



## ADDITIONS and AMENDMENTS to the LIVES.

### SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

**P**AG. 5, *lin.* 22. At the opening of the Russian trade in the year 1555, upon the privileges allowed to the English merchants by the emperor of Russia, Sir John Gresham is first named among the assistants of that company, in the charter then granted them by their majesties king Philip and queen Mary<sup>a</sup>.

*Pag.* 8, *l.* 5. The weekly sum then advanced to Mr. Gresham (afterwards Sir Thomas) was twelve hundred and twenty pounds, as he declares himself in a letter written afterwards to the duke of Northumberland, dated November 26, 1552<sup>b</sup>. With which he sends him a copy of an intercepted letter from the queen of Scots to the king of France, dated the 6 of October preceding; as also a copy of that king's instructions to his ambassador in England in 1548, for imbroiling the nation.

*Pag.* 11, *l.* 6. There is a letter written by Sir Nicholas Throckmorton from Amboise in France to Mr. Gresham (then probably at Antwerp) dated May 3, 1560. The contents of which are to acquaint him, that the bearer, one Sconedirich, having offered his private service to the government in case of a war with France, he was desired to support him, and give him the first notice of it. But as this letter is directed to *Mr. Gresham*, and Sir Thomas was knighted the year before, it may be doubted, whether he was the person intended<sup>c</sup>.

*Pag.* 27, *l.* 33. The lord viscount Cobham has lately done that honour to the memory of Sir Thomas Gresham, as to place him in his temple of British worthies, which adorn his lordship's fine gardens at Stow in Buckinghamshire. Where the following inscription stands over his bust.

#### SIR THOMAS GRESHAM

WHO BY THE HONOURABLE PROFESSION OF A MERCHANT  
HAVING ENRICHED HIMSELF AND HIS COUNTRY  
FOR CARRYING ON THE COMMERCE OF THE WORLD  
BUILT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

### RICHARD HOLDSWORTH.

*Pag.* 64, *l.* 38. The collection of Dr. Holdsworth's *Sermons* was first printed in 1650, being twenty in number, besides that preached at St. Mary's in 1642, which was prefixed to them, with these additional

<sup>a</sup> Hackluit's *Principal navigations, &c.* Vol. 1, p. 269.

<sup>b</sup> Haynes's *Collection of state papers, &c.* left by William Cecil lord Burghley, Vol. 1, p. 132, *Land.* 1740. *folio.* But as there follows another letter in *pag.* 138, from the lords of the council

to Sir Tho. Chamberlyn, dated the 23 of that month, wherein mention is made of that from Mr. Gresham, the date of one of them, I think, must be wrong.

<sup>c</sup> Forbes's *View of the public transactions in the reign of 2. Eliz.* V. 1, p. 431.



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words in the title, *The peoples happinesse*. But the edition published the following year, in which they are called *The valley of vision*, contains only the last twenty, tho in the title (however that happened) they are said to be twenty one. Nor is the doctor here stiled, *one of his majesties chaplains*, as in the title to that preached at St. Mary's.

#### EDWARD BREREWOOD

Pag. 74, l. 8. September the 26, 1592, when queen Elizabeth was at Oxford, he replied at a disputation in natural philosophy<sup>a</sup>.

#### HENRY GELLIBRAND.

Pag. 81, l. 35. He was the grandson of John Gellibrand, who died November the 25, 1588, and was buried at Paul's Cray in Kent; whose son Henry was master of arts, and fellow of All Souls college in Oxford, but married afterwards, and dying at St. Paul's Cray on the 15 of August 1615, was also buried here, as were likewise several others of the family afterwards. Henry his son was born on the 17 of November 1597, and died of a fever February the 16, 1636. He was for some time curate of Chidringstone in Kent, while batchelor of arts, as appears by a certificate of his learning and piety then given him under the hands of the rector of that parish, and others of the neighbouring clergy. I have seen also a testimonial from the president of Trinity college in Oxford, Dr. Ralph Kettell, and several of the fellows, dated January 26, 1630, in which, among other things very much in his favour, it is said: "Mr. Briggs having had a very perfect knowledg of Mr. Gellibrand's good understanding in the mathematiques, did most affectionately sollicite for the electing of him into Gresham colledg, and prevailed, as well for the honour of that colledg, as for the laudable employment of so fitt a person in that profession. And to our greate joye wee maye testifie, that ever since Mr. Briggs procured Mr. Gellibrand's placing in Gresham colledg, he hath continually entertained conference with him, and did very much delight to impart his longe experience and knowledg unto him, as a father to his sonne, hoping that this mans younger yeares might keepe and hold up on foote many of his owne private commentations after his death, which he commended unto him, as one, who entirely singled himself from all other distractions to intend that kind of study for these seaven yeares." There is also yet extant of Mr. Gellibrand's in manuscript, *Oratio in laudem Gassendi astronomiae, habita in aula Aedis Christi Oxon.* but without a date; which might have deserved a place in the *Appendix*, had I been apprised of it in time. He had four brothers, all younger than himself, John, Edward, Thomas, and Samuel; of whom John (as is said in the life) was his executor; but Thomas was the person mentioned by Mr. Prynne, who lived in Breadstreet, and was afterwards known by the title of major Gellibrand. Samuel, the youngest brother, was grandfather to the present Samuel Gellibrand esquire, under secretary to the Plantation office in Westminster.

Pag. 84, l. 22. *Institutions trigonometrical*, London 1638. duodecimo. This is the book N. 5 in the *Life*, called *An institution trigonometrical* etc. London. octavo.

<sup>a</sup> Peck's *Historical prices*, p. 23, London, 1740. quarto.



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### LAVRENCE ROOKE.

*Pag. 93, l. 29.* After Mr. Huygens had invented the pendulum clocks, and caused several to be made in Holland, Mr. Fromantil, a Dutch clock maker, came over into England, and made some of them here; one of the first of which was that presented to the royal society<sup>a</sup>.

### CHRISTOPHER WREN.

*Pag. 96, l. 2.* His father, the dean, was well skilled in all branches of the mathematics; and there are yet extant some marginal *Notes* written by him in 'Sir Henry Wotton's *Elements of architecture*', which shew his knowledge of that art. In those *Notes*, among many other things, he refers to the contrivance of a very strong roof made by him at Knoyle, where he was rector, the figure of which is there subjoined<sup>c</sup>. But there is one thing mentioned by him, as his invention, which I shall transcribe here in his own words. "For disposing the current of a river to a mightie length in a little space, I invented the serpentine. "A form admirably conveyinge the current in circular and yet contrary motions, upon one and the same level, with walkes and retirements betweene, to the advantage of all purposes, either of gardenings, plantings, or banquetings, or aery delights, and the multiplying of infinite fish in a little compas of ground, without any sense of their being restrained. In brieft it is to reduce the current of a miles length into the compas of an orchard<sup>d</sup>."

*Pag. 103, l. 38.* Sir Christopher was one of the commissioners, who at the motion of Sir Jonas Moore, surveyor general of the ordinance, had been appointed by his majesty to find a proper place for erecting a royal observatory; and he proposed Greenwich, which was approved of. And August the 10, 1675, the foundation of the building was laid, which when finished under the conduct of Sir Jonas, with the advice and assistance of Sir Christopher, was furnished with the best instruments for making astronomical observations, and the celebrated Mr. John Flamsteed constituted his majesty's first professor there<sup>e</sup>.

*Pag. 104, l. 32.* The present church of St. Mary le Bow was founded in 1671, and finished in 1680. And the height of the steeple, from the pavement in Cheapside, is 222 feet.

### HENRY BRIGGS.

*Pag. 125, l. 12, and p. 128, l. 3.* H. B. the initial letters of Mr. Briggs's name, are not prefixed to his *Treatise of the northwest passage*, as is said in his *Life*, but placed at the end. This small tract consists of three leaves in *quarto*, and is subjoined to another, intitled *A declaration of the state of the colony and affairs in Virginia*, etc.

### JOHN GREAVES.

*Pag. 137, l. 6.* While he was in Italy, "Mr. Petty proffered him in my lord of Arundel's name two hundred pounds *per annum*, and such fortunes, as that lord could heap upon him, if he would stay

<sup>a</sup> See *Dr. Ham's Artificial clock-maker*, pag. 96: son of Mr. Elias Ferris. London 1734. octavo.

<sup>b</sup> London 1624. quarto.

<sup>c</sup> Pag. 79.

<sup>d</sup> Pag. 112. This book is now in the posses-

<sup>e</sup> *General dictionary hist. and crit.* under 1688 FLAMSTEED. *Praef. ad Hist. celest. Johanni Flamsteedii*, p. 11, edit. 1712. folio.



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"with him, and go into Greece." But he chose to return home, being more desirous of going into Egypt<sup>a</sup>.

*Lin.* 13. Mr. Pococke arrived at Aleppo upon the 17 of October 1630, whither he was sent as chaplain to the English factory<sup>b</sup>.

*Lin.* 31. What is said in the *Life* concerning the *consulship*, respects the advice, which Mr. Petty had given to Mr. Greaves, that if he went into the east, "he should by the archbishop's means go consul to Aleppo, and procure leave of the grand seignor to have a consular power at Alexandria, as often as he should go thither<sup>c</sup>." *This should be a note at the bottom of the page.*

*Pag.* 138, *l.* 14. Both Mr. Greaves and Mr. Pococke embarked together about the beginning of July 1637<sup>d</sup>. *This should also be a note.*

*Pag.* 146, *l.* 22. Mr. Greaves had left his mathematical instruments, which cost him above an hundred pounds, to the university of Oxford by his will. But having cancelled that clause on account of the times, they were many years afterwards sent thither, and repositied in the Savilian museum, according to his first intention, by order of his brother Nicholas, who had been his executor, and residuary legatee<sup>e</sup>.

#### RALPH BUTTON.

*Pag.* 154, *l.* 37. In December 1650 both he and Mr. Croffe, the professor of law, joined in a petition with several heads of houses, and other members of the university of Oxford, to the committee of parliament for regulating the universities, in behalf of Mr. Pococke; who in consequence of a vote then lately passed by that committee, that all, who had not taken the ingagement, should be turned out of the university, would have been deprived of his Hebrew and Arabic lectures. They represent him in the petition, as excelling any one they had ever heard of in oriental learning, and an ornament to the university; and therefore pray, that he may not be displaced, or at least that his removal may be suspended, till his room could be supplied by some other person of sufficient abilities to succeed him. Upon this petition Mr. Pococke was continued, without any future disturbance on account of those lectures<sup>f</sup>.

#### HENRY MOWTLOW.

*Pag.* 238, *l.* 24. His *Latin Letters*, inserted in the *Appendix*, bear the following title, *Litterae academiae Cantabrigiensi nomine ab Henrico Mowtlow, oratore ejus publico, scriptae*. And the initial letters of his name, H. M. which are subjoined to the first eleven of those *Letters*, should likewise have been added to the five last.

<sup>a</sup> *Life of Dr. Pocock*, prefixed to his *Theological works*, p. 4: *Lond.* 1740. folio.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* p. 10.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.* p. 10.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.* p. 11.

<sup>e</sup> *Smith. Vir. J. Gravii*, p. 34.

<sup>f</sup> *Life of Dr. Pocock*, p. 32.







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## THE

## APPENDIX.

## NUMBER I.

About Exchange in Hen. VIII time.

**M**YNE humbull diewty rememberyd to your good lordship, *etc.* Where I have movyd your good lordshype concerning the trade of exchange and rechaunges, that yf it shale not please the king's goodnes shorttely to make a proclmacion, that all manner of merchants, as well his subjectis as alle other, maye ever use and exercise ther exchaunges and rechaunges franckly and freely, as they have heretofore done, whythowt any lett or impedymēt; it will cause a greate meeny of clothes and cerffes to be lefte unfolde in the clothe makers handis, yf it be not out of hand remedied: for Bertyllmewe feyer wyl be shorttely here, wyche is the cheife tyme for the utteraunce of the sayde clothes and cerffes. Also ther ys dyverse marchauntis, that wyll shorttely prepare themselves toward Burdeuus for provefoun of wyne; and for lack of exchaunges, I doo suppose, ther wilbe some conveyed of golde amongis them. I am fuer, my lorde, that these exchaunges and rechaunges doo moche to the steve of the said golde in Englaunde, wyche wold ellis be conveyde over. I preye your goode lordeshipe to pardon me, for as God shall help me, I wrytte not thys for none comodytie for my self, but for the discharge of my dieuty towarde the kings magistie; and for that I doo fuerlly knowe, yt shalbe for the common welthe of hys subjectis, and for the utteraunce of the comodities of this reallme: for the marchauntis can no more be whyth oute exchaunges and rechaunges, than the shyppes in the see to be wythoute wattyr. My lorde, I have nowe declaryd my power meynde. Doo as yt shale please you.

The last yere I shewyd your good lordeshipe a platte, that was drawen howte for to make a goodely burse in Lombert strett for marchauntis to repayer unto. I doo suppose yt wyll coste two thousand pounds and more, wyche shall be very beautyfull to the citty, and allfoe for the honor of our soveraynge lord the kinge. There is fertenne howffys in the sayd street, belongyn to Sir George Monnockis; and excepte wee mey purchesse them, the sayd burse cannot be made. Where-

A

for



for yt may please your good lordeshepe to move the kyngs highnes, to have hys most gracious lettys directyd to the sayd Sir George, wyllynge and allsfoo comaundyng hym to caussie the sayd howffys to be solld to the mayer and cominaltye of the city of London, for fuche preices as he dyd purches them for; and that he sawte not but to accomplyshe hys gracious commandement. The lettys must be sharpley made, for he ys of noe jentyll nature; and that he shale gyffne further credens to the mayer, I wyll delyver the lettys, and handyll him the beste I can; and yf I maye obtayngne to have the sayde howffys, I doubt not but to gather oon thousand pounds towarde the buldyng, of I departe howte of myne office. Ther shale lack noo goode wille in me. And thus our Lorde preserve your goode lordeshepe in prosperous helthe longe to contynew. At London the xxv deye of Juyly.

All yours att your lordeshipes commaundement,

RYC. GRESHAM.

P. S. I HAVE receyved your lordshippis lettys by docter Peeter, whereby I doe perceyve, that the kyngs pleasser is, that the monestery of Wallsynggham shalbe dissolved. Whereunto I am, and shalbe, conformable in alle thyngis to his highnes pleasure; and by the commissyners I have whrytten in such weysse to the preiour, as I doubt not he shale make noe staye in the same.

Yt maye please your good lordshipe to move the kings highnes to be soo goode and gracious lorde unto me, that I may bey of his grace fertein laundis in Northeff, late of the byschopys laundis, callyd Thorpe, Blowesse, Hevynggham, Byghton, and Battysford. The vallerwe of them ys a hundred and fifty pounds by yere, astyr the ratte of twentye yeres purchase; the some ys three thousand pounds, whereof it maye please hys grace to be defaulkyd one thousand pounds, wyche I was commaunded by the lorde cardynale to delyver to the duke of Buckyng-hame at hys goyinge over to Guynes, as by two obligations remaynyng in the custody of mastyr Whryffeley, wherein stande bowndyn the sayd duche with other for payment to the kyngis usse, yt maye appere. And the reste, wyche ys two thousand pounds, I shale content and paye unto hys grace in redy mony. And thus our Lorde preserve hys noble grace in prosperous helthe longe to contynew. Amen<sup>\*</sup>.

To the ryght honõrble and  
hys synguller goode lorde,  
my Lorde Prevye Seale.

\* The original letter of Sir Richard Gresham, with a *Memorial* upon the same subject, written by his son, Sir Thomas, and inserted in his *Life*, page 8, are repositied in the Cottonian library, *Other E. X. 3.* together with several other papers, described in Dr. Smith's *Catalogue*, page 79, as likewise in Nicolson's *English historical library*, p. 248, ed. 1714, under the title of *Orders about money, etc. in the time of Henry the eighth, by Sir Thomas Gresham*. Tho there is

nothing more in that collection, that was written by Sir Thomas, but the *Memorial* now mentioned. And those papers having received some damage by the fire, which happened at the Cottonian library some years since, the defects both of this letter of Sir Richard Gresham, and the *Memorial* of Sir Thomas, have been supplied from a copy of them now in the hands of Mr. Joseph Ames, which may in some measure be distinguished by the more modern spelling.



Exchange in H. VIII time by the Lord Audeley,  
Chancellour, in his own hand.

**A**FTER my right harty commendations to your good lordship. Perceiving by your last letters to me sent, that the kings pleasure and will is, that the proclamation for exchanging and \* \* \* should be made absolute, without taking respect to Deper \* \* \* thereof I have sent to your lordship the same accordingly. Nevertheless marvelling somewhat that it should be absolute, till some order were taken for \* \* \* of the patents heretofore granted of the same; and now the merchants have their desire, the patentees be driven to sue for their \* \* \* and the merchants be well in quietness and take all the benefitt. I have not seen any patent heretofore taken away from any \* \* \* without due \* \* \* if the cause so required, as this cause doth. Bee-  
seching your lordship to take this my \* \* \* in good part \* \* \*.

N U M B E R II.

The clere yearely vallew of certayne landes, whiche  
Sir Thomas Gresham knight deceased gave, and as-  
sured in marriage, with Anne his base daughter;  
whereof her Majestie is to have the third, during the  
wardship of the heire. viz.

	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
NORFOLK. THE mannors of Hemesbye, withe the par- sonage there, of the clere yerely vallew of	116	0	0
The mannors of Morston and Langham, with the two shepes pastures there, of the yerely vallew of	98	0	0
SUFFOLK. The mannor of Combes, with the appurtenen- ces, of the clere yerely vallew of - - - - -	66	15	0
Sum total of the clere yerely vallew of the pre- misses, over all reprises, dothe amounte to <sup>b</sup> - - - -	280	15	0

<sup>a</sup> This imperfect letter is taken from the copy of Mr. Ames.

<sup>b</sup> Stow's *Survey of London*, ed. 1720, Vol. II, Append. II. p. 6.



## NUMBER III.

Tres epistolae a procancellario reliquoque senatu academiae Cantabrigienfis, duae priores ad Thomam Greshamum equitem auratum, tertia vero ad illustrissimam Dominam de Burghley, scriptae.

## I.

*Domino Thomae Greshamo.*

OMNES quidem bonis literis bene esse cupiunt, verboque tenus magnopere favere videri volunt, laudare etiam interdum et magni facere non dedignantur; qui vero easdem animo ac voluntate colant, qui factio adjuvent, vel impensis suis ornent, foveant, defendant, aut omnino nulli, aut admodum pauci reperiri possunt. Quo tua laus major, illustrissime Greshame, ac illustrior gloria esse debet, qui in ista patronorum penuria, ac pene orbitate, non casu aliquo repente emerferis, sed fato quodam nobis donatus esse videris; qui hanc verae laudis vacuum fere hodie possessionem tam libenter occupes, veteremque tuam de omnibus bene merendi consuetudinem, nulla prorsus fortunarum tuarum habita ratione, tam constanter retineas; qui hoc tam difficili tempore, tam averfis hominum animis, neglectas pene literas ac jacentes erigas, exulantes quasi postliminio revoces, naufragas denique ac pene submersas in tutissimo quietis ac otii portu, quantum in te est, colloces ac reponas. O praeclaras, Greshame, cogitationes tuas, qui in hanc rem quotidie seduloque incumbas, quo modo vel rempublicam ornare, quod egregia quidem immensique operis monumenta a te Londini aedificata ostendunt; vel bonas literas ac liberales disciplinas possis promovere, cujus magnificae sane ac liberales promissiones tuae, multorum sermonibus ad nos perlatae, amplissimam nobis spem fecerunt! Ex quibus profecto dici non potest, quam incredibilem voluptatem capiamus, cum nobis patronum quasi de coelo esse demissum, quem posse certo scimus, velle etiam, quia promisit, non dubitamus, eximio quodam modo nobis prodesse; id est, virtuti theatrum, Musis domicilium, bonis literis insigne aliquod monumentum, ad reipublicae splendorem, ecclesiae propagationem, nominis sui sempiternam memoriam apud nos erigere atque aedificare. Quam quidem ad rem exhortatione uti non decrevimus, gratias potius agendas esse censuimus; primum Divino Numini, cujus instinctu ad virtutem tam proclivis, erga bonas literas tam bene animatus, in academiam tam benevolus, in homines literatos tam prolixè amans esse videaris; deinde vero tibi, qui hanc benevolentiam nobis ostendere, hunc virtutis amorem in academiam nostram effundere, immensam liberalitatem tuam inter nos exercere, quingentarum denique librarum summam, vel ad novi collegii aedificationem, vel ad veteris alicujus sustentationem, heroico plane animo et vere liberali nobis donare proposueris. Maeste virtute, magnanime Greshame, non potes beneficia tua illustrius, quam in virtutis propagatione, collocare; non potes divitias, quam in bonis literis promovendis, rectius infumere: uno enim opere et literas promovebis,

et



et rempublicam ornabis, et ecclesiam defendes, et academiis patrocina-  
bere, et virtutis literarumque studiosos sustentabis, et omnibus bonis  
gratum facies, et tibi ipsi memoriam nominis sempiternam comparabis.  
Age igitur, vir eximie, fac nostro rogatu, quod tua sponte facere decre-  
visti; non carebis fructu officii tui, non erunt (neque enim esse possunt)  
ingratae bonae literae. Ipsae ornant ornantem se; ipsae te in hac vita su-  
perstitem omni laude cumulabunt, mortuum vero omni posteritati  
commendabunt, atque adeo etiam immortalem efficient. Nos vero in-  
terea pro te supplices Divinae Majestati preces effundemus, ut te reipu-  
blica tam praestantem civem, academiae tam amantem patronum, om-  
nibus bonis tam cupidum Mecaenatem, quam diutissime velit servare in-  
columem. Vale. Cantab. prid. idus Martii 1575.

Tuae dignitatis studiosissimi, procan.  
et reliquus senatus Cantabr.

## II.

*Ornatissimo viro, Domino Thomae Gressamo, bona-  
rum literarum optimo Mecaenati.*

**L**AUS est virtutis propria, ut inquit philosophus; quod sane non tam  
philosophi consilio et sententia nobis traditum, quam quotidiano  
usu confirmatum videmus. Nam et commendat virtus possessorem  
suum, et omnibus cum conspicuum facit, et apud ignotos gratiam illi  
atque auctoritatem parat, et ab ipsis hostibus etiam invitis laudes  
extorquet. Quare non mirum tibi, ornatissime Gressame, videri debet,  
si nondum visus nobis, tamen charus sis; et si nondum de facie pleris-  
que nostrum cognitus, benefactis tamen, quae latere non possunt, vir-  
tutisque officiis, quae in luce se collocari volunt, unicuique nostrum ce-  
lebris fias; et virtute, quam visu, magis innotescas. Habet enim hoc  
in se virtus, ut mirabiles sui amores ubique excitet; et fama rerum  
magnifice a te liberaliterque gestarum per omnes regni partes pervagata  
est, omnibusque te non tam operum splendore et magnitudine mirifi-  
cum, quam propensa ad beneficiendum voluntate, amabilem fecit.  
Quarum rerum praestantia et dignitate nondum satiari animus tuus, sed  
ad alia recte peragenda erigi potius ac excitari debet. Et sane, nisi tota  
virtutis ratio magnopere nos fallat (cujus una actio alteram provocat,  
nec ullum in recte factis modum agnoscit) magis ac magis quotidie in-  
citaris; dum majus quoddam atque illustrius in totam rempublicam, in  
ecclesiam, in bonas literas, in omnes bonos, beneficium moliaris. Cu-  
jus profecto nomine quum omnes bonarum literarum studiosi immensas  
tibi atque immortales gratias habere debent; tum nos praecipue Canta-  
brigienſes propiori quodam vinculo tibi devinciri, atque in tuorum nu-  
mero censi cupimus. Quod quidem non improbe, ut speramus, ab  
homine omnium optimo atque integerrimo, neque impudenter Canta-  
brigienſes a Cantabrigienſi olim alumno petaturi sumus. Constans apud  
nos, illustrissime Gressame, fama percrebuit, septem te liberalibus (sic  
enim appellant) scientiis egregium, ac te dignum, vovisse domicilium;  
promississe nimirum illustrissimae Ceciliae collegium hisce artibus te aedi-  
ficaturum, amplissimis stipendiis liberaliter esse donaturum. Et non  
est



est sane dubium, quin, quod sincere promiseris, summa etiam fide praestabis: neque nos quidem de eo tantum laboramus, ut te (quod non est necesse) currentem incitemus; quantum de eo solliciti sumus, ut Cantabrigiam tibi eligendam esse persuadeamus, in qua ingens hoc beneficium colloques, insigne monumentum exstruas, amplissimum virtuti theatrum exaedifices. Neque aedificandi tibi viam et rationem, neque sumptum et expensarum modum praescribimus: utrumque sit tui juris, arbitrii, voluntatis. Hoc unum electionis nostrae tantisper esse desideramus, dum Cantabrigiae academiam sumptibus tuis locupletandam, liberalitate illustrandam, opere et beneficio tuo beandam esse persuaserimus. In quo etiam uno tibi persuadendo, neque tantis viribus, neque tam multis verbis contenderemus; nisi et propter loci opportunitatem satis commode, et propter aeris temperiem salubriter, et ad reipublicae dignitatem utiliter, et ad religionis propugnationem pie, et ad virtutis progressum fructuose, et ad literas propagandas faeliciter et fortunate, et ad sempiternam nominis tui gloriam splendide non minus ac gloriose apud nos, quam uspiam alibi, posses aedificare. Sed forsitan vel tua ipsius voluntate propendere, vel aliorum haut absurdis sane persuasionibus induci potes et commoveri, ut vel Londini, ubi altus es et educatus; vel Oxonii, ubi non minus florent artes et scientiae; egregium hoc virtutis et probitatis tuae testimonium velis collocare. Bene certe, et utiliter, et magnifice, ubicunque colloques. Sed Londini, ut speramus, non vis; ne utrique academiae detrimentum, pene etiam ruinam pares: Oxonii non debes, quia noster es et Cantabrigiensis; et suae quisque academiae, quam alteri et externae, melius consultum velle debebit: alibi autem neque vis, neque debes; ne et eo, quem tu amplissimum esse cupis, fructu propter obscuritatem loci reipublica careat; et tu virtuti tuae debita, quae recte etiam facta sequi solet, laude et gloria indigne spolieris. Quod patriae igitur et reipublicae promissisti, persolve Cantabrigiae, matri olim atque alumnae tuae; ut ex eadem tua praecipue ope, auxilio, liberalitate in messem Domini fideles operarii, in ecclesiam Dei vigiles pastores, in reipublicae lucem boni cives, ad messem Domini colligendam, ad aedificandam Dei ecclesiam, ad reipublicae administrationem, ad perpetuum nominis tui splendorem et dignitatem exeant aliquando atque egrediantur. Vide, quaesumus, virorum optime, quam tibi devinciri, quam tui esse cupiamus; tu hanc vicissim da nobis veniam, et aliquam tui partem vendicare, et proinde aliquem educationis tuae benevolentiaeque nostrae fructum a te reposcere. Macte igitur virtute, ornatissime Gressame, et, quod tibi, et nobis, et academiae nostrae, et ecclesiae Dei, et universae reipublicae faelix faustumque sit; illud, quod vovisti, inclitum sane et nunquam satis laudatum Musis domicilium, exorari te sinas, ut Cantabrigiae aedifices. Non potes quicquam, vel nobis gratius, vel tibi illustrius, vel academiae nostrae splendidius, vel reipublicae utilius excogitare. Nos etiam diligenter operam dabimus, ne apud ingratos beneficium tantum collocasse videaris; industriaque nostra et egregia erga te voluntate consequemur, ut neque tuae te in nos liberalitatis unquam paeniteat, nec ejusdem memoria ex animis nostris aliquando effluat. Vale.

Dat. e senatu nostro Cantab.  
VIII calend. April. 1575.

Tuae dignitati deditissimi, procan.  
et reliquus senatus Cant.

III.



## A P P E N D I X.

### III.

*Illustrissimae Dominae, Dominae de Burghley, bonarum literarum patronae amantissimae.*

**E**XORARI aliquando ut alteri proſis, in petentes beneficia collocare, ſolliciteque imploranti dextram auxiliatricem porrigere, haud exigua quidem laus neque vulgaris eſſe ſolet. Juvare vero non rogantes, non petentibus, imo ne cogitantibus quidem benefacere, et naturae quodam inſtinctu quibuſcunque poteris ultro prodeſſe, majoris ingenii, praeſtantioris animi, diviniſſimae naturae videri poteſt. Quo tua laus illuſtrior eſſe debet, Cecilia ſaeminarum illuſtriſſima, quae omnium optimi atque ornatiffimi viri, conjugis tui, cancellarii noſtri, morem et conſuetudinem ſequuta, ejuſmodi in nos beneficii inventrix eſſe voluiſti; quo majus aut illuſtrius neque nos optare, nec quiſquam apud nos collocare poſſit. Aures jam pridem circumſonuit, animoſque noſtros mira quadam voluptate perfudit ſermo ille tuus, cum Domino Thoma Greſſamo nuper habitus, de pecuniis ſuis in pios quosdam uſus, in collegium nempe aliquod ac pietatis ſuae monumentum erogandis, ad rem nimirum literariam augendam et amplificandam, ad nominis ſui propagandam memoriam, ad illuſtrandam reipublicae dignitatem, ad tuendam ac promovendam religionem. Neque ſane irriti cum eo ſermones tui, vel inanes fuerunt. Perfeciſti tandem, ut ille, ſive orationis tuae dulcedine perſuaſus, ſive rationum momento ac pondere devictus, bona fide tibi promitteret collegium ſe Londini ſeptem liberalibus, ut vocant, ſcientiis extruendum, ac ſexcentarum eoque amplius librarum reditu donaturum. Egregium ſane opus, et honorificum, et perſuadente Cecilia et promittente Greſſamo digniſſimum. Quod tamen nos, ſi noſtro arbitrio commiſſa res eſſet, Oxonii potius quam Londini, Cantabrigiae quam Oxonii, collocatum eſſe cuperemus, et tua unius opera collocari poſſe ſperamus. Londini cur nolimus, cauſa ſane honeſta eſt, academiarum ſcilicet ſplendor et dignitas; quas non defendere, quas ornamentis ſuis ſpoliare, cum aliis omnibus turpe ſit, tum Cecilianae familiae neſas eſſe debet. Illi autem procul dubio ſpoliant, qui profitendarum liberalium artium uſpiam, quam in academiis, authores ſunt; vel id ipſum, cum poſſint, non impediunt. Suis commoditatibus Londinum, portu ampliſſimo, mercatu omnium rerum celeberrimo, illuſtriſſimo ad juſ unicuique dicendum foro, principis curia, perpetua nobilitatis frequentia, caeteris, quae infinita ſunt, privilegiis fruatur ac gaudeat: noſtra nobis relinquat bona, Muſas, literas, liberales ſcientias; quas ſi quiſquam Londinum docendas transferre velit, nae ille quidem praeſentiſſimam utrique academiae ruinam parat. Oxonii autem cur nolimus, cauſa ſane non eſt, quod illi non bene; ſed quod nobis melius cupiamus. Qua in re veniam nobis Oxonium dabit, ſi noſtrae potius, quam alteri academiae prodeſſe velimus, eidemque omnibus modis conſultum eſſe omnibus nervis contendamus. Quid multa? Petitionis noſtrae eſt, ut Greſſami apud nos collocetur beneficium; quod cum tu illi, pro ea, qua apud illum vales authoritate, poſſis; non eſt ſane dubium, quin pro egregia tua in bonas literas voluntate velis etiam perſuadere. Age igitur,



tur, optima omnium atque ornatissima Domina, quo te naturae tuae bonitas dudum commovit; quo ecclesiae dignitas, academiae salus, reipublicae splendor, bonarum literarum amor incendit; quo tua te voluntas induxit; quo praesens occasio etiam nunc vocat: in eo omni ope, consilio, gratia, atque autoritate tua incumbere. Suscipe nostra causa hoc, quicquid est, oneris; et quod libenter semel suscepisti, alacriter sustine, nec minus faeliciter perfice negotium. Et quando jam hoc tribuisti humanitati tuae, ut bonam causam, Deoque gratam, ultro susciperes; tribue etiam constantiae, ut eandem tuearis, foveas, et ad exitum perducas. Rem certe efficies ecclesiae utilem, reipublicae salutarem, academiae nostrae valde honorificam, ipsi Gressamo non minus gloriosam, denique te ipsa dignam, dignam conjuge tuo, Ceciliorum familia ad bonas literas fovendas ac protegendas e coelo delapsa dignissimam. Nos interim Divinae Majestati supplices preces quotidie effundemus, ut et te tam praestantem faeminam non minus praestanti viro, et tam prudentem virum non minus prudenti faeminae, et utrosque utrisque, et academiae nostrae, et ecclesiae suae, quam diutissime velit incolumes esse. Vale.  
Dat. Cantab. viii calend. April. 1575.

Honoris tui studiosissimi, procan.  
et reliquus senatus Cantab<sup>a</sup>.

## NUMBER IV.

A brief of the yerely vallew of all the mannors, lands, tenementes, and heredytamentes, hereafter following; whereof dame Anne Gresham wydow hath an estate in fee simple, by the gyft of her late husband, Sir Thomas Gresham knight, deceased.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
NORFOLK. <b>T</b> HE mannors of Myleham and Beeston, over all reprises, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	88	4	8	
The mannors of Heringhall and Dickwood, over all charges, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	16	0	0	
The mannor of Hardingham, over all reprises, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	66	13	4	
The mannor of Lakenham, over all reprises, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	40	16	8	
The mannors of Castleaker pryory, and Arundell, with the shepes pastures, over all charges and reprises, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	193	1	6	$\frac{1}{4}$
The mannors of Massinghams, with the shepes pastures, over all reprises, <i>per ann.</i> - - -	94	6	7	
The mannor of Eastwalton, with the shepes pasture, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	25	7	4	

<sup>a</sup> E libro oratoris publici apud Cantabrigiae, a reverendo et doctissimo viro, Thomae describtae, et benigne mecum communicatae. Baker.

The



# A P P E N D I X.

9

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
NORFOLK. The mannor of Nerford - - - - -	6	0	0	
The mannor of Westaker, and the shepes pastures, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	150	0	0	
The mannor of Egmer, and the shepes pa- sture, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	107	0	0	
The mannor of Holkham, and the shepes pasture, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	31	0	0	
The mannor of Tasbrughe, over all charges, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	28	13	9	4
The mannors of Walsingham Magna, Wal- singham Parva, Bottes, Fennes, Welles, <i>etc.</i> <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	70	0	0	
SUFFOLK. The mannor of Erlestoneham, over all char- ges and reprises, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	40	0	0	
KENT. The marishes or meadow grounde near Leaf- inge, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	15	0	0	
YORKE. The moyetie of the mannor of Nunkeling, with the members, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	59	11	6	
The rectory of Swyne, with the tithes thereof, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	107	6	8	
The mannor or graunge of Sutton, <i>per ann.</i>	40	0	0	
DURHAM. The mannor of Stranton Newborne Rowe, and the moyetie of the mannor of Seaton Carew, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	178	12	10	
DERBY. The mannor of Greatover, Littleover, and Fynderne, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	60	0	0	
CAMBRIDGE. The mannor of Thurling in Upwell, <i>per</i> <i>ann.</i> - - - - -	9	0	0	
SOMERSET. The mannor of Wedmore, <i>per ann.</i> - - -	29	0	0	
WALES. The mannor of Cantercelly, in the comtre of Brucknock in Wales, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	37	0	0	
LONDON. One tenement in London, in the parish of St. Peter the Poor, wherein th' erle of Oxford did lately inhabit, <i>per ann.</i>				
MIDDLESEX. The capital mansion howse of Osterley, with other howses, buildinges, mylles, and other commodities and profits within the parke there, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	187	0	0	
The mannor of Heaston, Sutton, Lampthorp, and Cratched, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	22	17	5	
The ferme of Wyke - - - - -	6	13	4	
The mannor of Burston, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	9	0	0	
Landes in Istellworth, and other places there- abouts, called Foxes, and also Totterfalles, <i>per</i> <i>ann.</i> - - - - -	26	13	4	
Pound mead, Hogg mead, and Unber mead, in Heaston, Hownslow, and Istellworth, <i>per ann.</i>	13	6	8	
Two tenements in Hownslow, in the tenure of Edmond Ager, <i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	4	13	4	
	C			
		MIDDLE-		



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
MIDDLESEX. Lyon mead, <i>alias</i> Borne mead, in Heaston,				
<i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	2	0	0	
Tallford close in Istellworth, <i>per ann.</i> - - -	0	6	8	
The mannor of Grovebarne in Staynes, with				
th' appurtenances - - - - -	32	6	7	

Sum total of all the premisses, whereof the said dame Anne Gresham hath the fee simple, over and above all charges and reprises, except the fees and annuities here under mentioned, amounteth *per ann.* to - - - - -

1797 12 2  $\frac{1}{2}$

ALLOWANCES. Allowed and deducted theis annuities and fees hereunder mentioned, and yerely paid out of the premisses for terme of their lyves, *viz.* To William Fletwoode 40 s. Tho. Powell 40 s. Edward Flowerdew 40 s. James Ryvet 40 s. William Yelverton 26 s. 8 d. Christopher Rye 40 s. Phillip Scudamore 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. Christopher Rochel 5 l. Mr. Owen 40 s. for their counsellles. More to Mr. doctor Lankton 40 s. Dr. Jefford 40 s. Rauf Morrys 40 s. William Gothers 5 l. for their counsell and help in phevick and surgerie. To William Pernel 10 l. to Hugh Powell 20 s. to the lady Taylboyes 266 l. 13 s. 4 d. to the lady Fraunces Gresham 133 l. 6 s. 8 d. In all amounting *per ann.* to - - - - -

467 0 0

CLERE VALLEW. Remayneth clere unto the said dame Anne Gresham, and her heires, over all charges and reprises, appearing by the premisses before in theis presents mentioned, and being all her landes, tenementes, and heredytamentes in fee fymple, the yerely vallew of - - - - -

1330 12 2  $\frac{1}{2}$

The clere yerely vallew of dyvers landes, tenementes, and hereditaments, late of Sir Thomas Gresham knight, deceased; whereof dame Anne Gresham wydow hathe estate for term of her lief, *viz.*

LONDON. **T**HE royal exchange, with all howses, buyldinges, pawnes, vawtes, and profittes thereof, over all chardges and reprises, amounte to the clere yearely vallew of - - - - -

*l.* *s.* *d.*

751 5 0

The mansion house in Byshoppesgate streete, with all howses, buyldinges, gardens, and commodities, to the same belonging, and now in the tenure of the said dame Anne Gresham, *per ann.*

66 13 4

SUSSEX.



# A P P E N D I X.

ii

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>q.</i>
SUSSEX. The mannors of Mayffeilde and Wadhurst,				
with the parsonages there, and the parke; and				
forges or iron smythes, with other commodities,				
<i>per ann.</i> - - - - -	240	0	0	
Sum totall of the clere yerely vallew of the pre-				
misses, over all chardges and reprises, doth amount				
to the sum of - - - - -	1057	18	4	

CLERE VALLEW of all the estates left to dame Anne				
Gresham, both in fee simple, and for her lief,				
amounteth <i>per ann.</i> to * - - - - -	2388	10	6	$\frac{1}{2}$

## N U M B E R V.

A true and exact PEDIGREE of the right worshipfull, ancient, pious, loyal, and charitable family of Gresham of Gresham in the county of Norfolk, sometimes residing at Holte, Intwood, Myleham, Walsingham Parva, and Thorpe Market in the said county; at Founteynefs in the county of York; at Titsey, and Limesfield in Surry; at Osterley, and Fulham in the county of Middlesex: wherein are inserted the severall marriages and alliances to severall other worshipfull, and some honourable familys.

WHICH family was at once seiz'd in Norfolk of thirty five manors, in Suffolk of five, in Cambridgshire of one, in Kent of three, in Suffex of two, in Surry of nine, in Middlesex of two, in Somerset of two, in Derbyshire of three, in Yorkshire of nine, and of twelve granges, and severall other *villatae*, and considerable possessions in the same county, and of three mannors in the bishoprick of Durham; as appears by severall letters patents, fines, deeds enrolled, inquisitions *post mortem*, wills, and private evidences, now in the hands of some of that family. And out of which family, within the compass of an hundred and fifty years last past, there has been one baronet, nine knights batchelers, whereof one knighted in the field; one baronet's wife, and nine knights wives of the name and family of Gresham; and have issued from them in that time two viscounts, seven baronets, twenty four knights, two countesses, five baronets wives, and twenty two knights wives<sup>b</sup>.

\* Stow's Survey of London, ed. 1720, Vol. 11, Append. 11, p. 5.

<sup>b</sup> This introduction is prefix'd to a *Genealogy* now in the family at Titsey, with which I was favour'd by the present Sir MARMADUKE

GRESHAM baronet; and has been compared with another, drawn up by the late Peter Le Neve esquire, and communicated to me, with some other papers upon that subject, by Mr. Thomas Martin of Palgrave in Suffolk.

N O R-



## NORFOLK.

I. JOHN GRESHAM<sup>a</sup> of Gresham in the county of Norfolk, lived under the reigns of Edward the third and Richard the second, in the latter part of the fourteenth century.

II. JAMES GRESHAM of Holt in Norfolk esquire [son of JOHN] married first Margaret, daughter of William Billingford of Blackford in Norfolk esquire; by whom he had two sons, *John* and *William*. He afterwards married Mary<sup>b</sup>, daughter of William Rookwood and Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Hales<sup>c</sup> esquire; by whom he had three sons named *William*, the eldest born at Norwich, and Susan a daughter, who all died young.

III. JOHN GRESHAM of Holt esquire [eldest son of JAMES by his first wife] married Alice, daughter of Alexander Blyth of Stratton esquire, and heir to her three brothers, John, William, and Ralph; by whom he had four sons and one daughter, *William*, *Thomas*, *Richard*, *Margaret* married to Henry King of London, and *John*.

*William Gresham* of Holt esquire [eldest son of JOHN] married Ellen, daughter of Richard Bodley, widow of \* \* Copland; by whom he had two daughters, both named Alice<sup>d</sup>, one of whom married to John Marsh<sup>e</sup>, the other to \* \* Middleton. He died in the year 1547.

*Thomas Gresham* [second son of JOHN] a priest, parson of South Repps in Norfolk, prebendary of Winchester, and chancellor of Litchfield<sup>f</sup>, died in 1558.

## LONDON.

IV. Sir RICHARD GRESHAM<sup>g</sup> [third son of JOHN] married first Audrey<sup>h</sup>, daughter of William Lynne of Northamptonshire; by whom he had two sons and two daughters<sup>i</sup>, *John*, *Thomas*, *Margaret*<sup>k</sup> married to Sir John Thynne<sup>l</sup> of Long Leat in Wilts, and Elizabeth<sup>m</sup>. He afterwards married Isabell daughter of \* \* \* Worpfall<sup>n</sup>, relict of \* \* \* Taverfon, and died 20 February 1548, as did his lady in 1565.

V. Sir JOHN GRESHAM<sup>o</sup> [elder son of Sir RICHARD] married Frances<sup>p</sup>, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Thwaytes of Lownd in the county of York; by whom he had Elizabeth his only child<sup>q</sup>, married to

<sup>a</sup> In Mr. Le Neve's genealogy this *John Gresham* is said to have been the son of *Edward Gresham* of Aylmerton in Norfolk, called the son of *Edward de Grese*.

<sup>b</sup> In the *English baronets*, Vol. II, p. 101, *Mary* is called his first wife, and *Margaret* his second.

<sup>c</sup> Brother of Sir Stephen Hales.

<sup>d</sup> That they were both named *Alice*, see the probate of their mother's will, dated 22 June 1553.

<sup>e</sup> *Visitacion of Norfolk*, begun 26 July 1563. *Mf.* in Caius coll. Cambridge.

<sup>f</sup> See *Life of Sir T. G.* p. 1.

<sup>g</sup> Knighted in 1531, and lord mayor of London in 1537.

<sup>h</sup> Died 28 December 1522.

<sup>i</sup> But see his epitaph in the *Life of Sir T. G.* p. 3.

<sup>k</sup> In the *English baronets* she is called *Christiana*. *Ubi supra*.

<sup>l</sup> Ancestor to the lord viscount Weymouth. *Eng. bar. ibid.*

<sup>m</sup> Died unmarried in 1548.

<sup>n</sup> Or *Soffall*.

<sup>o</sup> Knighted in Musselburgh field, in Scotland, 28 September 1547.

<sup>p</sup> Died in October 1580.

<sup>q</sup> She was, while living, heir apparent to her uncle, Sir Thomas Gresham; but died before him, 6 November 1573. See his *Life*, p. 24.



Sir Henry Nevill<sup>a</sup> of Billingbere in the county of Berks, who had by her a son named Henry<sup>b</sup>. Sir John died in the year 1560<sup>c</sup>.

Sir THOMAS GRESHAM<sup>d</sup> [younger son of Sir RICHARD] married Anne, daughter of William Fernley of West Creting in Suffolk<sup>e</sup>, and widow of William Read of Fulham in Middlesex esquire; by whom he had Richard<sup>f</sup>, his only son, who died unmarried in 1564. Sir Thomas died 21 November 1579, and his lady 23 November 1596.

TITSEY<sup>g</sup> in SVRREY.

IV. Sir JOHN GRESHAM<sup>h</sup> [fourth son of JOHN of Holt] had by Mary<sup>i</sup>, daughter and coheir of Thomas Ipswell, his first lady, five sons and six daughters<sup>k</sup>; of whom I find mentioned, Mary married to Sir Thomas Roe<sup>l</sup>, Hellen to William Uvedall of Hantshire, William, Ursula married to Thomas Leveson<sup>m</sup> of Kent esquire, Cicely<sup>n</sup> to German Cyoll a Spaniard, Elizabeth to James Elliot, John, and Edmund. He afterwards married Catharine, daughter of \* \* Sampton, and widow of Edward<sup>o</sup> Dormer of Fulham in Middlesex esquire, and died 23 October 1556; as she did in 1578.

V. WILLIAM GRESHAM of Titsey esquire [eldest son of Sir JOHN] married Beatrice, daughter of Thomas Gibbon of King's Lynne in Norfolk; by whom he had four sons and three daughters<sup>p</sup>, James, William, Thomas, John, Mary married to John Mitchel, Elizabeth, and Cicely married to Sir Henry Woodhouse. He died 21 June 1579, and his widow 20 February 1603.

Sir William Gresham<sup>q</sup> of Titsey [second son of WILLIAM] married Elizabeth<sup>r</sup>, daughter of Ralph Finch of Kent esquire; by whom he had Elizabeth, his only daughter and heir, who died at Croydon in Surrey unmarried.

VI. Sir THOMAS GRESHAM<sup>s</sup> of Titsey [third son of WILLIAM] married Mary, daughter of John Lennard<sup>t</sup> of Knoll in Kent, widow of \* \* Walsingham; by whom he had three sons and three daughters, John, Edward, Thomas, Mary married to Sir Anthony Flinton, Elizabeth to Sir Richard Cooper<sup>u</sup>, and Beatrice to Sir Thomas Holmeden.

<sup>a</sup> See his epitaph, *ibid.* p. 6.

<sup>b</sup> From whom is descended the present Henry Nevill Grey of Billingbere esquire.

<sup>c</sup> See *Life of Sir T. G.* p. 5.

<sup>d</sup> Knighted in 1559.

<sup>e</sup> *Suffolk visitation* 1561, in Queen's College library, Oxford. But in the *Norfolk visitation* there, which was made in 1568, he is by mistake written *William Farley of West Chester*.

<sup>f</sup> He was born before the death of his grandfather Sir Richard, being mentioned in his will.

<sup>g</sup> The manor of which was purchased by Sir John Gresham. See *Life of Sir T. G.* p. 4.

<sup>h</sup> Knighted in 1537, and lord mayor of London in 1547.

<sup>i</sup> Died 21 September 1588.

<sup>k</sup> See his epitaph in the *Life of Sir T. G.* p. 5.

<sup>l</sup> Lord mayor of London in 1568; and by this lady father of the famous Sir Thomas Roe, the

ambassador. See *Arden. Oxon.* V. 11, c. 52.

<sup>m</sup> Or *Luson*, father of Sir John.

<sup>n</sup> Sir Thomas Gresham left her a legacy of an hundred pounds by his will.

<sup>o</sup> *Edmund. Le Neve's genealogy.*

<sup>p</sup> See his epitaph in the *Life of CHARLES GRESHAM*.

<sup>q</sup> Knighted at Whitehall 23 July 1603. He was heir male of the family of Sir Tho. Gresham.

<sup>r</sup> Died 9 December 1632.

<sup>s</sup> Knighted at the same place and time with his elder brother, Sir William.

<sup>t</sup> Ancestor to the late earl of Suffex. *Eng. bar. Ubi supra.*

<sup>u</sup> *Aubrey's Hist. and antiq. of Surrey*, V. 14, p. 139, from her epitaph. In both pedigrees she is called the wife of Sir Tho. Holmeden, and Beatrice the wife of Sir Rich. Cooper.



Sir *John Gresham* <sup>a</sup> of Tittsey [eldest son of Sir THOMAS] married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Bishop of Parham in Suffolk knight and baronet, and died without issue 26 May 1643; as did his lady 5 June 1664 <sup>b</sup>.

VII. Sir EDWARD GRESHAM <sup>c</sup> of Tittsey [second son of Sir THOMAS, and heir to his brother Sir *John*] married first Mary, daughter of \* \* Clarke; by whom he had *Thomas*. He afterwards married Mary, daughter of Edward Campion of Putney esquire, and widow of \* \* \* Wight; by whom he had *Marmaduke*, and Elizabeth married to Sir Anthony Oldfield of Spalding in Lincolnshire, created baronet 6 August 1660.

*Thomas Gresham* [son of Sir EDWARD by his first lady, disinherited by his father <sup>d</sup>] married a daughter of the lady Bridges; by whom he had Jane, married to John second son of Charles Lloyd of Dolobran in the county of Montgomery.

VIII. Sir MARMADUKE GRESHAM of Tittsey [son of Sir EDWARD by his second lady] created baronet 31 July 1660, married Alice <sup>e</sup>, daughter of Richard Corbet lord bishop of Norwich; by whom he had seven sons and three daughters, *John* who died a bachelor, *Marmaduke* who died young, *Richard*, *Edward*, *Charles*, *William*, *Henry* who died young <sup>f</sup>, *Alice*, *Mary* married to Dr. Thorpe prebendary of Canterbury, and *Elizabeth* who died young <sup>g</sup>.

Sir *Edward Gresham* baronet, of Tittsey [eldest surviving son of Sir MARMADUKE] succeeded to his father's title and estate, and married Martha <sup>h</sup>, daughter of Sir John Maynard, the king's serjeant at law; by whom he had one son and one daughter, *John* who died an infant, and *Elizabeth*.

IX. Sir CHARLES GRESHAM baronet, of Tittsey [then eldest surviving son of Sir MARMADUKE] succeeded to the title of baronet, upon the decease of his brother Sir *Edward*. He married Mary, daughter of Dr. Godfrey of Ongar in Essex; by whom he had three sons and six daughters, *Mary*, *Alice*, *Martha* married to William only son of William Hoskins esquire of Oxsted in Surrey, *Marmaduke*, *Anne*, *Edward* and *Charles* twins, *Elizabeth*, and *Beatrix*. He died 28 March 1718.

X. Sir MARMADUKE GRESHAM baronet, of Tittsey [eldest son of Sir CHARLES] married Anne, the eldest daughter of William Hoskins esquire of Oxsted in Surrey; by whom he has two sons and one daughter, *Anne*, *Charles*, and *John*, and is the present representative of this antient family.

THOMAS GRESHAM [third son of Sir THOMAS of Tittsey] married Frances, daughter of \* \* \* Strickland; by whom he had six sons and three daughters, *John* who died without issue, *Edward*, *Lennard*, *Robert*,

<sup>a</sup> Knighted in February 1616.

<sup>b</sup> See both their epitaphs in the *Life of* CHARLES GRESHAM.

<sup>c</sup> Knighted at Theobalds 12 November 1617.

<sup>d</sup> Le Neve.

<sup>e</sup> *Mary* in the *English baron. Ubi supra.*

<sup>f</sup> Died in 1682.

<sup>g</sup> The two genealogies differ in the order both of these sons and daughters; but the descent of the honour and estate, as here given, is certain and well known.

<sup>h</sup> Died 14 January 1711.



*Carew, Selyard*, Elizabeth married to \* \* \* Taylor, Mary and Jane, who both died unmarried.

JOHN GRESHAM<sup>a</sup> of Fulham in Middlesex, and Mayfield in Suffex [second son of Sir JOHN, head of the Titsey family] married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Edward Dormer of Fulham esquire; by whom he had three sons, *Thomas*, *William*, and *Edmund*<sup>b</sup>, who died a bachelor.

*Thomas Gresham* of Fulham [eldest son of *John*] married first Isabell, daughter \* \* \* of Holt; by whom he had only one daughter, named Penelope. He afterwards married Judith<sup>c</sup>, daughter of Sir William Garrard of Dorney in Bucks; by whom he had three sons, *Henry* who died an infant, *John*, and *James*; and died 11 July 1620.

*John Gresham* of Albury in Surrey [second son of *Thomas*] married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Randyll of Chilworth in Surrey; by whom he had two sons and three daughters, *Thomas* and *Edward*, who both died without issue, Judith married to John Joyce, Elizabeth and Love, who both died infants.

*James Gresham*<sup>d</sup> of Haslemere in Surrey [third son of *Thomas*] married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert More of Loseley in Surrey, by Frances daughter of Samson Lennard esquire and Margaret Fynes lady baroness Dacre; by whom he had two sons and three daughters, *Dormer* and *James*, who both died infants, Anne who died unmarried, Fynes<sup>e</sup>, and Elizabeth.

*William Gresham* [second son of *John* of Fulham] married the widow of James Baynton; by whom he had one son, named *William*, who died without issue.

EDMUND GRESHAM of Thorp Market in Norfolk [third son of Sir JOHN, head of the Titsey family] married Johan<sup>f</sup>, eldest daughter of Augustin Hynd alderman of London; by whom he had one son and three daughters, *Richard*<sup>g</sup>, Anne married to \* \* \* Dawbeny, Mary, and Melicent. He died in 1586.

Sir *Richard Gresham* of Thorp Market [son of *Edmund*] married Anne, daughter of Thomas Crofts of Saxmunham in Suffolk esquire; by whom he had one son and two daughters, *Edmund*, Elizabeth married to Anthony Page of Saxthorp in Norfolk esquire<sup>h</sup>, and Mary.

#### WALSINGHAM PARVA in NORFOLK.

III. WILLIAM GRESHAM esquire of Walsingham in Norfolk [younger son of JAMES of Holt, by his first wife] married Johan, daughter of Geoffrey Porter of Holtham in Norfolk; by whom he had one son and three daughters, Margaret married to John Downe of Bale in Norfolk, Ursula to Francis Garbridge of Walsingham Parva, *James*, and Susan married to William Camler<sup>i</sup> of Walsingham Parva.

<sup>a</sup> Buried in St. Helen's church, in the vault of Sir Thomas Gresham, 3 December 1578.

<sup>b</sup> In Stow's *Survey* he is called *Edward*, p. 787, edit. 1633.

<sup>c</sup> Died 21 September 1660.

<sup>d</sup> The *antiquary*, as filed by Le Neve; and nominated for a knight of the royal oak in 1660,

a design'd order at that time, in number 687.

<sup>e</sup> Died 28 November 1689.

<sup>f</sup> Or *Judith*. Le Neve.

<sup>g</sup> Aged three years ann. 1568. *Visitation of London*, p. 51. in Queen's coll. library, Oxford.

<sup>h</sup> Epitaph in Saxthorp church, Norfolk.

<sup>i</sup> Or *Candler*.



IV. JAMES GRESHAM of Walsingham Parva esquire [son of WILLIAM] married Agnes, daughter of Nicholas Mynne of Frantsham in Norfolk esquire; by whom he had two sons and one daughter, *Paul, Giles,* and *Anne*, the two latter of whom died without issue.

V. PAUL GRESHAM \* of Walsingham Parva [son of JAMES] married first Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Markham of Houghton in Nottinghamshire esquire; by whom he had five sons and two daughters, *Thomas, Richard, William, John, Richard,* *Anne,* and *Katherine.* He afterwards married Margaret, daughter of Randall Lynne and Elizabeth daughter and heir of William Dale of Tedlemarsh in Berkshire esquire; by whom he had two sons and two daughters, Elizabeth married to John Wyngfield of the Exchequer, *Nicholas, Paul,* and *Isabell*, who all died without issue.

*Thomas Gresham* [eldest son of PAUL, by his first wife] had *Richard*, who married Elizabeth \* \* \* ; by whom he had two sons and two daughters, *Abel, Paul, Grizell,* and *Mary.*

VI. WILLIAM GRESHAM [third son of PAUL, by his first wife] had two sons, *Richard,* and *Paul* a doctor at Cambridge, also a daughter married to \* \* \* Massey, who lived at Wimbledon in Surrey.

VII. RICHARD GRESHAM [elder son of WILLIAM] married Dorothy Sherrard; by whom he had two sons and three daughters, *John* who lived at the Greyhound Tavern in Blackfriars London, *Thomas* an Inn-keeper in Peterborough, *Mary* married to Samuel Wildman at Alvingham near Louth in Lincolnshire, *Rachel,* and *Anne.*

## NUMBER VI.

*Anno xxiii Elizabeth. R.*

AN ACT for the stablshynge of an agrement betwene Sir Henry Nevill knight, and Dame Anne Gresham wydowe, for the better performyng of the laste will of Sir Thomas Gresham knight, deceffed, and for the payment of his debtes <sup>b</sup>.

WHEREAS Sir Thomas Gresham knight, nowe deceffed, was in his lyef tyme seised of dyvers mannours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, in sondrye cowntyes of this realme of Englande and Wales; and being so seised, did in or abowte the eight yere of her majesties reigne convey and assure to certen uses sondrye of his saide mannours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, with a proviso or lybertye to the saide Sir Thomas to alter, revoke, or determyn the same

\* He was one of the executors of Sir Richard Gresham's will in the third of Edward v1, and was living in the third of Elizabeth.

<sup>b</sup> In Sir Symonds D' Ewe's *Journals* this is called, *A bill for relief of the creditors of Sir Thomas Gresham*; and said to have been read the third time in the house of commons, and passed upon the question, March the 13 that sessions. *Journals of all the parliaments during the reign of queen Elizabeth*, p. 304.

uses,



uses, or any of them, at his free will and pleasure, in and by a certain manner and forme therein appoynted; all which uses, estates, or interests therein lymyted he, the saide Sir Thomas, in such manner and forme, as was devised and advised by counsell learned, did in true meaneng revoke and determyn: And afterwards he, the saide Sir Thomas, by wryteng indented, made between hym, the saide Sir Thomas, and dame Anne his wyf on thone partie, and Anthonye Strynger and Thomas Celye on thother partie, bearing date the firste day of September in the twelveth yere of her majesties raigne, and by fyne or fynes thereupon levied, did convey to sondrye other uses all or the greatest parte of his mannours, lands, tenements, and heredytaments, with a proviso or lybertye for revocation and determynation of the uses, estates, and interests therein or thereby to anye person or persons raised, lymyted, or appoynted, or any of them, at his pleasure, in and by a certain manner and forme therein appoynted; excepte as in the saide indenture is excepted: And also afterwards in the thirteneth yere of her majesties raigne the saide Sir Thomas and dame Anne by another indenture, made betwene the saide Sir Thomas and dame Anne of thone partie, and the said Anthony Strynger and Thomas Celey of thother partie, bearing date the fourth day of September in the said thirteneth yere of her majesties raigne, and by fyne or fynes thereupon levyed, did convey and assure to dyvers and sundry uses certain other mannours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments by him then lately purchased, with a like proviso or lybertye for revocation and determynation of all and singuler the uses, estates, and interests therein lymyted, or any of them; except as in the saide last mentioned indenture is excepted: And afterwards, that is to say, the two and twentieth daye of Aprill in the seveneneth yere of her majesties reigne, he, the saide Sir Thomas, by the devise and advise of learned counsell, did in true meaneng revoke and determyn all the uses, estates, and interests lymyted or appoynted in or by the saide severall indentures of the said twelveth and thirteneth yeres of her majesties raigne, and in either of them, whiche in or by the saide lybertyes or provisoes, or the true meaneng of them, or any of them, he, the said Sir Thomas, might determyn: And likewise afterwards for the more clere determynation thereof, at the request of others then aboute to purchase of the said Sir Thomas certain landes, conteyned in the saide deade of the said twelveth yere of her majesties raigne, he, the said Sir Thomas, by the devise and advise of learned counsell, did agayne in true meaneng revoke and determyn all and singuler the uses, estates, and interests in the saide severall indentures of the saide twelveth and thirteneth yeres of her majesties reigne, or any of them, lymyted or appoynted, whiche in and by the saide lybertyes and provisoes, or the true meanenge of them, he, the saide Sir Thomas, myght determyn: And afterwards, in the seveneneth yere of her majesties raigne, he the saide Sir Thomas, and dame Anne, not only did for and in consideration of the payment and satisfaction of his debtes and legacies, amongst other things, by another indenture made betwene the said Sir Thomas and dame Anne on thone partie, and one Phillipp Scudamore gentleman and the said Thomas Celye on thother partie, bearing date the twentieth daye of Maye in the saide seveneneth yere, and by a certain fyne, thereby

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appoynted to be levyed, graunte and convey, but also by his laste will in wryteng did devise or appoynte, to the saide dame Anne his wyf, and her heires, the greatest parte of all his mannours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments to a greate yerely value, with speciall request, confidence, and truste, that shee shoulde and woulde performe and satisfie all and singuler the debts, legacies, duties, and demands by hym, the saide Sir Thomas, due, or to be due, to anye person or persons either in lawe or equitye: Whiche his good intention and purpose, for that sythence the deceasse of the saide Sir Thomas the landes and possessions of the same Sir Thomas be greatly incombred, and intangled by certen claymes and titles, made unto the same by the heire at the common lawe of the saide Sir Thomas; and for that also it is doubted, whether the uses conteyned in the said severall indentures, made in the saide twelveth and thirteneth yeres of her majesties reigne, be in precise forme sufficiently revoked or determyned, or not remayne as yet unperformed, and so are like to contynue: Wherefore, and for that, if the saide uses and estates, conteyned in the saide severall indentures of the said twelveth and thirteneth yeres, should not be sufficiently revoked and determyned, accordinge to the intent and true meaneng of the saide Sir Thomas, as well all the legacies of the said Sir Thomas, as the greatest parte of the debtes by hym owenge, shoude remayne unpaid, and the estates of a great number of her majesties subjects, unto whome the saide Sir Thomas, sythence the said revocations made, hathe for sondrye greate sommes of money bargayned and fould dyvers and sondry of the said mannours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, mentioned and conteyned in the saide severall indentures of the said twelveth and thirteneth yeres, as also other good intents and purposes of the saide Sir Thomas, mentioned and conteyned in his saide laste will, or other wryteng subscribed with his owne hand, maye be wholye overthrowen; for that the saide dame Anne, by force of the said conveyances of the saide twelveth and thirteneth yeres, may have and retayne to her and to her heires, absolutely to her and their owne proper uses, all and singuler the said mannours, landes, and tenements mentioned in the said severall conveyances. For remedy thereof, BE IT ENACTED by the quenes most excellent majestie, with thassent of the lords spirituall and temporall, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authoritie of the same, that as well the said severall revocations, and every of them, made by the saide Sir Thomas, of any of the uses conteyned in the said indentures of the saide eighth, twelveth, and thirteneth yeres of her majesties reigne, or in anye of them, whiche in or by the said severall provisoos in anye of the said severall indentures of the said eighth, twelveth, and thirteneth yeres, or the true entent or meaneng of them, or anye of them, he, the saide Sir Thomas, might or had libertye to determyn or revoke, shall stande and be reputed, demed, and adjudged to be good, perfecte, and sufficient revocations, and determynations in the lawe, of the same use and uses, and every of them, lymyted, appoynted, or rayfed, in or by reason of the saide severall indentures made in the saide eighth, twelveth, and thirteneth yeres aforesaid, or anye of them, to all intents, constructions, and purposes; anye imperfection, defecte, or insufficiency, or other thing,



thing, or matter whatsoever, in or concerning the said revocations, or any of them, or any ambiguytie, question, or doubt made, or to be made, to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding: And that all and every other revocation and revocations, made, or intended to be made, by the said Sir Thomas Gresham by any his wryteng or wrytings, deade or deeds, subscribed with the hande of the said Sir Thomas, of any the use or uses of any of his mannours, messuages, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, whereof he had any power or lybertye to make any revocation or determination, shalbe good, availeable, and in full perfection and force in the lawe to all entents and purposes, to undoe, repeale, make voyed, and determyne all and every use and uses in or by any indenture or indentures lymyted, appoynted, or otherwise raised of all and singuler the same mannours, messuages, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, whereof or for whiche the same revocations, or any of them, weare made, or ment, or intended to be made, as is aforesaid: And also that all bargaynes and sales of any landes, tenements, or hereditaments to any person or persons, and all graunts, devyses, and conveyances, and lymytations of use for any publique good uses, had or made by the said Sir Thomas Gresham, *bona fide*, after the said revocations, or any of them, shalbe good, perfecte, and availeable in the lawe to all intents and purposes, accordinge to the purporte, true intent, and meanynge of the said bargaynes, sales, graunts, devyses, conveyances, and lymytations, or any of them, againste the said Sir Thomas and dame Anne, their and either of their heires, and against every other person and persons, bodyes politique and corporate, their heires and successors, any thinge having, or pretendeng to have, of or in the said mannours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, or any of them, by, from, or under the said Sir Thomas and dame Anne, or either of them. And furthermore, for the appeaseng of all controversies, that be, or hereafter maye be, betwene the said dame Anne or her heires, and Sir Henry Nevill knight and the heires of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, or any of them, touching or concerning all and singuler the possessions, mannours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments of the said Sir Thomas, or any parte thereof, whiche Henry Nevill esquier, sonne and heire apparante to Sir Henry Nevill knight, claymeth, or pretendeth to have, as heire to the said Sir Thomas; and for the speedyer satisfaction and payment of all and singuler the debtes, duties, and legacies of the same Sir Thomas, according to the true meaneng, request, trust, and confidence of the said Sir Thomas, in his laste will and testament expresse and declared; and for full confirmation of all and singuler the former bargaynes and sales, and other lawfull conveyances of all suche mannours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, as the said Sir Thomas did upon good consideration graunte, assure, or convey to any person or persons, by acte or actes executed in the lief of the said Sir Thomas; and for the corroboration of the wryteng testamentorie or laste will of the said Sir Thomas in wryteng, and the good uses therein mentioned: BE IT ENACTED by the authoritie aforesaid, that the said Sir Henry Nevill, and Henry Nevill esquier, sonne and heire apparante of the said Sir Henry, and coozen and heire at the common lawe of the said Sir Thomas Gresham (yf he the said Henry Nevill



Nevill esquier be nowe lyving) shall by the authoritie of this present parliament from henceforthe have, holde, and enjoye the mannours of Maighfelde and Wadhurst, with all and singuler theire and either of theire lybertyes, fraunchises, rights, members, and appurtenaunces, and the parsonages impropriate of Maighfeld and Wadhurst, with the appurtenaunces, in the countye of Suffex, and all and singuler other the landes, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, that sometyme weare the said Sir Thomas Gresham's in the said countye of Suffex, to them, the said Sir Henry Nevill and Henry Nevill esquier, and to the heires and assignes of the said Henry Nevill esquier (yf he be nowe lyveinge) for ever: And yf the saide Henry Nevill esquier be nowe deceased; then the saide Sir Henry Nevill knight, and Edward Nevill esquier, seconde sonne of the said Sir Henry, shall have, holde, and enjoye the said mannours of Maighfelde and Wadhurst, with the appurtenaunces, and other the premises in the said countye of Suffex, to the saide Sir Henry Nevill and Edward Nevill, and to the heires of the said Edward Nevill for ever, to their owne proper use and behoof absolutely, withowte anye manner of condition, and exonerated and clerely discharged of and from all and everye payment, charge, burden, and encombraunce had, made, lymyted, declared, or expressed in or by the wryteng or laste will of the saide Sir Thomas Gresham, or in or by reason of any other wrytynges by hym the saide Sir Thomas, or dame Anne, had, made, or knowledged, or by any other wayes or means whatsoever, the rents and services from henceforthe to be due to the chief lorde or lordes of the fee or fees thereof only excepted; and also discharged, or saved harmles, by the saide dame Anne, and her heires or executors, of and from all charges of or by reason of wardshippe, lyverey, and prymer seisyne, intrusyons, and other debtes and charges whatsoever, to her majestie, her heires or successors, due by the saide Sir Thomas in his lyef time, or due, or to be due, by the reason of the deathe of the saide Sir Thomas: And that the saide dame Anne, her heires and assignes, and all and everye other person and persons whatsoever, and their heires, any thing haveng, or pretending to have, of, in, or to the said mannours and parsonages of Maighfeld and Wadhurst aforaid, or of, in, or to all and singuler the said landes, tenements, and hereditaments, or anye parte thereof, in the said county of Suffex, by, from, or under the saide dame Anne, shalbe from henceforthe utterly excluded and barred thereof, and from demaundyng the same, or any parte thereof, by any wayes or meanes whatsoever. In consideration whereof, BE IT ALSO ENACTED by the authoritie aforesaide, that all and everye the graunts, lymytations, dispositions, and estates of all and singuler other the mannours, messuages, landes, tenements, and hereditaments of the saide Sir Thomas, with all and singuler theire appurtenaunces, graunted, lymyted, appoynted, or disposed in or by the saide wryteng subscribed with the hande of the saide Sir Thomas, or last will in wryteng of the saide Sir Thomas, shall stande, be deemed, and adjudged for ever hereafter perfecte, good, and availeable in the lawe, according to the true meaneng of the saide Sir Thomas, in the same his saide wryteng or laste will expressed; any lawe, statute, ordinance, custome, doubte, ymperfection, or question to the contrary thereof



thereof in any wise notwithstanding: And also that the saide dame Anne shall from hencefoorth have and houlde to her and her heires, to the proper use of her and her heires, all the mannours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments in the severall countyes of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Derby, Yorke, Durham, Somerset, Kent, Middlesex, and Brecon *alias* Brecknock, and everye of them, whereof the saide Sir Thomas Gresham was seised, without any action, clayme, or demaunde of the same Henrye Nevill esquier or his heires, as heire or heires to the saide Sir Thomas Gresham, or of any other person or persons claymeng any estate, righte, or tytle from, by, or under the saide Henry Nevill esquier, by reason of any estate, right, or tytle descended, or whiche hereafter shall discende unto the saide Henry Nevill esquier, as heire to the said Sir Thomas: Savinge to every person and persons, their heires, and assignes, all suche right, title, leases, rents, annuities, or interestes, as they, or any of them have, or shoulde have, by reason of any other bargayne, sale, assuraunce, graunte, dymyse, or conveyance to them, or any of them, made by or from the saide Sir Thomas Gresham, of any of the same mannours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, or any parte thereof, lying in the said counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Derby, Yorke, Durham, Somerset, Kent, Middlesex, Brecon, and London, and every of them, accordinge to the true intent and meaninge expressed in the said assuraunces, and every of them. AND BE IT further ENACTED by the authoritie aforesaid, that as well the said Henrie Nevell esquier and his heires, as all and every other the heires of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, shalbe from henceforth utterlie barred and excluded for ever hereafter to clayme or demaund any the said mannours, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, or any parte thereof, situate or beinge in the said counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Derby, York, Durham, Somerset, Kent, Middlesex, and Brecknock, or the cyttie of London, or any of them, as heire or heires to the said Sir Thomas Gresham. AND BE IT further PROVIDED and ENACTED by the authoritie aforesaid, that neyther he the said Henrie Nevell esquier, nor any of his heires, shalbe charged or ympled as heire to the said Sir Thomas, by action or otherwise, for any the debts of the said Sir Thomas; but that as well the said Henrie Nevell esquier and his heires, as also the said mannours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments in the countie of Suffex, shall from henceforth clerely be discharged of all and every the debts of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, and dame Anne, and cyther of them; and that the said dame Anne shall take upon her and be charged with, the whole burden and charge of the payment and satisfaction thereof, and of every parte and parcel thereof. And for the better and more speedie satisfaction of the same, BE YT further ENACTED by the authoritie aforesaid, that yf the saide dame Anne, her heires executors, or assignes, doe not before the feaste of Easter, which shalbe in the yere of our Lord God one thousand fyve hundred eightie and three, fullie satisfie, content, or paie all and every the due debts and duties of the same Sir Thomas, with suche reasonable consideration in respecte of the damages and penalties thereof, as by the commysioners hereafter named, or any fyve of them hereafter lymyted, shalbe appointed



ed, without fraud or coven; and all and every the legacies of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, accordinge to the request, true intent, and meaninge of the said Sir Thomas Gresham in his last will in wrytinge expressed; or give suche reasonable composition or assurance for the same, as the said credytors and legatories, each for his portion, shalbe pleased to accept: That then, and at all tymes after, the lord chauncellor of England for the tyme beinge, the lord treasurer of England for the tyme beinge, Robert earle of Leycester master of her majesties horse, Sir Christopher Hatton knight vice chaimberleyn to her majestie, the chauncellour of the exchequer for the tyme beinge, Sir Frauncis Walsingham knight her majesties principall secretarie, the lord chiefe justice of England for the tyme beinge, the master of the rolles for the tyme beinge, the lord chiefe justice of the common plees for the tyme beinge, the lord chiefe barron of the exchequer for the tyme beinge, Francis Windham one of the justices of the commen plees, the attorney generall and follicitor generall to the queens majestie, her heires or successors, for the tyme beinge, Sir Rowland Hayewood knight alderman of the cyttie of London, and George Barne alderman of the same cytty, or fyve of them (whereof the lord chauncellor for the tyme beinge, lord treasurer for the tyme beinge, earle of Leycester, Sir Christopher Hatton, the said chauncellor of the exchequer for the tyme beinge, Sir Frauncis Walsingham, or the said master of the rolles for the tyme beinge, to be one) shall have full power and authoritie by force of this present acte, from tyme to tyme, after the said feast of Easter, by their deed or deedes indented and inrolled, within fixe monthes after the date hereof, in high courte of chauncerie, to bargaine, sell, convey, and assure to any person or persons whatsoever so muche or any of the mannours, messuages, landes, tenements, and heredytaments of the said dame Anne, which she now hath, or which came to, or dyd contynewe in the said dame Anne, of any estate of inherytaunce after the death of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, of purchase, guifte, graunte, conveyance, assurance, disposition, bequest, or by any other wayes or meanes from the said Sir Thomas Gresham, or whereof she is, maye, myght, or ought to be seysed, of any estate of inheritaunce by the true intent and meaninge of the said Sir Thomas, expressed in his said wrytinge testamentarie subscribed with his hand, or last will in wrytinge, lyinge and beinge in the severall counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Derby, Yorke, Durham, Cambridge, Brecon, Somersett, and Kente, or any of them; and whereof she, the said dame Anne, hath not made any former sale uppon good consideration, and *bona fide*, for thentent aforesaid, for satisfieng of the said debtes and legacies, before the sixteenth daye of Januarie last paste, or shall not without fraude or coven have made sale to thentent, aforesaid, for satisfieng the said debtes and legacies, beforthe the said feaste of Easter, in the said yere of our Lord God one thousand fyve hundred eightie three; as shall suffice, as well for the full satisfaction of all and singuler those debts and duties of the said Sir Thomas, as at the said feast of Easter, in the yere of our Lord God one thousand five hundred eighty three, shall remayne unsatisfied or unassured by the said dame Anne, her heires, executors, or administrators, as is aforesaid, together with such reasonable consideration

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in respect of the damage and penalties thereof, as to the discrecyon of the said commissioners, or any such fyve of them, as is aforesaid, shalbe thought mete, whiche to doe, and to mitigate the said penalties and forfeitures, they shall have full power and authoritie by vertue of this act; as also for the full satisfaction of all such legacies of the said Sir Thomas, as at the said feast of Easter shall remayne, and be unsatisfied, or unassured by the said dame Anne, her heires, executors, or administrators, as is aforesaid: And if all the said mannours, messuages, landes, tenements, and hereditaments in the said several counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Derby, York, Durham, Cambridge, Somerset, Brecon, and Kent, shall not suffice for the payment and satisfaction of the said debts, considerations, and legacies, that shall remayne unsatisfied or unassured, as is aforesaid, at the said feast of Easter, in the said year one thousand five hundred eighty three; that then the said commissioners, or any such fyve of them, as aforesaid, shall have full power and authoritie by their deed or deeds indented, and within six monthes after the date thereof to be enrolled in the said highe courte of chancery, to, bargain, sell, convey, and assure to any person or persons, any, or so muche of the mannours, messuages, landes, tenements, and hereditaments of the said dame Anne, or which did or might come to, or did or myght contynewe in the said dame Anne, at any tyme after the death of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, of or by the purchase, gift, graunt, or conveyance of the same Sir Thomas, of any estate of inheritance lying and beinge in the countie of Middlesex, as shalbe sufficient to make upp and perfourme the full satisfaction and payment, as well of the residue of the debts and duties of the said Sir Thomas, then not satisfied, or not assured, as is aforesaid, together with such reasonable consideration, as is aforesaid, as also of the residue of all the legacies not satisfied with the former sales of the said mannours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments in the said several counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Derby, York, Durham, Brecon, Somerset, and Kent: And that all and every sale and sales to be made by force, and according to the fourme of this present statute, shalbe good and avayleable in the lawe against the same dame Anne, her heires and assignes, and against the heires of the said Sir Thomas, and against all and every person and persons, their heires and assignes, any thinge clayminge by, from, or under the said Sir Thomas, or dame Anne, or any of them. AND BE IT further ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, that all and every somme and sommes of money, that shall come to the hands of the said dame Anne, uppon any sale or sales of any the lands, tenements, or hereditaments aforesaid, or of woodsales of wood thereuppon growing or to growe, and all the goodes, chattalls, and duties, that were the said Sir Thomas Gresham, at the tyme of his death, or to hym due or oweinge, and have been, or shall, or may be, by her the said dame Anne receyved, shalbe demed, adjudged, and taken in the lawe, as assietes of the goodes of the said Sir Thomas in the handes of the said dame Anne, her heires, executors, or administrators, for the awnsweringe of the debts, which the said Sir Thomas Gresham did owe at the tyme of his death; and that the said dame Anne, her heires, executors, and administrators, shalbe thereof awnswerable in lawe



lawe to the satisfaction of the debts and legacies of the said Sir Thomas. AND BE IT further ENACTED by the authoritye aforesaid, that every the said creditors, their executors, and administrators, and every person and persons, to whom any legacy ys bequeathed in or by the last will of the said Sir Thomas, their executors and administrators, shalbe paid, satisfied, and awnswered of and with the money arrysinge, or to be levied or rayfed, by or of the sales of any the said landes, tenements, or hereditaments, as is above appointed, accordinge as their debts shall grow due, and the money may be received for the same in such proportionable order, as to the said commissioners, or such fyve of them, as is aforesaid, shall seeme most convenient. PROVED always, that uppon any offer to sale to be made by the said commissioners, or such fyve of them, as is aforesaid, of any the mannours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, or any parte thereof, as is above specified, that if the said dame Anne, her heires, executors, or administrators, or any by her or their appointment, shall and will come before the said commysioners, or suche fyve of them, as is aforesaid, and pay so muche, or give sufficient assuraunce for the payment of so muche, in such reasonable tyme, as the said commysioners shall allowe, as is, or then shall be, *bona fide*, offered for the said mannours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, or any of them, in manner aforesaid to be putt to sale; or shall discharge, or assure in such reasonable tyme, as the said commysioners, or such fyve of them, as is aforesaid, shall allowe and thinke meete, suche and so muche of the debts of the said Sir Thomas Gresham, as shall amount to the valewe of the said mannours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, so by the said commysioners, or such fyve of them, as is aforesaid, offered to be solde: That then the said dame Anne, her heires and executors, or such as she or they shall appointe, shall have the preferment of the buyenge of the said mannours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments; savinge to the queenes most excellent majestie all such right, tytyle, and duitie, as maye ryse and growe to her for wardshipp and primer seisin: And further, that her majestie shall not by vertue of this acte, or any thing therein conteyned, be secluded from any remedie or execution, which she now hath, for the recovery of her debts against the said Sir Thomas Gresham, his heires, executors, or assignes; but that it shalbe lawfull for her majestie, her heires, and successors, to use either the benefitt of this statute, or any other remedie, which she had before the makinge hereof, by the lawes and statutes of this realme, or other prerogatyve of her crowne; any thing herein conteyned to the contrary notwithstanding. AND BE IT further ENACTED by the authoritye aforesaide, for the true knowledge of the due debtes of the said Sir Thomas, that yt shall and may be lawfull for any person, makeinge demaunde of any debte due to him by the said Sir Thomas, yf the same be denyed by the said dame Anne, or her executors, to prove his or her said debts before the said commysioners, or such fyve of them, as is aforesaid, by suche wayes or meanes as shalbe thought to them meete and convenient; and uppon proof or triall of the same to be due accordingly, then the said commysioners, or such fyve of them, as aforesaid, shall paie and satisfie the same accordinglie, uppon such sale had or made, as is aforesaid, in such order, as to the said commissioners, or such fyve of them,



them, as aforefaid, ſhall ſeeme moſt convenient. PROVIDED always, AND BE IT further ENACTED by the authoritie aforefaid, that all graunts, affuraunces, and conveyances of any mannours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments had, made, and executed by the ſaid Sir Thomas to Nathaniell Bacon eſquier, and Anne his wyfe, or either of them, or to the uſe of them, or either of them; and all bargaines, ſales, and leaſes of any landes, tenements, or hereditaments had, made, and executed by the ſaid Sir Thomas Greſham to any perſon or perſons, *bona fide*, before his death; ſhall be good, perfect, and of full force, and avayleable in the lawe to all entents, conſtructions, and purpoſes, accordinge to the purporte, true entent, and meanyng of the ſaid graunts, conveyances, bargaines, ſales, affuraunces, lymytations, and deviſes, and every of them, againſt all and everye perſon and perſons, bodies politique and corporate, and their heires and ſucceſſors, any thing havinge or pretendinge to have of, in, or to the ſaid mannours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, or any parte thereof, by, from, or under the ſaid Sir Thomas and dame Anne, and either of them, by any manner, wayes, and meanes; any branche, article, or claufe in this preſent acte, or other matter whatſoever to the contrary notwithstandinge: And that the buildinges in London, called the Royall Exchaunge, and all pawnes, and ſhoppes, cellers, vawtes, meſſuages, tenements, and other whatſoever hereditaments, parcell of or adjoyninge to the ſaid Royall Exchaunge in London, ſometyme the ſaid Sir Thomas Greſham's, ſhalbe to the ſaid dame Anne duringe her lyfe, and after her deceaſe the one moyetie thereof to the maior, commynaltie, and cytizens of London, by whatſoever ſpeciall name or addition the ſame corporation is made or knowen, and to their ſucceſſors for ever; and the other moyetie thereof to the wardens and commynaltie of the myſtery of the mercers of the cytie of London, that is to ſaie, to the bodie and corporation of the company of the mercers of London, by whatſoever ſpeciall name or addition the ſame corporation is made or knowen, and to their ſucceſſors; to the good uſes and entents in the ſaid writinge, laſt will or teſtament, lymyted or appointed. PROVIDED always, that neither this acte, nor any thinge therein conteyned, ſhall extend or be prejudiciall to any intereſt, right, or tytyle, whiche William Greſham, ſon of William Greſham, or his heires, hath, have, or ought to have, in or to the premifes, or any part thereof, by any former intayle, or otherwiſe lawfullie howeſoever; any thinge in this acte to the contrarye notwithstandinge: Savinge to all and every perſon and perſons, bodies politique and corporate, their heires and ſucceſſors (other then the ſaid dame Anne and her heires, and the ſaid Henry Nevell eſquier and his heires, and every other perſon and perſons, bodies politique and corporate, any thinge havinge, clayminge, or demaundinge from, by, or under the ſaid Sir Thomas and dame Anne, or either of them, or the ſaid Henry Nevell eſquier, or his heires) all ſuche eſtate, right, tytyle, intereſt, entrie, action, clayme, and demaunde, as they, or any of them had, or might have had, in or to the premiffes, or any parte thereof, yf this preſent acte had never bene had or made. AND BE IT further ENACTED by the authoritie aforefaid, that if the ſaid dame Anne, her heires, executors, or adminiſtrators, do from tyme to tyme upon reaſonable de-



maund save and kepe harmeles, or give good and sufficient assurance to the said Sir Henry Nevill knight, and Henry Nevill esquier, to save and kepe harmeles the said Sir Henry Nevill knight, and Henry Nevill esquier, their heires and assignes, and every of them, and the said manours of Mayefield and Wadhurst, and other the said landes, tenements, and hereditaments in the said countie of Suffex, with their appurtenances, of and from all charges of wardshippe, livery, primer seison, intrusion, and other charges, debtes, duties, and demaunds whatsoever, due, or to be due, to her majestie, her heires, or successors, either by the said Sir Thomas in his life tyme, or by reason of the death of the said Sir Thomas Gresham; or within convenient tyme after reasonable request, and true notice thereof, to recompence to the said Sir Henry and Henry, their heires, or executors, suche damage, as they shall susteyne thereby: that then one recognizaunce of two thousand markes, knowledged by the said Sir Thomas to dame Fraunces Gresham nowe deceased, and remayninge of recorde in her majesties highe court of chauncery, shalbe voide, and of no force in the lawe; and that then the executors of the said dame Fraunces, or any of them, shall not any wayes be charged or chargeable for, or concerninge the guifte or legacye of the said somme of two thousand markes, given or bequeathed by the said dame Fraunces, or of any parte thereof, nor for any clause or matter whatsoever touchinge or concerninge the said recognizance: Savynge also to Richard nowe bishopp of Durham, and his successors bishops of Durham, all such right, title, clayme, as he, or they, hath, maye, or ought to have, in and to any of the said mannours, landes, tenements, rents, and hereditaments, which were the inheritaunce of the said Sir Thomas Gresham in the said countie of Durham, by reason of any wardshippe, mariage, primer seisin, livery, alienation without licence, intrusion, or by any other waies or meanes, as if this acte had never been had, and no otherwise: Savynge also to all persons, bodies politique and corporate, their heires, executors, administrators, successors, and assignes (other then to the said dame Anne, her heires and assignes, for and concerninge the premisses in the said countie of Suffex) all such interest, right, and title, as they, or any of them had, or ought to have, for terme of life or yeares, in or to the premysses, or any part thereof, by force of any demise, or copie of courte roll, had or made by the said Sir Thomas Gresham in his life tyme, as if this acte had not been made. PROVIDED alwayes, AND BE IT ENACTED by authority of this present parliament, that one lease, or demise by indenture, bearinge date the first daie of January last past, made by the said lady Gresham unto Richard Wright of London gentleman, of one messuage in the parishe of St. Helene London, and of the tendringe house adjoyninge to the said Royall Exchaunge, for the severall termes of fortie yeares, shalbe by thauthoritie hereof good, effectuell, and avayleable in lawe, accordinge to the purporte thereof, to all intents, constructions, and purposes; any thinge in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: Savynge allso to all and everye other person and persons, bodies politique and corporate, their heires, executors, administrators, successors, and assignes, all suche righte, interest, and title, as they, or any of them have, or ought to have, in the premisses, or any parte thereof

(excepte



(excepte in the said countie of Suffex) which the said dame Anne hath or had power to sell, by any demyse heretofore made by the said dame Anne, not excedinge the terme of twentye and one years from the makeinge thereof, and whereuppon the accustomed yearlie rent is reserved, or by copie of court rolle had or made by the said dame Anne, accordinge to the custome of the mannour, whereunto the same were or be belonginge (except in the said countie of Suffex) as if this acte had not been made. **PROVYDED** alwaye, **AND BE IT ENACTED**, that all leases, rents, charges, statutes, recognizaunces, and incombraunces whatsoever, heretofore had or made, or hereafter to be had or made, by, from, or under the said dame Anne, of or to charge any the landes, tenements, or hereditaments, or any parte thereof, which the said dame Anne shall not, before the said feast of Easter truly, *bona fide*, without fraud or coveyn, for no lesse value then twentie yeres purchase at the least, sell for payment or satisfaction of the said debts or legacies, shalbe utterlie void against the said commysioners, and against all persons, their heires, successors, and assignes, to whom the said commysioners, or such fyve of them, as aforesaid, shall make sale, for the satisfaction of any the said debts or legacies, accordinge to the true meaninge of this acte; the said leases, or any other matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof notwithstandinge. **PROVYDED** alwaie, that neither this present acte, nor any thing therein conteyned, shall extend, or be prejudiciall to the said Henry Nevell esquier, or his heires, for or concerninge any estate, right, title, or interest, which he the said Henry Nevell esquier, or his heires, hath, have, or shall, or maye have clayme, or demaunde, by or from any auncester of the same Henry Nevell esquier (other then the said Sir Thomas Gresham knight) of, in, or to any mannours, landes, tenements or hereditaments whatsoever (other then the mannours of Nonkealinge, and the graunge of Sutton, with their appurtenaunces, in the said countie of Yorke; and all the landes, tenements, and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, in Ripon, in the said countie of Yorke, mentioned in the said indentures, made in the said sevenenteth yeare of the queens majesties raigne that now is; and other then the rectory, parsonage, glebe, and tythes of the parsonage of Swyne, with thappurtenaunces, in the said countie of Yorke) this present acte, or any thing therein conteyned to the contrary notwithstandinge: Savinge also unto William Vaughan esquier, sonne and heire unto Rowland Vaughan esquier deceased, and his heires, all such right, tytle, interest, clayme, and demaunde, which the same William Vaughan hath, or ought to have, of, in, or to any the said mannours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, in the said countie of Brecknocke, as yf this acte had never been had or made; any thing before in this acte conteyned to the contrary in any wyse notwithstandinge.

*Examined.*



## N U M B E R VII.

Acta in convocatione habita Oxonii anno 1596 de nominandis publicis praelectoribus, qui Londinum mitterentur.

*Anno Domini* } Dominus Buckehurst, cancellarius. } *Anno reginae*  
1596. *Ter. Hil.* } Doctor Ravis, vicecancellarius. } *Elizabetae* 39.

Magistri Abel Gower et Rowland. Serchfeild, proc.

Acta in convocatione habita duodecimo die mensis Februarii anno Domini, secundum comput. ecclesiae Anglicanae, 1596.

IN qua primo lectae erant litterae a domino majore, et aldermannis, una cum communitate civitatis Londinensis, ad universitatem missae, necnon aliae litterae.

*Then follow the two letters from the corporations.*

QUIBUS publice perlectis, nominabant procuratores hos egregios viros ad respondendum literis praedictis, viz. Dominum doctorem Lillie, D. Bond, D. Rainolds, D. Holland, D. Kilbie, D. Buft, D. Cafe, D. Warner, D. Bevans, D. Weston, D. Masters; magistrum Hutchenson, M. Abbot, M. Robinson, M. Allen, M. Boughton, M. Barley Novi collegii, M. Wright Aenei Nafi, M. Price, M. Morris, M. Love; vel majorem partem horum, una cum vicecancellario et procuratoribus; cum relatione ad domum, ejusque approbatione.

Acta in convocatione habita decimo quinto die mensis Februarii anno Domini, etc. 1596.

IN qua convocatione primo renunciatum est domui, quid a delegatis transactum sit in nominandis publicis praelectoribus, qui ad Londinum mitterentur, hunc in modum, viz.

DECIMO quarto die mensis Februarii anno Domini 1596, in camera quadam superiori Magdalenensis collegii convenerunt egregii viri, autoritate convocationis novissime habitae delegati, viz. Dominus doctor Bonde deputatus vicecancellarii, D. Lillie, D. Raynolds, D. Holland, D. Kilbie, D. Buft, D. Cafe, D. Bevans, D. Weston, D. Masters; magistri Gower et M. Serchfeild procuratores, M. Hutchinson, M. Robinson, M. Allen, M. Boughton, M. Wright, M. Price, M. Morris, M. Love. Qui, matura habita deliberatione, nominarunt hos egregios viros ad praelegendum in artibus et facultatibus Londini, juxta tenorem litterarum in eum finem ad universitatem missarum, viz.

*In theologia* Doctorem Latewarr, Magistrum Abbot.

*In jurisprudentia* D. Martin, D. Masters.

*In*



*In medicina* D. Buft, D. Gwin.

*In aftronomia et geometria* M. Powell, M. Budden, M. Bryerwood, M. James.

*In rhetorica* M. Wainman, M. Willis, M. Danton, M. Ball. De duobus enim horum quinam effent nominandi, non facile convenire poterunt delegati; ideoque omnes quatuor nominandos decreverunt, et ad domum convocationis referendos, nifi res commodius componeretur vel ab ipsis competitoribus inter fe, vel a delegatis tum, cum fequente die convenirent.

*In mufica.* In hac arte propter defectum profefforum, qui competerebant, nemo nominabatur.

**D**ECIMO quinto die menfis Februarii anno proxime praefato. In facello boreali ecclefiae Beatae Mariae Virginis, Oxon. convenerunt egregii viri delegati, in negotio proxime praecedente designati, viz. Dominus doctör Bonde deputatus vicecancellarii, D. Lillie, D. Reynolds, D. Holland, D. Kilbie, D. Buft, D. Cafe, D. Bevans, D. Wefton, D. Mafters; magiftri Gower et M. Serchfeild procuratores, M. Hutchinson, M. Abbot, M. Robinfon, M. Allen, M. Boughton, M. Wright, M. Price, M. Morris, M. Love. Qui, re maturius inspecta, decreverunt, non ut antea nominandos effe quatuor, fed duos tantum ad pralegendum, viz.

*In rhetorica*, Magiftrum Willis, M. Ball.

*In mufica vero* M. Gifford, M. Newton.

HAEC omnia et fingula fic tranfacta erant relata ad domum convocationis, et ab eadem approbata.

Deinde decretum erat literas per oratorem confcribendas effe nomine totius univerfitatis ad respondendum illis literis, quae Londino miffae fuerant, circa nominationem praelectorum in artibus et facultatibus; et designantur hi egregii viri ad vifendas, et, fi opus fuerit, corrigendas dictas literas, viz. doctör Lillie, D. Mafters, magifter Hutchenfon, M. Abbot, orator<sup>a</sup> academiae<sup>b</sup>.

## N U M B E R VIII.

Oratio inauguralis, habita Londini in collegio Greshamensi per Christophorum Wren, A. M. aftronomiae profefforem electum, ann. 1657, aetatis fuae 25.

**Q**UANQUAM ex circumfufa hac undique, auditores fpectatiffimi, tam illuftri corona faelix admodum mihimet augurium facio, facile captandam fore germanam illam, quae candidis mathematicorum pectoribus innafci folet, benevolentiam; ut ingenue tamen, quod fentio,

<sup>a</sup> Qui tunc temporis fuit Thomas Wenman, mecum communicata, a reverendo et doctiffimo A. M. *Hift. et antiq. univ. Oxon. Lib. 11, p. 47.* viro, Francisco Wile.

<sup>b</sup> *Ex Ad. univ. Oxon. defcripta, et benigne*



fatear, id mihi, utpote juveni, sublimem astronomiae cathedram hodie conscendenti, quod in aerea turris cujusdam specula positus, accidit: quibus, etiamsi nihil visum effugiat, sed integrum coeli fornicem, subjectae planitiei in finitore quasi incumbentem, prospicere detur, et pulcherrima longe lateque rerum varietate afficiantur oculi; caligine tamen ex inusitato spectaculo facile confunduntur. Neque mihi sane propter immensam materiae copiam et altitudinem satis in promptu est, quid imprimis, quid ultimo, in hoc minime vulgari dicendi genere vobis expediam. Quin ea est praeterea harum scientiarum pressa et bene morata oratio, quae rhetoricae solutam loquacitatem nullo modo ferat; adeo ut nihil insolentius videatur, quam astronomiae encomium pro more dicere, vel ipsa reclamante Urania Musarum castissima, quae sola docere contenta, verborum non ambit fucum. Nec fortasse rem minus absonam aggreditur, qui gravissimis artibus plumas inducere varias conatur; quam comicus ille Aristophanes, qui Socratem, sanctissimae et severae admodum philosophiae parentem, in corbe pendentem, et nubibus inhiantem, in scenam impudentissime produxit. Quamobrem ne expectate, auditores, eloquentiae flumen, quod lene fluit;

*Sed quae per salebras, saxaque, verba sonant.*

Futurarum scilicet praelectionum prooemium quoddam, et scholia potius mathematica, quam oratio arte concinnata, vobis hodie parantur.

SIQUIDEM nimis ambitum fortasse quaererem, qui edocerem, tanto prae aliis eminere scientiis astronomiam, quanto prae illis nobiliori certiorque gaudet argumento, coelis nempe pulcherrimis. Quorum materiam si spectes, ea quidem purissima est, subtilissima, et aeviterna: si expansum ingens, tantum sane est, ut omnem humani acuminis aciem effugiat; imo non arithmeticum quodvis ratiocinium subeat, nisi forte adsit denuo Archimedes aliquis arenarius\*: si lucidissima demum ornamenta, tam fixa, quam vaga, quam non attonitum reddere solent philosophum, sive contempletur planetarum phases, figuras, aequalas; sive motus rapidissimos, sed maxime aequales simul et harmonicos, adeoque ad geometriae normam confectos? ut facile crederes opt. max. geometram, Deum, nunc in alba diei, nunc in atra noctis tabula, lineas, circulos, plana duxisse, imo et conos tornasse, varieque secuisse, spirasque et helices involvisse, nimirum ut seipsum undiquaque mortalibus demonstraret. Crepundiis poeticis vos oblectare viderer, si commemorarem divinae particulam auras, et cognatas coelo animas, erectosque vultus, ideo sane nobis concessos, ut auream coeli supellectilem contemplaremur. Quinimo sobrius addam eam esse mathesin, quae, si quas habemus igniculas aethereas, eas vehementius eliciat, et nobilissimo fomite accendat. *Ardetque tuendo*, qui coelos aspicit. Ex ejusmodi enim studiis instrumentum unumquodque animi (sensus internos nominant) expurgatur, acuiturque; quod antea aliis studiis infectum, occaecatumque fuerat. Solae demonstrationes mathematicae, immobili fundamento geometriae et arithmetices superimpositae, invictam obtinent veritatem; cum aliae semper dissertationes eo plus minusve veritatis acquirant, quo magis ad geometricam propositi investigandi methodum

\* *Ψαυγῆτις. Numeroque carentis arinae Menfor.*



accedere videantur. Quare certioris omnis scientiae *ἐργαστα ὁργάνων* mathesein potius, quam logicam, appellare fas sit; quamvis haec ne sit instrumentum rationis, nullus veto, sed potius geometriae subijcio. Quid enim logica utilius? quid, inquam, aliud agunt syllogismus et caetera differendi artificia, quam more geometrico data disponere per media proportionalia, quo exinde quaesitum rite innotescat?

HANC methodum secuti veteres scientiarum inventores, mathematicas reliquis prius ediscendas praeposuerunt. Quis nescit scholae Platonicae programina, sive statutum potius, *ἡδὲ δὲ ἀγαμέμνωνος ἱστορία*? Quis gradus, quos Pythagorei suscipiebant; qui primo *ἀκούοντες*, et, quinquennii silentio peracto, mathematici nominabantur, deinde phisici, postremo politici? Quanto matheseos amore flagravat Plato? quanto Aristoteles? Neque enim scripsisset Aristoteles mechanicam, opticam, musicam; itemque plurima de Pythagorae et Architae philosophia, *περὶ φυσικῶν*; neque hypotheses planetarias, quas Eudoxus invenerat, cum Callippo correxisset; neque Alexandrum monuisset, ut, capta Babylone, Chaldaeorum observationes coelestes annorum fere bis mille, coctilibus laterculis inscriptas, in Graeciam mitteret (haec scilicet optima orientis spolia a philosopho expetita sunt) neque bini demum Aristotelis discipuli, Eudemus et Theophrastus, geometrica et astronomica scripsissent: nisi sanctum prorsus et inviolabile Platonis omnibus fuisset, *ἀγαμέμνωνος* in scholam non admittere.

DIES me deficeret, si totum scientiarum orbem percurrerem, magnam ubique astronomiae ditionem vobis ostensurus. Ipsa sane regina theologia fidissime ancillanti astronomiae multum se debere fatetur, quod sacram historiam juxta seriem temporum scite disposuerit, opitulante chronologia. Quae cum hujus scientiae membrum sit, ita maxime observationibus (gestorum scilicet superum commentariis) innititur, et minime sublesta fide eclipsium, conjunctionum majorum, et ejusmodi phaenomenon comprobatur; absque quibus temporum indicibus sacra simul et profana historia labyrinthica forent involucria, quibus nec introitus facile daretur, neque exitus. At subveniens chronologia hujus labyrinthi nobis ichnographiam quandam descripsit, temporaque tanquam in tabula geographica depinxit, cujus ope ad elapsas usque annorum chiliadas datur recurrere; ne minus cum remotorum, ut ita dicam, saeculorum hominibus consuetudinem inire, et incognita indagare, quam hodie ope chartae hydrographicae cum longin quarum regionum incolis concedatur.

PORRO quis mihi plenius et melius astronomo describet hexaemeron? Quis mihi praeterea quoad sensum aequalem, sed revera quam disparem, luminarium majorum magnitudinem demonstrabit; cum luna millies a sole superetur? cum etiam a ratione non prorsus alienum sit solem non unicam esse lucis scaturiginem dicere, sed stellam e multis stellarum millibus, quas absorbet distantia incredibilis? Cui magis verenda erit coelorum artifex manus; quam cui probe innotuerit, quod septies millies mille passus haud aequentur dimetienti hujus puncti terrestis pilae, haec vero dimetiens millies repetita solem non attingat? et quod haec rursus distantia, quae inter nos solemque est, vastissima licet, et millies repetita, ad viciniore tamen e stellis fixis non accedat? Quamobrem, sicut veram  
gestorum



gestorum principis cuiusdam historiam posse accurate scribere iis solum competit, qui principibus iisdem a secretis fuerint; ita is solus opt. max. mundi conditorem recte laudare novit, cujus in re astronomica celebritas ei splendidum illud nomen (Hipparcho olim datum) contulit, ut *consiliorum naturae particeps et interpres* audiat.

ERUNT fortasse, qui frontem corrugent, asserente me codicem ipsum sacrum saepe astronomo egere interprete. Liceat tamen quaerere, quomodo retrocesserit umbra in horologio Ahaz<sup>a</sup>, cum inviolatis naturae legibus, ex mera horologii fabrica, pluribus modis id fieri possit; vel ex projectione quadam horarum non vulgari, vel ex gnomonis figura, aut planorum quorundam positione varia. Verum cuiusmodi fuerit horologium illud, intelligere licet, si modo fides adhibenda sit Hebraeo cuidam scriptori; ex cuius nimis involuta descriptione datur tamen conjicere, ejusdem esse generis, quo Chaldaei fuerint usi, quodque Berosum primum in Graciam intulisse a Vitruvio accepimus, scilicet *hemicyclium excavatum ex quadrato, ad enclimaque succisum*, ut verbis ipsius Vitruvii utar<sup>b</sup>, qui marmora polire, quam paginas, doctior sic potius voluit: *Hemicylindrus concavus excavatus ex cubo succiso ad angulum elevationis positi*. Neceesse est ergo in ejusmodi horologio vel solem, vel umbram, vere illis decem gradibus retrocessisse. At quid si parelius subito apparuisse dicerem? Parelius sane in halonum peripheriis semper apparent. Sunt halones majores, semidiametrum obtinentes, 22 circiter graduum coronae albicantes, et coloribus languentibus pictae; sunt et halones interiores, 10 aut 11 circiter graduum, magis saturis coloribus variegatae, in quarum circumferentia (tanquam gemma in annulo arte encaustica picto) lucet parelius. Qui spectrorum in aere historias colligere velit, mecum faciet. Cum ergo absit 10 gradibus a sole parelius, ponamus verum solem nuperrime occidisse; igitur parelius subito enascens potuit vicariam umbram 10 gradibus horizonte altiore projicere, et pro sole vero retrogresso reputari. Quid autem si eo modo fiat, quo mense Aprili aiunt in insula Sumatra quotannis solem ad satis observabile coeli spatium retrocedere videri? Penes rerum Indicarum scriptores fides esto. Quod si non ficta referunt, neceesse est id fieri ex refractione valida radiorum solarium trans vaporem nitrosum, in nubem angularem efformatum, primati crystallino simillimam; talis enim nubes vento leniter promota, simul ac solem angulo anteriori operuerit, distortis radiis eum resilire cogat, et, donec pertranseat vapor, in alio manere loco, neceesse est. Sic enim rerum species intuentibus e locis suis amoveant pulchra trigoni vitrei mendacia. Neque sic miraculis parum pie detraho. Hebraeorum enim regi haec umbrae insolita retrocessio in signum erat; erat et iris diluvianis patribus signum, quae si nunquam postea affulsisset, quis iridem, vere Thaumantiam, pro miraculo non haberet?

VERUM extra oleas feror, qui astronomiae ditionem ad coelum usque empyraeum extendo; major illius in inferioribus scientiis potentia cernitur. Etiam ipsi medicinae opem ferre assererem, nisi abhorrerem cum insanis illis pseudomedicis, nempe astrologis circulatoriis, facere videri, quibus nihil agere, nisi auspicante domorum coelestium themate, conce-

<sup>a</sup> 11 Regum, c. 20, v. 7.

<sup>b</sup> Lib. ix. cap. 9.

ditur;



ditur; singulis vero herbis medicamentisque proprias vires ab aliquo planeta, herbae istius tutore, impertiri volunt, scilicet cum primum planetae per otium licuerit; nam multum saepe expectant, rite observatis temporum mysteriis, donec benigne aspiciat. Veruntamen fastiditis his ineptiis, dicat mihi serio in medicina indagator vere philosophicus; num aphorismi illi, quibus regimini singularum anni tempestatum, ventorumque, aerisque vicissitudinum, morbos subiecit Hippocrates, reliquis minus aphorismi, hoc est, minus certitudinis, prae se ferant? num in his solum aeneae templorum tabulae, experimenta praeceptorum longa serie derivata, et sua se fallendi nescia defecit industria? Fateor equidem ejusmodi aphorismos Chaldaicum quid sapere; neque enim ab oriente disciplinas fere omnes Graeci, nihil autem in arte medendi, acceperunt. Certe medicinam totam aphorismis involvi proprium Babylonis videtur; qui cum omnium maxime literarum astrologiam excoluerint, credere licet, epidemicorum morborum rationibus, ab intemperie aeris, influxu coelestium corporum generatorum, eos perquam accurate incubuisse; quas hodie vel deperditas, vel depravatas, seu climati nostro non bene consonas dolemus. Et profecto nisi ejusmodi observationes continerent libri Περὶ ἀκρίβειαν καὶ ἐπιχειρήσεων, quos inter opera ad rem medicam pertinentia Democritum, Hippocrati familiarem, scripsisse recenset Laertius; nequeo, quales fuerint, conijcere. Verum exploratum habeo, quod, si quis ejusdem speciei animalia diffecare voluerit circa maximas tempestatum mutationes, insignem inveniet differentiam, in cerebro quoad siccitatem, humiditatem, ejusdemque pondus; similiter in visceribus; nec non in ipso sanguine, nunc magis dulci, nunc salso, nunc amaro. Idem forte chylo evenit, et lymphae ductuum aquis. His si adjungamus, quae vino aliisque liquoribus accidunt, qui fermentescunt dum pluit, dum tonat accescunt; his etiam si pestium morborumque epidemicorum historiam adjiciamus; erit, sane erit, quare suspicemur genuinam in natura latitare astrologiam, non nisi diuturna sagacitate explorandam, medicinae vero mire usui futuram; quamvis vulgare illud astrologorum lenocinium inter vanissimas quantumvis inveteratas praestigias, qui semel demonstrationi se dederit, nemo non recensere queat.

HACTENUS majorum gentium literis, philosophiae, theologiae, medicinae, nec non historiae astronomiam subsidium aliquatenus afferre posse vidimus; quantum autem ad inferioris subsellii artes, totas hasce Uraniae deberi fatebimur. Huic acceptum referimus, quod orbi terrarum, post barbarorum incursiones in feritatem pene degeneranti, prima literarum denuo politionum amorem in Hispaniam, deinde in caeteram Europam invexerit. Nec magis scientiarum augmentis, quam habitationum consuluit astronomia. Contemplantibus etenim nobis, intra quam exigui globuli nostri cancellos totum orbem habitabilem concludi veteres existimabant; quis non gratulatur generi humano, quod tanto ampliorem hodie possideat haereditatem, largiente astronomia? Cujus munere datur vastissimum exarare oceanum; in ipsis vindemiare Fortunatis insulis, et messes aromaticas fericasque ex ultimis Sinarum oris colligere; in nostram denique congerere Europam, quicquid utriusque axis glacies, aut medium jubar torridum produxerit. Astronomia navigantium tutelam prima suscepit, cum adhuc ab incunabulis artis remorum



palmulis lente repebant naves, quamvis saepius se nubibus obvelans morosa ductrix, puppes sine duce relinquere solebat saevienti mari ludibrium; ast simul ac dignata est vel minimam e septentrionalibus faculam ostendere, sufficit, strata via est; per horrentes fluctus, et tenebras, impavide remigant nautae. Sic vere astrologi, sic vere conceditur coelorum influxus, cum unius Cynosurae tacita radiatio vel mille onerarias naves, etiam cycladibus majores, movere valeat. Sic undique maria Mediterranea excoluerunt veteres, intacto fere oceano; formidini vero religionem obtendebant, scilicet ne Thetidis sacra violarent, et ignotorum numinum vetita mortalibus loca turbarent. Neque aliis multum indidit fiducia, quod Hanno Carthagenensis ad promontorium illud Africae altissimum, quod *Θεῶν ἕρμα* appellavit<sup>a</sup>, nostris *Sierra liona* dicitur, impune pervenisset; superstitione adhuc non dissimili absterrente proavos nostros, ne antipodes crederent.

TANDEM autem aliquando astronomia, ignaviae humanae pertaesa, incognitam veteribus scientiam sibi assumpsit collegam, magneticen vocant. Haec terrestri quaedam astronomia est, qua proprietates, motusque proprios mensuramus nostri, quem hic incolimus, planetae. Nempe terra parens (cum ingens magnes a quibusdam habita sit) lapides, magnetes, et terellas, ut vocant, tanquam ova excludit, in quibus vis ipsa feminalis terrae latet et viget. Quare magnes dum sese in certos componit situs, motusque majoris illius, unde decerptus fuit, magnetis aemulus, ea virtute pollet; ut ingentem nos oceanum, vel invidentibus lucem nubibus, impavidos permeare, et terraqueum hunc globum humano generi concessum undique totum possidere suadeat. Interim vapulant miseri Anaximander, Anaximenes, Leucippus, ridentibus jam pueris, terram fieri posse (quod illis placuit) aut columnam, aut mentiam, aut tympanum. Paucis mensibus datur coram compellere antipodes, et de pia magis, quam bene perpensa, sanctorum patrum sententia queri; qui terram esse planam, oceano humiliorem, et infinitis radicibus deorsum sustentatam voluerunt.

VERUM astronomia impense benefica non solum novum orbem Americae, eumque aureum, in nos contulit; sed suas etiam gazas adhuc absconditas, novosque mundos coelestes mortalibus ostentare voluit. Namque post celebre Columbi facinus, et postquam circumnavigatores nostrates, audacissimi heroes, et oceanum et sese cinxissent navali corona; Copernico venit in mentem tellurem aequae posse esse mobilem, ac figurae ad motum aptissimae. Placuit opinio, gaudetque sic melius etiam apparentias exhiberi posse; cum invenisset etiam inter antiquata veterum placita, statutum est illi, hac ansa arrepta, astronomiam vacillantem erigere. Et jam docti incalescere, scholae ortis disputationibus fremere; mathematici vero candidiores deperire istam hypothesein, quod rerum naturam levaverit multo labore, et impensis tantam intelligentiarum familiam alendi, singulis orbibus et epicyclis rotandis necessariam. Philosophis adhuc inconditum videbatur; nisi quibus adeo placuit paradoxi mira concinnitas, ut contra autoritatis monstrum animos resumere, et suspectis veterum placitis, naturam ipsam penitus scrutari statuerint.

<sup>a</sup> Vid. *Periplum Hamonis* inter *Geographias* ed. Oxon. 1698.  
*veteris scriptoris Graecis minores*, Vol. 1, pag. 5.



ET jam primum philosophiae, Graecorum tyrannide oppressae, restituta libertas illuxit. Etiam huic certamini literario debemus, quicquid in philosophia magnum praestiterunt Cartesius, Gassendus, et plurimi alii; quos si novisset antiquitas, maluerit esse suos. Inter venerandos hujus libertatis assertores Gilbertus noster mihi annumerandus venit; cujus pulcherrima in rebus magneticis inventa hinc obiter dimanarunt, quod hac methodo ad motus telluris demonstrationem pervenire posse existimaverit. Familiares habuit lynceos academicos Romae, maxime Franciscum Sagredum, in *Dialogis Galilaei* personatum. Itaque Galilaeus motum attractionis, in descensu scilicet gravium, omnino mira sagacitate persecutus est; Gilbertus ingentis hujus magnetis magis arcanos motus directionis, et inclinationis. Hunc sane exosculor, quod ansam Keplero, confitente ipso, dederit magneticos motus in coelum introducendi, unde hypothesis elliptica nata est; illum, quod telescopia tantum non invenerit, quibus consummatum iri istam hypothesein aliquando dabitur. Neque leviter stringenda sunt duo tam admiranda hypothesis ellipticae, et telescopiorum inventa; verum cum a te, Galilae, teque, Keplere, haec magnalia teneris adhuc cauliculis acceperimus, expectandum est, donec ad maturitatem usque foveantur literatorum quorundam nostrae aetatis industria. Laudet posteritas simul et hos et illos, cum jam magis opportunum fuerit inter summos inventores iisdem apothecis conferre. Maesti ingenio este coeli interpretes, argumenti repertores, quo deos hominesque vicistis. Namque dii veterum vel edulia, vel mechanica quaedam invenerunt; at qui telescopia perfecistis, vos animae addidistis humanae, dum sensum visus millies auxistis; vos animae addidistis mundanae, dum objecta visus millies auxistis.

FINGITE, auditores, vosmet Senecam de America reperta notis illis versiculis vaticinantem audire; et tum demum intelligetis, quanti fuerit hoc saeculo nasci, si ad nostra usque tempora vaticinium extendisse cogitetis, et suis invidentibus cantasse,

*Venient annis saecula seris,  
Quibus oceanus vincula rerum  
Laxet, et ingens pateat tellus,  
Novosque Tiphys detegat orbes,  
Nec sit terris ultima Thule\*.*

Si descripsisset galaxiae stellatum populum, si nebulosam quamque stellam, potius firmamentum esse, non nostrum fortasse, sed remotissimi cujusdam mundi quam vastis intermundiis diffiti; si Saturnum videri magis, quam ipsa luna, Proteum, dum varie sua corpora nunc in brachia extendit, nunc in anfulas curvat, nunc penitus abscondit, atque interim suam secum vehit lunam; si Jovem terram esse quandam, cui noctem quatuor lunae pellunt, eclipses quotidianas efficientes; si Martem cavam quandam maculam, tanquam vulnus in pectore, ostentare; Venerem et Mercurium lunam gibbosam, dimidiatam, novellam aemulari; si deinde solem, lucis limpidissimum fontem, tamen maculis suis, certis illum periodis ambientibus, variegari; si demum pergeret idem Seneca, ali-

\* *Medea*, act. 2.



quando posteris concedi lunam cominus inspiciendi facultatem, atque ibi juga montium annularia, valliumque discos, et scaphas, mariumque finus, fyrtes, insulas oculis pererrare, metiri, atque etiam in tabulis se-lenographicis pingere posse: facile crederem illius saeculi philosophos vitam nobiscum mutare voluisse superstitem, ut minimum in nostro hoc saeculo temporis spatium jucundissimis hisce telescopii spectaculis tererent. Sed hic finite paulisper, auditores optimi, finite me a me sensim abstra-hi; finite, quod de Jamblico dicitur, in aerem ipsis cogitationis viribus sublimem rapi, et attolli. Etenim haec illa est universitatis contempla-tio, qua quidem percussa mens veterinosae corporis moli repudium mittit, et originis suae memor immortalitatem ipsam ceu postliminio accipit.

SED quo feror attonitus! Latissimus sane aperitur campus contem-planti solummodo vel coelestium corporum phases; nec ad unum Satur-num accurate pingendum unius astronomi aetas sufficiet; quo minus ad perplexissimas motuum planetarum tricas describendas? De quibus nihil hodie loquendum, cum perpetuum sit instituti nostri hoc in loco curriculum futurum. Hic, inquam, loci, in quo illustris fundatoris nostri Greshami magnificentia opulentissimam hanc civitatem condecoravit, aperta propriis in aedibus schola, et rarissimo exemplo Musas sibi haere-des constituit. Quantum vero Musae hos sacros excoluere secessus, te-statur honorata Gunteri, Brerwoodii, Gellibrandi, Fosteri, aliorumque memoria mathematicorum per ora volitans; testantur erudita eorum opera, tam sub praelo emissa, et doctorum manibus trita, quam in hoc Lyceo praelecta.

ET jam, tam illustribus viris memoratis, qui rempublicam literariam domi forisque fundatori nostro adeo devinctam effecerunt; quid de me sentiam, auditores? Annon aliquis me fungum dixerit, sub umbra Gre-shami subito enatum; praesertim apparente me eo in loco, quo doctis-simus meus Rookius etiam (quod non parum est) vobis, lectissima co-rona, iudicibus tantam laurum promeruerit? Verum cum e geometriae cathedra majoris acuminis effata proferentem illum adhuc habeatis; si-quid vestrae de me expectationi, vel ambitioni propriae, ne partum ab antecessoribus huic cathedrae honorem elabi sinam, minus respondeam, facilius vos condonaturos esse speramus.

Quon supereft, cum huius civitatis fit, quo deinceps fungor munere, finem dicendis huic urbi faelicissimae fausta omnia precatus imponam. Floreat in saecula superum influentiis irrigua, et inter urbes Pandora, in quam planetarum chorus, sua certatim beneficia infudisse videtur. Sa-turnus diuturnam esse dedit, aeramque ab urbe condita Romuli moeniis paulo inferiorem annumerare: Jupiter semper regiam fuisse, et justitiae fora, divitiasque inexhaustas contulit: Mars bellicis viribus armavit: Sol illi benignissime subridet; quatenam enim totius orbis habitabilis urbs adeo innumeris referta populis, tam salubribus auris, tam foecundo circum pomoeria ubique solo fruitur? Venus situ pulcherrimo beavit, amoenissimo totius Europae fluvio irrigavit, et myriadibus elegantium aedificiorum ex terra quotidie germinantium ornavit: Mercurius artibus omnigenis expolivit, et mercatorum frequentia nulli cedere emporio voluit,



voluit, nec politioribus eam scientiis ornare destituit; vix enim mathe-  
fin, liberamque illam philosophiam, alibi magis excoli mihi (licet aca-  
demico) videre contigit: Luna denique, aquarum domina, locum de-  
periisse videtur,

*atque urbem magis omnibus unam,  
Posthabita, coluisse, Delo;*

ubi enim terrarum adeo a longe salum, errantesque in mediam usque  
insulam maris deos, invitat, ut hinc magni Maragnonis, illinc Indi ca-  
lentis gazas in sinum amati Thamesis exoneret, qui vicissim refluus lanis  
nostris frigidiora vestit climata? Et jam cum navigandi artes simul in-  
ferant, et divitias, et mores, et literas; quid amplius beatissimæ urbi  
bene ominari possim, quam ut semper optimos omnium navarchos alat,  
qui (quod Tyriis primum, deinde Rhodiis datum est) θαλασσοκράτορες  
audiant? Quod denique quo faelicius eveniat, hoc in votis non infi-  
mum addam necesse est; Londinum ut nostrum altera Alexandria, et  
mathematicarum artium certissima sedes evadat \*.

A Catalogue of the churches of the city of Lon-  
don, royal palaces, hospitals, and public edifices,  
built by Sir Christopher Wren knight, surveyor  
general of the royal works, during fifty years,  
*viz.* from MDCLXVIII to MDCCXVIII.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Alhallows the Great.  
Alhallows, Breadstreet.  
Alhallows, Lombardstreet.  
St. Alban, Woodstreet.  
St. Anne and Agnes.  
St. Andrew, Wardrobe.  
St. Andrew, Holborn.  
St. Antholin.  
St. Austlin.  
St. Benet Grasschurch.  
St. Benet, Paul's wharf.  
St. Benet Finke.  
St. Bride.  
St. Bartholomew.  
Christ's Church.  
St. Clement, East Cheap.  
St. Clement Danes.  
St. Dionis Backchurch.  
St. Edmond the King.  
St. George, Botolf lane.  
St. James, Garlick hill.  
St. James, Westminster.

St. Lawrence Jewry.  
St. Michael, Bassings hall.  
St. Michael Royal.  
St. Michael, Queenhith.  
St. Michael, Woodstreet.  
St. Michael, Crooked lane.  
St. Martin, Ludgate.  
St. Matthew, Fridaystreet.  
St. Michael, Cornhill.  
St. Margaret, Lothbury.  
St. Margaret Pattens.  
St. Mary Abchurch.  
St. Mary, Aldermanbury.  
St. Mary le Bow.  
St. Mary Magdalen.  
St. Mary Somersset.  
St. Mary at Hill.  
St. Nicholas Cold abbey.  
St. Olave Jewry.  
St. Peter, Cornhill.  
St. Swithin, Cannonstreet.  
St. Stephen, Walbrooke.  
St. Stephen, Colemanstreet.

\* Ad exemplar ms. a viro illustri Richardo Mead, med. reg. mecum communicatum.



St. Mildred, Breadstreet.	Customhouse, London.
St. Magnus, London bridge.	Winchester castle.
St. Foster's Church.	Hampton court.
St. Mildred, Poultry.	Chelsea hospital.
Westminster abbey repaired.	Greenwich hospital.
St. Christopher.	Theatre at Oxford.
St. Dunstan in the East.	Trinity college library at Cambridge <sup>a</sup> .
St. Mary Aldermary.	Chapel of Emanuel college, Cambridge.
St. Sepulchre's.	
The Monument.	

To these may be added,

The frontispeice of the Middle Temple next Fleetstreet, erected in 1684. And

All the renovations of Westminster abbey, which were made by Sir Christopher from 1698 till his decease in 1723, and since from designs formed by him.

BUT besides these, several other designs of buildings were drawn by him in pursuance of the royal commands, that were not put in execution; but are yet in the hands of his son, Christopher Wren esquire. Of these are principally,

A *mausoleum*, or, monument, for king Charles the first at Windsor, in the year 1678.

A design for rebuilding Whitehall, some time after the restoration.

Two designs for rebuilding Whitehall, after the fire of that palace in 1697.

## NUMBER IX.

A brieve view of the most observable inventions of modern mathematicians unknowne to the ancients, sent mee from my learned friend Mr. Briggs, professor of geometrie at Oxford.

### *Mathematica ab antiquis minus cognita.*

**A**STRONOMIA Copernicana, quae docet terram esse centrum orbis lunaris, solem vero esse centrum reliquorum omnium planetarum, quod in Venere et Mercurio, cum sint in inferiori parte suorum orbium, etiam oculis deprehendi potest, ope tubi optici nuper inventi. Docet etiam per motum telluris diurnum ortus et occasus omnium syderum, et per motum ejusdem annum in orbe suo magno omnium planetarum motus et distantias, eorumque in coelo progressus, stationes, et regressus, multo facilius et accuratius investigare, quam per Ptolomaei aut antiqui cujusquam epicyclos, aut alias hypothesefes.

Sydera quatuor Medicea (ita enim appellantur a Galileo Galilei Florentino, qui ea per tubum opticum primus invenit) quae circa Jovis

<sup>a</sup> I have here kept to the order of Mr. Hulse might have been placed in his last vacant circle. Hulse's pyramid, and that, which follows, cle.



stellam perpetuo circumaguntur, et cum in ejus umbram inciderint, eclipsim patiuntur; Jove radios solares intercipient eodem modo, quo terra in eclipsi lunari.

Aequationum algebraicarum omnium verum valorem invenire, si is sit rationalis; sin minus, eum tamen proxime numeris absolutis exprimere: idque non minus accurate, quam latus quodlibet numeri furdi, vel linea cujusvis irrationalis longitudinem.

Data qualibet subtenfa in circulo, invenire subtenfam trientis datae peripheriae (quod Theon in *Commentario in Ptolomaeum* arbitrabatur esse impossibile) nec trientis modo, sed omnino cujuscunque partis, imparis vel paris. Partis imparis invenitur unica operatione ipsa subtenfa; at partis paris non invenitur unica operatione ipsa subtenfa, sed tantum subtenfae ipsius quadratum: quo autem majus fuerit nomen partium, eo operosior erit subtenfae inventio.

Canones rectorum peripheriam tangentium et secantium, nulli antiquorum cogniti, quos Erasmus Reinholdus primus condidit; et canon finium (multo commodior canone subtenfarum apud Ptolomaeum) a Johanne Regiomontano primo traditus, et postea a multis accuratissime supputatus.

Tota logarithmorum doctrina, a Johanne Nepero, barone Merchistonii, primum inventa; de qua nullus antiquorum vel per somnium unquam cogitavit. Qua plurima problemata arithmetica, geometrica, et astronomica minimo negotio expediuntur; quae alias vel impossibilia censenda sunt, vel admodum difficilia, nec sine magno taedio, et multi temporis jactura absolventa.

Arcum trianguli sphaerici, vel quantitatem anguli solidi, invenire primus docuit peritissimus geometra, Thomas Hariottus; cum ante eum nemo hoc sit assequutus. Hujus propositionis ignoratio Aristoteli imposuit, ad 8 cap. libri 3 *De coelo*, opinanti locum solidum posse compleri a pyramide. Idem etiam contigit P. Ramo, ad 16 et 4 lib. *Geometriae*, qui idem fieri posse contendit etiam ab octaedro.

Dolii, vel segmenti sphaeroidis, mensuram invenire per modum, qui Archimedeum, prop. 31 et 33 libri *De conoidibus*, subtili et accurata veritate adaequare possit, facilitate vero longe superare \*.

# N U M B E R X.

Epistola Isaaci Barrow magistro et fociis collegii SS. Trinitatis in academia Cantabrigiensi, dat. Constantinopoli 1 Aug. 1658.

*Reverendissimi, doctissimi, et consultissimi viri,*

Q UOD tamdiu officio vobis testando abstinerim, et silentio meo adeo longinquam epocham temporis inscribere debeam, admodum vereor, ne aut vestri minus memor fuisse, aut ab observantia debita descivisse videar, saltem extremam quandam socordiam mihi ob-

\* Dr. George Hakewill's *Apologia, or, Declaration of the power and providence of God in* the government of the world, Lib. III. cap. 9. sect. 2. pag. 263.



repsisse ne suspicemini. Quibus criminum maculis abstergendis nescio, an chartae istae sufficiant, quas olim vestris oculis dicavi, et quas modo devotissima mente configno. Quibus nugis, non sane sine qualicunque industria compingendis, quum studium observantiam meam vobis probandi penitus in causa fuerit; a benignitate vestra obtinere non omnino despero, biennium integrum dormisse, vestri meique oblitus, apud vos, aequos rerum arbitros, ne reus peragar. Reverentiae autem, qua vos prosequor, exile quidem et inconcinnum, sed quale mea tenuitas fabricari potuit, monumentum extruere conatus sum, non merito suo, nec pretio operis, sed offerentis animo, vestraque, siquam indulgere arriserit, acceptatione aestimandum. De quo mihi abunde satisfactum erit, si quod ille a Pythia, ego a vobis (*inchyto* licet expuncto) audivero,

Ἄλλὰ μὲν ἔτι χινδρῶν ἀγαλλίστῃ Ἐγμινῶν.

Sin ut absolvi capax sim, adhuc alia defensione opus est; penes me nullam fore agnosco, nisi ut peregrinationis meae, ex quo Galliam reliqui, rationem sincera et succincta narratione perstringam. Postquam a Lutetia auspicati, Gallia, ut potuimus, celeriter transcurra, Etruriae portum attigimus, Romam, jam inde ab initio praefixam itineri metam, propere contendimus; progressum interceptit Florentia, urbs claritudine sua promerita, cui dierum aliquot moram impendat etiam festinus viator. Ibi vix triduum commoratos, dum in urbis situ amoeno, aedificiorum elegantia, et magni ducis prodigiosis thesauris perlustrandis oculos pascimus, animos oblectamus; fama occupat de peste ad Neapolim grassari incipiente. Unde ansam arripiunt Itali (qui praeter reliquos mortales pestem oderunt *cane pejus et angue*) nos ab incepto cursu deterrere, Romae cum Neapoli commercia et necessitudines obtendere, facillime serpens malum isthuc propagatum iri; quod si ibi versantes deprehendat, multa et magna incommoda se obicere, quibus difficile remedium, nullum fore effugium; itaque consultius esse paulisper Florentiae transigere, rei eventum opperientes; si Neapoli deferbuerit calamitas, nec ultra processerit, posse propositum tuto urgeri. His consiliis salutaribus obtemperatum oportuit. Subsistimus. Post mensem unum aut alterum eodem contagio laborare Romam, ex allatis nunciis certiores facti sumus. Hinc praecisa nobis spes, perplexa consilia. Ut cunque menses duos vel tres, an transitura esset tempestas, praestolamur. Quum increbrescere constaret, et unius urbis taedium nos caperet, simul brumae (quae ibi aspera et incommoda esse solet) propinquititas discessus moneret; quo nos vertamus, ancipites consulimus. Regredi in Franciam non placuit; Genua nos fatiaverat; ad Venetias viae prohibita, clausae, interruptae erant, nec eo, nisi per longas ambages difficilisque anfractus, perveniri poterat. Ne vobis autem per hoc intervallum salutem officiose impertirem, et instituti carminis seriem persequerer, obstabat, quod nondum id a me exigi crederem, quod illinc abundaret, hinc deficeret materia; praecipue vero, quod interveniens occupatio, cujus opinor, non inscii estis, meditationes meas abruptit, donec alio abundum esset. Etenim quo dirigenda essent vestigia dum ambigeremus, forte innotuit deliberantibus, navim quandam robustam in portu Liburnico consistere, versus Constantinopolim mox vela



vela ventis daturam. Hanc, opportunum rati, conscendimus: quippe commodum se offerre diverticulum fatifcentibus; praestare apud Turcas paucos menses terere, novi aliquid contemplantes, quam Florentiae otiosos desiderare; spem fore pestem brumali frigore temperatam interim defaecituram, tum repetentibus Italiam itinerum obstructa iri referata. Cujus velificationis cursum, pericula, circumstantias, ut potui accurate, versibus descripsi, quorum spero ad vos jampridem pervenisse exemplar. Etenim ubi huc appuli, quid mihi incumberet, perpendere coepi, quantum vobis deberem, quo pacto me exolverem. Consideranti nihil melius visum, quam si, quae per hujusce digressus curriculum observanti occurrerent, metris commendarem; etsi quantum humeris meis fascem imponerem, non me fugeret. Protinus accinxi ad opus destinatum; et primo ipsius transitus modum, ordinem, discrimina perpetuo contextu expedivi; quorum, ut mox innuebam, vobis pridem copiam feci. Dein paulisper respirare mihi concessio, aggressus sum, quae de Turcarum historia, moribus, regia, religione pauca collegeram, in carmen conjicere; molimen arduum, et nescio an viribus meis expugnabile, quodque ad exitum perducere valuerio; utcunque, ut attentarem, *Vicit amor vestri*. Ne frustra haec dicere, et vobis vana specie illudere videar, hoc ex opellae meditullio discerptum ἀποσπασμάτιον, quod licet stylo impolitum, inventione humile, dispositione indigestum, partibus mutilum (utpote ἀκέραιον, ἢ ἀτελές, et multa interponi desiderans) vobis tamen offerre ausus sum, veluti arrham reliquorum, nisi impar coeptis conatus, et interjectae viae asperitas, cursum sufflammet. Minime judiciis vestris satisfacturum (cum meo ipsius displiceat, et relegendem scripsisse pudeat) hoc tamen nomine boni consulturos spero, quod ex animo vestri studio proficiscatur. Nec aliud quicquam habeo, quo diuturnum silentium excusam; si haec veniae impetrandae suffecerint, mihi e votis successit. Superest pro reliquis hunc locum spectantibus patientiam vestram deprecari, donec, quae super his meditor, aliquatenus absolvere datum erit. Sed ne potius tanquam reus causam egisse, quam epistolam scripsisse videar, de praesenti rerum statu pauca subjiciam. Vastissimum hoc imperium sub rege juvene administrat prorox (vezir Azem 1, supremum consiliarium vocant) vir pene septuagenarius, sed miro corporis animique vigore praeditus. Plus biennio effluxit, ex quo ille e mediocri conditione ad hoc fastigium evectus regiminis habenas suscepit (raro horum temporum exemplo posse quenquam tamdiu in hoc officii praecipitio immotum persistere, quod plerisque instantis ruinae praeludium esse consuevit) intra quod spatium tot tantasque res gessit, ut suis unius vigiliis se debeant huic regno instauratae vires, splendor restitutus. Foras Ottomanici nominis terrorem, qui in contemptum exoleverat, refuscitavit; domi majestatem prostratam erexit, ordinem expulsum revocavit; insulas Tenedon et Lemnon, Turcis nuperrime tanto cum suo dedecore extortas, recuperavit; Venetae classis impetum retudit; Moldaviam et Valachiam defectionem molientes in ordinem redegit, provinciarum istarum principibus dejectis, novis substitutis; Transylvanos ad pacem veniamque orandas perduxit, nec supplicum condiciones admittit: palmarium est, quod factiones intestinas, quibus graviter convulsa et quasi obruta



imperii majestas, vires pessundatae erant, penitus repressit; equitum peditumque primores, quibus solenne erat potentiae suae subnixos reipublicae statum permiscere, qui antehac multarum seditionum auctores extiterant, et subinde novis excitandis intenti erant, hos palam auctoritate sua, illos clam et astu adortus, interemit; quorum mille circiter principes factioforum e medio sustulisse fertur, et vix paucos superstites reliquisse, qui dehinc mandatis regiis obniti, aut obmurmurare audeant; quo opportuna severitatis remedio in praesens principi suum obsequium asseruit, et futurorum tumultuum radices excidit: ut hic ab imperio Turcico elogium meruisse videatur, quod a Romano Trajanus, tribuente historico: "Quae omnia eo majora videbantur, quoniam per multos atque atroces tyrannos perditio atque prostrato statu Romano, in re-  
"medium tantorum malorum divinitus credebatur opportune datus<sup>a</sup>." Habetur autem ut exquisitae prudentiae, maximaeque experientiae, ita ingenii perspicacis, animique excelsi; admodum propositi tenax, et consiliorum continens (quae impertit paucissimis) temperamento cholericus, et irae vehemens, nonnunquam violentior; praecipue omnium providus, ac vigilantissimus, ut quamvis ipsi continuo tanta moles negotiorum incumbat, parcissime, idque vestitus, dormiat. Severitate sua, vel crudelitate, et tantum sanguinis profundendo, ab omnibus metui, a plerisque odium consequutus est. Hostem infensorem vix habiturus est Christianismus, utpote potentiae Ottomanicae promovendae acerrime intentum: quo stimulo accensus (etsi quidam politicis altius immergi, causas longe subtiliores assignant) regem<sup>b</sup> persuasit, ut propius coeptis suis patrocinium accommodans, ex imperiali sede Adrianopolim commigraret; dein, coacto exercitu numerofo, contra Transylvanos expeditionem suscepit. Bello causam praetexit, quod princeps Ragotsi, Turcarum stipendiarius, ac proinde subditus, cum esset, suo injussu Poloniam invasisset, sibi regnum affectasset; hinc honori Ottomanico accessisse detrimentum, nec talem injuriam posse dimitti inultam. Dudum in Transylvaniae finibus versatur. Transylvani, cum precibus nihil profecerint, vi illatae se strenue opponunt. Adhuc de successu armorum nihil admodum constat. Christianis imminentem procellam avertat Deus; ne vota respuat, spem facit, quae nuper in Asia emerfit, et continuo invalescit gravissima rebellio, ex hujusmodi origine: Hassân, Aleppo urbis praefectus, vir magnae famae atque auctoritatis, multisque, quibus praefuit, rebellionibus clarus, a prorege cum suae provinciae copiis ad bellum citatus, cum, simul advenisset, vitae suae insidias parari suspitione, an certis argumentis, colligeret, periculum propulsa animo certus, primo iter protrahere, deinde saepius provocatus imperium detrectare coepit. Interim, dum proregem occupant Transylvani, valido exercitu Asiae incumbit, regia tributa exigit, officia distribuit, omnia e mente disponit, ut populi favorem aucupetur, justitiam accurate administrat, militum suorum (quos habet ad quinquaginta millia promptos et expeditos) licentiam coercet; a rege hostis, perduellis, infidelis promulgatus, ita se permanfurum respondet, nisi justis postulatis satisfiat: Revertatur rex Constantinopolim, imperii status reformetur, fuso san-

<sup>a</sup> Aurel. Viêt.<sup>b</sup> Sic in priori editione legitur.



guini vindiciae perfolvantur, a bellis non necessariis abstineatur, provinciae desolatae redintegrentur, et (quo votorum summa continetur) visirius ambitiosus ac sanguinarius, una cum consiliorum particeps musti (legum supremo interprete) loco amoveatur, vita privetur. Hunc obicem visirio divinitus injectum credimus, ne is propriae salutis prospiciens ulterius Christianos bello persequi, et gladiis quam pactis malit decernere. Graecis, ex quo hic commoror, nihil novi accidit, nisi quod superiori anno ipsorum patriarcha supplicio affectus est. Parthenius ei nomen, et ex optimis fuisse dicitur, qui a multis annis hoc officio functi. Infimulatus est communicati cum duce Muscoviae consilii; quem Graeci nunc fidei suae columnam primarium, futurum aliquando libertatis vindicem existimant, Turcis proinde suspectiorem. Patriarcham plerique facinoris insontem arbitrantur, confictum \* ab aemulis sedem suam conscendere gestientibus, ut est hisce sacerdotibus in re angusta grandis ambitio. Utcunque visirius, re parum expensa, in terrorem reliquorum, si qui talia agitent, virum e vestigio in publicum produci jubet, utque erat pontificio habitu indutus, laqueo spiritum praepediri, ita biduum lugubre spectaculum pependit. De religione ipsorum impraesentiarum superfedeo. Tantum festis alacriter celebrandis incumbunt; sub acerbae servitutis pressura hilares animos praeferrunt, cantant, saltant, et adhuc (uno verbo) pergraecantur. Ultimo restat, ut a vobis veniam implorem absentiae ultra justos triennii limites excurrentis. In quo non diffiteor me favore vestro fretum (quem et aliis indulgisse memini, et mihi non denegaturos praesumpsi) securitati et commoditati propriae consuluisse. Quae mihi ad impensas sustinendas rerum angustia sit, vobis satis perspectum; et quanta abhinc in Christianum orbem redeunti difficultates et pericula sese opponant, ego experientia, vos conjectura assequi potestis. Itaque quod hic loci, quasi extra commercium humani generis, longiores moras extraxi, id mihi non tam voluntatis propensione, quam ex cujusdam necessitatis praescripto accidisse, fidem, reor, astringenti praestabitis; cujus veritatis testes invoco, quotquot haec vobis votorum mihi conscii sunt: utinam vero, cui tantis terrarum spatiis disjuncto obversantur

πολλὰ μέλας

\* Οὐρεὰ τε σκίοντα, θάλασσα τε ἤχησσα,

e re esset optare, votisque ineffet efficacia, equidem extra pomoeria vestra ne unam horam perdurarem. Neque enim alibi terrarum liberius aut suavius rei literariae, *cujus amor mihi crescit in horas*, vacare, aut usquam tot animas eruditas, honestas, ingenuas reperire potuero. Quae sententia, quo mundum familiarius intrespicio, eo penitus animo infidet. Jam igitur, quum ex divinae providentiae benigna dispositione mihi de reditu, ut videtur, incolumi nec incommodo prospectum sit; antequam sol unam revolutionem emensus in suam Libram se denuo restituat, me vobis praesentem sistere, et coram pro tot acceptis beneficiis (quorum nunquam mihi excidet memoria aut sensus) gratias persolvere spero. Quod si pro venia praeteriti temporis vos exorari finitis,

\* Forfan conficti.



et novi licentiam, quantum revertenti competat, prorogare non gravamini; eo magis benignitati vestrae devinctus alacrius honori vestro studebo, felicitati applaudam: pro quibus tamen (ut merita vestra, mea officia postulant) vota, precesque fundere non desistam, cum quibus valete.

Perae Constantinopolitanae  
cal. Augusti 1658.

Oratio habita in lectura geometrica collegii Greshamensis anno 1662, ab Isaaco Barrow A. M.

**S**I quale mihi hodie a fortuna argumentum dicturo, talis quoque ab ingenio dicendi facultas obvenisset: ne digna, quam sustineo, persona; digna loco, quem occupo; digna vestra, quam verecundis oculis obtueor, spectatissimi auditores, illustri praestantia contingeret oratio; non esset profecto, quod vehementius addubitem. Quaecunque enim, provinciam qui suscipiunt aliquam, aut munus auspicantur literarium, in praefationis potissimum materiam sibi expetunt dari; seu fundatores professionis suae fautoresque, quorum illa aut instituta coepit auspiciis, aut opibus sublevata stetit, aut aucta crevit beneficiis, virtute praecellentes viros, et dignitate spectabiles, suoque adeo jure amplissima sibi elogia vindicantes; seu in eodem stadio praecursores, eruditione conspicuos et fama celebres, officio suo functos egregie, deque republica literaria optime meritos, quos iusta non minus quam magna laude prosequantur; sive suo denique artem demandatam studio, cujus effuse possint cum utilitatem exponere, tum dignitatem praedicare, hisque eloquii velut illecebris audientium animos permulcere: illa quin omnia obtigerint dicendi argumenta, in suo genere egregia et plane summa, ut diffiteri non ausim; ita nec fateri, ut non magnopere erubescam, adeo imparem me sentio tantis rebus enarrandis apte, nedum pulchre exornandis.

Instituti siquidem nostri auctorem habeam commemorandum, de quo nisi flagitiosum tacere, inconsultum foret dicere; adeo nostrae laudis conatus ille omnes longe supergreditur, ejusque mente potius colendae, quam ore celebrandae virtutes, non tenuitatis meae verba modo, sed vel disertissimi exuperant praeconia oratoris: virum gradu quidem eminentem, et censu praecipuum (praeturam quippe, hoc est, summum, qui in hac urbe, omnium quas sol aspicit maxima, certe opulentissima, obierit magistratum \*) suaeque Crassius aetatis obtinuerit reputari; animo autem magnificentiore multo, et benefactorum gloria insigniorem, quod, me tacente, ultro eloquentur saxa, claraque aeternum voce proclamabit vicina moles ista, mercatorum congressui dicata, privati hominis plusquam regale opus, quodque non tantum linguae nominantis, aut oculo intuentis, sed et cogitantis animo nihil non

\* Thomam Greshamum, collegii Greshamensis conditorem, nunquam praetorem Londinensem fuisse, ex falsis praetoris plane ostenditur.

Lapsus igitur memoria, ut videtur, vir doctissimus, quod patruo cognomine ejus contigit, hic illi attribuit.



regium, nihil non augustum obversatur, pulcherrimum in eo genere Londini nostri dicam, an totius Europae ornamentum; quale quid si vetustae innotuisset aetati, septenarium illum miraculorum adauxisset numerum, vel (quod crediderim potius) sublata omni reliqua demirandi causa, superbum illud et pene impium humanis operibus miraculi titulum ademisset. Neque enim non cessisset magnifico huic atrio, permultos nobis Joves, divinos e verticibus fundentes radios, sceptrisque pariter et fulminibus instructos exhibenti, Olympicum illud simulacrum; neque cum tot venerando regum Mausoleo unius istud Carii reguli sepulchrum meruisset comparari; quinimo portentosae istae (ut missa faciam caetera) Phariarum strues pyramidum, vanae ostentationis labores, et otiosae specimina opulentiae, quantum inepta magnitudine excederent, tantum decora maiestate infra hanc fabricam et commodo usu subsiderent. Enimvero non ille mortuo sibi tumulum, in quo gloriose putresceret, sed vivis aedem posteris extruxit, in qua profutura reipublicae consilia agerent; non cadaveri suo invidendam quietem, sed vagis antea commerciis mortalium certam sedem procuravit, centrumque defixit stabile, quo universi orbis confluerent undique negotia, et convenirent; ubi quicquid naturae liberalitas tribuit, aut artis confert industria; quicquid abdito sinu terra effundit, aut patulum mare advehit opum; quicquid India impertit gemmarum, Arabia profert aromatum, aut pretiosae suppellectilis Persia suppeditat, reciprocis hinc inde contractibus colligitur atque distrahitur; quin et excussa humani generis conscientia, quid ubivis terrarum novae rei geratur, quasque in longinquis etiam regionibus fata casuum vices moliantur, collatis ultro citroque literis, sermonibus atque sententiis disquiritur, dignoscitur, divulgatur: ut merito videatur vir ille consultissimus, non tam unius regni exponendis mercibus forum; quam generale tali mundo emporium, historiae speculam, fortunae templum, famaeque palatium erexisse. Nec eo loci perstitit, sed vero ulterius progressa est illustris nostri (annuite, assurgite, quotquot estis, auditores, tantoque debitam nomini reverentiam praestate) domini Thomae Greshami munificentia, urbem suam tam eximio ornamento decorasse, suorumque civium tam impense cum gloriae, tum commoditati prospexisse, haud satis arbitrati; ni artium quoque cultu illorum exornaret animos, et liberalium disciplinarum luminibus collustraret: ne affluentes opum scilicet, externoque habitu splendidi, intellectus autem inopes, animoque intus sordidi, tanquam in pompa auro onusti, phalerisque insignes, affini incederent. Scientiarum itaque professoribus, non unius alicujus, sed fere omnium, quae vel ad usum vitae, aut ad voluptatem faciunt, praemia constituit, ut tunc ferebat ratio temporum, et mos vivendi postulabat, equidem satis ampla et liberalia; nec non suas illis, quas incolerent, aedes suprema moriens voluntate attribuit. O praeclarum fautorem literarum! qui sibi Musas non in facultatum modo haereditatem ascripsit, sed in familiae veluti successionem adoptavit; qui non saepe tantum, dum esset in vivis, literatos comiter tractavit, sed et perpetuo eos etiamnum defunctus hospitio excipit; nec idoneum solummodo pabulum, unde vitam sustentent, at locum etiam ubi commorentur, non vile utique tuguriolum aliquod, sed ma-

\* Forſan toti.



gnificum hoc, charum superis, et hominibus colendum, palatium assignavit. O dignum unice, quem sui literae genium loci habeant, sui larem domicilii colant, suae statorem arcis uno omnes ore agnoscant! O virum denique mirifice sapientem! qui suo sacras olim incolatu aedes a vulgaribus in posterum inquilinis noluit profanari; virtutisque maluit perdurare gymnasium, quam prostibulum voluptatis; veritatis exquirendae scholam, quam explendae cupiditatis officinam; doctorum virorum collegium, eruditae praeflectionibus canorum, quam improborum vernularum nidum, diffonis conviventium clamoribus obstreperum; tot musaeis refertas aedes, quot distinctas cubiculis; totque a scientiis, quot ab hominibus habitatas: qui conservandae suae memoriae ergo non cognominem sibi aliquem undecunque magnatem accivit, verum immortalibus Musis nominis sui custodiam commendavit; quas non ab hac sede sua spes unquam avara lucri eliciat, non luxus exspuat, non infortunium extrudat. Prius intereant oportet literae, extinguatur lumen omnis memoriae, et profundissima rerum facies barbarie obruatur; quam Greshami cesset inclarescere nomen, hisque indies sub tectis solenni cum laude personare. Attendite, sultis, ad hoc egregiae documentum prudentiae, immensos thesauros qui sedulo conquiritis, at frustra possidetis: quis usus sit laudabilis, qui fructus durabilis aggestarum opum; cui certo semitae ad sempiternam laudem contendentibus insistendum sit, ut ex caducis hisce emarcidisque floribus perennis gloriae corollam decerpatis; quo denique pacto posterorum simul utilitati consulere, vestrumque possitis ab oblivionis injuria nomen vindicare, ab hoc magistro ediscite. Cujus toties conculcatis ambulacra, illius nonnunquam vestigia quoque premitte; cujusque quotidie suspicitis opera, ejus respicite aliquando exemplum; neque committite omnino, ut minus is a vobis, vestrum extruendo ad commodum, quam instruendo ad officium commervuisse videatur. Verum de tanto heroe (quem ob praestita humano generi beneficia prisca sane, modo illis interfuisset, secula divorum choro accensuissent) sentio tandem, quanto proclivius sit nimium dicere, quam satis: quod hoc assequi non potuerim, cum a rei ipsius magnitudine, tum ab imbecillitate propria, me excusatum volo; quod illud patreverim, a vestra veniam oportet suppliciter implorem indulgentia.

Jam illustrium genere et indole virorum, quos praesens videt aetas ac veneratur, qui benigna voluntate favere nostris studiis, suaeque subinde hoc collegium honorifica praesentia illustrare dignantur, quod os tam impudens fuerit, quae lingua adeo temeraria, ut percensere nomina audeat, nedum laudes exequi conetur? Quorum uniuscujusque vel referendis meritis, non dico integra oratio, sed justa historia debetur; quorum artes ipsae gloriari purpura, titulisque videntur superbire; quorum veritas se auspiciis in lucem protrahi gestit; quorumque natura latebris ultro profilit suis ad serenos aspectus invifendos, nec ardentius illi hanc, quam haec illos cupit contemplari; quibusque adeo debent studia literarum, ne diutius evilescant, ne ignobile posthac fuerit ultra vulgum sapere, et scire aliquid proletarii opus hominis et res plebeia habeatur; quos mundum abhinc pudeat non sequi duces, non aemulari comites, non revereri authores in omnimoda eruditione promovenda; quorum denique qua lucidis experimentis, qua acutis ratiociniis, qua felicibus inventis, grata se posteritas aeternum obstrictam profitebitur. Styli certe mei

aciem



aciem retundit tam ardui dignitas argumenti, mentisque praestinguunt obtutum tantus fulgor nobilitatis, tanta claritudo virtutis, tam nimia vis coruscantis ingenii. Sufficiat igitur nobis, nobilissimae deliciae Musarum, clarissimaque seculi nostri lumina, militiae vestrae, qua naturae difficultates subigere, et scientiarum provehere fines connitimini, gloriofae, quod apud nos metari castra et velut stativa ponere voluistis, honorem habitum nobis tacito potius cultu animi et grato silentio agnoscere, quam rudi nostra obfuscare infantia, humilique eloquio temerare.

Nec si, recluso temporis thesauro, illorum, qui hanc Spartam excellentes claruerunt, inde memoriam extrahamus, sese unquam dicturo obtulerunt materia justior laudum, aut copia uberior. Attestor tuum, quod nostris agmen ducit in tabulis, omni laude majus, omnique encomio celebratius nomen, doctrina, acumine, solertia, praestantissime Briggi. Tu, qui logarithmorum illud praeclarissimum artificium, non tua quidem, quod ad gloriam maxime fecerit, reperisti fortuna; sed, quod aequae laudem meretur, consummasti industria, atque omnibus numeris absolvisti; quod inutile forsitan adhuc et imperfectum jaceret opus, fundamenti sui rudibus obvolutum, nisi subtilissimi tu limam ingenii, et indefessae diligentiam manus adhibuisses: qui densas istas numerorum phalanges dum velut in aciem ordinatim instrueres, totque immensos nobis canonas concinnares, tui temporis dispendio nostri otium redemisti, tuo labore nostrum sublevasti taedium, nostro ut somno parceres, aerumnosis teipsum vigiliis macerasti; dignus propterea, qui innumerabiles a nobis, neque per tuos etiam logarithmos computabiles, gratias reportares. Quid alios, dum vita suppeteret, florentes fama, nunc placide quiescentes, ab umbrarum tranquillo hospitio producerem in scenam? quos certe omnino tacitos praestat, quam male tractatos inficetia concione, et mutila cum laude memoratos <sup>a</sup> [Unum <sup>b</sup> saltem gratitudo publica vetat omnino intactum praeterire, stupori etiamnum nostro superstitem, geometricam hanc qui nuperrime (ni fallor, et sane fallar haud invitus) nunc astronomicam Oxonii cathedram meritisime occupat ornatque <sup>c</sup>; a facillima nescio divinitate ingenii, an a suavissima morum humanitate magis commendandus (id certissime constat, ut praecocius neminem unquam praetulisse spes <sup>d</sup>, ita nec maturiores quenquam fructus protulisse) prodigium olim pueri, nunc miraculum viri, imo daemonium hominis; atque ne mentiri videar, suffecerit nominasse ingeniosissimum et optimum Christopherum Wrennum. De quo ne plura addam, cum virtus facit ejus toti spectata mundo, vobisque intimius explorata, meisque adeo attenuanda potius, quam amplificanda encomiis; tum delicatum viventis ne rudius offendam pudorem, meamque simul in tam luculenta materia prodam temere infantiam.] Praesertim quando, omnem hodie qui apud me paginam jure repleturus videbatur, supersit adhuc, et, ah! utinam laudi potius nostrae, quam lucui superesset, antecessorum ut tempore postremus, ita nulli merito

<sup>a</sup> Nonnihil hic deesse videtur.

<sup>b</sup> Totus hic locus de Christophoro Wrenno in priori editione uncinulis inclusus est, quod in nonnullis forsitan ob scripturam maculis deletam auctoris mentem editor haud satis assequi posset. Et profecto non semel depravatus esse mox apparebat.

<sup>c</sup> Cathedram geometricam nunquam occupavit, sed solum astronomicam, primum in collegio Greshamensi, deinde Oxonii, vir ille egregius; quod auctorem fugere non potuit.

<sup>d</sup> Sic in priori editione legitur. Vid. *Opuscula*, pag. 93.



postponendus; vir infelici, ne dissimulem, mihi non nisi de longinquo et famae tantum beneficio cognitus, famae tamen haud vulgaris, aut dubiae, sed optimorum complurium et sapientissimorum virorum consona autoritate subnixae; quo paratiorem mea verba, non ab affectu privata dictata, sed veritatis vi expressa, non amicitiae juri debita, sed virtutis reverentiae data, sibi fidem deposcant. Quid enim, qui virtutum suarum segniter animos irritanti fama non admodum credulae facilitatis homines admiratione perculit, corripuitque amore; qui sibi needum visos, penitusque ignotos studio devinxit sui, et desiderio inflammavit; qualem quantumque esse virum oportuit? Tui certe simillimum, divine Laurenti; utpote in quo cum omnigena scientia rerum incorrupta probitas morum, cum intelligentia magis quam virili plusquam virgineus pudor, cum sagacissima prudentia candidissima simplicitas, cum profunda soliditate judicii perspicax acumen ingenii, cum vivida alacritate mentis invicta laboris patientia, cum illibata denique severitate vitae suavissima conversandi lenitas, raro quodam et vix credibili temperamento conspirarint. Non unius is scilicet aut alterius scientiae tenui rore aspersus, sed omnium fuit denso imbri perfusus; nec extimam duntaxat cutem rerum perstrinxit notitia, sed abstrusissima viscera pervasit; ut praeter mathefin peculiari jure suam, ultraque, quam dici fas sit, sibi perfectissime intellectam, nullam non potuerit liberali dignam indole disciplinam profiteri. Theologiae imprimis mysteria diligentissime perscrutatus est, sacrarumque in secretiores recessus literarum, ut pauci fere alii, altissime penetravit, ad id praestantissimum genus studii non, ut plerisque usu venit, spe quapiam mercedis allectus, sed bonae tantum mentis generoso impetu abreptus. Medicorum, etsi non filius, familiaris admodum fuit, praeclarae istius facultatis cum peritissimo quovis haud injuria conferendus. Juris quam consultus fuerit, non perinde compertum habeo dicere; illud audacter pronunciem, justitiae fuisse prudentissimum, nec legum omnino scripta ignorare potuisse, quarum fuerit praescriptis tam integre obsequutus. Jam linguas (quod in homine philosopho quis miretur impense) ita percalluit eruditus, adeoque ab omni humaniore literatura exquisitè instructus fuit, ut egregius omnino criticus meruerit censerì, nisi quod a supercilio prorsus omni et paedagogico fastu nimis quam alienus. Historias enim plerasque omnes non oculo tantum perlustraverat, aut manu triverat, sed menti penitus insculperat. Oratores et poetas praecipuos evolverat sedulo, perpenderat acri judicio, et fideli erat memoria complexus. Fastidio sim, si levioribus istis (quae tamen alii gravissima ducunt) figillatim immorer commemorandis. At philosophiae omnis quam apprime gnarus, quam in naturae fuerit observandis phaenomenis solers, in causis pervestigandis sagax, in detegendis erroribus promptus, in confirmanda veritate certus, in alienis dijudicandis sententiis ingenue accuratus, in suis discutiendis rigide circumspectus; vos cito testes, vos appello judices, quorum novisse illum propius, et saepius philosophantem auscultasse, tam dandum est felicitati, quam meo deputandum infortunio tanti beneficii permansisse exortem. Unicum occurrit dilaudandum nescio magis in eo, an reprehendendum, saltem maximopere deplorandum; quod scientiae parandae cupidior, quam curandae valetudini intentior, dum nimio veritatem studio quaereret, vitam amiserit; et sapientiae maluerit occumbere martyr, quam naturae



naturae mori debitor. Immodicis quippe vigiliis dum fugitantiā confectaretur astra, in medio quasi fatiscens cursu defecit; dum perplexos siderum gyros explicaret, lethalibus ipse laqueis concidit irretitus; animam ut videatur coelesti luce commutasse suam, inque illos, quos contemplatus est, orbes transinigrasse. O vanos semper et mendaces astrologos! o funestum Jovem, Jovisque comites luctuosos! o coelos immites, et stellas enormiter ingratas! Hancine vestri studiosis observantiae gratiam refertis? hac cultores vestros mercede compensatis? hac tot insomnes vobis curas impendisse? revelasse vestram invidendam scilicet et inconspicuam mortalibus pompam, vestrosque in ordinem incompósitos cursus redeigisse? ut Galilaeum, detectorem lucis vestrae, illorum, quibus vos primus aspectavit, oculorum vivum etiam spirantemque mulctaretis usu; hunc Galilaei supparem, digestorem motus vestri, vitali penitus vixdum senii ingressum confinia aura privaretis? Valeatis itaque per me licet, et sempiternis posthac immerſae tenebris, erroribusque implicitae, nullo observante, inglorio stipatae satellitio, iners curriculum transigatis; dum vestris nos interea puriores radiis, constantiores motibus, benigniores influxibus, occidui nostri luminaris mores contemplamur. Etenim ut aliorum is scientiam sua, ita suam ipse videtur scientiam virtute supergressus; non Musis acceptior quam Gratiis, imo (si tantas indivulso res connexas foedere committere fas sit) a morum amabilius dulcibus illecebris, quam ab ingenii eximiis dotibus mirabilior. Reticebo, quas cum aliis, opinor, paucis communes obtinuit, justitiam, temperantiam, constantiam animi, et sordidarum rerum despectum: illas saltem virtutes leviter perstringam, quae singulares in eo, et infrequenti prorsus exemplo emicuerunt; modestiam imprimis in tanta indole, in tam consummata eruditione, in tali opinione hominum, summam et plane incredibilem. Aliis quippe qui ad invidiam usque sapere, sibi quasi desipere, videbatur; cui nemo non esset secure innixus, suo ipse solebat iudicio diffidere; suasque ultro dotes silentio obtegebat, quas intempestiva plerique student garrulitate ostentare: profundo flumini haud absimilis, tacito labenti alveo, magnamque vim aquarum nullo cum strepitu deferenti. Thesaurus illi inerat locuples, sed, ut fieri assolet, alte defossus; non quidem perfunctorie inspectanti obviis, sed nec curiose scrutanti inaccessus. Neque enim suas suppressit invidie facultates, sed occultavit modeste; non opes animi avare detinuit, at provide dispensavit; ut non importune cupidus alieni sensus, ita sui non temere prodigus; liberalis tamen, et paratus sciscitanti respondere, idque accurate, et paucis, oraculi instar, non effutientis multa, sed certa prodentis. Linguam stricte cohibuit, non animum penitus oclusit, quem saltem pulsanti facile aperiret. Apud se mansit potius, quam a se alios prohibuit, nedum domum suam communivit ab hospitibus; quos tamen lubentius adventantes excepit, quam jactantius invitavit. Sane e re esset humana, ut multos habemus dicendi magistros, ita nonnulla quoque tacendi documenta extare. Proponamus igitur hunc nobis saluberrimae disciplinae praeceptorem: neminem maledictis incessere, nedum conviciis quempiam proscindere; nullius detrudere merito, aut famae obtrectare; non efferre se insolenter, nec inaniter altercare; non in aliena se ingerere negotia, nec malignos undique rumusculos aucupari; non indigestos praecipitare sermones, nec praepropera velocitate linguae



mentis sensum anteire; ab hoc fructuose licet addiscant exemplo, qui dicendi methodum callent, modum ignorant. Sed vero modestiam, nisi ab animo recte composito, et a sincera iudicii aequitate profectam; aut taciturnitatem, nisi cum summa fide conjunctam; aut gravitatem quis nequicquam laudibus efferat, nisi insigni quadam comitate temperatam. Atqui illo a veteratoria nemo astutia, a malitiosa fraude, ab improbo erat furo immunior; iudicia nemo sua exactiori trutina pensabat, affectusque nemo strictiori freno compecebat; nulla bilis aestuabat intemperie, nullo livore turgebat, expertus degebat omnis odii, et a discordia vehementer abhorrens; mente semper placidus, vultu serenus, convictu innocens, mansuetus alloquio, neminem ut unquam aut aspectu terreret, aut facto laederet, aut dicto lacefferet. Hominem plane diceretis ad stoicae virtutis ideam normamque efformatum, deversa tamen ista morositate inconcinna, et rigida morum asperitate perfecte delaezata; ad conversantium quippe nutus, quasi stabili semper ipse in aequilibrio positus, facile semet inclinabat; non tam suo promptus indulgere genio, quam alienae voluntati obtemperare; nec alias sibi unquam impensius placens, quam si quando convictoribus suis minime displiceret. Quo minus mirandum sit cum tot amplissimis et ornatissimis viris tam arctam illi necessitudinem, intimamque adeo amicitiam intercessisse; utque reliquis omnibus aut cultoribus virtutis, aut fautoribus doctrinae, sic excellentissimo imprimis marchioni\*, Maecenati pariter maximo, et peritissimo mystae literarum, non gratam modo consuetudinem ejus, sed et charam extitisse. Cui tanto placuisse viro licet ultima non sit laus, supremum tamen merito in tanto laudum cumulo fastigium occupasset, clausissetque agmen nobis; nisi quae reliquas ejus coronavit, imo consecravit virtutes, eximiam in Deum pietatem, impium esset praeterire. Hunc praesertim unum hodiernorum cum gigantum insolescenti possumus proterviae obtendere, contemptae religionis suo exemplo assertorem, suo suffragio vindicem acerrimum. Nam divini numinis non dico abdicare cultum, sed inficiari existentiam; mundum autem non ab aliquo sapienti opifice conditum, verum sponte nescio quo pacto sua emeruisse; caecoque impetu ferri omnia, non a provido consilio gubernari; hoc est, seculorum omnium historiae derogare auctoritatem, nulliusque non sensus nostri apertis testimoniis refragari; unicum jam specimen haud vulgaris ingenii, unicum habetur, pro superum hominumque fidem! divini prorsus acuminis argumentum. Quod si millies mille convicti indiciis, milliesque adhuc totidem beneficiis devincti, nec meritam illis fidem, nec debitum his profiteri obsequium recusamus; ludibrium statim debemus acutissimis scilicet istis, imo omnium potius ineptissimis mortalium, ceu stipites, ac asini hebetes ingenio, expertes iudicii, solennia delirantes. Atqui horum, opinor, nemo extat usquam, qui, quam fuit pientissimo huic philosopho, aut captum queat sublimiorem ingenii, aut confirmatius exercitium rationis, sine immani sibimet cum stultitia tum superbia arrogare. Desinant itaque, hoc experimento submoniti, spurii isti philosophastri credentibus Deum omnibus colentibusque stuporem imputare mentis, iudicii inopiam exprobrare: cujus non poterant non

\* Marchio Dorensis.



aemulari eruditionem, non agnoscere prudentiam, non suspicere integritatem; illius pudeat illos sententiae tam impotenter obloqui, tam ferocule insultare: evadantque tandem talis intuitu exempli vel magis pii, vel modestius impii. At theologico rectius e suggestu meruit pietas ista luculentis exornata encomiis humano generi ad imitandum promulgari, quam ab humilioribus hisce rostris meo infimi oratorculi dehonestari praeconio. Imo ignoscas oportet mihi, sanctissime *μπασιτα*, tuas quod ego virtutes fide creditas tantum, non usu cognitatas, ullatenus attigerim; hoc est, quod caecus clarissimam lucem depingendam, surdus suavissimam harmoniam susceperim depraedicandam. O si viventis intueri vultum amoena luce circumfusus, si observare gestus placida gravitate compositos, si degustare sermones tuos mellea salubritate conditos, si jucundissima tua consuetudine frui, istoque guttulas aliquot ab inexhausto gurgite scientiae mihi depromere licuisset; tuo forsan pectus impraegnatum afflatu concepisset aliquid simile tui, tuo os imbutum nectare te dignum aliquid profudisset!

Nunc vereor admodum, ne satius fuisset amaro tantum fletu, quam insipida tibi oratione parentatum. Suffecisset utique nuda mentio tui non excitasse mentes modo, et commovisse affectus, sed universis confestim audientium oculis lachrymas excussisse, quam ex praematurato obitu tuo irreparabile damnum sustinuerint literae, quam insolabili moerore affecti sint familiares tui, quam immedicabile vulnus inflictum sit huic societati, tristi secum memoria recolentium: damnum, inquam, irreparabile literis, et huic eruditae societati vulnus insanabile. Neque enim de me in ejus locum utcunque suffecto aliter debetis existimare, quam infantulum Herculi, pumilionem Atlanti, Phaethontem Phoebo quendam successisse. Ego tuam, Laurenti, imbelli dextra clavam contrectem? ego oneri tuo invalidos humeros supponam? ego currus tuos conscendam arduos, istasque tanti muneris, tuum quae exercuerunt brachium, imperita manu habenas temperem? Te ego, totque alios consummatos eruditione, claros scriptis, immortalis fama praelustres viros misellus tenebrio excipiam? cui ad haec feliciter attrectanda studia caput natura perexiguum, occasio paucillulum otii, subsidium fortuna plane nullum subministravit: nec ullus cui fuerit unquam aut alacer impetus animi, aut vigor fervidus ingenii; sin aliquantulus fuit, diuturno neglectu deferbuit omnis, et languida incuria contabuit, ponte sua interiit, rerum fastidio ceu febre correptus, aut sortis angustiis praefocatus expiravit: cui ab omnibus bonis literis tot annos exulanti, barbaros Scythas inter et incultos Sarmatas versanti\*, peragranti terras, trajicienti aequora, cum utriusque elementi periculis, cumque gravioribus infortunii procellis conflictanti, tantum temporis detritum est, tantumque defluxit, exilibus nugis occupato: qui ex quo, infausto errore perfunctus, conquirere coeperam, in grammaticum mox pistrinum detrusus, et vocularum miserabili aucupio damnatus, mathematicis protinus scientiis, et philosophiae omni (unam forsitan moralem excepero) nuncium remissem, imo bellum denunciaverim, vale saltem, ut mihi videbar, aeternum dixerim: cui proinde a multo jam tempore nil lectum novi huc spectans, nil de industria visum ne quidem per transen-

\* Constantinopoli significat commorationem.



nam, nihil omnino auditum, nisi tenui fama et ad invitas aures perlapsum; nec cui aliquid modo novi non \* adest, sed nec integri quicquam superest, praeter rudera quaedam dudum collapsae aedulae, et miseras veteris naufragii reliquias: ut plane videar mihi, tanquam ex Platonico specu in hanc tot clarissimorum syderum insolitam lucem emisisse, non equidem ut doceam aliquid, sed ut omnia stupeam; illud autem praecipue, in me conjici oculos vestros, ad me dirigi aures, me expectationis vestrae scopum designari, cathedram denique hanc a me obsideri, indigno qui in communibus vobiscum subfelliis consistam, qui discipuli vestri privilegio gaudeam, nedum professoris titulo insigniar. Enimvero ex hoc edito loco in istam tot subinde tritam doctissimis viris aream pudibundos oculos demittere nequeo, ne tremula caput meum vertigo corripiat, ne immane discrimen exhorrescam, ne illius, quae me huc evexit, incredibilis audaciae conscientia percellat. Quanquam audaciam meam non est, quam facilitatem nimiam, quod tantopere incussem; qui timidus hanc provinciam, et reluctanti genio invaserim, non tam animo meo morem gerens, aut proprio fretus judicio, quam illorum, qui apud me et amicitia, et beneficiis, et dignitate plurimum potuerunt, consiliis adductus, hortatibus impulsus, imperiis coactus. Utcunque de illo, quod meo mihi jumento accersiverim, malo ut quiritari vanum; ita nec respiscere opportunum fuerit, eatenus progressio, unde pedem referre pudor vetat. Non deferendum est tam solenni arbitrio praestitutum vadimonium; jacta est alea, transivimus Rubiconem, credidimus fati, utendum est iudice ferro: ingressio pugnam jam nec receptui canendum, nec ab assignata statione temere recedendum est; quin potius cum hoste fortiter conferendae manus, abjicienda desperatio, propulsandus timor, spiritus confirmandi, nervi intendendi. Omni ope enitendum est mihi, acceptis partibus ut defungar strenue; studio supplendus est defectus ingenii, quod ab usu deest, cura compensandum est; litandum est audentium adjutrici fortunae, et contrahendum cum superis, si quidem vera aiunt, omnia labori vendentibus. Subsidio denique mihi comparanda est diligentia, vestro ut aliquatenus decori consulam, meoque ut officio satisfaciam; praecipue vero consultissimorum virorum, quorum consentientibus ad hoc, quicquid est, Sparta administrandum suffragiis delectus et deputatus sum, ne de me conceptam spem deludam penitus, et prolatum iudicium dehonestem: quorum proinde amplissimum favorem quam verbis nunc parce agnoscam, tam semper animo prolixè perferentiam; hanc saltem, quoad potero, factis gratiam relaturus, ut officio praestando dum gnaviter pro virili mea incumbo, efficiam quadantenus, ne videantur ipsi de me aut sperasse temere, aut perperam statuisse.

Quinimo institutum hoc nostrum quo lubentius aggrediamur, et persequamur laetius, animos addat timidus, et tardis subdat aculeos, illius, cui operam addicemus, disciplinae ingens utilitas, insignisque praestantia. Neque enim spinosis tenellas mentes subtilitatibus excruciare, aut futillum tricas argutiarum innectere; non steriles conferere rixas, ludicroque cum larvis certamine velitari; non volaticas insequi Chimaeras; e-vanidasque passim per lubricos calles venari conjecturas: sed manifesta adstruere principia, certas conclusiones elicere, utiles regulas condere,

\* Sic in priori editione legitur.



jucundasque nobis incumbet quaestiones expedire. Curae siquidem nostrae fundus committitur excolendus, tot artium foecunda parens, tot scientiarum inconcussa basis, tot in rem humanam commoditatum perennis scaturigo, geometria; cui scilicet uni aequum est, ut praecipua vitae oblectamenta, praesidia salutis, incrementa fortunae, operaeque nostrae compendia accepta referamus: quod eleganter et commode habitamus; quod tutis ab hostili incurfione vallis protegimur; quod per infidos fluctus secura commercia celebramus; quod agrorum pacifice fines dispecimus; quod momenta ponderum aequa lance expendimus, iustaque suum cuique mensura dispensamus; quod vastas susque deque, quo volumus, levi digito moles versamus, immanemque rerum perpulsilla vi resistantiam profligamus; quod speciosis spectaculis et concinnis ocellos simulachris oblectamus, quodque harmonicis auriculas concentibus delinimus; quod terreni faciem orbis delineamus accurate, remque mundi publicam nostro universam conspectui subjicimus; quod temporis fluxam seriem apte digerimus, et rerum vices agendarum debitis intervallis distinguimus; quod coelestium radiorum in usus nostros subtilem efficaciam derivamus; quod mente demum superos accedimus, imo superos admovemus nobis, nostraque nequam a tellure disjuncti per aethereas libere regiones spatiamur, leges ipsis praescribimus inviolabiles coecis, et vagos syderum circuitus certos intra cancellos coercemus. Ut praeteream in palaestra rationem nostram geometrica cum ad valide in-torquenda argumentorum tela, tum ad caute declinandos sophismatum ictus; cum ad nervose differendum, tum ad solide dijudicandum, ad prompte inveniendum, ad recte disponendum, ad dilucide explicandum, utilissime exerceri; nec non ad attentae meditationis perferendum tedium, ad alacrem cum objectis difficultatibus conflictum, ad pertinacem in studiis solertiam usu componi mentem, et robore confirmari: instabilem hac et inaequalem phantasiā, quasi faburra, librari; hac fluctuantem anchora figi; hac desultoriam orbita contineri; luxurians hac ingenium, ceu falce, castigari, obtusum hac cote exacui, praeservidum hoc fraeno reprimi, torpidum hoc stimulo excitari; nulla clarius lampade per caecas naturae ambages, nullo certius filo per tortuosos philosophici labyrinthi anfractus vestigia regi incedentis, nec alia demum bolide veritatis fundum facilius explorari. Ne dicam, hinc quam varia rerum cognitione ditetur, quam multiplice perpoliatur ornatu, quam salubri pabulo nutriatur animus, et quam sincera voluptate perfundatur. Nam illius, quae coelos, quae terras, quae maria permetitur, scientiae nulla iuste limites describat, nulla plene complectatur utilitates, nulla penitus laudes exhauriat oratio. Et alioquin in materia decantata ab omnibus, et vobis intimius perspecta, improbe stolidus sum, si aut meam frustra abutar operam, aut vestram ulterius violem patientiam. Quamquam haud mediocrem jure meo possim in geometriae auditoribus patientiam exigere, facilemque debeam utcumque a vobis veniam impetrare, si (quod felici cedat augurio) optimum me hodie praestiterim geometram, hoc est pessimum oratorem. Dixi.



## N U M B E R   X I.

Litterae academiae Cantabrigienfis nomine ab Henrico Mowtlow, oratore ejus publico, scriptae.

## I.

**P**OST sedatos Stirbrigensium controversiarum tumultus, pacemque inter academiae privilegia et controversam oppidanorum nationem, tua unius prudentia atque auctoritate ante paucos dies constitutam, non credidimus, honoratissime Burleiensis <sup>a</sup>, futurum aliquid aut molestiae tibi a nostris negotiis, aut periculi nobis a cujusquam injuria. Sic enim intelleximus, si nativum illud barbarorum cum Musis bellum conquiesceret, literisque cum fatali ac unico inimico suo ignorantia satis conveniret, ab humanioribus excultisque ingeniis, nulla praesertim offensione laesis, minime fuisse nobis pertimescendum. Verum ea spes nostra tam justa, ne esset etiam diuturna, vicecomes <sup>b</sup> nuper effecit Cantabrigienfis, vir caetera et prudens et integrae fidei; sed una hac in re vel paulo iniquior nobis, si insensus noluit, vel non satis consideratus, si errore lapsus non debuisset se existimavit, jus libertatum nostrarum sacramento suo stabilire. Itaque cum et nullum sit periculum nostrum, quod non cum sollicitudine tua conjunctum esse patiaris, et ea recusatio tam justi, tam necessarii, tam solennis officii, non mediocrem rebus nostris illatura plagam videretur, quam primum ad honorem tuum curavimus rem deferendam; ut cum magnis nec opinatis machinis oppugnaremur, non minore sed solito praesidio defenderemur auctoritatis tuae. Qua quidem in re non defuit voluntati nostrae singularis bonitas tua; vicit etiam spes summa et celeritas, et contentio. Non enim solum ab invito et reluctante vicecomite expressa per te est juramenti religio, quo uno tamen maxime tranquillitas nostra sanciri videtur; sed id ipsum et tam acriter, ut caeterorum etiam in posterum audaciam repressam speremus; et tam festinanter, ut prius pene rem confectam acceperimus, quam plane cognosci a te potuisse crederemus. Facile nimirum facis, quod tibi natura ingenuit, praefectura tua in nos imposuit, confirmavit consuetudo; ut literas ac literatos tuearis, academiam tuam florentem ornes, depressam sustentens, periclitantem expedias: et nos, quod unum possumus et solemus, agnoscimus tam divini animi tam admirabilem humanitatem, eamque literis nostris posteritati consecratam esse cupimus; Deum optimum maximum perpetuo implorantes, ut nos tuo patrocínio, tu amplissimo honore quam diutissime fruaris. Cantabrigiae e senatu nostro iv non. Jan. 1590.

H. M.

Honoris tui studiosissimi, procancellarius  
et reliquus senatus Cantabrigienfis.

<sup>a</sup> Is academiae Cantabrigienfis tunc temporis cancellarius erat.

<sup>b</sup> Sheriff of the county.



## II.

**B**ENEFICIUM a quovis profectum, opportuno praesertim tempore, merito videtur jucundum: sed illud et debet et solet esse gratissimum, quod et dignitas ejus, qui contulit, honestat; nec meritum illius, in quem confertur, provocavit. Itaque cum partim ex sermone eorum, qui huic rei intererant, partim ex amplitudinis tuae literis ad gravissimum virum, doctorem Bell, honorifice scriptis, non ita pridem allatum ad nos esset, quam prompte, quam constanter, quam vehementer causam privilegiorum nostrorum contra vicecomitem Cantabrigiensem, subtrahentem se sacramento solenni, defenderes; dici vix potest, illustrissime Hattone<sup>a</sup>, quantam animo ceperimus voluptatem. Statim enim occurrebat nobis, qui, et a quo, adjuti essemus. Cumque illud in mentem venerat, eos esse nos, quorum tenuitas cujusquam promereri benignitatem nequeat; tum facile etiam intelleximus eum esse te, ut (cum ab augustissima Elizabethae majestate discefferimus) nemo sit omnium, cui honorificentius obstricti esse possimus: accessit praeterea ad laetitiam nostram, quasi cumulus quidam, utilitatis, quae ad nos redundabat, ubertas. Nam beneficii gratiam auget humilitas accipientis, ornat fortuna dantis; sed hoc ipsum ut sit beneficium, obtineri non potest, si sejungatur commoditas. An igitur potuit quicquam salutaris nobis excogitari, quam unius cujusque<sup>b</sup> tam potentis viri, tam acriter, tam acerbè refutato per te conatu, caeterorum etiam in posterum impetus in nos retardari? quam otium academiae, et auctoritatem libertatum integram illibatamque conservari? Haec enim affecta jam ante a nonnullis, tua auctoritate jam plane confecta nobis esse speramus. Itaque academia libentissime se totam ad gratias effundit, gratulaturque et tibi et sibi summae istius faelicitatis cum singulari humanitate conjunctionem: simulque Deum optimum maximum precatur, ut qui jam es, eum te semper esse dignetur; id est, ea et fortuna ut facile possis, et voluntate ut perpetuo velis, rei tum publicae tum literariae adjuvamento esse. Cantabrigiae e senatu nostro iv nonas Januarii.

H. M.

Amplitudinis tuae observantissimi, procancelarius et reliquus senatus Cantabrigiensis.

## III.

**V**IX dum ob recens acceptum beneficium honori tuo gratias egimus, cum ecce novum a te subsidium postulamus; adeo haec aetas non solum literatis sed ipsi etiam literarum domicilio infesta est, feraxque et invidiae et injuriarum. Non fugit prudentiam tuam, honoratissime Burleiensis, jam olim veterem fuisse nobis cum Londinensibus de jure nostro ad imprimendum contentionem. Ea cum interposita Thomae Thomassii morte aliquantisper deferbuisset, post alium in ejus locum surrogatum a nobis impressorem emerfit denuo; jamque exar-

<sup>a</sup> Christophorus Hatton eques auratus, Angliae cancellarius, intelligitur, qui academiae Cantabri-

giensis tunc erat senescallus, hoc est, *high steward*.  
<sup>b</sup> Sic in codice scribitur.

desicit



deficit ita vehementer, ut verendum plane sit, nisi mature subveniatur, ne eodem incendio et fortunae omnes hominis officiosissimi, et auctoritas privilegiorum nostrorum sit conflagratura. Ac caetera quidem non inviti praeterimus. Nam de *Dictionariolo* confecto primum apud nos ab ipso Thomasio, locupletato deinde ab ejus successore, jam semel atque iterum nostris typis tua auctoritate emissio, tametsi quae minantur, minime sint ferenda; de eis tamen, vel quia minae ac verba tantum adhuc sunt, vel quia eam rem curae tibi et jam ante fuisse cognoscimus, et futuram etiam esse vehementer speramus, minus nunc laborandum duximus. *Terentii Comoedias*, quo et facilius ab indigentioribus emi, et commodius gestari ab omnibus possent, impressor noster (ut est homo non suae magis, quam studiosorum utilitatis cupidus) contra-ctiore volumine, et minutioribus sed scitissimis litteris, excudendas curavit. Earum quum satis magnum numerum Londini apud amicos quosdam suos deposuisset, quibus hoc negotii datum est, ut venderent distraherentque; praefecti bibliopolarum eas omnes excussas ereptasque e manibus domum ad se, et in rem suam, contulerunt. Satis hoc inhumanum videretur, etiamsi quid peccatum in privilegia fuisse probaretur; nam universum jus suum cum jactura alterius persequi, magis semper permisit lex, quam probavit aequitas. Nunc vero, cum nec fraus ulla legi, nec injuria cuiquam homini illata sit; cum libri ipsi sint et tam utiles, ut digni existimentur, qui ab omnibus ediscantur, et tam approbati, ut etiam ab exteris non modo invehantur impune, sed etiam ubique vendantur; cum ipsa privilegii nostri disertissima verba nullius non libri, modo legitimi, copiam nobis faciant, nullam hujus regni partem a vendendo excludant: recusari non potest, quin iniquissime ab eis consultum nobis fuisse omnes existiment. Quare majorem in modum ab honore tuo contendimus, illustrissime Cecili, ut praesidio esse velis juri atque inopiae contra vim atque cupiditatem; ut eripias e faucibus pecuniosorum hominum quantulascunque servi nostri fortunas, quas neque illi sine summa injuria retinere, neque hic sine maximo suo incommodo potest amittere. Da hoc homini, da humanitati tuae, da academiae, cujus periculum ita cum hac causa conjungitur, ut aut recreari illam per te necesse sit, aut eodem confecta vulnere privilegia etiam nostra interire. Cantabrigiae e senatu nostro IV nonas Januarii.

H. M.

IV.

**D**IVTVRNAE injuriae et jam penitus inveteratae, reverendissime praeful<sup>a</sup>, brevem querelam, nec antea tibi inauditam, aequitati tuae affert academia. Sic enim intelligit, cum res nostrae affectae et periclitantes multorum ad se alliciant opes ad misericordiam, tum neminem esse omnium, vel quocum propter intimam quasi cognationis conjunctionem dolorem nostrum liberius communicare audeamus, vel a quo propter summam et auctoritatis et prudentiae magnitudinem certiora expectare remedia possimus. Privilegia quaedam nostra munificentia sacratissimorum principum vel donata vel munita, omnium ordi-

<sup>a</sup> Johannes Aylmer, episcopus Londinensis, ut credo, hic appellatur.



num celeberrimo confesso consensuque firmata, temporis vetustate, longi usus praescriptione comprobata, bibliopolae Londinenses jamdiu moliantur refigere ingrate. Nam ut digna esset academia vel maxime, quae plagam acciperet; at illi omnium indignissimi, qui infligerent tamen. Etenim quorum et scientia ortum suum, et vita sustentationem, et referti loculi quaestum tam uberem, literatorum inventis, ingeniis, laboribusque debent; ab eis potissimum literarum sedes et ornamenta deformari minime oportebat. Negant fas esse homini Cantabrigiensi libros prope ullos imprimere; impressos vero Londini vendendos exponere, id vero non pernegant solum, sed etiam pugnaciter contendunt. Satis hoc quidem inique: sed multo id magis, quod et *Dictionary* Thomassii (quem multis de causis proprium sibi ac peculiarem prelum nostrum vindicat) suis etiam typis transcripturos minentur; et libros Johannis Legatt (quem Thomasio mortuo suffecimus impressorem) extractos amicorum tabernis, ad privatam rem suam quaestumque sevocarunt: adeo levem et languidam esse putant injuriam, nisi ad violationem nostri juris etiam hominis honestissimi adjungant perniciem. Petimus igitur a te vehementius, reverendissime pater, ut huic tanto non jam periculo, sed plane ruinae rerum nostrarum, interponas subsidium auctoritatis tuae; ut ab infinitis ecclesiae et reipublicae occupationibus, quibus distraheris, seponas vel aliquantulum temporis huic medendo malo. Nimium jam diu cum jactura et nostra et nostrorum grassatum est, et inveteravit. Verbo prope tuo res omnis potest confici, quae a nobis sine maximo nostro incommodo non potest diutius sustineri. Rem quidem facies dignam tantis tuis virtutibus, plenam aequitatis, plenam misericordiae, plenam charitatis. Neque enim quicquam est aut tam justum, quam injuriosorum audaciam coercere; nec tam humanum, quam innocentis fortunas depresso ac inclinatas erigere; nec denique tam pium, quam laboranti communi matri nostrae academiae tempestive subvenire.

H. M.

Vale in Christo.

## V.

**S**AEPE jam antea a multis privilegiorum nostrorum causa est oppugnata, nunc demum una cum his etiam publica academiae fides periclitatur. Itaque eodem tempore, honoratissime Burleiensis, et subsidium tuum contra injuriam, et aequitatem in existimatione nostra imploramus. Servis nostris, quo et libentius nobis inservire, et studiosius negotia nostra procurare possint, vacationem militiae, et ab apparatu bellico immunitatem, indulgentia principum elargita est; consignata sunt ea de re monumenta, extant statuta, regum ac reginarum majestate, heroum auctoritate, omnium ordinum consensu firmata; et quidem ita diserte, ut qui id non fateantur, non tam eos rei veritatem ignorare, quam beneficio nostro invidere facile appareat. Id cum ita sit, tamen res nuper tentari coepta est, dum e nostris non nemini maximi sumptus, gravissimaque ad bellum onera imponuntur. Qua quidem in re per unius hominis latus praemuniri viam, qua universum privilegiorum nostrorum jus confodiatur, tametsi non mediocriter commovemur; tamen illud multo magis dolemus, cum tanto periculo nonnullam etiam famae nostrae conjungi suspensionem. Abuti enim nos munificentia

P

princi-



principum, et beneficia eorum, faciendae tranquillitati nostrae ab initio tributa, ad fraudem regiae majestatis conferre infimulamur. Gravis certe accusatio, et culpa non ferenda, si modo vera: sin et jam ante, ita postulantibus patriae temporibus, voluntarii servos nostros omnes ad arma sumptusque pro re cujusque ac facultate vocavimus<sup>a</sup>, et nunc e nostris nemo sit, qui nulla non munia, nullas non impensas, modo legitime imperatas, lubens sit subiturus, totumque se suaque omnia honori tuo (cui maxime debet) dedat permittatque; a quibus crimen ipsum abest, in iis suspicio aut umbra criminis, ad invidiam conficti, ne infideat, officiatque. Itaque majorem in modum ab honore tuo efflagitamus, ut bonae de nobis opinionis usuram tantisper saltem commodes, dum rem, uti se habet, internuntii nostri sigillatim explicarint: et cum a nostris partibus jus stare atque innocentiam, in adversariis insitam dominari invidiam intellexeris; tum demum causam periculo, academiam dedecore, cripas atque eximas.

H. M.

Honori tuo perpetuo deditissimi.

## VI.

**P**RIVILEGIORUM nostrorum ratio, quam studiis nostris apta ac necessaria, quam eadem ad tuendum contra invidiam difficilis semper fuerit ac laboriosa, nemo est omnium, qui prudentia tua melius intelligat, sanctissime archipraeful<sup>b</sup>; qui et academicus adhuc ipse sub eorum praesidio magna cum tua tum omnium utilitate vixisti, et nunc in hoc fastigio dignitatis constitutus affectis eis ac inclinatis subsidio saepe fuisti. Itaque libenter facit, quod jam aliquoties salutariter fecit academia, ut in eodem periculo eandem sequatur expediendi se rationem, et contra inveteratos invidiae impetus vetus auxilium imploret auctoritatis tuae. Id quod eo etiam contendit vehementius, quia caeteris in causis sic est a nobis cum adversariis pugnatum, ut de jure immunitatum tantum, non etiam de existimatione nostra dimicaremus; nunc parum est in libertatum nostrarum possessionem irruisse, nisi labe etiam aliqua nobis inuratur infamiae. Fidem nostram requirunt, fraudem in regineam<sup>c</sup> majestatem inculcant, et ad deformanda regia beneficia regia tamen obtendunt vectigalia. Utinam, qui principum utilitatem tam inique, ac tam plane accusatorie premunt, principum voluntati tam acriter non repugnarent; profecto et amplitudo tua a nostris querelis securior, et res nostrae ab eorum injuriis tutiores essent. Quid enim aliud nos semper egimus, aut etiam quid nunc contendimus; nisi ut principum placita, regum edicta, reginae majestatis voluntatem sanctam tectamque conservemus? Id, si qui sint tam iniqui nobis, ut fraudem appellent, sane dolemus; tuae quidem prudentiae officium videri non dubitamus. Itaque ut causa ipsa, ac facti nostri ratio melius constare possit, rem omnem, qua de agitur, alteris scriptis et internuntio nostro mandavimus. Eorum ut alterum, vel (si per occupationes licuerit) utrumque confulas, vehementius a sanctitate tua flagitamus; simulque negotium hoc totum sic pro prudentia ac pietate in academiam tua con-

<sup>a</sup> Sic in codice legitur.

ariensis, hic intelligitur.

<sup>b</sup> Johannes Whitgift, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis.<sup>c</sup> Ita codex.

ficias,



ficias, ut existimationis nostrae famam inviolatam, jus immunitatum integrum retineamus. Deus te ad clavum ecclesiae utiliter sedentem sibi, ac nobis, quam diutissime incolumem velit. Dat. Cantabrigiae vi calend. Febr.

H. M.

Amplitudini tuae merito deditissimi,

VII.

**C**UM multa sint ab hujus regni principibus, illustrissime heros<sup>a</sup>, vel ad acuendam industriam nostram, vel ad artes excolendas divina plane ac prope singularia in nos collata beneficia; tum nullum certe salutaris, quam quod academiam, quam esse florentissimam cupiebant, eandem mirificis privilegiis munitam esse septamque voluerunt: ut cum respublica academicos propter literarum utilitatem maxime desideret, tum in ipsis literis academici per otium diligentius elaborarent. Itaque hoc majores nostri sentiebant, hoc nos sentimus, aedificiorum nostrorum magnificentiam ad splendorem, vectigalium satis amplam copiam ad vitae necessitatem maxime pertinere; unas esse has immunitates nostras, sine quibus academia nec studiis inservire, nec nomen plane suum possit retinere. Hoc tam utile, tam necessarium, tam proprium instrumentum vitae nostrae, qui e manibus nobis conarentur extorquere, et saepe antea fuerunt multi, neque nunc demum defunt nonnulli; adeo ut, qua re maxime tranquillitas nostra firmari videbatur, ea gravissimas nobis ac turbulentissimas contentionum molestias excitavit. Quanquam non nunc molestiam nobis afferri querimur: quod ipsum, tametsi nobis praesertim est magnum, tamen, quia non est maximum, fileremus; jus privilegiorum ne auferatur ac concidat, veremur. Itaque et periculi magnitudo, et spectata jam saepius singularis animi tui in academiam propensio, facile persuasit nobis, ut ad solitum perfugium confugiamus celsitudinis tuae. Causa quae sit, quae nos proprie hoc tempore urgeat, partim ex iis scriptis, quae una cum his literis ad honorem tuum misimus, partim a doctore Swale, cujus precariam ac promptissimam operam huic negotio ascivimus, informatam accipiet amplitudo tua. Eam ut et cognoscere pro prudentia, et sustentare pro auctoritate digneris, vehementius contendimus; perficiasque, ne plus invidia cujusquam obesse nobis ad injuriam, quam patrocinium tuum prodesse possit ad jus nostrum una cum beneficio principum obtinendum. Nos ad caetera tua in nos merita, quae sunt sane plurima, hoc pene maximum numerabimus.

H. M.

VIII.

**E**X omnibus iis virtutibus, quae veram nobilitatem commendant plurimae, illustrissime heros<sup>b</sup>, nulla est tam propria, aut tam natura insita, quam quod ita literas amet, ut ipsas etiam literarum sedes defensas ornatasque velit. Id sentiunt quidem omnes, sed nos assiduo ac sa-

<sup>a</sup> Burleiensis, academiae cancellarius, hic intelligi existimatur.

<sup>b</sup> Roberto Cecilio militi, cancellarii filio, epistola haec scripta fuisse creditur.



lulari documento experimur; qui, quaecunque collegia, vectigalia, privilegia habemus, eadem omnia nobilitati accepta referimus. In quo mira est superiorum heroum cum praesentibus animorum consensio, et in dispari beneficio laus tamen prope eadem. Nam illi, ut esset hoc sacrum Musarum, hi ne rueret, perfecerunt; et cum constituendi gloriam veteres sibi proprie assumant, tum conservandi non minor certe commendatio his potissimum vindicatur; qui nisi invidiae fluctibus auctoritatem et gratiam suam, quasi molem quandam atque aggerem, objicerent, academiam, quam quassatam saepe vidimus, sedibus suis convulsam jampridem ac plane nullam haberemus. Itaque facile adducimur, ut a quibus et nati primum et saepissime deinceps conservati sumus, ad eos, ingruente tempestate, quasi ad tutissimum portum et sacram ancoram, nos recipiamus. Neque vero nobis in honorem tuum intuentibus, illustrissime heros, quispiam est in hac gloriosissima procerum turba, in quo aut certius praesidium rebus nostris, aut majorem spem reponamus; qui et quod illi habent, non desideras, et quod illis deest, id ipse affers. Nam caeteri summi, id est, tui ordinis, homines, ad nos sublevandos studium tantum, atque insitam excelsis animis naturae bonitatem sequuntur; tibi ad communem cum reliquis voluntatem nonnulla etiam officii cujusdam accedit religio, nec velle solum satis habes, sed etiam debere te nobis subvenire existimas. Meminit enim academia, et libentissime ejus temporis memoriam repetit, quo in rempublicam nostram literariam ordinemque cooptatus, inseri te sibi et arctissimo quasi cognationis vinculo astringi dignatus es: qua ex re duplicem se fructum percepisse putat, unum honoris sui, qui tanti viri necessitudine ac conjunctione maxime augeri videbatur; alterum amoris tui, quem in perpetuum obsignari firmarique non diffidit. Itaque se totam, suaeque omnia, amplitudini tuae commendat; petitque, ut si qua sua tempora postulabunt (postulabunt autem saepissime, ac ne nunc quidem postulent, veremur) eum te, qui in suscipienda fueris, etiam in se propugnanda esse velis. Deus te reipublicae quam diutissime cum omnis honoris accessione incolumem servet. Dat. vi calend. Febr.

H. M.

Honoris tui studiosissimi,

## IX.

**J**OHANNEM Legatum, typographum nostrum, violati Londinensium quorundam privilegii apud honorem tuum non ita pridem infimulatum, et cupientes et voluntarium ad te misimus, honoratissime Burleiensis. Nam cum ejusmodi sit causa, quae hominis ipsius legitimam utilitatem cum juris nostri honestissima, uti nobis persuademus, defensione complectatur; nihil utrisque optatius esse potuit, quam si ad eum res deferretur, qui et aequissimus in privatorum injuriis iudex, et fortissimus in academiae privilegiis propugnator semper fuerit. *Biblia* sane multa, et *Novi Foederis Testamenta*, et clam et illicite impressisse Legatum criminantur. De impressione non multum refragatur. Nec enim quod fieri potuisse defendit, id factum esse denegabit. Et si clam id fecit, quod satis juste, sed minus utiliter, aperte fecisset; magis est, ut boni patris familias diligentiam agnoscant in eo, quam querantur injuriam. Quamobrem haec, quae ad suspensionem fortassis aliquid, ad  
crimen



erimen certe nihil valent, missa, si videbitur, faciant; illud, quod defendimus jure potuisse fieri, refellant: privilegia, si qua habeant, non invidemus; si tueantur, etiam laudamus: et hoc vicissim ab eis, quod aequissimum est, postulamus; ut si ipsis honestum existiment sua defendere, nos si nostra extorqueri nobis non patiamur, ne reprehendant. Exstant privilegia nostra, quae hujus facti rationem confirmant, et quidem ita ampla, ut omnimodos libros, modo certorum hominum judicio (id quod in hoc opere consequutus est Legatus) approbatos, comprehendant; ita vetusta, ut annum jam sextum viguerint supra quinquagesimum; ea auctoritate, ut Henrici octavi augustissimi regis diplomate primum, post serenissimae reginae Elizabethae sacratissimo consensu, una cum omnium ordinum suffragiis in summa totius Angliae celebritate, fiant; denique ita perspicua ac diserta, ut in causa non dispari facilius ab his ipsis jam ante oppugnata, et aequitate honoris tui, et peritissimi jureconsulti judicio sublevarentur: adeo libet eis in re non solum iniqua, sed confessa jampridem, ac multis praejudiciis confossa, vires suas experiri. Habes igitur causam, honoratissime Burleienfis, praecipiti adversariorum cupiditate controversam; sua natura, consultissimi viri interpretatione, tua prudentia explicatam ac definitam. Nihil nunc aliud ab honore tuo aut ipse Legatus, aut academia efflagitat, quam ut, quod jam ante feceris, id velis facere; atque uti unde jus stat, eo etiam accedat auctoritas tua. Rem quidem facies nobis gratam; studiosis omnibus et Christianis utilem, quorum tenuitati, quod tales libri tanto minoris quam unquam antea venduntur, non mediocriter consulatur; typographo ipsi, homini officioso atque honesto, pernecessarium, cujus omnes fortunae ita in hoc judicio periclitantur, ut non jam de jure, sed de vita prope dimicare videatur. Caetera, si qua ad hanc causam pertineant, internuntius, quem una cum his literis misimus, expediet; unum illud ad extremum ab honore tuo vehementius contendimus, ut quoniam ab hominibus tam et pecuniosis et insensis nihil non sit timendum, jubeas Legatum pro imperio tuo, dum res conficiatur, ab omni prehensione caeteraque eorum vexatione liberum Londini esse ac securum, Dat. Cantabr. ipsis non. Junii.

H. M.

Tui honoris perpetuo observantissimi.

X.

**I**NTELLEXIMVS ante paucos dies, ornatissime Cecili, ex Philippo Stringero, munice et internuntio jam Londini nostro, quae tua fuerit et alacritas in academiae causa contra typographos Londinenses suscipienda, et diligentia in honoratissimi domini thesaurarii patris tui animo, satis per se incitato, ad studium defensionis nostrae inflammando. Qua in re non fefellit, sed vicit etiam atque praevertit, opinionem nostram singularis natura tua. Nam quem praeter caeteras excellentis ingenii dotes, etiam ea familia ortum esse cognosceremus, in qua jam inveteravit consuetudo tuendae omnibusque ornamentis honestandae academiae; de ejus propensa in nos voluntate nihil non praecipimus animis et cogitatione: nec dubitandum videbatur, quin cui paterni consilii, prudentiae, reliquarum virtutum possessio nunc communicetur; ad eundem amoris etiam in nos et indulgentiae haereditas esset

Q

perventura.



perventura. Sed tamen hunc utcumque vel incensum, vel insitum, ardorem studii in nos tui ita demum temporibus nostris atque utilitati affuturum putavimus, si aut officio nostro evocatus, aut vehementiore aliqua petitione expressus esset; non promerentes nec expectare beneficium debuimus, nec potuimus certe non efflagitantes. Quo magis se tibi obstrictam putat academia, simulque magnam in spem venit, fore ut qui tam prompte, tam gratuito inceperis, non minus constanter ad exitum perseveres. Itaque quanquam causa, qua de agitur, ejusmodi sit; qua nec cadere sine gravi privilegiorum nostrorum ruina, et vincere tua potissimum interposita gratia facilius possimus: tamen de propensione tua securi, de officio potius nostro solliciti sumus; magisque ne nostra tenuitas in beneficio parum grata, quam tua dignitas in benevolentia non satis firma videatur, nunc laboramus. Videſne, ornatissime Cecili, quantum sibi promittat, quid juris in te sibi vendicet academia? Nunquam profecto id faceret, verecunda praesertim et modesta, nisi id et spectata jam virtus tua, et nascendi conditio persuaderet, quae non ante Cecilium te potuit in lucem edere, quin una etiam academicum plane totumque procrearet. Nos igitur vicissim, quae nostrae sunt partes officii, studii, observantiae, eas et familiae vestrae universae, et tibi privatim pollicemur: Deumque optimum maximum precamur, ut qui patris tui, divini sane hominis, vestigia in hoc cursu virtutis et gloriae tam diligenter persequeris; ejusdem etiam honoribus, ad quos te reipublicae utilitas, tua dignitas, spes nostrae vocant, quam amplissime perfruaris. Dat. Cantab. e senatu nostro XVI cal. Julii.

H. M.

Tuae dignitatis imprimis studiosi,  
procan. et reliquis senat. Cantab.

## XI.

**L**IBROS \* tuos jam iterum descriptos, alia forma, novo habitu, academiae repraesentatos, prid. non. Maii frequenti senatu suscepimus, ornatissime Haree, qua laetitia, quo studio, ipsi optime intelligimus; sed et tu facile conjicies, qui nec tantae utilitatis, quantam ea res nobis affert, nos ignaros, nec in tam singulari beneficio posse ingratos esse existimabis. Equidem ut primum eos aspeximus, attrectavimus, legimus, nihil prius nobis fuit atque antiquius, quam ut, quoniam referendae gratiae pares in praesenti esse non possemus, de agendis saltem gratiis cogitaremus. Neque enim academici quum simus, ii esse debemus, aut vero hercle esse possumus, qui beneficia ab aliis libenter accipere, nulla eisdem officia reponere, velimus. Id a nobis expressit partim spectatus ille amor tuus, qui te semel tantum in nos esse beneficium non patitur; partim rei ipsius magnitudo, quam non magis prope confectam nobis esse laetamur, quam potuisse confici admiramur. Nam ut de sumptibus taceamus (quos tamen in hanc rem erogari maximos necesse fuit) quantae assiduitatis, quanti laboris, cujus lucubrationis erat, tot res, tam varias, tam abstrusas ac reconditas investigare primum, atque e tene-

\* Hi libri antiquitates, jura, et immunitates academiae continebant, quorum volumina aliquot quantivis pretii a se scripta ei donavit Robertus Hare, Gonvilli et Caii collegii commen-

salis. *Vid. Fuller's History of the university of Cambridge*, p. 15. *A. W. Hist. et antiq. univers. Oxon.* L. II. p. 390. *Nicollson's English historical library*, p. 150.

bris



bris eruere; deinde inventas describere saepius, chartisque mandare, idque non conducta scribarum opera, sed sua<sup>a</sup> aut unius aut certe potissimum diligentia? Illud vero quam divini animi, quam singularis prudentiae esse putandum est, res tam locis tam temporibus dissitas in paucorum voluminum angustias includere, tam re atque natura discrepantes apto cuiusdam rationis ac methodi vinculo astringere inter se ac colligare; sic ut praeterita cum praesentibus, latissime fusa exiguis finibus, pugnantia minima tantum animi contentione comprehendamus? Nam utilitatem tanti operis fruendo nos quidem magis percipimus, quam praedicando exprimere possumus; ex quo et singula collegia, et academia universa illud imprimis est consecuta, quod dum sua, dum oppidanorum omnia privilegia, ac firmamenta intelligit, et principum munificentia commodius uti, et inveterati hostis impetus facilius refutare possit. Hoc nos munus tam tibi arduum, tam nobis fructuosum, non amplexemur et exosculemur? non gratissimis animis interpretemur? Nos vero et facimus quidem, et semper faciemus; teque oramus vehementius, ut quo studio ipse in nobis ornandis fueris, eodem nos in te amando colendoque esse putes; neque quicquam existimes, aut beneficio tuo gratius aut te ipso academiae charius esse posse. Vale, ac macte hac virtute, officio, pietate in rempublicam literariam esto. Cantab. e senatu nostro pridie non. Maii 1591.

H. M.

Tui merito studiosissimi, procan.  
et reliquus senat. Cantab.

## XII.

*Domino de Burghleigh.*

**D**OMINO Roberto Cecilio militi, tali patre filio dignissimo, ante paucos dies summi apud nos senescalli<sup>b</sup> munus detulimus, honoratissime Burghleighensis, quo studio, quanto animorum ardore ipsi intelligimus; qui in summo moerore ex interitu clarissimi viri, et nostri imprimis studiosi<sup>c</sup>, non aliud solatium invenire possumus, quam quod talem virum, qui mortuo illi surrogaretur, haberemus<sup>d</sup>. Id ut studiosius a nobis fieret, partim non obscura multis jam in rebus indulgentiae in nos ejus significatio, partim certissima spes summae in posterum amplitudinis persuasit: quarum altera hoc jam est consecutus, ut velit; altera celerrime consequetur, ut possit res nostras vel inclinatas erigere, vel florentes illustrare. Nam de officio quidem nostro in honorem tuum, non dicimus persuasisse, coegit certe nos et imperavit, ut ex qua familia multos jam annos plurima adjumenta hausimus, omnia retinemus; in eandem, cum liceret, quantulacunque saltem dignitatis umbram conferremus. Quae enim unquam fuit ratio honestandae illustrandaeque academiae, ex quo primum die te cancellarium nobis faelicissime ascivimus; quam non vel nec opinantibus nobis ipse prudenter inveneris, vel delatam ad te libenter amplexus sis? quae privilegia non vel primo per te constituta, vel saepissime conservata? quod periculum, quae tempestas

<sup>a</sup> Ita codex.<sup>b</sup> High steward of the university.<sup>c</sup> D. Christophori Hatton.<sup>d</sup> In codice *beroni*.

rebus



rebus nostris paulo gravior, quae per eundem te a pernicie nostra depulsa non sit? Ac si vetera illa effluere nobis pateremur (id quod nec patimur quidem, nec unquam patiemur) etiamne recentis beneficii tui et prope hesterni oblivisci possemus? Fuit academia ante paucos dies gravissima implicata accusatione, quam vera, non est hujus temporis; de benignitate enim tua, non de innocentia nostra nunc agimus. Qua in contentione multae justae doloris, nonnullae etiam maximi metus causae inerant. Adversarium habuimus eum, cujus et iracundiam nos formidare in tanta potentia possemus, et fidem plurimi in tanta auctoritate sequi vellent<sup>a</sup>. Crimen intentatum ejusmodi, quod vel ipsi Aristidi et innocenti nec conscio sit pertimescendum. Hic illa tua divina sane virtus, et constans in nos amor, vel pietas potius, opportune explicuit sese atque extulit; qui in illa sacrosancta senatorum corona cum caeteris, sed longe quidem prae caeteris, causam illam omnem cognoscendam susceperis, cognitam judicio liberaris, multa fucata ad simulationem veri, multa iracundia praecipitata, multa ad gratiam conficta in nos deprehenderis; denique de tota re sic statueris, ut innocentiae famam fartam tetamque conservemus. Hoc unum, honoratissime Burghleighensis, pro eo ac debet, tanti apud nos est, ut non hoc solum ornamentum, quod dum tam digno damus, accipere nos beneficium intelligimus, sed omnia etiam nostra, nosque ipsos, deberi tibi profiteamur; Deumque optimum maximum precemur, ut hanc honorum nostrorum in una familia conjunctionem vobis diuturnam, nobis salutarem esse velit. Cantab. e senatu nostro xv calend. Jan.

## XIII.

*Honoratissimo viro, Domino Roberto Cecilio militi, Reginae<sup>b</sup> Majestati a secretioribus consiliis, et academiae Cantabrigiensis summo senescallo.*

ACADEMIA nostra jam multis et magnis per te erepta difficultatibus, honoratissime Cecili, in omnem intenta occasionem semper incubuit, omnes anfas studiosissime aucupata est testandae exponendaeque observantiae suae; et in summa ex beneficiis tuis laetitia illud tamen cepit molestiae, quod saepissime iniquo suo tempore recreata, ne semel quidem videri grata potuisset. Itaque cum ex recenti illustrissimi herois, Christopheri Hattoni, morte summi apud nos senescalli munus nuper vacaret, nihil primoribus academiae potius fuit atque antiquius, quam ut confertis comitiis de honore tuo in illius jam mortui locum sufficiens referretur. Ea res promulgata primum in senatu, relata deinde ad ordines, adeo erectis hominum auribus et consentientibus studiis excepta approbataque est, ut certamen prope decernendi consecutum sit, magisne dolerent omnes, quod tam sero possent, quam dubitaret quisquam, an tum demum oporteret dignitati tuae suffragari. Statim enim succurrebat nobis et in qualem hominem, et in quam stirpem voluntates

<sup>a</sup> Vicecomes, ut opinor, significatur. Vid. supra Epist. 11. Crimen autem, de quo hic agitur, tumultus fuit, et inde praelium inter academicos et oppidanos.

<sup>b</sup> Sic in cod.



nostrae propenderent; cumque eo ingenio esse te jam experti simus; quod suo impetu utilitati nostrae satis inserviret; tum ea familia ortum intelleximus, ex qua nata potissimum et propagata jam diu salus sit rebus nostris laborantibus; adeo ut sperandum maxime videatur indolem tuam, et suo quodam infito ardore et domestico patris exemplo accensam, hujus etiam officii conjunctione fore in posterum multo incitatiorem. Suscipe igitur, honoratissime Cecili, hoc quicquid est muneris, studii in te nostri testimonium, perexiguum illud quidem honoris additamentum; sed ejusmodi tamen, quo nec majus quicquam academia habet, et quod illustrissimi semper hujus regni procures a dignitate sua minime alienum existimarunt. Nobis etiam promeruisse hoc te a nobis salutare, et non recusasse perjucundum erit. Deus te, ad omnem honorem ac virtutem tam feliciter efflorescentem, quam diutissime reipublicae, tibi, nobis conservet incolumem. Cantab. e sen. nostro xv cal. Jan.

## XIV.

*Illustrissimo viro, Domino Johanni Puckeringe militi, magni sigilli Angliae domino custodi, Reginae Majestati a sanctioribus consiliis.*

CVM allatum ad nos jampridem esset, illustrissime Puckeringe, ad quod te honoris fastigium augustissima reginae majestas evexisset, dici vix potest, quantam animo academia nostra cepit<sup>a</sup> voluptatem. Nam et tanta dignitate in talem virum collata, caeterorum etiam integritati atque prudentiae apud nos praemium constitui, et tot virtutum conjunctione locus hic ipse, utcunque amplissimus, illustrari non mediocriter videbatur. Qua quidem in re non eadem academiae, ac multorum fortasse hominum minime quidem malorum, sed adumbrata tamen splendoris specie falsorum, gratulatio est. Illi enim non quam ob causam, sed quem in locum ascenderis, intuentur, et toti in potestatis tuae magnitudine defixi, ad religionem atque justitiam, ex quibus etiam illud emanavit, oculos ne attollunt quidem; nos nec hoc sane parvi facimus, sed tamen (vere dicemus) viro potius imperium, quam imperio virum ornatum esse, multo laetamur magis; gaudemusque imprimis, non quod te summum magistratum habemus, sed quod ea facturum confidimus, quae sunt summo magistratu dignissima. Id futurum cum alia praeterea multa, tum illa praesertim duo pollicentur, exquisita omnis juris legumque comprehensio, et summa fides atque probitas in multorum causis caste integreque versata; quarum altera hoc est consequuta amplitudo tua, ut quid in controversiis verum sit invenire possit, altera, ut quod aequum sit statuere velit. Res sane ambae in jureconsulto laudabiles; summo judici ita certe necessariae, ut nec aberrare possit, si utramque teneat; nec in officio se continere, si alterutra destituatur. Nam et accurata ista cognitio, nisi aequitatis quadam lenitate diluatur et quasi condiatur, nihil aliud quam aut summum jus, aut callidam malitiosam-

<sup>a</sup> Sic in codice legitur.<sup>b</sup> Haud aliter codex.



que legum interpretationem afferet; et laxior haec remissiorque conscientiae moderatio, nisi a jurisprudentiae luce et severitate illustretur atque regatur, dum crudelem sectatur misericordiam, incurrit plerumque injuriam<sup>a</sup>. Nam de religionis studio atque ardore quid dicemus, parentis quidem ac nutricis virtutum omnium; quae jam inde ab adulescentia ab honore tuo vere semper culta, pieque habita, non justitiam modo tuam reipublicae in litibus dijudicandis, sed praesidium etiam ecclesiae in propaganda veritate promittit certissimum? His de causis, illustrissime Puckeringe, publico hoc officio testatur academia nostra et privatam singulorum et communem omnium suorum laetitiam, gratulaturque tibi honorem istum, non tanquam ornamentum vitae, sed instrumentum prudentiae, et theatrum amplissimum, unde virtutes illae constrictae tam diu compressaeque in privata vita et conspici facilius, et ad ecclesiae, reipublicae, nostram utilitatem liberius dimanare ac diffundi possint. Qua quidem spe se totam, suaeque omnia, honori tuo quasi de manu in manum tradit atque mandat; Deum optimum maximum precata, ut quem honorem tibi indulget tam illustrem, eundem etiam velit esse quam diuturnum. Cant. e sen. nostro xvi Junii<sup>b</sup>, anno salutis nostrae per Christum instauratae 1592.

Honoris tui perpetuo observantissimi,  
procan. et reliquis sen. Cant.

## XV.

*Honoratissimo Domino, Domino de Burghleigh,  
summo totius Angliae thesaurario, academiae Cantabrigiensis cancellario dignissimo.*

**E**GERVNT non ita pridem per literas cum honore tuo viri primarii academiae nostrae, honoratissime Burleighensis, ut quod jus in nonnullis ecclesiasticis beneficiis conferendis penes summum Angliae cancellarium jam multos annos plane totum atque integrum fuisset, ejus pars saltem aliqua singulari reginae majestatis in literatos indulgentia, in religionem ac rempublicam pietate, tua potissimum interposita gratia, cum academiis utrisque communicaretur. Eam petitionem, quam non solum aequo animo, sed prompto etiam erectoque studio, amplexa sit amplitudo tua, ita nobis exposuit internuntius noster; ut et ipsum te optime huic nostrae causae studere, et nonnullos etiam illustres in republica viros ad ejusdem consilii societatem adjunxisse, et ipsius denique reginae sacrosanctam voluntatem semel atque iterum pertentasse intelligamus. Non erat id quidem nobis praesertim mirum, si, qui semper tanquam bonus parens aut tutor fidelis in academiam fuisset, is in optima causa academiae non deesset; et qui multa nobis vel ad splendorem illustria, vel ad usum fructuosa, vel ad quietem pacemque ne-

<sup>a</sup> Sic in codice.

<sup>b</sup> Vox *calend.* ni fallor, deest inter numerum xvi et nomen *Junii*; alioqui nec Romana tem-

pus designandi ratio, ut in reliquis, hic observabitur; nec ordo hujus epistolae cum proxime sequenti congruet.



cessaria adjumenta, ne rogatus quidem saepe contulisset, si is nostrorum hominum tam justas, tam honestas, tam pias preces non repudiaret: sed tamen sic tum profecto statuimus, in amore, caritate, beneficentia caeteros a Cecilio cancellarios nostros semper omnes, una hac in re (si modo quod tam pie auspiciatur, bene fortunet Deus) ipsum a se longe superari. Caetera enim beneficia tua quanta quanta fuerint, tamen quieti literatorum consuluerunt potius, quam numero; et ut pacatius studerent, non etiam frequentius confluerent ad academiam, perfecerunt: hoc, quod jam recens meditaris, nec ad securitatem minus; et ad reficiendam orbitatem nostram, ex desperatione praemiorum magis magisque indies crescentem, valebit certe plurimum. Superioribus illis ita demum utilitati nostrae prospectum est, si intra gymnasii septa et scholarum tantquam umbracula nos contineamus; caeterum ut non multos ad nos invitant, ita in lucem reipublicae prodeuntibus nobis (nisi ad singularem doctrinam magna etiam accesserit gratia) non sane multum profunt: hoc nec in academiae sinu gremioque confidentibus vel tantillam cuiusquam commodi partem imminuet, et in rempublicam emigrantibus victum suggeret opportunum. Nam de republica, de religione, quid dicemus; quarum quidam causa sic cum utilitate nostra in hoc beneficio tuo conjuncta erit, ut cum nos honori tuo multum, tum illas certe plurimum debere necesse est? Potestne enim quicquam esse aut tam reipublicae salutare, quam si religio ac verus dei cultus per omnes regni partes caste pureque propagetur? aut tam dispertiendae disseminandaeque religioni aptum, quam si viri ab omni doctrina ac praesertim divina instructi singulis ecclesiis instituendis informandisque praeficiantur? aut vero hi tot ac tales aliunde assumi, quam ex fonte academiarum possunt? quae quidem quia, quos jamdiu omnibus literis expolierunt, quo emittant atque derivent non habent; de reliquo ne non sint, quos expoliant, videntur subvereri. Nos vero, honoratissime Burleighensis, optima post hominum memoriam et saluberrimae rei jacta per te fundamenta videmus, reliquam deinceps structuram perfectionemque praecipimus spe atque animis: neque solum, quod eam susceperis, gratias effusissime nunc agimus; sed ut absolvas maturesque pro prudentia tua, flagitare audemus. Nihil enim erit profecto tam aut apud vivos ad amorem stabile, aut apud posteros ad diuturnitatem nominis tui firmum atque perpetuum; nihil aut cancellario aptius, aut summo senatori gravius, aut pio Christiano sanctius: quam ut una eademque opera academiis consulat, rempublicam constituat, religionem longe lateque diffundat. Deus honorem tuum sibi, reipublicae, nobis, quam diutissime salvum velit. Cantab. e senatu nostro VII calend. Junii.

Honori tuo perpetuo deditissimi, pro-  
cancell. et reliquus senatus Cant.

\* Sic in codice.



## XVI.

*Reverendissimo in Christo Patri ac Domino, Domino Johanni archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, totius Angliae primate, academiae Cantabrigiensis patrono singulari.*

**E**GIMVS non ita pridem cum amplitudine tua, reverendissime archipraeful, ut quorum beneficiorum donatio ad honoratissimum magni sigilli custodem tota pertineret, in iis conferendis major saltem, quam assolebat, academicorum, tua potissimum interposita gratia, ratio haberetur. Ei petitioni nostrae non ipse modo promptissime assensus es, sed etiam cum ut caeteri proceres assentirentur, tum ut ipsa sacrosancta reginae majestas mandato suo apud dominum custodem eidem suffragaretur, perfecit amplitudo tua. Non erat id quidem nobis praesertim mirum, si, qui semper ne cogitantibus nobis utiliter rebus nostris affueris, idem tam iusta tam honesta petentibus non deesses. Sed tamen sic profecto statuimus, caeteris in rebus semper omnibus summum amorem, una hac in causa singularem munificentiam tuam se ostendisse. Caetera enim beneficia tua quot et qualiacunque fuerunt \* (et fuerunt certe maxima) tamen academicos ornabant potius, quam faciebant; et ut pacate in sacrario hoc literarum studerent, non ut confertim huc multi convolarent, praestiterunt: hoc et academicis securitatem, et academiis numerosam sobolem pariet et restituet. Superiora illa ita utilitati nostrae consulunt, si intra gymnasii septa et Musarum tanquam asylum nos contineamus; caeterum ut non multos ad nos alliciunt, ita perpauca in rempublicam emigrantibus profunt: hoc nec in academiae umbraculis delitescantibus vel minimam cujusquam commodi partem imminuet, et in lucem reipublicae prodeuntes victu instruet necessario. Nam de republica, de religione quid dicemus? quarum quidem causa sic cum utilitate nostra in hac re implicata est, ut cum nos beneficium ab amplitudine tua, tum illas certe salutem accipere fateantur necesse est †. Quid enim est aut tam reipublicae salutare, quam si religio ac verus Dei cultus per omnes regni partes caste pureque propagetur; aut tam disseminandae religioni aptum, quam si viri ab omni doctrina ac praesertim divina instructi singulis ecclesiis instituendis informandisque praeficiantur? aut hi tot ac tales viri unde assumi, nisi ex penu ac fonte academiarum possunt? quae quidem quia, quos omnibus literis instruxerunt, quo emittant non habent; de reliquo, ne non essent habiturae, quos instruerent, videbantur subvereri. Nos vero, reverendissime archipraeful, maximi beneficii optime inchoata initia videmus, de progressu perfectioneque non dubitamus; neque nunc solum quod id susceperis gratias agimus, sed etiam ut absolvas enixe contendimus. Nihil erit profecto tam aut Deo gratum, aut hominibus fructuosum; nihil aut literarum Maecenati aptius, aut principe in republica viro dignius, aut summo praefuli sanctius; quam ut eadem opera academiis consulat,

\* Sic sese habet codex.

† Sic in codice.



republicam constituat, religionem longe lateque dispertiat atque diffundat. Deus amplitudinem tuam sibi, ecclesiae, reipublicae perpetuo incolumem velit. Cantab. e sen. nostro xi cal. Julii.

Amplitudini tuae perpetuo deditissimi,  
procan. et reliquis fenatus Cantab \*.

## N U M B E R XII.

Oratio in exequiis Thomae Eden LL. D. Cantabrigiae, in aula SS. Trinitatis, anno 1645 recitata.

Julii 24, 1645. *In nomine Dei. Amen.*

**O**PTIMO fane jure, summaque cum sapientia, solebant veteres eorum, qui bene de republica meruerant, laudes in funere recitare. Nimirum judicabant cordatissimi mortales sacram esse debere magnarum animarum memoriam, atque hanc ipsam oportere nobis repraesentari, cum recenti adhuc luctu acrius in defunctorum amorem ageremur. Hic mos a prima vetustate in academias traductus, a quo potius usurpandus colendusque est, quam a me, qui non tam praefecti, quam patris amantissimi desiderio torqueor; adeoque qui tametsi eloquentia omnibus, nemini tamen cedo pietate; dumque liqueat vobis esse pium, parvi pendo haberi facundum? Quamobrem date veniam, auditores, libitinae famem eludendi; liceat et fati triumphum, et orbitatis insanabile vulnus emetiri. Neque vero, quas terrae mandastis, viles fuere reliquiae, lustralis animae domicilium, qualium absque omni strepitu rorantibusque genis densantur funera; sed quae clarum diem luctumque solennem postulant, et quacunque demum pompa viris illustribus parentatur. Quid enim magis aequum et rationi consentaneum, quam ut in oculis omnium terminetur vita, quae in oculis omnium peracta est? ut qui superstes hujus academiae gloriam tam late propagasset, eidem quoque demortuo publici honores deferantur? Itaque pie admodum facitis, et pro eximia humanitate vestra, viri praecellentissimi, quod venerandi hujus senis exequias vestra honestatis frequentia. Utinam vero et oratori suppeteret digna tam limatis, tam castigatis auribus facundia. In hoc malignior fortuna, quod encomiastae parum exercitato, plane jejuno, tanti viri praeconia demandarit. Verum non sustinebitis modo, uti spero, sed expectatis confusum quiddam, illimatum, horridum. Non decet argumentum lugubre nitida et emendata dictio, stylusque ad aurium infidias concinnatus: unicum hic sermonis blandimentum soloecismus est; nec ullo schemate magis gaudet ingens dolor, quam aposiopesis: rem seriam habemus praec manibus, argumentum solidum et grave, quod non debet proferre tractationem diaphanam.

Sed apage prolixiores apologiae moras, video enim paratam attentionem, sentio auditores levi musitatione Edenum postulantes; nec con-

\* E libro oratoris publici Cantab. descriptae, Thomae Bentleio, LL. D. et mecum communicatae, ab eruditissimo viro,



summabo \* vos tam consummato pietatis, eruditionis, temperantiae, castitatis, caeterarumque virtutum exemplo. Erat in rebus politicis versatissimus, in jure nostri seculi alter Sulpitius, justitiae potius quam juris consultus, Hippias quidam *παιδοδότης*; ut verendum, ne paulo intemperantius videar has laudes prosequi, ne laboret historiae meae fides, verusque Edenus mera pro fabula habeatur. En igitur vobis modestum et sobrium praeconem! Ignoro multa, multa (sic hora postulat) silenda; excerpam hinc inde quosdam quasi flosculos, quorum fragranti odore vestras aures quasi thure quodam perfundam.

Proavos quod attinet et familiae decus, quod aetatis auroram et incunabula, quanquam antiqua et generosa familia natus sit, puerique laeta indoles spem omnem matutinam excitaverit, quae tamen secuta sunt, tanto per se nitent splendore, ut e rudimentis istis dedignentur nescio quam emendicare gloriolam. Non est tamen dissimulandum in agro Suffolciensi hunc tantum virum natum esse: eodem, quo Butlerus noster, tam insignis medicus, ut naturae fuisse a secretioribus, et assēdisse fingenti hominem non difficulter crederes: eodem, quo magnus ille Woolseius: quo Gardinerus noster, vir omni eruditionis genere versatissimus, de nobis autem optime meritis; nam in summis, quae obivit tum in ecclesia tum in republica muneribus, non oblitus est sui hujus collegii; cumque et episcopus Wintoniensis, et regni hujus simul atque academiae cancellarius esset, non dedignatus est hujus aulae collegium <sup>b</sup> tot speciosis titulis adjungere; quem et eximium proculdubio benefactorem habuissēmus, nisi spem hanc nostram immaturo avocatus fato in tumultum una secum traxisset. Ut vero revertar a diverticulo, cum jam tenera Edeni nostri aetas disciplinae capax esse incepit, Sudburiam ejusdem comitatus villam missus est ad capiendum ingenii cultum. Ubi quantos fecerit progressus, quantos in aula postmodum vestra, Pembrochienses, vel ex eo conjecturam facere est; quod extemplo nos vobis tam illustre germen invidere coepimus, nos eripere nutricis sinu et gremio Edenum. Et sane hanc nobis rapacitatem impense gratulor, quae tam late hujus collegii celebritatem ampliavit. Quippe in medio juventutis aestu, cum plebem academicam, prohi dolor! effervescens sanguis impellit ad voluptatum lenocinia, ille Syrenas hasce surdus praeternavigat, et disciplinae nostrae severitatem severior tyrunculus antevertit. Quis legem det virtuti? major lex virtus est sibi. Digni sunt, quibus immorarer, in humaniorum literarum, in philosophiae curriculo, exantlati labores, nisi linguam quasi torrente quodam abriperet jurisprudentia. Nempe posthabuit Aristotelem sacratissimo Justiniano; et a tenebrosis philosophiae quaestionibus, quae magna ex parte vanissimae inveniuntur, ad eam se contulit disciplinam, quam Plato *ἐπιστήμη* dicit, scientiarum reginam, in qua non modo fundamentum perpetuae commendationis et famae inest, sed et salus civium et reipublicae continetur tutela. Nolo, auditores, delectum quem fecit studii laudibus ulterius prosequi; neque enim patitur haec tempestas; progressus autem in eo, quod delegit, mirificos tacere nullo modo possum. Custodivit hanc domum, cum haec planta olim huc translata est, *ὁ μακαρίτης* Cowellus, vir non minoris judicii et integritatis, quam literaturae et profundae in utroque

\* Ita exemplar, sed corrupte.

<sup>b</sup> Sic in exempl.



jure scientiae. Is adolescentem in hoc Julo spem, indolemque celeriter perspexit, perspectam continuo fovit. Nam simulac admissus est in collegium, electus est scholaris de minori forma; et parvo post temporis progressu in sociorum numerum, unanimi eorum consensu, summaque laetitia, cooptatus est. Mirum quanta deinde fide et diligentia, quanto collegii et publico commodo, quaestoris hic munus biennio administravit. Nec minor ipsi honos contigit, quam collegio fructus, tum ex publicis, tum ex privatis, quibus jugiter insudabat, lectionibus. Testantur illud, quae etiamnum extant, collegii rationes; hoc, *Notae* illae vere aureae in *R. 7*\*, quas studiosus quisque prae manibus habet. Dignae enim profecto sunt, quae in manibus semper gestentur, in sinu foveantur, tantum luminis et claritatis eminet in tanta brevitate; et revera hoc uno conatu omnes omnium et veterum, et neotericorum, interpretum labores facile superavit. Et jam, auditores, quis non expectet ad summum in hoc collegio honoris fastigium provehi, qui tam bene de eodem meritus est? Gloria virtutem sequitur non ambientem. Hinc ad gubernaculum collegii promotus est. Ubi continuo se, ut alter Hercules, accinxit ad purgandas quasvis sordes, quas (piget referre) hoc stabulum annorum aliquot decursu contraxerat. Tum demum nova rerum facies apparuit; tum stupenda metamorphosi, quae prius senio et situ squalabant, revirescere incipiunt et luxuriare. Quamobrem,

*Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus  
Tam vigilis custodis,*

cujus insignem in nos amorem, gratumque erga collegium animum, testatur ejus munificentia? Quoniam studere vix vacat rei familiaris inopia laborantibus, curtam nostram supellectilem auxit plus mille minarum donatione. Donum sane munificum, et in aeternitatis archivo insinuari dignum! Neque hic substitit activa pietas. Neque enim est ulla hujus collegii pars, quae non hujus beneficentiam agnoscit. Aulam hanc peristromate dapili ornavit; sacellum cereis luminaribus et holocericis, quibus gaudet, ornamentis; bibliothecam quam plurimis magni pretii voluminibus. Nemo igitur miretur comitem habuisse fortunam, qui tam constans vixit virtutis affectator. Hinc insignis illa honorum pagina, quibus eodem ornabatur tempore. Nam praeter hujus collegii curam, Eliensis dioeceseos cancellarius fuit, commissarius Westmonasterii et Sancti Edmundi burgi, officialis Sudburiae, praelector in jure civili Greshamensis, nec non magister in suprema curia cancellariae, porro et a senatu academico dignissimus habitus, qui in supremo hujus regni senatu et nostras et totius populi causas tractaret. Denique mors acerba, quae tam benevolam custodem nobis invidit, et fragilis vitae filum abscidit, benevolentiae et pietatis seriem abrumpere minime potuit. Nam et moriens magnam pecuniarum summam et suo huic collegio, et pauperibus eorum locorum incolis, in quibus justitiam administraverat, testamento legavit. Suaeque vel in hoc prudentiae specimen exhibuit, quod talem tantumque virum, e flore non faece populi, virum spectatae virtutis, et exploratae probitatis, heredem suum, seu, ut nunc loquimur, executorem fecerit, ejusque unius fidei tanta-

\* Hoc est, *Regulae Juris*, de quo libro in vita ejus pluribus egimus.

† Horat. *Carm. L. 1. Od. 24.*



rum rerum administrationem commiserit<sup>a</sup>. Quid dicam, quanta cum eloquentia et gravitate clientum causas agebat, et gloriosae vocis confusus munimine laborantium spem, vitam, et posteros defendebat? Quid dicam, quam suavi harmonia jus istud ἀρετῆς ὁδὸν et ἐπιεικὲς solebat temperare? Nec minorem in scholis gloriam consecutus est, quam in foro. Testes vos appello, viri gravissimi, qui coram beatissimae memoriae rege Jacobo summo cum acumine et judicio disputantem audivistis tum, cum doctoratus insignia publice acciperet; vos, qui in Greshamensi collegio praelegentem suspexistis. Nec silere possum ejus humilitatem, qui non dedignari solebat novissimis hisce annis in sacello nostro, imo et hac ipsa in aula, moderando inferioris praelectoris partes actitare<sup>b</sup> \* \* \*.

## NUMBER XIII.

Oratio habita in collegio Greshamensi a Rogero Meredith, incunte anno 1673, cum jurisprudentiam esset praelecturus.

CVM apud vos ex hoc loco verba facturus, dispicerem unde mihi potissimum faciendum esset orationis initium, vel ipsa ratio muneris, quod hodie primum suscipio, non diu me permisit dubitare. Justitiae vobis naturam explicare, et exercitium commendare, laboribus meis proponitur in hac palaestra pensum. Hujus autem vel primum praeceptum, vel integra vis, est suum cuique tribuere. Insulsum ergo facere, et inauspicato hanc provinciam aggredi viderer, si virtutis hujus officium vel momentum temporis, occasione oblata, negligerem. Est enim, quo me teneri lubens profiteor, quodque rite exolvere summopere cupio; haud leve debitum, debitum, inquam, non pecuniae, sed, quod onerosius est, gratiae. Illud facili numeratione dissolvitur, hoc non ingrati debitoris animum semper habet sollicitum; qui etiamsi de se persuaserit, vix tamen persuasisse putat; si vero exilis facundiae et verborum inops sit, miserrimus plane et desperabundus evadit. Haec ipsa, proh dolor! est oratoris vestri calamitas, qui in facultatibus suis non videt, unde nomen suum in solidum liberet; cui proinde nihil restat, nisi ut ad benignam illam juris regulam confugiat, quae inopiam fatentes, et bonis cedentes, non ultra id, quod facere possunt, condemnandos pronunciat. Hanc igitur aequitatem sperans a dignissimo merceriariorum concilio, vos omnes testor, auditores humanissimi, vosque praecipue, qui hic adestis, illorum concives dignissimi, pro beneficio, quod me ab illis accepisse hodierna mea in hoc loco praesentia testatur, non verbis certe magnificas, nec illorum benevolentiae pares, sed apertas, sed sinceras, sed ex gratissimo pectore prolatas, me illis habere gratias. Cum ad hujus muneris functionem me elegerunt, non fortuna solum auxerunt, sed et dignitate ornarunt; ex academiae umbra in splendidissimam hanc hominum lu-

<sup>a</sup> Jacobus Bance armiger, urbis Londini (ut vocant) aldermannus, hic intelligitur, de quo plura in vita diximus.

<sup>b</sup> Ad auctoris, Tho. Exton, aul. Trin. socii, exemplar prima manu, ut videtur, exaratum, sed ad finem non perductum.



cem protraxerunt; inter collegas ingenio, eruditione, fama, tenuitatem nostram longo intervallo antegressos collocarunt; in oculis denique gravissimorum et clarissimorum hujus urbis civium, quibus, si quid in me facultatis, si quid ingenii esset, approbare possem, versari voluerunt. Quam magna sint haec, auditores, quantasque habeant in se opportunitates vel ad fortunam, vel ad gloriam, nemo vestrum non videt; probe autem persentiscit vester orator, cui sane tanta videntur, ut indigentiae suae conscio pudorem simul afferant, et timorem incutiant; pudorem, ne clarissimi collegae tam exigui meriti collega parum honestatos se arbitrentur; timorem, ne dignissimorum virorum de se existimationi, aut suo officio, nunquam valeat satisfacere. Pro hac igitur tam eximia illorum in me voluntate optare tantum licet, ut aliquid dignum rependere possem. Profecto si qua pollerem dicendi vi, in illorum et vestris, cives dignissimi, laudibus hoc perorandi tempus libentissime consumerem; nec ulla certe est amplior, aut uberior materiae seges. Nihil enim est magnum, nihil vere laudabile, quod de vobis non optimo jure dici queat.

Vos etenim ii estis, qui gravissimorum negotiorum assidua tractatione certissimam scientiam et consummatissimam experientiam vobis comparatis; vos exterarum gentium copias ad nos convehendo non huic solum splendidissimae urbi, sed et toti genti Anglicanae opulentiam affertis, potentiam conciliatis; vos denique pietati, modestiae, justitiae, probitati, bonis moribus, et virtutibus omnibus praesidium accommodatis, auctoritatem conservatis. Hinc tot vobis commissae curae, tot ad vos delatae administrationes. Qui orphanos suos vobis relicturus est, ab omni fraude et circumventionem securus suum diem obit. Qui pecunias suas in quosvis usus vobis erogandas commendat, non timet, ne effectum voluntas sua non fortiaur. Antiqua certe est haec fides a praeclaris vestris majoribus ad vos propagata. Hanc ipsam, quam in illis spectavit, in vobis praevidit, illustri superioris saeculi heros Greshamus, cum testamentariam suam de nobis dispositionem, quam sanctissime observari satagebat, vobis exequendam demandavit. Hujus tanti viri de vobis iudicio, cives dignissimi, cum nihil amplius addi possit, haud iniquo animo laturos spero, si a vobis, licet aegre divulsa, ad illum jam se convertat oratio.

Greshamus quippe vel praecipuas hodiernae solemnitatis partes sibi vendicat, Greshamus, inquam, ex hoc loco peroranti non sine piaculo praetereundus. Non desunt, fateor, incomparabili viro, quae magnanimitatem ejus ostendant vel conspicienda monumenta; non desunt scriptores, qui et hanc et caeteras ejus virtutes praesentibus testentur, et posteris praedicent; ut superfluum videatur, quod e paupere nostro peni illi meditatur praeconium. Et certe vacationem ab hoc munere avidissime arriperet nostra paupertas, verum nullam admittit excusationem gratitudinis officium tanto patrono debitum. Si a nobis ornari nequeat, at saltem commemorari potest Greshamus. Iterum ergo et saepius est nobis ille nominandus, qui tot nominibus fuit laudari dignus; qui beneficentia amabilem, magnificentia admirabilem, sapientia venerabilem se et suo saeculo et posteritati praestitit. Et Greshami quidem sapientia non alio eget testimonio, quam quod sagacissima ingeniorum exploratrix, regina Elizabetha, consiliis et opera ejus in gravissimis negotiis



usa est, unde et *mercatoris regii* nomen in historia obtinet. Sed et vel ex unico ejus facto insigniter elucet, quo a Belgis ruinam olim avertisse fertur. Nam cum ab Hispanis quodam anno graviter periclitantibus opitulari regina vellet, grandique pecunia ad eam rem opus esset, rationem excogitavit Greshamus, qua levi dispendio negotium conficeret: omnem nempe argentariam mensam, quae Antuerpiae erat, suo nomine mutuatus Hispanorum nervos in eum annum succidit; Belgis vero respirandi tempus, hostemque simul debilitandi praestitit. Ex hoc insigni facto apparet, quanta fuerit Greshami opulentia; ex aliis vero, quam merito illi tanta obtigerit. Quis enim unquam apertius contempsit? non tamen ut in gulam caeteramque luxuriam profunderet (quae nimium multis sola ratio hujus contemptus videtur) sed ut verum earum usum civibus suis proponeret, et frequentibus exemplis edoceret. Gloriosa semper apud omnes gentes, et magni animi index, habita est publicorum operum constructio. Hanc viam J. Caesar, cum imperium affectaret, ad captandam benevolentiam sibi ineundam putavit; qui ideo, Suetonio teste <sup>a</sup>, potentissimas multarum gentium urbes praecipuis operibus exornavit. Hanc eandem Augustus, imperium adeptus, sibi tenendam censuit; qui et ipse, eodem teste <sup>b</sup>, plurima opera publica extruxit, et caeteros principes viros saepe hortatus est, ut pro facultate quique monumentis vel novis, vel relictis et excultis, urbem adornarent; unde tandem gloriatus est marmoream se reliquisse, quam lateritiam acceperat. Hoc igitur magnorum animorum stimulo tentatus Greshamus, et ipse quoque ad urbem hanc adornandam animum applicuit. Cumque non solum delectare, sed etiam prodesse, sua munificentia vellet; utriusque voti se compotem fore putavit, si medium Janum constituisset, ad quem omnis negotiosorum hominum multitudo ad res suas pertractandas commode possent convenire. Et in hunc quidem usum proprias aedes, hasce nempe, in quibus nunc consistimus, satis splendide aptaverat; cum in mentem venit, Antuerpianae, quam vocant, burſae elegantiam se non satis affectum. Indignatus igitur generosus animus celeberrimum hoc totius orbis emporium in eo opere, quod ipse mercaturae usibus destinasset, ab ulla alia urbe superari, mutata statim sententia, eximiam illam basilicam, cujus omnes, heu! meminimus, molitus est et perfecit; quod opus, cum vere regium esset, non immerito ab ipsa regina Elizabetha quoque dedicante, tubarum sono, *excambii regii* nomen accepit. Annus erat novissimi saeculi septuagesimus primus, quo haec celebritas contigit; ex quo tempore stetit illud vel praecipuum urbis ornamentum, donec funesto illi incendio, cui nulla faxorum durities, nulla metallorum firmitas resistere valuit, et hoc quoque succubuit. Hic nescio, auditores, an condolendae Greshami vices, vel ipsi potius gratulandum sit. Quis enim sine dolore cogitare potest, archetypam Greshamianae magnificentiae consumptam imaginem? Quis rursus cum tanto splendoris augmento restitutam non summopere laetatur? Qua quidem in re nullis meis verbis satis unquam laudari potestis, cives dignissimi, qui Greshami beneficium tanto cum foenore reposuistis; nec ullam munificentiam tam amplam, cui gratitudo vestra, nullam administrationem tam gravem, cui fides vestra non respondeat, plenissime

<sup>a</sup> In vita Jul. Caes. cap. 28.

<sup>b</sup> In vita Aug. Caes. cap. 28, 29.



comprobastis. Consecutus igitur est per vos Greshamus, quantum illi optare fas erat, ut nulla calamitate (cui modo vos superstites sitis) perire possit, quod sempiternum esse meretur, liberalitatis suae monumentum.

Haecenus, auditores, sapientem et magnificum vobis exhibuimus Greshamum; sed et alia quoque parte spectanda est ejus liberalitas: quae licet minus fortasse fulgoris, plus tamen habet ponderis; ea nimirum, qua charitas, qua beneficentia dici meretur. Ab hac enim vel maximam laudem summo viro asstruimus. Haec ipsa beneficentia est, quae, dum aliae virtutes admirationem pariunt, amorem et venerationem illius memoriae conciliat. Et sane si caeteras virtutes per se positas spectemus, debiles prorsus, si cum beneficentia comparentur, et ad conciliandas voluntates inefficaces reperiemus. Multa quidem et magna commoda secum affert temperantia, tum hoc praecipue, ut a luxuriae sordibus depuratum animum ad caeterarum virtutum munia obeunda promptum reddat et vegetum; verum vim suam non exerit ultra possidentem, nec cibos, quos sibi negavit, nisi mediante beneficentia, esurientibus ministrat. Justitia vero suum cuique tribuit, at praeter suum nihil: qualis vero est ea gratia, illud dare, quod mox fuisset extorquendum? Quamquam quid dixi, justitiam dare; cum reddere sit illius proprium, dare vero beneficentiae? Fortitudo porro bellica, praesertim cum in hominum salute conservanda versatur, egregium certe sit beneficentiae instrumentum; sed ex planctibus et ejulatibus triumphorum sibi quaerit materiam, quaque manu ab aliis propulsat, eadem aliis perniciem infert funesta virtus. Quid dicam de affabilitate, quae, siqua alia, blandis alloquiis, et ambitiosa suavitate, benevolentiam hominum procatur; ipsa tamen quid aliud quam verba dat, nisi suaviter dictis benigne facta adjungens in nomen transeat beneficentiae? Omnes denique aliae virtutes, omnes scientiae, et facultates, haud aliter quam terris abditae, aut scriniis damnatae, thesauri sunt aestimandi; nisi beneficentiae clavi referantur, et in aliorum subsidium et utilitatem depromantur. Quid igitur hac in parte praestiterit Greshamus, loquatur ptochotrophium illud, quod totum suis opibus extruxit et dotavit; loquantur tot alia aliorum charitate fundata, illius vero munificentia locupletata; profiteamur tandem et nos, quos et harum aedium haeredes, et tam opimae proventus sui portionis participes esse voluit. Quam laudabile autem fuit hoc egregii viri consilium, quo ipse solus (quod sciam) quod florentissimae huic urbi deerat, sed vel maximum decus addidit, publicam nempe scientiarum et artium professionem? Quanam vero eae sint, quas hic praelegi voluit, cum satis notum sit, non opus erit enarrare; cum dixisse sufficiat, utilissimarum humanae vitae nullam praetermississe. Sed nec singulas hic laudare (quanquam id facere in proclivi sit) instituti nostri ratio patitur; quod jam monere videtur, ut reliqua orationis parte propriam, quam naeti sumus, Spartam pro facultatis nostrae modulo ornare aggrediamur.

Hic igitur, viri gravissimi, neminem vestrum latere arbitror, nullum fere ingenii monumentum, in quo mortalium defudarit industria, tantum laudum cumulum concentumque consecutum esse; quantum juri, quod profitemur, civili nempe Romanorum, omnes politiones orbis gentes unanimi consensu tribuerunt. Eas vero laudes iustissimo titulo hisce legibus deberi nullatenus dubitabit, qui earum ortum, incrementum, atque

autores



auctores considerabit; quae omnia talia fuerunt, ut ad perfectissimi alius  
 cuius operis productionem conspirasse videantur. Post exactos Roma re-  
 ges per viginti jam annos Romani libertate laeti gaudebant; sed et alia,  
 verum multo periculosiore, libertate fruebantur, quam nisi mature coer-  
 cuissent, in servitutem cito a finitimis populis redacti essent. Ea vero  
 erat immunitas a legibus. Felicem forte quis existimaverit fuisse hunc  
 vivendi statum, et aurei saeculi veram effigiem, in quo quisque sponte sua  
 sine lege fidem rectumque colebat. Verum longe aliter apud Romanos  
 se res habebat; diutius enim ferrum et conditoris sui Martis instrumenta  
 tractaverant, quam ut prisca istius saeculi simplicitas apud eos valeret;  
 imo sic potius erga se invicem erant affecti, ut perpetuis discordiis, ex  
 libidine dominandi natis, semet invicem agitent. Stabilior igitur et  
 sincerior fuit quaerenda felicitas; ea vero aut nusquam, aut sub legum  
 dominatione, erat invenienda. Ad leges igitur sibi comparandas, iisque  
 rempublicam suam firmandam, serio tandem se accingunt. At arduum  
 plane videbatur opus, quodque vel maximis ingeniis haud leve negotium  
 faceretur. Quantae enim sagacitatis est omnibus humanae vitae necessi-  
 tatibus prospicere? quantae prudentiae delictis poenam statuere? in pu-  
 blici et privati commodi conflictu tale temperamentum sequi, ut privati  
 quam minime laedantur, publico quam maxime consulatur? in omni-  
 bus denique, quae occurrunt, debitam mediocritatem et aequalitatem  
 servare? Hic igitur eximiae moderationis specimen exhibent Romani;  
 hic, si unquam alias, quantum in se ratio potest, ostendunt. In tanti  
 momenti negotio nil praepropere, nihil inconsulte agunt. Non enim  
 praetumida sui fiducia suam solum sapientiam in consilium adhibent; sed  
 alios quoque consulere, aliorumque sapientia doctiores evadere non de-  
 dignantur. Imo tanta cupiditate cum ratione agendi feruntur, ut, qui  
 ominum essent superstitiosi observatores, insigne hic aspernarentur omen.  
 Cum enim orbis terrarum dominium meditarentur, aliorum tamen po-  
 pulorum legibus voluntarie se submitunt; illud satis fausto omine fieri  
 arbitantes, quod, ratione suadente, pro reipublicae salute gereretur:  
 quippe jam praesentientes eas leges, quas tunc a multis populis peterent,  
 omnibus se aliquando duros. Cum igitur extraneos consulere statuif-  
 sent, non diu fuit deliberandum, quinam essent potissimum adeundi.  
 In proximo erat Graecia, ingenuarum artium et scientiarum cultura flo-  
 rens, sed et rerumpublicarum bene constitutarum fama praecipue nobi-  
 lis. Illuc igitur honorificam legationem mittendam decernitur. Eli-  
 guntur primarii civitatis viri, qui inclytas Solonis leges jubentur descri-  
 bere, aliarumque Graeciae civitatum instituta, mores, iuraque noscere.  
 Proficiscuntur itaque illustres hi Romani, Graeciamque ingrediuntur,  
 non, ut eorum posterum Hispaniam, ad aurifodinas quaerendas, sed ad sapi-  
 entiae recondita penetralia perscrutanda, pretiosissimosque inde thesauros  
 eruendos. Quid opus est multis? omnes Graeciae hortos delibant, un-  
 dique mella colligunt, Hymettum vero avidissime depascunt sedulae hae  
 Romanae apes, mandatis denique gnaviter perfunctae cum uberrima  
 sua messe Romam alacres revertuntur. Graecia igitur Romanorum di-  
 tioni aliquando cessura, suis tamen legibus semper victura, Romanis le-  
 ges suppeditavit. Hinc vero non vulgarem laudem sibi asserit jus civile.  
 Non immerito enim suam ostendat originem, nec arrogantiae tribuendum  
 putat, si ad primordia sua respiciens paulo exultantius se jactet; quod



ab eruditissimis et politissimis quondam orbis populis se genitum videt, primaque sui femina Lacedaemonis et Athenarum, Solonis et Lycurgi, aliorumque summorum virorum sapientia turgescere sentit.

At Graeciae jam libens valedicit, Romamque ad multo sublimius gloriae culmen festinat. Haec enim augustiorem multo sedem ostendit; haec terrarum dominium, dimidium cum Jove imperium pollicetur. An minus igitur nutrice Roma, quam matre Graecia, gloriatur jus civile? An non, veterem mutato solo, feliciorem multo nacta est glebam tenella haec plantula? An non peritiores etiam fortita est cultores? Non ingratum forsitan vobis erit, si disertissimi Romanorum M. Tullii iudicium in medium afferam. "Meum (inquit ille) semper iudicium fuit, omnia nostros aut invenisse per se sapientius, quam Graecos; aut accepta ab illis fecisse meliora, quae quidem digna statuissent, in quibus elaborarent. Nam mores et instituta vitae, resque domesticae ac familiares, nos profecto et melius tuemur, et lautius; rem vero publicam nostri majores certe melioribus temperaverunt et institutis, et legibus. Quid loquar de re militari? in qua cum virtute nostri multum valuerunt, tum plus etiam disciplina. Jam illa, quae natura, non literis, adsecuti sunt, neque cum Graecia, neque ulla cum gente, sunt conferenda. Quae enim tanta gravitas, quae tanta constantia, magnitudo animi, probitas, fides, quae tam excellens in omni genere virtus in ullis fuit; ut sit cum maioribus nostris comparanda?" Quid jam, auditores, ad locupletissimum hoc testimonium addi potest? En tum naturae, tum artis praerogativam, idque non minus in pacis, quam in belli artibus, Romanis non solum prae Graecis, sed prae caeteris omnibus gentibus adjudicatam. Nec est, quod immoderato patriae studio in tantae laudis profusionem oratorem prorupisse credamus. Ut enim de legibus litem sub iudice relinquamus, nunquam tamen de militaris disciplinae gloria controversiam ipsis movere poterimus. Nam si caeteras res spectemus, quae sunt adjuncta bellorum, sive corporum molem, sive divitias, sive numerum, et copias, his omnibus nullae non gentes Romanos superarunt. Quin et bellica fortitudine multas claruisse, apud multas familiarem fuisse mortis contemptum, omnes vero cupiditate gloriae vehementer arsisse non dubitamus. Disciplinae tamen Romanorum, quanta quanta fuerunt, haec omnia cesserunt. Illa sola divitias, robur, numerum, et vim omnem caeterarum gentium debellavit, iugoque suo colla submittere coegit. Ingenio igitur Romanorum ascribendi sunt tot stupendi armorum successus; caeteris enim aequae pollebant barbari, hoc solo praestabant Romani potentissimo victoriarum instrumento. Hoc certe solo divitiarum, roboris, et copiarum genuinum didicerunt usum, singulaque ad magnorum facinorum usum commodissime direxerunt. Quid ulterius jam desideramus, auditores, ut in legibus excolendis non minus felices, quam in armis tractandis, Romanos fuisse existimemus? An quos ingenio et ratione caeteris omnibus praestituisse agnoscimus, ad maximum et praestantissimum rationis opus aliquibus minus valuisse dicemus? nequaquam certe. Ex eodem enim ingenii fonte derivari putamus vincendi et regnandi solertiam. Si enim ingenio vincitur, ingenio etiam procul dubio regnatur. Ut autem arma bellandi, sic leges

<sup>a</sup> *Tuscul. Disput. L. i. c. i.*

<sup>b</sup> *Sic in exemplari.*



sunt imperandi instrumenta. Est et porro, quod naturam hac in parte Romanis non defuisse credamus. Semper illa, quos ad sublimia aliqua ministeria destinat, eximiis ad eadem peragenda facultatibus instructos praestat: quibus vero nihil officii, nihil muneris est impositura; eos prorsus enerves relinquit, dotibusque vel maxime vulgaribus destitutos. Hinc quosdam homines ad imperium, quosdam ad servitutem natos, dixit sagacissimus naturae interpres, Aristoteles<sup>a</sup>. Cum igitur Romanos rerum dominos efficere natura destinasset, an non imperii artibus quoque eos dotavit? Imo vero haud obscuris indiciis suum illud patefecit; tot enim ac tantis animi dotibus eos cumulavit, ac si hic semel, et nunquam alias, suam voluisset demigrare<sup>b</sup> opulentiam. Non igitur latuerunt Romanos suae divitiae; fenserunt illi tantas ingenii vires, quibus vel maxime arduis rationis operibus haud impares efficiebantur. Ad legum igitur studia applicaverunt animos, eique caetera omnia studia posthabuerunt. *Honos alit artes, omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria*<sup>c</sup>. Non igitur erat, ut in Graecorum officinis insigne aliquod incrementum sperarent leges, apud quos infimae conditionis hominibus earum professio relinquebatur; rari enim, qui a carbone, et forcipibus, gladiosque parante include, ad spectabilem aliquem perveniant sapientiae gradum. Romae vero et causas agere, et de jure respondere, summo fuit honori. Nulli porro terrarum tam illustres causae, ubi provinciae cum provinciis, vel eadem cum magistratibus, vel reges denique de regnis controversias haberent, easdemque regina Roma disceptaret. Ingens ergo in foro Romano fuit gloriae campus, ingensque porro Romanis incitamentum ad legum studium. Huc itaque convolabant tum splendidissima quaeque ingenia, tum principes civitatis; adeoque vel summo imperii fastigio non indigna censebatur earum cognitio, ut quum rempublicam solus occupavit Caesar, superiores omnes, quibus honore par erat, earum scientia Ciceronis iudicio facile vicerit. Cum igitur jurisprudentiae studio tantopere flagrarent, incredibile dictu est, quantum illius scientia excellerint Romani; inter quos non sollicitate quaerendus fuit Solon aliquis, aut Lycurgus, talem omnis statio, omnis occursum obviam dabat: legislatorum civitatem putares.

At quales tandem fuisse dicemus, aut quo satis digno praconio celebrabimus magnos illos viros, quibus de jure publice respondere permisum erat, Ulpianos, Paulos, Scaevolas, Pomponios, Julianos, Papinianos; quorum nomina, non dicam ad imitationem, aut invidiam, sed ad admirationem, ad stuporem, ad desperationem denique clarissimorum horum temporum jurisconsultorum remanserunt? Sic enim audire potestis Ant. Fabrum, quoties illos heroes nominat, toties mirantem, toties stupentem, suamque post tot vigilas infantiam et inscitiam deplorantem; Cujacium quoque de Papiniano asserentem, fuisse eum omnium, qui sunt, qui erunt, quique fuerunt, jurisperitissimum; Balduinum denique, eundem Papinianum cum Josepho et Daniele, divinitus inspiratis viris, comparare non dubitantem. Non minora porro, auditores, de praetorum edictis, plebiscitis, senatusconsultis, et principum constitutionibus, quam de horum prudentum responsis, concipienda sunt; quae

<sup>a</sup> De repub. Lib. 1. cap. 5.

<sup>b</sup> Ita exempl.

<sup>c</sup> Cic. ubi supra, cap. 2.



omnia ejusdem sapientiae diversa sunt nomina, et ex eodem Romani ingenii fonte manantes limpidissimi rivi. Sed cum in tanta multitudine authorum in immensam molem crevissent nostrae leges, nec in tali quidem farragine expectandum esset, ut omnia essent perfecta sibi que consona, nec quicquam inveniretur superfluum; opus tandem fuit aliqua docta manu, quae pretiosum hunc acervum curiose discuteret, genuinas inde gemmas segregaret, adulterinas repudiaret, omnesque sordes diligenter expurgaret. Hoc vero tandem effecit imperator Justinianus, summus princeps, qui nullum non superiorum bellicis titulis exaequavit, gloriosissimo autem legislatoris titulo omnes longe antecelluit. Justinianus, inquam, ultimam manum legibus nostris imposuit, formamque, et perspicuitatem, et si quid aliud desiderabant, ipsis donavit; sicque multorum summorum virorum sapientiam, multorumque saeculorum industria conspiciendum opus iis, quos de jure edidit, libris, *Pandectis* scilicet, *Codice*, *Institutionibus*, ac *Novellis*, aeternis saeculis celebrandum proposuit. Et certe nil minus, quam aeternitatem, augurari licet istiusmodi operi, quod et perfectionem in suo genere summam est adeptum, cujusque ad humani generis salutem tam necessaria videtur conservatio. Priorem vero harum laudum ad leges nostras pertinere si haecenus dicta minus evincant; utrisque tamen fidem facient, quae consecuta sunt librorum juris civilis post Justinianum consummationem. Invidiae quis ignorat malevolam naturam, et praeclaris operibus semper infestam; ut illius vel excitasse, vel sensisse, malitiam certissimum sit excellentiae signum? Haec igitur primum nostrarum legum testimonium attulit, cum longe lateque sparsis earum radiis caliginem coepit offundere. Quod igitur auctoritatem suam multos annos post Justinianum retineant, in causa forsitan fuit, quod sequentium principum fortior fuerit ignavia, quam invidia. Cum enim imperium esset adeptus Basiliscus, qui iter ad gloriam per magna facinora moliebatur, tunc obscuratae prorsus fuerunt nostrae leges. Omnem enim gloriam sibi a Justiniano praereptam putabat Basiliscus, dum tam splendidum illius monumentum in oculis hominum versaretur. Perpetuis igitur illud, quantum in se fuit, damnavit tenebris, atque in ejus locum *Basilicas* suas substituit. Sed vicit tandem invidiam tempus. Nam prospero quodam fato post unum aut alterum saeculum emerferunt sacri Justinianaci codices. In expugnatione enim urbis Amalfitanae in Apulia per Lotharium imperatorem reperiuntur *Pandectae*, atque statim primus et insignis iis est habitus honos. Cum enim Pisani ob strenuam in eo bello navatam operam luculentum aliquod quaereretur praemium, digni potissimum visi sunt hi libri, quibus non privati alicujus, sed totius populi, egregia fortitudo compensaretur. Et Pisani quidem virtutem suam abunde remuneratam agnoscen-  
tes, thesaurum tantum per multos annos religiose servarunt; donec exorto inter ipsos et Florentinos bello, Florentinisque favente Martis alea, in splendidissimam de Pisani expugnatis triumphis partem abrepti hi libri Florentiam tandem concesserunt. Ubi vero restituta demum haec oracula, hominibusque in certissimam vitae pharum exposita fuerunt; incredibile dictu est, quanto suis rebus consulendi studio universae ad ea confluerunt gentes. Omnes statim reges et principes regnorum suorum penetralia pandunt, et velut Astracae reduci tribunalia certatim erigunt. Tyrannorum ut plurimum summa cum indignatione solent  
acta



acta rescindi, et siquae inter ea sint, quae suo nomine gratiam mereri possent, authorum tamen iustissimo odio expunguntur. Romanorum dominium nulli populi non tyrannicum existimabant. Ecce tamen, quorum nomen olim ad internecionem deletum cupiissent, eorum acta explicatissima voluntatis significatione confirmant. Armorum enim injustitiam admiranda legum aequitate abunde putant expiatam; ideoque hisce non obedire non levius existimant piaculum, quam ipsi iustitiae portas occludere. Quid memorem viginti quinque academias hujus juris professioni in Germania erectas? Quid praedicem ferventissimum quarundam Galliae provinciarum in has leges amorem; quae cum alienatae ad coronam testamento vel donatione redirent, hanc semper apposuerunt conditionem, ne legum Romanarum apud eos observatio immutaretur? Quid denique singulas nationes enarrem, quae clementissimis hisce dominis se submiserunt? In quo non adeo mirandum, quod mansuetiores Europaeae gentes aequitatem harum legum amplexae sint; illud vero eximium, quod et Turcae cum suo Mahumete, et Judaei cum suo Mose, Justinianum in authoritatis et gloriae societatem admiserint. In Britanniam quoque nostram cum penetrassent hae leges, derelictionem pati periclitatae sunt caeterae artes et scientiae; tanto enim consensu ad eas excolendas convolabant literati omnes, ut immoderatum istum ardorem Stephani regis edicto reprimi, atque ita labantibus scientiis succurrere, necessarium fuerit <sup>a</sup>.

Infinite essem, viri gravissimi, si insignia quaeque tum dicta eruditorum, tum facta populorum, qui juris nostri honori suffragantur, accumularem. Quid, quod superfluum videtur utilitatem ejus prolixius prosequi apud eos, qui in quotidianis negotiationibus ejus auxilium sentiunt, et commoditates experiuntur? Hic igitur me reprimam, contentus ex iis, quae haecenus licet incondito stylo differui, provinciae nostrae dignitatem indicasse. Haec vero ut penitus vobis nota sit, proximarum exercitationum cura erit partes ejus paulo explicatius tractare. Vobis interim, auditores benignissimi, gratias ago, qui tanto patientiae vestrae dispendio hic affuistis; simulque oro, ut eandem accommodetis, dum voto, quod animitus meditor, defungor. In aeternum nempe floreat, precor, haec splendidissima urbs; dumque florebit haec urbs, in eadem floreat Greshamiana monumenta, in hisce aedibus Greshamiana studia. Et ut nunquam antehac juri civili defuit, ita nunquam post me desit longe peritior antistes; non talis tamen, qui aut de dignissimo mercerorum collegio, aut de Greshami nomine, aut denique de hoc ipso studio bene mereri, vel exoptet ardentius, vel contendat diligentius <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Vid. Joann. Seldeni *Ad Fletam Dissertationem*, cap. 7.

<sup>a</sup> Ad auctoris exemplar sua ipsius manu ex-

ratum, quod cum aliis ejus chartis mecum communicavit vir honoratus, ROGERUS MEREDITH baronettus, haud ita pridem defunctus.



## NUMBER XIV.

Matthaeus Gwinne ex collegio D. Johannis Prae-  
foris, praelector musicae publicus, 22 die mensis  
Octobris anno Domini 1582, hanc habuit in lau-  
dem musices orationem.

NICOLETTVS quidam, auditores candidissimi, natione Italus,  
sede academicus, professione philosophus, non barba solum et pal-  
lio, sed intus et in cute, tum naturae interpres non ineruditus, tum vir-  
tutis magister non ineptus, et existimationem apud suos non mediocrem,  
et famam apud externos percelebrem, suo tum merito tum commodo  
conciliarat. Illum, an sua voluntate nescio, an aliorum commendatione  
commonitus, sat scio opinione de illo peramica commotus, academiae  
Patavinae sive rector, sive moderator, ad munus utilitate fructuosum,  
existimatione praeclarum, communitate publicum, juris nimirum utrius-  
que praelegendi designavit. At bonus ille vir (nolo virum derideri pu-  
tetis, quod iterum jam dico *bonus*) nihilo commodius legum explicare  
laqueos, enodare scrupulos, excutere anfractus, interpretari sensa potuit;  
quam saxa mandere, coelum scandere, favillas exforbere. Quid ergo?  
Num suo se pede metitur? num reputat,

*versatque diu, quid ferre recusent,  
Quid valeant bumeri?*

an mavult cum camelo exurgere cum satis, quam opprimi cum asino  
cum nimium imponitur? an tacere potius cum Roscio, dum Cato assi-  
det, quam explodi cum Statilio, dum spectat Roscius? an non prode-  
undo subobscurus, quam se prodendo perineptus judicari? Sic voluit ra-  
tio, sic monuit existimatio, sic illi suaserunt amici; non certi, sed sin-  
guli; non cunctanter, sed continuo; non levi iudicio, sed prudenti con-  
silio. Quid ille? De aliis non male, de seipso sentit nimis bene; pro-  
bat nonnullos, sed cedit nemini; illis cupit, ut sit bene, sibi melius;  
novos vult potius ambire magistratus, quam fasces jam delatos deponere.  
Provinciam, si suscipit, feret; si non, ut decet, cum laude; ut potest  
tamen, cum lucro: sin detrectet, opinionem, quam magistratus conce-  
perat, imminuet; famam, quam ipse collegerat, extinguet; at illud  
imprudens, hoc foret dissoluti. Et licet tam sciat volare, quam prae-  
legere; tamen non tam nescire turpe, quam id fateri indecorum pu-  
tat. Nec vero cum Socrate hoc solum scit, quod nescit omnia; sed  
hoc solum nescit, quod sciat plane nihil. Invita igitur Minerva, asinus  
leonis inducit exuvias, se pro leone venditat, ex rugitu dignoscitur, e  
scholis exsibilatur.

At quorsum haec tam alte repetita historia? quid vult? quid quae-  
rit? Nempe sic sunt res rebus, personae personis, causae causis, loca  
locis persimilia; ut nec vobis obscura, ne intelligantur, nec mihi  
*ἀπρόοριστοα*, ne applicentur, esse possint. Nam, ut Nicolettus in phi-  
losophia primas tenuit; sic ego in re aliqua, si quid homines expectent,



nullus; si nihil, nonnullus; utrum faciant, non magnus. At, ut ille in jure peregrinus, sic ego musicae nullam aliquando salutem dixi; ut illi magistratus, sic mihi procurator, hanc Spartam dedit exornandam; quam amice, non dico; quam immerito, sat scio: nec enim magis aliena a Nicoletto jurisprudentia, quam a me musica: imo quidni etiam multo magis? Quid igitur? an ille in eligendo inconsultus? an ego in suscipiendo temerarius? Imo, et ille quemvis maluit, quam me; me tamen maluit, quam neminem: et ego nec perlibenter venio, quia subtimide venio; nec repugnanter venio, quia non invite venio. Id solum mihi cum Nicoletto interest, quod ille sibi visus sit ad docendi maturitatem aspirasse, ego mihi videar ne ad discendi mediocritatem pervenisse; ille se scire omnia sit professus, ego me nihil scire ingenue fatear; ille vehementer concupierit, ego admodum subverear praelegere priusquam percipere, agere ante quam intelligere, cursitare nimirum sine tibiis, et sine pennis volitare. Sed nolo curiosius in meas ineptias inquirere, quae vel tegendae sapienti, ut parvae; vel bono viro corrigendae, ut nullae videantur. Nec enim placet, quia non tacet, eques ille, qui dum bella memorat, se in fugam coniectum; dum narrat congressus hastis ludicros, se de equo dejectum; dum nocturnas deambulationes numerat, se baculo contusum recordatur, atque id solum recordatur. Nec vero sic mea decet aperire vulnera, ut vobis nauseam, mihi dolorem afferant; sic mea explicare vitia, ut vobis in audiendo pariant fastidium, mihi in defendendo molestiam imponant. Nam ut Cato dicitur Albino se de stylo excusanti respondisse: "Nae, inquit, Albine, nimium nugator es, qui maluisti culpam scribendo deprecari, quam crimine vacare silendo." "Quis enim te impulit, ut id committeres; quod priusquam faceres, peteres?" id vos mihi non minus merito responderetis, si meam in dicendo jejunitatem, in docendo tarditatem, in discutiendo imperitiam, aut verbis extenuarem, aut precibus defenderem. Et si nec similis sit mihi cum Albino, nec vobis eadem cum Catone ratio; quod ille scriptor celebris, hic censor severus extitit; ego vero praelector publicus, et vos auditores estis candidi. Plura igitur de re, de me hoc unum et bona vestra cum venia et vere dicam: et imparatum venire, quia (ut summa haberem caetera) temporis quidem certe vix satis habui, cum infra hos quatuor aut quinque dies in me collatum sit hoc praelegendi munus: et multo magis imperitum, quia, ut caeteras artes saltem primis, quod aiunt, labris degustarim, musicam quidem ne a limine profecto unquam salutavi; vel quod mihi, o me ineptum! magis arriserunt alia; vel quod aliis, o imprudentes alios! sit musicae doctrina insolens, praxis obsoleta. Nam non solum friget, sed jacet; nec exarescit modo, sed plane hoc saeculo extinguitur; quae, heroicis temporibus in pace lauream, in bello palmam; in otio amorem, honorem in negotio; in urbe pretium, in agro praemium; apud summos, medios, infimos, omnes omnium aetatum homines, commendationem et meruit, et tenuit; artis nimirum musicae vel peritia, vel studium. Causam quaeritis? A plurimis, prohi dolor! o pudor! irridetur, ut vana; apud nonnullos improbatur, ut vitiosa; a plerisque contemnitur, ut abjecta; ab omnibus negligitur, ut infructuosa.

Itaque, ut olim Pherecrates in scenam comice, sed tamen comode; simulate, sed tamen false; et justitiam et musicam introduxit:  
musicam



musicam conscissis vestibus, facie deformata, corpore vulneribus confosso, inedia confecto, morbis afflicto; justitiam aspectu regio, ornatu imperiali, incessu splendido, praelatis fascibus, libram sinistra ut cum aequitate judicet, ensen dextera ut cum severitate puniat, coronam capite gestantem ut cum imperio gubernet. Hic justitia, deformitatem musicae aspiciens, infirmitatem dolens, ut medica et prudens et pia, quo morbo laboret, quae corpus aegrotatio afficiat, quae aegritudo animum affligat, quae causa, quis casus effecerit, ut ita male, vel potius misere se habeat, inquit? Tum musica voce debili, conquestione flebili, languente et prope deficiente spiritu respondet: Melampidem, Timotheum, Phrynim, et ejusdem farinae praevaricatores plus quam musica capita, et paene ἄμυστα, non modo laudem depeculatos debitam; sed haec illi infixisse verbera, his eam afflixisse vulneribus; et quot chordas fidibus antiquis affixerint, tot illi plagas incussisse luculentas; et quot notas affixerint, tot inussisse maculas: ut quod Ovidius de ornata meretrice cecinit, id de vexata musica dici possit,

*Pars minima est ipsa puella sui.*

Haud multo longe secus cum his temporibus non digito, sed capite laboret; non solum mutila, sed plane muta sit musica; cum a plerisque odium, a paucis studium reportet; cum quicquid superbia in contumeliis, malevolentia in injuriis, crudelitas in suppliciis efficere potuisset, id omne, quantumcunque est, quod sane maximum est, satis quidem fortiter, sed parum foeliciter, per annos aliquot pertulerit: me non electum prae caeteris, qui maximo ingenio; sed relictum ex omnibus, qui minimo periculo possim dicere; me, inquam, defensorem calamitatum suarum, me ultorem injuriarum, me cognitorem juris sui, me actorem causae totius esse voluit. Ego vero, si nulla inertiae, nulla superbiae, nulla inhumanitatis culpa susciperetur, libenter ab instituto desinerem, libere defensionem musicae defererem: sin autem fuga laboris desidiam, repudiatio supplicis superbiam, amicorum neglectio improbitatem coarguit; nimirum causa est hujusmodi, quam nec industrius, nec misericors, nec officiosus possit deserere. Quamobrem ut ego musicae, sed laborantis, personam gero, patrocinium suscipio; sic vos justitiae, sed medentis, partes agite, munus praestate: tantum enim abest, ut quisquam addendo quod est nimium, pariat morbum; ut multi auferendo quod est debitum, mortem musicae parturiant. Unde, ut cecinit poeta,

*Ornari res ipsa negat, contenta doceri;*

et non tam laudari desiderat, quam defendi. In quo, tametsi veritas ita magnam habet vim et pondus argumentorum in omnem partem, ut contra omnium hominum invidiam honeste, injurias tuto, convicia modeste, calliditatem caute, se per se ipsa propugnet; tamen cum quidam sive homines, sive rabulae, in ea sint sive opinione, sive errore constituti, ut singularem plane et prope divinam musicae excellentiam aut admirari non possint per imperitiam, aut nolint per improbitatem agnoscere, sed et ausint per impudentiam contemnere, et velint per impietatem execrari: nempe si libuit illis tam esse loquacibus in lace ssendo, tam in mentiendo maledicis, tam fastidiosus in aspernanda musica; liceat, quaeso, mihi, et vestra pace liceat, esse in respondendo vehementem, in convincendo acrem, in refellendo alacrem, in depellendo crimine



crimine animosum, in vindicandis musicae injuriis subiratum, in dignitate vindicanda incitatum.

Quid enim? credat hoc quisquam monstri simile? quid? ullum esse hominem, qui tam agrestibus vixerit institutis, qui sic omnem post se humanitatem abjecerit; ut uno verbo, una voce, tam cito omnes evertere disciplinas, negare principia, tollere media, perturbare fines, naturam exuere, feritatem induere, rerum differentias confundere, omnia fusque deque permiscere audeat, sine ingenio, sine consilio, sine mente, sine sale, sine sensu? Is certe, si post homines natos quisquam fuerit, Agrippa<sup>a</sup> fuit, homo et suo judicio valde sapiens, et meo minime stultus, et omnium malitiosus nimis; qui omnibus ad legendum satis pervulgato, nimis lecto multis ad credendum libro, non solum musicam, sed et scientias universas, arrepta virgula censoria, velut arbiter sedens honorarius, ut vanas eludit, ut falsas repudiat, ut infirmas refutat, ut ridiculas elevat, ut ineptas deridet, ut inutiles damnat. At quo, si placet, argumento? sane multiplici. At quali? certe firmissimo. Quo iudice? quidni seipso? O praeclarum censores! o doctorem sine controversia principem! o stupidum Pythagoram, Platonem, Socratem! o amentem Aristotelem, Xenophontem fatuum, nullius ingenii Ciceronem, Senecam, Plutarchum! vos probastis, illustrastis, docuistis; ille protrivit, conculcavit, exauctoravit scientias. Sed quoniam infligi vulneris medicina magis hoc tempore requiritur, quam querela desideratur; sit mihi, si vacat et si placet, integrum, cujus tanquam insepulti furias nobis adhuc tam infestas opere, tam animo infensas habemus, ut olim Hercules e Styge Cerberum ira furem et bella tentantem irrita produxit orbi, sic mortuum quasi viventem liberius compellare. Tunc igitur, tui macula temporis, nostri miseria, homo fanaticus, quidni dicam phreneticus? homo magice, quidni addam diabolice? Agrippa, isto non dicam ingenio, sed furore; ista malitia, non arte; tanto non docendae, sed destruendae scientiae studio; sic artes, sic artifices ausus es invadere? At quo, si diis placet, fultus praesidio? Veritate? At eam philosophi tam multi, tam prudentes, tam eruditi, tam *ἐπιστομοί*, tam celebres, tam multis ante saeculis non viderunt; tu, quo es acumine, solus tandem aliquando eruisti? Siccine? haud crediderim. Sed est isthuc quidem sapere: imo somnare. Sed id agis fortasse fretus ingenio: laudo. Nimirum homines apertos astutus, credulos callidus, indoctos eruditus in tuam vel ducis sententiam, si velint; vel, si nolint, trahes: esto. At tibi nemo cordatus crediderit. At styli exercendi gratia fecisti: pulchre. Sed heus tu: mala est, et prope impia, certe iniqua consuetudo contra scientias disputandi; sive ex animo id fiat, sive simulate. At mavis cum Erasmo *stultitiam*, cum Synesio *calvitium*, cum Dione *comam*, cum Favorino *febrem quartanam*, cum Isocrate *Busiridem* encomiis evehere, ut ingeniosus; quam cum Cicerone *eloquentiam*, cum Euclide *geometriam*, cum Proclo *astronomiam*, cum Sulpitio *grammaticam*, cum Quintiliano *retoricam*, *dialecticam* cum Aristotele, cum Platone *philosophiam*, cum Boetio *musicam* praeceptis edocere, ut prudens habere: mavis cum Carneade *contra justitiam*, quam cum eodem *pro justitia* perorare. Itane

<sup>a</sup> Henricus Cornelius Agrippa, eques auratus, auctor libri *De vanitate scientiarum*.



vero? tantum perversitatis? tantum audaciae? Asinum laudare poteris, asinus philosophans; scientias laudare non poteris, sciens artifex? Ubi candor? ubi simplicitas? Sed age: attolle supercilium, nasum suspende, frontem perfrica, et dic scientias nihil habere fructus, nihil dignitatis; illis tamen tu nunquam, καὶ διαφράξης ψευδόμενος, vel veri suspicionem criminis, vel falsae maculam infamiae asperges. Τὸ ψεῦδες λέει ὁ ἀπε-  
 φατίζων τῆς ἀκρίβειας ἀριστερίας. Vigent illae, Agrippa mortuo; vivent illae, cum tui nemo recordabitur. Sed euge! ut isti Cerbero insolitus nitor percussit oculos lucis ignotae, furit, fugitque lucem; recidat, ah! recidat, precor, ubi terna vasto capita concutiens sono Ditem tuetur. Mitto igitur, vel potius remitto, in venenosas Germaniae paludes, vel ad Indos, si libet, has daemonum delicias, hoc odium deorum atque hominum, hanc scientiarum pestem; hunc, quid dicam, hominem? non meretur; belluam? at mite est; monstrum? at parum est; Satanam? at non est satis; quid ergo? quiddam ex his omnibus coagmentatum, sed tamen his omnibus deterius, nec enim nomen invenio.

Alium quendam (si vacat, et si otium est) Agrippae in hac causa calamistratum militem \* e suis umbraculis in solem et pulverem evocabo; qui non universum scientiarum circulum, ut magister male feriat, sed poesin et musicam, ut catulus aliquanto modestior, sed tamen impudens, oppugnat. Et si et in eo quod musicam oppugnat, ipsam ἐγχελο-  
 παιδίαν, ut Plato loquitur, vel turpiter, si temere; vel impie, si consulto, oppugnat. Ille qui sit, si quaeritis, homo est minime quidem malus, sed saepe falsus; plerunque mordax, semper maledicus; ex hac ortus academia, sed hujus obtrektor academiae, qui *Scholam*, ut abusive nominat, *abusus* exaravit. Eam enim si sic nominat, ut solent nostri et illam astronomiae, et hanc musicae, et caeteras caeterarum artium scholas appellare, quod illic astronomia, hic musica, in caeteris artes caeterae explicentur; quid dici ineptius, quid fingi inconsideratius, quid fieri potest sceleratius, quam scholam extruere, quae abusus doceat? Sin ita nominet, ut nemo alius, quod in sua schola Graecorum otio poetarum, musicorum, histrionum, latentes haecenus, sed late serpentes, abusus explanet, ulcera designet; quid cogitari commodius, quid pronunciari potuit accommodatius, cum plures unus in unicum libellum abusus inferferit, quam omnes omnium ordinum homines in universa vita admiserint, aut cogitarint, aut somniant quidem? Sed ut boni non nisi bene de omnibus, sic mali non nisi male de singulis existimare solent; nec enim, qui ita vivit ut ille, aliter ac ille loqui potest. Sed redeamus ad musicam. Ut Agrippa saltationem nominat laxamen petulantiae, amicam sceleris, incitamen libidinis, hostem pudicitiae, ludum probis omnibus indignum: sic iste, Agrippae simul et terrae filius, musicam, ut lenociniorum clientulam accusat; quam Agamemnon Clytemnestrae, ut pudicitiae custodem, adjunxit: ut mendicantium vestigal aspernatur; quam ex diis Apollo, Mercurius, Minerva, ex semideis Musae, Linus, Orpheus, ex heroibus Hercules, Achilles, Alexander, ex imperatoribus Epaminondas, Augustus, Nero, ex philosophis Socrates, Solon, Menedemus, ut suae vel dignitatis, vel nobilitatis, vel gravitatis ornamentum sunt amplexi: ut morum corruptricem

\* Steph. Gossion. Vide *Athen. Oxon.* Vol. 1. c. 295.



detestatur; quam Aristoteles et Plato adolescentibus, ut virtutis magistrum, colendam praecipunt: ut timiditatis matrem notat; quam Timotheus Alexandro, ut calcar fortitudinis, adhibuit: ut radicem infamiae exhorret; quam Tyrtaeus Lacedaemoniis, Argivis Telephilla, Alcaeus Lesbii, ut laudis feminarium, commendavit: ut rerumpublicarum pestem execratur; quam Homerus Graecis, Terpander Lacedaemoniis, Ismenias valetudinariis, ut pestis medicinam, applicuit: ut principibus contemptam elevat; quam Caesar in Hermogene, Nero in Terpino, Antonius in Anaxenore, Demetrius in Lamia, ut principum delicias, adamavit: denique ut legi<sup>us</sup> in exilium ejiciendam traducit; quam Lycurgus Lacedaemoni, Minos Cretae, Pan Arcadiae, ut retinendam, si adesset, revocandam si abesset, promulgavit. Quid ergo arguit? quid accusat? An artem damnat? At non potest: est enim, ut deos taceam, a Pythagora inventa, ab Aristoxeno instituta, ab Euclide illustrata, a Boetio pertractata, ab omnibus plane philosophis laudata musica. An artis usum reprehendit? At non placet: nam cujus rei theoria legitima est et salutaris, ejus praxis perniciofa et lege damnata non potest esse. An artifices infimulat? quidni? At culpam hominis in rem conferre, si non ineptum, at injustum tamen. At quos artifices in judicium arcessit? An veteres? At illi, ut suis ornamento extiterunt, sic nobis non possunt esse nocumento. An neotericos? At illi, dum placent principibus, has hominum quisquillas non morantur. Quae igitur Erynnis, quae inferorum Ate, hunc e cavernulis panunculum, ut in musicam coaxaret; hunc e spelunca canem, ut oblatraret musicis; hunc anferem e Capitolio excitavit, ut utrisque non merito, sed malevole obsibilaret? Ego si quid conjicio, duae sunt hujus accusationis causae; altera musices ignoratio, altera in musicos invidia. De illa tritum est, *scientiam neminem habere inimicum, praeter ignorantem*. Ignorat musicam, ergo contemnit. De ista notum est, *homines invidos canino dente, seu fortuna, seu virtute, seu cognitione, seu dignitate superiores rodere*. Invidet musicis, obtrectat igitur. Sic nuper quidam<sup>a</sup>, nec magni nominis, nec eo nomine illustris, linguarum varietatem contempnit, quia ignoravit; reprehendit, quia alieno moeret bono. Sic idem nudiustertius carmen iambicum vituperavit, cum tamen nesciat iambum; iambographo obtrectavit, quia invidit.

Sed calumniatores istos, tum exedendos invidiae, tum ignorationi coercendos, tum vobis deridendos, tum sibi excarnificandos trado. Musicam iterum atque iterum vestrae fidei commendo, tutelae committo: cujus tanta vis est, ut et possit et soleat in agris rusticos, in urbe cives, in aula principes allicere quo, impellere quomodo, flectere quando, tenere ubicunque velit: tanta virtus, ut Alexandrum ad arma provocarit, ab armis revocarit; Taurominitanum juvenem ad aedes meretricis inflammandas modo excitavit Phrygio, a comburendis aedibus spondeo retraxerit: tanta utilitas, ut in Achille ferociam, in Alexandro fervorem, in Clytemnestra libidinem compresserit: tanta necessitas, ut sine ea habeatur Themistocles indoctior: tanta suavitas, ut piscem natura ferum, sensu stupidum et prope surdum, eo pellexerit, ut hominem sibi tan-

<sup>a</sup> M. Hilton.



quam equo insidentem per mare turbulentum evaserit; saxa et arbores, cum Orpheus, flumina et feras traxerit, cum Amphion caneret: tanta antiquitas, ut deorum inventum; tanta denique dignitas, ut disciplina principum habeatur. Est enim fastidiorum medicina, adhibete; est exulceratae mentis refrigerium, recipite; est animorum pabulum, depascite; est doloris fomentum, apprehendite; est portus tempestati, huc appellite; est laborum meta, huc accurrite. O academiam igitur florentem, si musicos susceperit; sapientem, si audierit; valentem, si obedierit; miseram, si nescierit; si ejecerit, ingratham; mortuam, si amisit! Sed nolo plura; tum quia singula non possum, tum quia plura in musicae encomium in primi capitis explicatione sunt necessario dicenda. Interim ut vos, auditores, praestetis perbenevolos, hostes musicae ejicite, contemnite; patronos colite; praelectorem amplectimini. Dixi<sup>a</sup>.

## ORATIONES DVAE

Londini habitae in aedibus Greshamiis, anno Dom. 1598,

*In laudem Dei, civitatis, fundatoris, electorum,*

A Matthaeo Gwinne doctore et medicinae ibidem praelectore, collegii Divi Joannis Baptistae apud Oxon. socio.

## PATRONIS OBSERVANDIS:

Illustrissimo Domino, Domino Thomae Egertono, baroni de Ellesmer, summo regni cancellario; et Viris dignissimis, magistro, guardianis, assistentibus, fociis illius sodalitiis, quod est Londini, Mercerorum, D. D.

**S**ECUNDIS tuis literis, o lumen literarum, literatorum columen, cujus nec fama, nec fides, ullis vel literatorum, vel literarum cancellis circumscripta, amplissime cancellarie, electioni commendatus; vestris subinde suffragiis, electorum e nobis trium, lectissimi electores, dignos assumere cauti<sup>b</sup>, societatum Londinensium palmares, primipili; praelectioni medicae (ut studium, locus, votum tulit) designatus, ut gratias annos jam septem debui, animo semper habui, sum semper habiturus; sic verbis nunc ago, qua par est innumeras, qua possum immortales.

Semper honos, nomen vestrum, laudesque manebunt,  
ut ille ingeminat<sup>c</sup>;

Laus etiam debetur, et a me gratia major,  
ut alter agnoscit<sup>d</sup>: sed remetiri gratiam,

<sup>a</sup> Hanc orationem sua manu descriptam mecum benigne communicavit vir reverendus, Franciscus Peck.

<sup>b</sup> Hor. Sat. 1. 6. 51.

<sup>c</sup> Virg. Eclog. v. 78, Aen. 1. 614.

<sup>d</sup> Hor. Ibid. 88.



Nulla quibus reddi gratia digna potest<sup>a</sup>;

vel laudem emetiri, quorum nulla vox famam, ceu formam, comprehendet<sup>b</sup> (nam quicquid dixerō, minus erit) ut nimium est oneris, sic mei non est instituti. Nunc ergo quid agitur? Nec nihil, nec nibili. Nam aut nihil, aut nibili, qui nihil agat; quin esse omnino non videtur Deus Balbo<sup>c</sup>, homo mihi. Actorum redditur ex parte prima ratio. Non quicquid egerim, sed quod nonnihil egerim, loquuntur haec, quae legitis; monstrant, quae sunt in manibus, ob oculos: non Cinnae Smyrna, etsi septimus jam annus premitur; non panegyricus Isocratis<sup>d</sup>, etsi octavus agitur, quo sari coeperint<sup>e</sup>: si barbare, id ab Oxonio, et more meo; si nitidius, floridius, id ut e rostris et comitiis, ut ille loquitur<sup>f</sup>. Occasioni nata dixerim, ex re, pro re praesenti, ad borulam. Ergone cito nata cito pereant? horti Adonidis? Meliora spero, σπεύζας εἰς τὸ πρῶτον<sup>g</sup>. Vix spero placitura: nam si Galeni saeculo, quanto magis nostro? si ἐδὲν ἐντιμωτέρων, nec curae magis, nec honori, quod scribatur a Musis, a Galeno<sup>h</sup>; quanto magis a nobis, quam quod ab indoctissimis? Nam et

Scribimus indocti, doctique;

et nescio quomodo

tenet insanabile multos

Scribendi cacoethes,

ut scribunt satyrici<sup>i</sup>.

Νῦν δ' ἐλπομαι μὲν, ἐν δευτέρῳ γὰρ μὲν τέλος,

ut solatur Pindarus<sup>k</sup>. Nunc tamen scribenti, an monet, an minatur Plinius? graves offensae, levis gratia<sup>l</sup>. Quin vero magis medica a professore medico? Sic sane caetera, ut multo plura, si volumen; sic non minus elaborata, industriam si requiratis. Quin illa prius edita? Satis me sumptu premunt haec praeludia; plusquam satis opprimerent, si imprimantur in Anglia, Elucubrationes philiatricae. Has ego filiolas, quod natu maximas, quod natas patriae, patriciis cum dote eloco: illas grandes, robustas, bene habitas, apud me teneo; nec me rogante, gradum patricii, si merebuntur, ut Augusti<sup>m</sup>; nec patre defuncto, dotem bis dicat patria de patris gratia, ut olim Scipionis<sup>n</sup>. Sed nunc cur evoco? In memoriam revoco, quae intermissa<sup>o</sup>; in lucem, quae obscurata; in sedem, quae quassata; in fidem, quae neglecta. Intercessere tria regni comitia, ex quo coepere lectiones Greshamiae<sup>p</sup>: de quibus, non dico convellendis, sed alio convertendis, ut nimis multa interim privatim agitata; at nihil actum publice de confirmandis, ut spes fuit; nedum de ornandis, ut erat desiderium. Hic motus cum refrixerit, nunc refricandum censui; quum, de me quicquid fiet, de re mature consulendum, consulto transigendum. Tempus attenditis? Nunc, nunc incumbere tempus<sup>q</sup>. Rem cir-

<sup>a</sup> Ovid. Triſt. 1. 5. 16.

<sup>b</sup> Petron. Arb. Sat.

<sup>c</sup> Cic. N. D. L. 11.

<sup>d</sup> Coel. Rhod. praeſ. 1.

<sup>e</sup> Annus octavum tunc inceptum eſſe, ex quo hae duae orationes habitae erant, ſupra oſtendimus. Vid. Life of MATTHEW GWINNE.

<sup>f</sup> Scal. Subtil. Exerc. xvi. 2.

<sup>g</sup> Zenx. Agath. Plat. Phaed.

<sup>h</sup> Gal. De libr. ſuis et eor. Ord. Lib. c. 1.

<sup>i</sup> Hor. Ep. 1. 11. 117. Juven. Sat. VII. 51.

<sup>k</sup> Pind. Olymp.

<sup>l</sup> Plin. Epist. v. 8.

<sup>m</sup> Suet. Aug. c. 56.

<sup>n</sup> Plat. Scip. Afric.

<sup>o</sup> Senec. Consol. Helv. c. 12.

<sup>p</sup> De hac re ſupra egimus. Vid. Life of MATTHEW GWINNE.

<sup>q</sup> Ovid. Met. x.



*circumspicitis? Nunc ipsa vocat res<sup>a</sup>. Utrumque advertitis? Nunc tempus agi res<sup>b</sup>. Res enim, mihi credite, imo exteris, nostratibus, imo sensibus, historiis, imo et homini, et Deo credite, quae Londinenses magis, quam aedes Greshamiae, exornet, nulla; illustret, profecto nulla. Sed de his in his plura. Ego interea, cui supra votum inclarescere, victorque virum volitare per ora<sup>c</sup>:*

Quanquam o!

*Nec jam prima peto<sup>d</sup>: voto sed sufficit, siqua, ut Plinius, me possim humo tollere<sup>e</sup>: haec grati magis animi, quam symbola consilii, in lucem profero. Sed quibus tandem dedico? Honori in primis tuo, honoris exemplar, decus, specimen, doctorum nobilissime, nobilium doctissime, cancellarie,*

*Cui blanda in vultu gravitas, et mite serena  
Fronte supercilium, sed pectus mitius ore<sup>f</sup>.*

*Nam, ut Horatius Melpomenae,*

*Quod spiro et placeo, si placeo, tuum est<sup>g</sup>.*

*Ideoque, ut Sibyllae Aeneas,*

*Numinis instar eris semper mihi, meque fatebor  
Muneris esse tui<sup>h</sup>.*

*Amplitudini tum vestrae, propolae ornatissimi, quorum non ampliores copiae, quam animi, animi quam gratiae; quorum augustos animos ipsa benignitas ad gloriam coelestem efferet<sup>i</sup>. Nam, ut amicis Ascanius,*

*Obtestor, quaecunque mihi fortuna, fidesque est,  
In vestris pono gremiis<sup>k</sup>.*

*Ideoque, ut illis ille,*

*Auspiciis vobis, hoc mihi furgat opus<sup>l</sup>.*

*Horum ergo infantiam malevoli si oppressuri venerint<sup>m</sup>, quasi Alcmena terreo; non utero, sed ore fero Herculem; quin fronte fero Pallada:*

*Χαίρειν Ἀθηνάιν πεπρωμένην ἀνδρὶ δίδασιν<sup>n</sup>.*

*Hac fide, hac fiducia, haec vobis dedicat, calumniam ut fugiat, ascripto nomine; suum suis Galenus etsi non ascripserit<sup>o</sup>, laudem ut fugeret;*

*Tam foelix utinam, quam pectore candidus<sup>p</sup>,*

MATTHAEVS GWINNE.

*Thomas Egertonus ἀνέγχαπτος.*

TV GESTAS merito, quem gestas nomine, HONOREM:  
Regni prima TENES munera, GRATVS HOMO.

<sup>a</sup> Virg. Aen. ix. 320.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. v. 638.

<sup>c</sup> Virg. Georg. iii. 9.

<sup>d</sup> Aen. v. 394, 395.

<sup>e</sup> Plin. Ep. v. 8.

<sup>f</sup> Olymp. Nemes. Eclog. i. 56.

<sup>g</sup> Hor. Od. iv. 3. 24.

<sup>h</sup> Ovid. Met. xiv. 124.

<sup>i</sup> Suet. Aug. c. 71.

<sup>k</sup> Virg. Aen. ix. 260.

<sup>l</sup> Ovid. Fast. iv. 828.

<sup>m</sup> Gal. An. foet. anim.

<sup>n</sup> Hom. Odyss. γ. 52.

<sup>o</sup> Gal. Meth. med. vii. 1. 52.

<sup>p</sup> Ovid. Pont. iv. 14. 43.



## Oratio prior.

Ὁ βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρὴ, ὁ δὲ καιρὸς ὀξύς, ἡ δὲ πρῶτα σφαλερὴ, ἡ δὲ κείσιν χαλεπὴ. Δεῖ δὲ ὁ μόνον ἐκόντων παρῆλθεν τὰ δόνητα ποιεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν νοσήναι, καὶ τὴν παρῆλθεν, καὶ τὰ ἐξαθεῖν.

*Vita brevis, ars vero longa, occasio volucris, experientia periculosa, judicium difficile. Nec vero satis est suum officium fecisse medicum, nisi aegrotus suum, suum astantes faciant, sintque externa rite comparata. Hippocrat. Aphor. 1. sect. 1.*

**H**AEC, auditores, ut ad nova fatis frequentes, ut ad docta vix fatis; ut in hac urbe valde celebres, ut in hac causa parum celeres; Graece tradit Hippocrates, Latine reddit Plantius. Unde autem potius ducam principium, quam ab Hippocrate; si quem medici sequuntur, duce; si cui obsequuntur, principe medicorum? quam unde Hippocrates medicinae principium, inde ut ducam principium, unde ad finem filum duxi producendum? Nam quid in vita prius vita; a qua, ad quam sunt omnia? Quid in schola arte antiquius, in qua vita consumitur, imo per quam consummatur? Quid, si quid dicitur, occasione potius; qua debent dicta nasci, solet vita mensurari, ars studet conformari? Quid, si quid agitur, experientia commodius; qua dicta, facta confirmantur, vita docet, ars discit, occasio accommodatur? Quid, si quid cogitatur, judicio impensius; quo dicta, facta, cogitata perpenduntur, vita disponitur, ars constituitur, occasio discernitur, experientia examinatur? Quid in vita brevitate, in arte longitudine, in occasione volubilitate, in experientia periculo, in judicio difficultate, vel annotandum prius, vel magis attendendum; brevitatem ut producat moderatio, longitudinem industria ut comprehendat, volubilitatem vigilantia ut antevertat, amoliat cautio periculum, difficultatem vincat moderata, industria, vigilans, cauta prudentia? Haec prima: quid his proximum? Medicinae scilicet quid propius, quam medicus? quid medico, quam aeger? quid aegro, quam astantes? quid astantibus, quam circumstantiae? Quid igitur docendum potius, discendum prius; quam medicum quid deceat, aeger quid debeat, astantes quid oporteat, externis quid conveniat?

*Haec bene qui mihi trañet, erit mihi magnus Apollo.*

Imo,

*Haec bene qui sibi servet, erit sibi Jupiter alter.*

Apollo Hippocrates (nam ἀπολλών<sup>a</sup>) imo Jupiter Hippocrates (nam *juvans pater*<sup>b</sup>) haec si proponit pro prooemio (prooemium, si placet Pindaro, *magnificum et splendidum*<sup>c</sup>; Ciceroni, *non exile, nugatorium, vulgare, sed aptum, acutum, accuratum*<sup>d</sup>) Apollo rei medicae prooemium si exararet, prooemium hoc exararet: fin pro praecepto ponit (praeceptum, si Galeno, ἀληθές, χρησίμον, ἀκλόητον<sup>e</sup>; Demetrio probatur, *breve, dilucidum*) praeceptum Jupiter si medicinae traderet,

<sup>a</sup> Plat. *Cratyl.*

<sup>b</sup> Cic. *N. D.* 1.

<sup>c</sup> Pind. *Olymp.*

<sup>d</sup> Cic. *De orat.* 11.

<sup>e</sup> Gal. *Señ. ad Therap.*



hoc primum medicis, aegris, astantibus, praeceptum traderet, ποσὸν τὰ δίδωτα. Quod si ex herba de messe, ex aditu de adytis, ex ingressu de progressu, mihi licet argumentum, vobis libet spem concipere; ausim non nimis audax dicere, nec bibliothecas philosophorum, nec tabularum duodecim libellum<sup>a</sup>, nec quorumcunque pandectas, musas, silvas, ἀμαλθείας κίρατα, διατρίβας, κατατρίβας, tam et solidum et splendidum jecisse fundamentum, tot verbis praelibasse tot mysteria.

*Nec fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem*

*Cogitat, ut speciosa debinc miracula promat<sup>b</sup>.*

Hunc ego a limine quum salutare studui, sic amplexabar; imo hoc ego limen quum volui deosculari, sic ipsum reverebar. Salve, potui, at vale visus una dicere; deosculari fas, at nefas commorari. Nec enim de Hippocrate, nec ex Hippocrate de vita; sed hodierna ut suppetit occasio, hesterni ut docuit experientia, utrinque iudicium ut me monet, de vobis, de nobis, de hoc loco, in hunc locum dicturus veni, video: audituri convenistis, scio; ego dicturus lubentissime, quod vos lubenter audituri; ut id medicus indulgens parem, quod vultis patientes, quo vocatis assidentes, quo externa comparantur.

ΥΓΙ'ΑΙΝΕ igitur pater Hippocrates, vale mater medicina, in hoc bidduum, vel si sit opus, in universum triduum. Regis filii suam quisque matrem primo quoque tempore exosculentur<sup>c</sup>. Ego Brutus, non dico stulti sapiens imitator<sup>d</sup>, sed ludibrium verius, quam comes, in terram lapsus terram exosculor. O chara, salve, terra<sup>e</sup>! Χάρις, patria.

*Tactum soli natalis, et patrios deos,*

*Si sunt tamen dii, cerno<sup>f</sup>.*

Solum, quod primum institi; coelum, quod primum aspexi: in solo segetem, segete cibum, in coelo aerem, aere spiritum, nisi accepta referam, sim nullus; nisi agnita commemorem, sim ingratus. Mater, ut dixi, medicina; sed et Londinum non μητέρα, sed μήτηρ: utra charior? utraque charissima. Salve, parens antiquissima, sanctissima<sup>g</sup>. Cur, Langi, rogas<sup>h</sup>? peperit. Inquiris, quomodo? in lucem protulit; olim, et hodie. Excepit: sic et hospes Oxonium: at ab illa. Fovit: sic et nutrix Oxonium: at post illam. Aluit: sic et alitrix Oxonium; sed propter illam.

*Quod loquor, et spiro, coelumque et lumina solis*

*Aspicio (possumne ingratus et immemor esse?)*

*Illa dedit<sup>i</sup>.*

Opinionis haec tela, muscam quae capiat. Imo naturae custodia, hominem quae teneat. Illam non amem pro merito? nega, et me nega hominem: nam exuat et hominem, qui patriae amorem exuat. Illam non ornem pro virili? nega, et me virum bonum nega: nam virum bonum dederis, et bonum civem dabis<sup>k</sup>. Illi non me dedam, cui me debeo? a qua vitam accepi, illi mortem non consecrabo? pro qua mor-

<sup>a</sup> A. Gell. N. A. xx. 10.

<sup>b</sup> Hor. A. P. 144.

<sup>c</sup> Liv. L. 1.

<sup>d</sup> Ovid. Fast. 11. 717.

<sup>e</sup> Sen. Agam. act. 1v. 783.

<sup>f</sup> Id. Thyest. act. 111. 406.

<sup>g</sup> Plat. Menex. Cic. Att. ix. 11.

<sup>h</sup> Lips. Consp. 1. 10, 11.

<sup>i</sup> Ovid. Met. xiv. 171.

<sup>k</sup> Arist. Polit. 111. 4.



tem oppetere non dubitem, illi vitam impendere detrectem? ejus com-  
modis non gaudeam? incommodis non doleam? non illi *mea tempora*,  
*prima, media, extrema impertiam*? Sit vox militis non optimi; *Pa-*  
*tria est, ubicunque est bene*: sit poetae non fortissimi, *Omne solum for-*  
*ti patria est*: at utriusque exulis, neutrius civis boni, de se nimis  
solliciti, de patria non satis; illum ut pater expulerit, hunc pater pa-  
triae. Quod ore tenus excuset necessitas; intus in pectore illius erro-  
res, hujus ostendant tristitia,

*Quam sit amor patriae ratione valentior omni*.

Sit, subito si interpelles, κοσμοπολίτης Socrates; serio si consulas, Athe-  
nae Socrati, si non solae, at primae producant virum. Quin, ut Cras-  
sus apud Ciceronem, Si Itbacam in asperrimis saxulis, tanquam nidulum,  
affixam sapientissimus vir immortalitati anteponeret; quo amore tandem  
inflammati esse debemus in ejusmodi patriam, quae una in omnibus terris  
domus est virtutis, imperii, dignitatis? Amorem dixit? Non erat satis  
charitatem dicere; nam charitates omnes omnium una patria complecti-  
tur: ἐμπατριώτερη, si pietatem: nam si Metellus Pius, patri patriam,  
patrem patriae qui reddidit, qui impius non reddito; quin patriam qui  
colat pius, si impius qui non colat?

*Pietas pro divite grata est*

*Munere*. Sic

ἀναγκάτως ἔχει

Πατριδος ἔργον,

ut poeta; non modo δικαίπατον κοσμήσαι πρῶτον τὴν μητέρα αὐτὴν, ut  
philosophus;

Εἰς οὐκ ὀλίγους ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάλης,

ut e poeta philosophus. Romam dixit, ut amor et Roma, Roma et  
amor retro commet? Quin hanc Augustam potius? nam haec Augusta  
Romae ante annos mille ducentos octuaginta, eoque nomine et omine  
posteritati commendata. Nec nomen illud insolens, etsi Londinii anti-  
quius. Quin si multum praeviderint, qui nomen pubescenti, si non  
in incunabulis, Augustam posuerunt; his incrementis florescentem si vi-  
derent, aut inviderent nimium, aut faterentur Augustissimam. Nec  
tamen Augusta Londonium antiquavit, eo saltem de nomine, ut constet  
antiquitas cum dignitate, dignitas antiquitate augeatur. Domum dixit?  
diversorium voluit, domum non debuit. Domum virtutis?

Πάλαι ποτ' ἦσαν ἄλκιμοι Μιλήσιοι.

Domum imperii?

*Fuit Ilium, et ingens*

*Gloria Teucrorum*.

Domum dignitatis? Rex in tragoedia; fumus et umbra fumi. Vix

<sup>a</sup> Plin. Ep. 1v. 23.

<sup>b</sup> Cic. Tuscul. v.

<sup>c</sup> Ovid. Fast. 1. 493.

<sup>d</sup> Muret. Var. leſ. 11. 3.

<sup>e</sup> Telamon Teucrum, Augustus Ovidium.

<sup>f</sup> Ovid. Pont. 1. 4. 29.

<sup>g</sup> Marfil. Ficin. Orat. 11. cap. 2. in Corvino.

Platon.

<sup>h</sup> Cic. Tuscul. v. De orat. 1. De leg. 11.

<sup>i</sup> Id. De off. 1.

<sup>k</sup> Aufon. Grat. aſ.

<sup>l</sup> Ovid. Fast. 11. 535.

<sup>m</sup> Eurip. Iph. Conf. 1. 10.

<sup>n</sup> Plat. Menex.

<sup>o</sup> Plin. Ep. 1. 18.

<sup>p</sup> Amm. Marcell. xxv. 11. 2.

<sup>q</sup> Ann. 316, sub Const. Magn.

<sup>r</sup> Tacit. Ann. xiv.

<sup>s</sup> Aristoph. Plat.

<sup>t</sup> Virg. Aen. 11. 325.

placeat



placeat *Bruxella* Langio, *Iffcanum* Lipsio \*. *Arpinum* placeat Catoni, Ciceroni b; at magis Roma placeat: sic placeat Sertorio, victori etiam, *Romae ut malit civis ignobilis, quam alibi ubivis imperator degere* c. Nam, *Quid satis est, si Roma parum* d? At quanto magis placeat altera *Roma* viris? ut nostras de nostra cecinit \*. Vix ulla forte claritas *Scripbo, etsi Atheniensi*: at nec ea claritas *Themistochi, nisi Atheniensi* e. Futuro enim glorioso patriam *Simonides requirit gloriosam* f. Ως δὲ γλῶσσαν τῆς πατρίδος, ut ille et πολῦτλας et πολῦτροπος h,

*Exoptans oculis surgentem cernere fumum  
Natalis terrae.*

Ita decet chariorem esse patriam nobis, quam nosmetipsos; quae, dici vix potest, quid charitatis, quid voluptatis habeat; ut ille et parens patriae, et pater eloquentiae i. Quo nomine, ut olim a Socrate, sic a me hodie, sit summo creatori summa gratia; et quia creatori, et ea maxime de gratia, quod virum creavit, non foeminam k; Christianum, non ethnicum; in Christianis Anglum, in Anglis Londinensem. Quin virum cum dixerim, ἢ λῶν κατήκον l, sufficiat, si nihil aliud, ut illi *Atheniensem*, sic mihi dixisse Londinensem. Utinam par causa patriae me gloriant, ac mihi patria; aut, quia impar meritum, utinam sit mihi par facultas, ac est animus: Athenas, Londinum, tibi quot gradibus postponerem? te Romae quot nominibus, Londinum, anteferebam? Aegyptiorum Alexandria, Italorum Venetiae, Gallorum Lutetia, Belgarum Antuerpia consistant in secundis; tu magno ut merito, sic animo, non nisi cum reginis certa, certa de victoria: tu, si non caeteris,

*Quanto delphinis balaena Britannica, major* m;

at tibi μάταια τ' ἄλλα, et vix eodem die nominanda. Quod si Creten- sis olim insula talis, tanta, ut πολιτείαν illi praestantissimam concesserit, leges ab ea hauserit, antiqua illa Graecia n, sol et sol gentium, terrarum flos, fons literarum: quin quantum cedit Creta Angliae, insula non minima, at, ni fallor, mediocris invidia fatente insularum maximae, vir- tute vendicante optimae; tantum concedant Athenae Graecorum Lon- dino Britannorum? Degenerarunt, credo,

Κεῖντες αὖ ψεύσαι, κακὰ θερία, γαστέρας ἀρχαί o,

cum olim magis πολῶνοιον quam πολυλογία affectarent p. Creta, fateor, effloruit, desfloruit,

*Nunc tantum sinus, et statio malefida carinis* q.

Graeci, proh dolor! *Vel Priamo miseranda manus* r. Graecia, proh pu- dor! Thracium floribus austrum, fontibus aprum s, malorum Iliada, proh nefas! sic perpeffa, ut nunc in Graecia desideremus Graeciam; ut ille olim, *Samnium in ipso Samnio* t. Athenas quid nomino, κακῶν

\* Lips. Conf. 1. 11.

b Cic. De leg. 11.

c Plut. Sertor.

d Lucan. v. 274.

e Camden. Brit.

f Cic. Senect.

g Amm. Marcell. xiv.

h Hom. Odys. α 1. et 34.

i Cic. Fin. 111. Orat. post. rediv.

k Diog. Laert. L. 1. c. 1. Plut. Mar. de Plat.

l Plat. Axioch.

m Juven. Sat. x. 14. Eras. Chil.

n Plat. Min. Polit. viii.

o Epimenides.

p Plat. Leg. 1.

q Virg. Aen. 11. 23.

r Ibid. xi. 259.

s Id. Ecl. 11. 58, 59.

t Herodian. L. 111. Flor. 1. 16.



πανήγυριν, quibus et ἐκ κακῶν κακὰ, et κακῶν κακὰ ἐσχατῶν ἴσχατα, dictu gravia, perpesu aspera; cum aut sint ὁδὸς ἐς γαῖαν, aut vix sint vel de nomine? Haec autem nostra insula, quam, bone Deus, tua bonitate bonis plena; ut si non Beatarum una, at sit beata unica! in qua beati incolae, quod sic beata insula, *Naturae gaudentis opus*. O foelix ter et amplius!

*Non illud Pallas, non illud carpere livor  
Possit opus.*

Athenis licet Pallas nomen fecerit, et livor nomine Londini impallescat;  
*At non cum viclis certamen, et aetbere cassis.*

Athenas igitur florentes cogitate, Spartae aemulas, Mycenis pares: et si et hodie

*Vile solum Sparte est, altae cedere Mycenae,  
Quid Pandioniae restant, nisi nomen, Athenae?*

Athenae fuerint ocellus Graeciae<sup>a</sup>, at est Londinum caput Angliae; Graecorum illae, hoc Britannorum περὶ τανῶν, ac si πρὸ ταμῶν, thesaurus, horreum, et promptuarium; Graecis illae<sup>c</sup>, hoc Anglis *Vesta*, Anglos quae foveat, quam Angli colant; suis illae<sup>f</sup>, hoc nobis culmen, firmamentum, ἔρεισμα. Si illa urbs θεωρίης, haec vero magis; si illa, et ista, ἐν νηλεῶς αἰτός; si illa Ἑλλάς Ἑλλάδος,

*Ista Britannorum condigna Britannia dici.*

Si ut πόλις Alexandria, sic αἴτις illa κατ' ἐξοχήν; quin ista civitas per excellentiam? Nec illi magis, quam nos, αὐτόχθονες, indigenae; illi fortasse magis cicadae, nos non minus

*Et patiens operum, parvoque assueta Juventus.*

At Athenas doctrinae domum, Ἑλλάδος μουσικῶν, patriam communis eloquentiae, literarum, facundiae, et πολιτείας templum; Graecorum corpora per alias dispersa civitates, ingenia solis Atheniensium muris conclusa; antiquitas ut venerando contestatur, sic contestando veneratur<sup>l</sup>. Londinum vero nostrum neque neglexit haecenus, si non scire, ut Athenae, quid Sparten deceat; at facere, ut Sparte, quod Athenae laudent<sup>k</sup>: et antehac ut se erudit ad pietatem concionibus, ad iustitiam curiis, ad idiomata gymnasiis, nusquam frequentius, nunquam studiosius; sic hodie, ut Cato consenescens<sup>l</sup>, Graecas addiscit disciplinas, qua vacat attentione, qua decet celebritate. Nec Atticos lepores, sales, veneres, oratores, philosophos, Athenae primae vendicent, et solae venditent; nam si primae, quo pacto solae? si solae, quo pacto primae<sup>m</sup>? Athenas novas si ille Lugdunum dixerit<sup>n</sup>; ego Londinum melius, ut nec Athenae magis Atticae. Ut taceam reliquos, unum dabo:

*Numine ab uno*

*Disce omnes.*

Athenis Socrates, philosophorum princeps, philosophiae parens, illam e coelo

<sup>a</sup> Ovid. Met. 1v. 129.

<sup>b</sup> Virg. Aen. xi. 104.

<sup>c</sup> Ovid. ibid. xv. 429.

<sup>d</sup> Just. v. Coel. Rhod. A. L. xviii. 25.

<sup>e</sup> Thucyd. id.

<sup>f</sup> Plat. Men. Aristoph. 1377.

<sup>g</sup> Camden. ibid.

<sup>h</sup> Virg. Georg. 11. 472. Aen. 1x. 607.

<sup>i</sup> Cic. Clar. or. Pind. Juil. 11. v. Patere. 1.

<sup>k</sup> Erasmi. Apoph. Lat. 53, 54.

<sup>l</sup> Plut. Cat. mag.

<sup>m</sup> Demonax. de Agath.

<sup>n</sup> Anton. Pineti Descript. urbium.

<sup>o</sup> Virg. Aen. 11. 65.

*devocans,*



devocans, Silenus intus habens Deum, in disputando Proteus, Daedalus, virtutis exemplar, specimen<sup>a</sup>; Londino praedicetur Thomas Morus, unicum Britanniae ingenium, ornamentum Angliae eximium, nostri orbis decus, Londini gloria prima sui, ingenium, memoriam in numerato habens<sup>b</sup>. Nihil adhuc meum de alterutro: nunc confero. Si εἰπῶν Socrates, hic magis, si invidia; si ille sapiens, hic magis, si Apollo; si nomen illius, non hominis, sed integritatis et sapientiae nomen, hujus profecto magis, historia si judicet<sup>c</sup>. Ita vita vitae, dicta dictis, omnia respondent omnibus, Plutarchus ut si reviviscat, inveniat ex Anglis Socrati παράλληλον, quem ex Romanis non invenit; ut si Pythagorae sit μετεμύχῳσις, post annos bis mille quadringentos sapientis anima in Morum transmigrasse videatur. Morum non dico arborem; etsi et illa arborum sapientissima<sup>d</sup>, et illo nomine Morum se dici vellet Lodovicus Sfortia<sup>e</sup>. Nec μακρόν Graecorum dico, seu fatum dicat, seu fatuum; etsi et fuerit μακρὰ Athenis sacra<sup>f</sup>, et non sit nobis μακρὰ illaudata<sup>g</sup>. Sed Morum nostratem dico; morum, ut ille cecinit,

Quos Numa, quos bilaris posset habere Cato<sup>h</sup>,  
morum mensuram suis, amorum metam exteris.

Nulla se tantum tellus jactabit alumno<sup>i</sup>.

Nec tamen scio, tantusne prodierit utra, an alterutra, ex academia; ab argumento nostratium conjicio ex nostra, Oxonium quod prius nominet<sup>k</sup>. Utcunque, undecunque, non Atheniensem Plato, sed Morus Britannicam sic finxit, an effinxit πολιτείαν, ut nulla magis desideretur, recolatur, memoretur Eutopia, quam Mori Utopia<sup>l</sup>. Tantum ille Londino tribuit, tantum illi Londinum debuit: Tantum instar in illo<sup>m</sup>.

CEDANT igitur Athenae huic nostrae. Quid Roma? num praece-  
lat? De illa Sibylla quod praefensit,

Ῥᾶμν μὲν ῥᾶμν ἴσεται, καὶ ὄϊλος ἄϊδος,

id ipsa et plus mali adolescens sensit, Brenno nostrati capta, quam boni prius senserat<sup>n</sup>; at multo magis jam adulta, ter intra annos centum triginta tres obruta, diruta, divastata, non uno letho ut perierit; nec minime jam consenescens, anno abhinc septuagesimo sub mense Maio Borbonio expugnata, Auraco praedae data, Hispanorum direpta pietate, scilicet<sup>o</sup>. Nunc, si non seges est, ubi Roma fuit; at ubi Roma fuerit, ambitiose quaeritur, nec invenitur<sup>p</sup>. Nempe, ut Romanus de Romanis, sed victis, videre se multa Romanorum arma, multa corpora, Romanum vero neminem<sup>q</sup>: sic Romam qui visat hodie, Romae sceleton, non fucci plenum corpus; Romae coemeterium, non vetus pomerium; Romae vix umbram, nedum cineres, nedum reliquias, nedum monumenta, nedum ornamenta videat: et tamen adhuc videat (dum stultus populus

<sup>a</sup> Cic. N. D. 11. Fin. 11. Tusc. quaest. v. Plat. Symp. Euthyphr.

<sup>b</sup> Mor. Oper. Colet. Basilid. Gerard. Erasim. alii.

<sup>c</sup> Cic. Off. 1. Acad. quaest. 1. Muret. Orat. 5. Plin. N. H. vii. 31, 34.

<sup>d</sup> Plin. ibid. xvi. 25.

<sup>e</sup> Jov. Emblem.

<sup>f</sup> Coel. R. vi. 19.

<sup>g</sup> Erasim. Encom. Mor.

<sup>h</sup> Mart. Epigr. xii. 6. 8.

<sup>i</sup> Virg. Aen. vi. 878.

<sup>k</sup> Mor. Ep. ad Darp.

<sup>l</sup> Erasim. Vit. Mor.

<sup>m</sup> Virg. Aen. vi. 866.

<sup>n</sup> Melan. Chron. 111. Vopisc. in Caro. Liv. 1. v. c. 365.

<sup>o</sup> A. D. 414. 459. 546. Ann. 1527, Maii 6.

<sup>p</sup> Lips. Conf. 1. 16.

<sup>q</sup> Plat. Marc. Pomp. Laet. Justin.

quaerit



quaerit Romam) superbiam, perfidiam, querelas, rabiem, faevitiam, petulantiam, quaeſtum, rapinam. s. p. q. r. et Roma est, ſed qualis?

*Quantum mutatur ab illa<sup>a</sup>,*

*Imperium oceano, ſamam quae terminat aſtris<sup>b</sup>?*

*Adeone ex odio hanc immutarier, ut vix cognoſcas eandem eſſe<sup>c</sup>?* Evocatur nimirum tutelaris Deus, etſi pontifices id ſacrum jamdiu occultarint<sup>d</sup>:

*Exceſſere omnes, adytis ariſque reliētis,*

*Dii, quibus imperium hoc ſteterat<sup>e</sup>.*

Nec vero pejus aliquid de Roma fingat aliquis, quam Roma quem cinxit laurea, ſummis evexit laudibus, et in hunc diem admiratur, vates et haec et plura vaticinatus in hunc modum:

*Fontana di dolore, albergo d'ira,*

*Schola d'errori, et tempio d'bereſia,*

*Già Roma, hor Babilonia falſa et ria,*

*Per cui tanto ſi piagne, et ſi ſoſpira, etc.*

*Hospitium truciſ irae, aegri ſcaturigo doloris,*

*Errorum, haereſcen, ſchola, templum olim inſchola Roma,*

*Nunc Babylon meretrix, et falli et fallere prompta,*

*Multas quae lachrymas facit, et ſuſpiria multa:*

ut pro corona triplici ter ſaltem dicat Babylonem<sup>f</sup>. Sed ne cum larva luſter, et illam *ἐν κρυπτῇ* cogitate. Cogitari poteſt ἀπὸ λαοῦ, ubi non cernitur ἀπὸ λαοῖς. Nempe,

*Terrarum Dea, gentiumque Roma,*

*Cui par eſt nihil, et nihil ſecundum<sup>g</sup>.*

Vin' credam, Martialis,

*nulli nugarum laude ſecundo?*

*Non ego quod poſcis, res negat ipſa tibi<sup>h</sup>.*

*At volunt coeleſtes, ut ſit Roma orbis terrarum caput; nullae opes humanae reſiſtant Romanis armis<sup>i</sup>.* Credamne uni Proculo, dixiſſe Romulum? Credamne diſcerpto Romulo, ſi dixerit? Mihi ne credite, ſi illis credam. At vero,

*Montibus his olim totus promittitur orbis<sup>k</sup>;*

ut ſit nimirum Roma,

*Quanta nec eſt, nec erit, nec viſa prioribus annis<sup>l</sup>.*

*Si credere dignum eſt<sup>m</sup>, credo: Si qua fides,*

*et ſi non omnia vates*

*Fiſta reliquerunt<sup>n</sup>.*

*Urbs falſo aeterna Livio<sup>o</sup>, ſi vere juſtus Lipſius, cui tanto hiatu praedicatur Romana magnitudo, quae ipſa ſibi obſtitit<sup>p</sup>:* niſi ut Flacco,

<sup>a</sup> Virg. *Aen.* 11. 274.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.* 1. 291. v. 1. 783.

<sup>c</sup> Ter. *Eun.* 11. 1. 19.

<sup>d</sup> Plin. *N. H.* xxviii. 2.

<sup>e</sup> Virg. *Aen.* 11. 351.

<sup>f</sup> Petrar. *Par.* 1. ſon. 105, 107. et 92. 1. 106. 1.

<sup>g</sup> Mart. *Ep.* xii. 8. 1.

<sup>h</sup> *Ib.* 1x. 1. 5. et 37. 8.

<sup>i</sup> Liv. 1.

<sup>k</sup> Ovid. *Faſt.* 1. 517.

<sup>l</sup> *Id. Met.* xv. 445.

<sup>m</sup> *Ibid.* 111. 311.

<sup>n</sup> *Ibid.* xiii. 733.

<sup>o</sup> Liv. xxviii.

<sup>p</sup> Lipſ. *Congl.* 1. 16.



*Non Hydra secto corpore firmior  
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem<sup>a</sup>.*

Sic Pyrrho, ab angue Lernaeo caesa capita de sanguine suo renascuntur<sup>b</sup>. Quin Floro, ut Romae infantia sub regibus, tum sub consulibus adolescentia, dein iuventa<sup>c</sup>; sic sub Caesaribus senectus, qua decoxit<sup>d</sup>. Imo, ut anni priores aurei, pastorii, innoxii, sine flagitio, sine scelere; sic postremi erubescendi, ferrei, cruenti, et si quid immanius, ut ne quid desit turpitudini, qua suis consecuta viribus<sup>e</sup>. Quin potius citra hyperbolem in nostram convenit, quod de illa Camillus: Non sine causa dii hominesque hunc urbi condendae locum elegerunt; saluberrimos colles, flumen opportunum, quo ex mediterraneis locis fruges debebantur, quo maritimi commectus accipiantur; mare vicinum ad commoditates, nec expositum nimia propinquitate ad pericula classium externarum; ad incrementum urbis natum unice locum<sup>f</sup>. Et quod Ammianus: Tempore quo primis auspiciis in mundanum fulgorem surgeret victura dum erunt homines, ut augeatur sublimibus incrementis, foedere pacis aeternae virtus convenit atque fortuna, plerunque dissidentes; quarum si altera defuisset, ad perfectam non venerat summitatem<sup>g</sup>. Et quod Eutropius: Nec minor ab exordio, nec major incrementis ulla<sup>h</sup>. Et quod Virgilius: si non laeta deum partu, at foelix prole virum<sup>i</sup>. Nisi, quasi Metellus, infelix dici non debeat, foelix non possit<sup>k</sup>; nam nulla foelicitas, quam rumpat contumelia; etsi nulla, quin rumpat<sup>l</sup>: quasi Sylla, sit foelix, si eundem et vincendi, et vivendi finem habere possit<sup>m</sup>. Nam dies de die judicat, alius de alio, supremus de omnibus; credendum nullis<sup>n</sup>. Ergo addam, ut Maro,

*Nostra haec tantum alias inter caput extulit urbes,  
Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi<sup>o</sup>.*

At Romae aquila infigne imperii<sup>p</sup>. Quin lupa potius? nam nascenti nutricia: quin vultur? nam regendae, nominandae augur<sup>q</sup>. An quia vix alterutra tam rapax, vorax, quam aquila<sup>r</sup>? Agnosco *δρακόν, ἀνδροφάγος*. At ista *γῆρας, ἀνερως* scilicet, qui carne junior, sanguine pascatur senior. Vocem audio exanimatricem, quae perterreat: oculos video exploratorios, qui pertimentur: pennas lego erodentes, quae depascantur alias, vel mortuae; et hostis ut sit omnium, et neminem non hostem habeat; ut et sit nulli usui, et vertat caetera in usum sibi<sup>s</sup>. At est *minister fulminis*<sup>t</sup>; bruti fortassis: Jovi facer; prophano scilicet. Sub aquila sit miles, populator populus; nos gloriemur cruce gloriosa, cui adhaerescat pugio, et index fortitudinis, et vindex libertatis<sup>u</sup>. At Roma *regum patria*, ut haec regina alitum: tales sunt omnes Romae senatores, qualis Epiri Pyrrhus unicus; senatus, re-

<sup>a</sup> Hor. Od. 1v. 4. 6i.

<sup>b</sup> Flor. 1. 18.

<sup>c</sup> Id. prol.

<sup>d</sup> Id. 11. 19.

<sup>e</sup> Id. 111. 12.

<sup>f</sup> Liv. v. ad fin.

<sup>g</sup> Amm. Macell. xiv. Flor. prol.

<sup>h</sup> Eutrop. 1.

<sup>i</sup> Virg. Aen. vi. 787, 785.

<sup>k</sup> Plin. H. N. vii. 43.

<sup>l</sup> Ibid. 44.

<sup>m</sup> Vell. Patere. 11.

<sup>n</sup> Plin. ibid. c. 40.

<sup>o</sup> Virg. Ecl. 1. 25.

<sup>p</sup> Erasm. Chil.

<sup>q</sup> Liv. 1. Flor. 1.

<sup>r</sup> Nich. Franci Dial. 6. Plin. N. H. x. 3, 4.

<sup>s</sup> Aelian. Anim. 1x. 2. Arist. Hist. an. 1x. 31.

<sup>t</sup> Gell. 1. 111. Aquatil. b.

<sup>u</sup> Hor. Od. 1v. 4. 1.

<sup>v</sup> Londini insignia.



*gum confessus* \*: ille nimirum aquila; et isti, mirum, aquilae, *Jovis armigeri* \*. Romana, fateor, respublica, seu democratica, seu oligarchica (vix enim politicam, nedum aristocraticam concessero, sed mixtam facile, malam facillime) non suis contenta, sed alienis inhians, ex plebe dictatores, consules, imperatores creare, promovere, illustrare aptior; ut summos infimi attollerent, summi servirent infimis; ut imperarent orbi Caesares, regibus consules, supplicarent plebi consules, militi Caesares. Londinum vero sub terrestri deo, naturae proregina, *ἑταῖρος* ornameto, incolumitatis columna, sacra anchora, firmamento concordiae, necessitatis scepro, dignitatis laurea, antiquitatis exemplari, virtutis diademate, foelicitatis gubernaculo, id est, monarcha, si non illustrius, at diuturnius; pacatius, non bellicosius; beatius, non amplius.

*Omnia plena deo* \*.

*Non haec sine numine divum* \*.

Quod si,

*Qui recte faciet, non qui dominatur, erit rex* \*:

si non *Deus, mortalis qui mortalem juvet* \*; at sint

*ἀνδράπων φύλακες, καὶ δαίμονες ἄγνοι,*

*Πλατοδύται, καὶ τὸτο γέρας βασιλείων ἔχοντες* \*:

si regna *πρὸς ἐνεργείαν, ἢ πρὸς ὕβριν* \*; si *reges Dei administri ad hominum salutem*; si *regium sit multa possidere, multa impendere* \*: sint reges illi pluribus, pluribus qui benefaciunt. Non fulminator Ptolemaeus, non accipiter Antiochus, non Demetrius expugnator: imo nec Manlius imperiosus, nec Fabii Maximi, nec Scipiones Africani: imo nec *Θεὸς* per blasphemiam, nec *Σωτὴς* per antiphrasin, nec *Φιλοπάτωρ* per ironiam; in nomen ex ignominia, famam ex infamia qui laborarunt.

*Qui* bene multis faciendo certet cum nostratibus, quod unicum certamen pulchrum dixeris, Romanum vix invenio: Romanos qui praecurrant, occurrunt nostrates plurimi, mihi prae reliquis duo; duo eodem nomine, eodem ordine, foelices Thomae,

*clarum et venerabile nomen*

*Gentibus, et multum nostrae quod proderat urbi* \*;

(ut veridicus de Magno \*) *Whitus* \* et *Greshamius*, Londinensium par aureum, par solis sibi; reliquis hoc nomine quanto superius? Eques uterque; ille ex munere praetorio, merito hic mercatorio. Uterque mercator; ille pannarius, hic byssinus. Uterque sine liberis; ut nullos qui genuerat, innumeros adoptaret \*. Non ille *Δόσων* \*, qui largiter promitteret, praestaret segniter; sed, quam promitteret, praestaret prius.

\* Eutrop. 11. Justin. xviii. Flor. 1. 18. Plut. Pyrrh. Liv. 1x.

b Virg. Aen. 1x. 564.

c Machiav. in Liv. 1. 2. Bodin. Rep. 11. 1.

vi. 4.

d Auf. Grat. aH.

e Virg. Aen. 11. 777.

f Auf. Idyl. monof. 3.

g Plin. N. H. 11. 7.

h Hesiod. Eeg. v. 122.

i Arist. Epist. ad Alex.

k Plut. Ad princ. indoct. Pompon. Laet. Const. Mag.

l Lucan. 1x. 202.

m Cato de Pomp.

n Collegii D. Johannis Baptistae Oxonii conditor. Hist. et antiqu. Ox. L. 11. p. 302.

o Quae ratione de Greshamo hoc dici posset, non video; quippe qui filium habuit nomine Richardum, adolescentia abreptum, ut supra ostendimus in vit. p. 11.

p Antigoni. Plut. Aemil. Alcib.

Non



Non iste *χρηστόλογος*<sup>a</sup>, qui bene loqueretur, male faceret; sed faceret, quam loqueretur, melius. Sed ille *ἑλεεινότης*<sup>b</sup>, pietati ab eleemosynis; hic *Φιλὰδελφος*, doctrinae a thesauris: plus quam Maecenas, quam Augustus, hic et ille; non unum, aut alterum, non poetas, non ad vitam; sed plurimos, sed *ἐγκυκλοπεπαιδευμένους*, sed in aevum, alit stipendiis, ornat honoribus, emolumentis sublevari.

*Nec spes et ratio studiorum in Caesare tantum*<sup>c</sup>;

nisi ut illi Caesar *Deus*<sup>d</sup>, sic mihi isti Caesares. Whitus, demissus coelo ac receptus candor, quod nemo unquam Caesarum, urbium in patria viginti quatuor<sup>e</sup>, qua charitate? ditavit aeraria: qua magnificentia? proventibus, dum ipsae erunt, duraturis: qua prudentia? collegium Oxonii, si numerentur socii, uno excepto, maximum; o bonitatem! si praedia, non minimum; o benignitatem! si studia, non pessimum; o foelicitatem! solus hoc saeculo Musis, quid dico Musis? Deo dicavit, o pietatem plusquam Caesaream! Greshamius in Londinensium honorem editus, eique deditus, dignum Caesare, dignum pontifice, dignum Roma monumentum, Janum medium, ita hac illac prospicit; *περιεύλιν*, ita columnis in circum speciosis porticum quacunque praebet spaciosam; *excambium*, sic negotiantibus est usui; *regium*, sic urbi est honori; imo sic dici voluit, quae novit unice, quid dicat regium<sup>f</sup>; extruxit sumptu plane regio, instruxit animo pene Caesareo. Majora Caesares ut struxerint, at sibi, non patriae; gloriae, non usui; suae libidini, non libertati alienae. Hic magis ut rei profit publicae, quam famae ne desit suae, adjungit monumento vix mortali professionis literariae hoc immortale munimentum: *τίς μὲν νῆς σωροῦν, τίς δὲ πρεσβυτέρους παραμυθίαν, τίς δὲ πίνουσι πλῆσιν, τίς δὲ πλοσίους κλῆμον*<sup>g</sup>. *Fortuna* sic usus sua, *providentiae filia*, *virtutis comite*, *sorore justitiae*, *diligentiae contubernali*, *matre beneficentiae*<sup>h</sup>; suam ut aliis communicaret; eam vel auxit communicando, vel magis fecit suam. Poeta enim levior, et ethnicus, si scripserit,

*Extra fortunam est, quicquid donatur amicis,*

*Quas dederis, solas semper habebis, opes*<sup>i</sup>;

quin gravis dicat Christianus, quod sane semel dictum volet, *Hoc habeo, quodcumque dedi*<sup>k</sup>; idque non semel, sed assiduo, dum spes est fructus, dum subsidiis opus? O quantum habere poteris, si volueris, majore laude, minore invidia! Exempla in omni aevo rara, in isto rarissima; quo Lipsius conqueritur, an justus ipse viderit, *desisse homines non modo laudanda facere, sed laudare*<sup>l</sup>. Quos ego titulos alterutri? sed *virtus ipsa sibi titulus, et benefaciendi fructus benefacere*; *prima et maxima virtutis pars in agentem redit*<sup>m</sup>: quas gratias? sed optima refertur gratia, *πάντες γὰρ αὐτὸν ἐπαινοῦσιν, ἐφ' οἷς ἐπερχεῖται*<sup>n</sup>: quam mercedem remetiar? est *benefacienti definitus in coelo locus, ubi aevo fruatur sempiterno*<sup>o</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Pertinax imperator. Aurel. Vi&. et Jul. Capitolin.

<sup>b</sup> Ptolemaeus.

<sup>c</sup> Juven. vii. 1.

<sup>d</sup> Virg. Eclog. i. 7.

<sup>e</sup> Oppidorum nomina vide apud Stow, Survey, B. i. p. 264. edit. 1720.

<sup>f</sup> Elizabetha regina.

<sup>g</sup> Diog. Lang. L. iii. ep. 6.

<sup>h</sup> Plut. De fortun. Rom.

<sup>i</sup> Mart. Ep. v. 43. 7.

<sup>k</sup> Sen. Ben. vi. 3.

<sup>l</sup> Lips. Ep. ii. 70.

<sup>m</sup> Petrar. Remed. fort. i. 46. ii. 28.

<sup>n</sup> Plut. x. orat. Lycurg.

<sup>o</sup> Cic. Somn. Scip.



Alter ciconiam <sup>a</sup>, tanquam in scepro regio; alter cicadam <sup>b</sup>, tanquam Attico in diademate, cum praeferat: a ciconia pietaticultrice, φιλοσβεργω, ἀντιπελαργεῖν <sup>c</sup> ut didici; sic a cicada Musis sacra, Musis quae cantum refert acceptum,

ἀγορνῆς

Ἢδυεπὴς τέτλιζεν ἰσχυράτος <sup>d</sup>

si ero, seu non ero,

*Non erimus regno indecores, nec vestra feretur*

*Fama levis, tantique abolefcet gratia facti.*

Quin concinemus potius, non, ut loquuntur Itali, *cigale scoppiate* <sup>e</sup>; nec vero περιόματα <sup>f</sup> (nisi sic nomines ideas Platonicas, quas alii mysteria) sed ut Homero Trojani proceres,

ἀγορνῆαι

Ἑσθλοὶ, τετλήσσαν ἐοικότες,

ἕπα λειψίσσαν ἰεῖσι <sup>h</sup>:

vel ut Aegyptiis hieroglyphicis non modo musici (etfi diis curae musiciam cicada docuit, quae olim insedit citharae <sup>i</sup>) sed plane mystici, sacris initiati, Anacreontica ut recinamus,

Μακαρίζομέν σε τέτλιζ,

Σῆρε, γηγενὲς, εἰλυμέν,

Σὺ δὲ τιμῖος βροτῶσι,

Οἴκεος γλυκὺς προφήτης,

Φιλέσει μὲν σε Μῆσαι,

Φιλέει δὲ Φειβος αὐτός <sup>k</sup>.

*O foelix ortu, interitu foelicior* <sup>l</sup>.

DE Roma igitur, ut inde ad nos redeam, satyricus fortassis vere,

*quando artibus, inquit, bonestis*

*Nullus in urbe locus, nulla emolumenta laborum* <sup>m</sup>;

et aequus ille forsan Arbiter, divites odisse literatos, et nescio quomodo bonae mentis sororem paupertatem <sup>n</sup>: in nostra non dicam,

*Quod non dant proceres, dabit bistrio* <sup>o</sup>;

sed canunt cygni, nunquam suavius: causam quaeris? spirat Zephyrus <sup>p</sup>: rivi Heliconii scaturiunt, nusquam limpidi: causam quaeris? Aganippen aperuit alatus Pegasus: terra fert flores literaria, quid pulchrius? causam quaeris? a consulari curatore colitur: imo fert fructus, quid uberius? causam quaeris? laureato vomere perstringitur <sup>q</sup>.

*Sunt hic sua praemia laudi* <sup>r</sup>.

*Sunt Maecenates: non deerunt, spero, Marones* <sup>s</sup>.

Hunc nostri exhibent honorem literatis, fructum ut ab illis metant. At Hippocrati majorem Graeci, Democedi Darius, Dionysius Platoni, Alex-

<sup>a</sup> Whiti ciconia.

<sup>b</sup> Gresthami cicada.

<sup>c</sup> Eras. Cbil.

<sup>d</sup> Plat. Phaedr. Diog. Laert.

<sup>e</sup> Virg. Aen. vii. 231.

<sup>f</sup> Arist. Orland. Fur. Cant. xxxiv. st. 77.

<sup>g</sup> Arist. Annal. post. i. 19.

<sup>h</sup> Hom. Il. γ. 150.

Alciat. Embl.

<sup>k</sup> Anacreon, Carm. 43.

<sup>l</sup> Jov. Pontan.

<sup>m</sup> Juven. Sat. iiii. 21.

<sup>n</sup> Petron. Arb.

<sup>o</sup> Juven. Sat. viii. 90.

<sup>p</sup> Politian. Ep. ad Med.

<sup>q</sup> Plin. H. N. xviii. 3.

<sup>r</sup> Virg. Aen. i. 465.

<sup>s</sup> Mart. Epigr. viii. 56. 5.



ander Aristoteli, Archelaus Euripidi, Pompeius Possidonio, Octavius Areio, Antoninus Apollonio, Julianus Maximo, Gratianus Aufonio, Trajanus Plinio, Romani Musae medico et Proerefo rhetori<sup>a</sup>: at vel singuli, vel singulis, vel majores forsitan majoribus. Hunc nostri fructum emetiuntur literatis, aureos nimirum annuos centum sexaginta fere septem, honorem ab illis ut reportent<sup>b</sup>. At mille Antoninus, qui minimum; bis mille et quingentos Vespasianus, alioqui parcus, vel minimis, et Saleio Basso poetae una donatione duodecies mille et quingentos; Pompeius Rhodi, quos audiret, singulis talentum auri; auri Artaxerxes Hippocrati, quantum vellet; honores Herculeos, coronam auream, in Prytaneo alimenta et ipsi et posteris, Athenienses. Quin medicis Caesares sestertia ducenta quinquaginta annuatim, cum professoribus aliis solis centena erogarent. Ab illis illo nomine Stertinius, ut et frater Stertini, accepit sestertia quingena annua, seu duodena millia et quingentos aureos; et e privato quaestu sexcenta, seu dena quina millia, in annos singulos<sup>c</sup>. Sic a Boetio Galenus aureos dono quadringentos<sup>d</sup>; a Ptolemaeo, vel ut alii Antiocho, Cleombrotus, vel ut alii Erasistratus, talenta centum<sup>e</sup>, seu (Heurnius ut supputat) sexaginta aureorum millia; a Lodovico Galliae undecimo decies mille Caeterius (non magni nominis, nisi hoc ipso ureret) in menses singulos<sup>f</sup>; Polycletes a Phalaride ex puro auro phyalas quatuor, argenteos crateras duos, Atticorum argenteorum quinquaginta millia, et alia. Sic Aeginetae Democedem talento primum conduxerunt; Athenienses anno tertio centum minis; quarto Polycrates talentis duobus; demum Darius mensa dignatus, maximis aedibus, et rerum affluentia<sup>g</sup>. Quin Petrus Aponensis conciliator quantum conciliavit? Thaddaeus Florentinus ut effloruit? quinquaginta florenis aureis in diem evocatus, ab Honorio pontifice exegit centum, et decem millia reportavit<sup>h</sup>.

*Tunc par ingenio pretium, tunc utile multis  
Pallere<sup>i</sup>.*

Aeneas noster itidem, non in re ludicra, sed seria; nec tam ad commemorationem mortuorum, quam ad vivorum commodum;

*Invitat pretiis animos, et praemia ponit<sup>k</sup>.  
Quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam,  
Praemia si tollas<sup>l</sup>?*

ut nec sit opera sine emolumento, nec emolumentum sine opera: etfi

<sup>a</sup> Plin. N. H. vii. 37. Lang. Ep. 11. 2, 3. 111. 6. Solin. Polyh. c. 7, 14. Coel. Rhodig. xxi. 33.

<sup>b</sup> Hunc locum ex eorum esse numero, quos ab auctore in his orationibus, antequam ediderat, variatos ipse in peroratione significat, conjectari licet. Nullum enim aurei genus iis temporibus in usu apud nos fuit, quorum numerus hic memoratus libris quinquaginta, annuis nimirum professorum stipendiis argento solutis, valore responderet. Auctor vero, cui auro potius quam argento indicare placuit, centum sexaginta fere septem nummis (qui nobles dici possunt) angelorum, ut vocantur, anno 1605, quando haec oratio in lucem prodit, percussorum duas partes continentibus, aestimavit; quos centum quinquaginta ejusdem valoris anno 1598, quo ha-

bita fuit oratio, pondere exaequassent. Hoc clare patet ex Catalogo Anglicorum nummorum aureorum, vere aureo, a Martino Folkes armig. concinnato: Lond. 1739. quarto, folio.

<sup>c</sup> Suet. Vesp. c. 18. Epist. Paet. Artax. Ar. Hist. an. Soran. Vit. Hippocr. Leon. Fuschii Juss. med. L. 1. f. 1. c. 2. Plin. H. N. xxix. 1. Heurn. Mod. stud. c. 1.

<sup>d</sup> Lang. ibid.

<sup>e</sup> Plin. ibid.

<sup>f</sup> Comin. vi. 12.

<sup>g</sup> Herodot. Thal.

<sup>h</sup> Salvi Sclani praef. in Apli. Heurn. ibid. Zuinger.

<sup>i</sup> Juven. Sat. vii. 96.

<sup>k</sup> Virg. Aen. v. 292.

<sup>l</sup> Juven. Sat. x. 241.



Virtutis quam Honoris, meriti quam praemii, sit antiquius collegium, templum exterius<sup>a</sup>. Est honos quidem praemium fulgidum, sed evanescebat; praemium pecunia aliquod, sed impar.

*Gloria quantalibet quid erit, si gloria tantum est<sup>b</sup>?*

Quod si rex barbarus providerit<sup>c</sup>, quin magis consulat urbs urbium cultissima,

*Larga ubi foecundo rerum undat copia cornu<sup>d</sup>,*  
ne animus docentium curis duabus distrahatur, legendi, ditescendi;

*Pectora nostra duas non admittentia curas<sup>e</sup>?*

Sic enim accessimus, ut Syracusas philosophi: *quae habemus, impertimus; ut, quae non habemus, recipiamus<sup>f</sup>.*

*Horrea formicae tendunt ad inania nunquam<sup>g</sup>.*

Sic docemus, ut Prodicus, *manus ut manum lavet; detis, accipiat<sup>h</sup>.*

*In steriles campos nolunt juga ferre juvenci<sup>i</sup>.*

Sic profitemur, ut Bedae quatuor discipuli ex Anglia, et ab Oxonio, Lutetiam allecti<sup>j</sup>, *venalem sapientiam ut habeamus.*

*Dulcis erit mercede labor<sup>k</sup>.*

Sic adsumus, ut illi ab Henrico tertio Parisiis Oxonium, honorum, vacationum, emolumentorum spe magna evocati; a divo Lodovico, Oxonio Parisios, majore revocati<sup>l</sup>. Sic denique excipiendi, ut qui a Jacobo primo ad Sancti Andreae, non dico sacerdotiis, non dico magistratibus, dico stipendiis, dico suffragiis remunerandi, pro discipulis, docentibus, facultate, dignitate. Sic jura Pisis profitentem Decium mille quingentis aureis, mille ducentis jura legentem Alciatum Biturigenses, Mercurialem medicinae praelectorem mille septingentis donarunt Florentini annuis. Nec pauciores fere numerant, quam mille, cuivis professori publico, praeter indulta alioqui privilegia, privatos quaestus, non modo extra Angliam celebriores academiae, sed urbes nec praegraves, nec praeclustres. Urbs grandis igitur prae caeteris, prae caeteris illustris videat, quid in his agat.

Hic vero metus subit, si Tarsis *ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία* scholam aperiat<sup>m</sup>, ut et discant indigenae; Athenas ne Tarsi superent, et Alexandriam: et ut Romam Athenis academia,

*Quando concessit victas victoribus artes*

*Graecia, facundum sed male forte genus<sup>n</sup>,*

Roma Lutetiam translata dicitur, cum Magnus humiles, nostrates Gallus, scholares imperator accersivit Carolus<sup>o</sup>; sic ne Londinum migrent Oxonium et Cantabrigia, cum alibi in Anglia habentur lectiones publicae, quam vel Oxonii, vel Cantabrigiae. Siccine? scientiae num possunt eripi? num furripi? num discedunt a suis, a suis non neglectae? num imminuuntur, quia communicantur? num ibi cadunt, quia hic sur-

<sup>a</sup> Liv. v. Auf. Grat. a3.

<sup>b</sup> Juven. Sat. vii. 81.

<sup>c</sup> Athalaric. De stip. solut. profess.

<sup>d</sup> H. Jun. Philippiid.

<sup>e</sup> Juven. Sat. vii. 65.

<sup>f</sup> Laert. Aristip.

<sup>g</sup> Ovid. Triph. i. 8. 9.

<sup>h</sup> Plat. Axioch.

<sup>i</sup> Mart. Ep. i. 108. 7.

<sup>j</sup> Werner. Fascic. ann. 791.

<sup>k</sup> Ov. Fast. vi. 665.

<sup>l</sup> Paul. Aemil. vii. ann. 1230, 1411.

<sup>m</sup> Strab. Geogr. xiv.

<sup>n</sup> Ovid. Fast. i. 111. 101.

<sup>o</sup> Werner. Fascic. ibid.



gunt? Ut gloria in studiis<sup>a</sup>, sic ipsa studia num ἀνακρίνται? Siccine, qui pleno flumine, qui primo fonte se ingurgitant, aliis si bibitur ex imis rivulis, num aegre ferunt? Num instar trutinæ Oxonium deprimatur, Londinum si attollitur? Cantabrigia num instar stagni exhauritur, ad Londinenses si quid derivatur? num illis detrahatur, quod his adjicitur? Si

*Inter utrumque volat dubiis victoria pennis<sup>b</sup>;*

quin Athenienses intervellunt plumas inconstanti deæ, ne avolet? quin Martem Spartani vinculis constringunt dubium, ne abeat<sup>c</sup>?

*Quis vetet appposito lumen de lumine sumi<sup>d</sup>?*

Nec scintillam ex lumine, nec guttulam ex flumine? durius, quam cautius. At,

*Magna res Danaos movet:*

*Futurus Hector:*

*bella Telemacho parat.*

*Hæc manus Trojam erigent?*

*Nullas habet spes Troja, si tales habet<sup>e</sup>.*

At herba in culmo succidenda, ne matri par excreseat,

*Umbrasque terris reddat, et coelo nemus<sup>f</sup>.*

Immite facinus: ah! ne succidite, parcendum teneris, clamat georgicus, acclamat vel satyricus<sup>g</sup>.

*Servire liceat: aliquis hoc regi negat?*

*Hic classis hæret.*

*Augur hoc Calchas canit?*

*Futura longo temporum tractu canit<sup>h</sup>:*

aut ne futura. Si futura, qui tollet? si non futura,

*Cur timet Ulysses, quos facit Calchas metus<sup>i</sup>?*

Μάγιστος κακῶν<sup>k</sup>. At salus vertitur; absit, ut patiar: imminet periculum; absit, ut faciam. At si Stamfordiæ non liceat, cur liceat Londini magis? Quia Stamfordiæ cavetur jure stricto, Londino non cavetur. Non legendum Stamfordiæ, tanquam in universitate, studio, aut collegio generali<sup>l</sup>. Quin ita Londini nondum legitur. Ut ne sint privilegia, non erit universitas: privilegia et juris inter se dicendi, et jururandum exhibendi, et gradus concedendi, et magistratus creandi, et statuta promulgandi, et collegia instituendi, et immunitatibus fruendi multiplicibus; eaque vel a principe, eoque ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, vel a republica, eaque ἀντιπαῖς, indulta privilegia<sup>m</sup>. Nam quod sunt leges civitatibus, animæ corporibus, fundamenta aedificiis, radices plantis, elementa mixtis; id academiis sunt privilegia<sup>n</sup>. Sine his legitur? schola est, et schola forte trivialis, nihili; non universitas. Sine his vivitur? coctus est, et forte illicitus; non academia. Schola se dicat academiam?

<sup>a</sup> Plin. Ep. vii. 9.

<sup>b</sup> Ovid. Met. viii. 13.

<sup>c</sup> Pausan. Achaic.

<sup>d</sup> Ovid. A. A. iii. 93.

<sup>e</sup> Sen. Tro. act. i. 1.

<sup>f</sup> Ibid.

<sup>g</sup> Virg. Georg. ii. 363. Juv. Sat. xiv. 215.

<sup>h</sup> Sen. Ibid.

<sup>i</sup> Ibid.

<sup>k</sup> Hom. Il. ii. 106.

<sup>l</sup> Stat. Oxon.

<sup>m</sup> Jac. Meddendorp. De celebr. acad. i. 1.

<sup>n</sup> Seb. Fox. De regni regisque instit. ii.



*Sic nanum Atlanta vocemus,  
Aethiopem cygnum, parvam extortamque puellam  
Europen<sup>a</sup>.*

Universitatem se quis coetus praedicet? quin universitas se universum pariter, senatum scenula? At erit Londinum academia. Ariolari displicet.

*Nemo mathematicus genium indemnatus habebit<sup>b</sup>.*

*Difficile est cuiquam mores narrare futuros:*

*Dic mihi, si fias tu leo, qualis eris<sup>c</sup>.*

*Ὁ μάλιστα ἔμει τὰ ζῷα γινῶναι σαφέστερα<sup>d</sup>.*

Erit potius, si pateris, si proficit, Oxonii provincia; Cantabrigiae seminarium: Ulyssem ut excipiat, emittat Neoptolemum;

*Mireturque novas frondes, et non sua poma<sup>e</sup>.*

Cum enim, ut gradus non sufficit sine scientia<sup>f</sup>; sic nec scientia sufficiat sine gradu, ad homines de jure, pro more, imo pro merito promovendos: tum a nobis hoc loco literarum excitatur studium, vix literis studetur, nisi ob praemium; non obtinetur praemium, nisi ex gradu; non conceditur gradus, nisi suffragante academia, idque post stata tempora, post exantlata exercitia, post exauditos ibidem praelectores: ex quo relinquatur, ut petant academias, in illis gradum, ex isto fructum, majore cum frequentia, profectu meliore. Sublatis enim studiorum pretiis, etiam studia pereunt; omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria; et Tacitus, et Tullius, si recte judicant<sup>g</sup>. Quin si Londinum antehac non Aegyptus, mater artium; non in Aegypto Alexandria, universae doctrinae officina: at, ut Berythus, legum nutrix<sup>h</sup>; et, si vere nostras, qui solet verissime, ut potest politissime,

*Sit nova doctrinis Lutetia, mercibus Ormus<sup>i</sup>:*

fero, inquit Nero<sup>k</sup>,

*Ad possessa venis praereptaque gaudia sero<sup>l</sup>.*

Scientia praeclusa nemini, admittit omnes; ut nec censum, nex sexum eligit; sic locum et modum negligit, modo elucescat<sup>m</sup>. Tam durum sit astringere vagantem libere, quam turpe non agnoscere merentem optime. Quin si scholae Vintoniensis, Aetonensis, Vestmonasteriensis, et tot Londinenses; si medicorum, si juristarum tam civilium quam municipalium collegia, coenobia; si cathedralis ecclesia, si praelectiones tot theologorum celeberrimae, tanti medici doctissimae<sup>n</sup>, talis mathematici clarissimae<sup>o</sup>; etsi jam diu fuerint, tantum abest ut obsuerint, ut academiis haud sciam an quid magis profuerit: non est, profecto non est ab istis metuendum; quibus quid additur, quid agitur, nisi exteris ut fatis fiat magis, posteris ut consulatur melius? Nempe cum norint exteris, ut olim Persis ἐλευθερίαν ἀγοράν<sup>p</sup>, in qua et regia, et praetoria, et

<sup>a</sup> Juv. Sat. viii. 33.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. vi. 566.

<sup>c</sup> Mart. Epigr. xii. 93. 3.

<sup>d</sup> Eurip. Hippol. 346.

<sup>e</sup> Virg. Georg. ii. 82.

<sup>f</sup> Rebuff. ad 6, etc.

<sup>g</sup> Tacit. Annal. ii. Cic. Tust. quast. i.

<sup>h</sup> Macrobi. Basil. Middelndorp. Acad. ii.

<sup>i</sup> Camden. Brit.

<sup>k</sup> Suet. Ner. c. 49.

<sup>l</sup> Ovid. Epist. Helen.

<sup>m</sup> Sen. Epist.

<sup>n</sup> D. Foster.

<sup>o</sup> D. Hood.

<sup>p</sup> Xen. Cyropaid. i.

curiae,



curiae, et schola publica; ut deinceps Alexandrinis Serapium, in quo et porticus stadio majores, et forum judiciale, et luci, et gymnasium pulcherrimum<sup>a</sup>: sic hodie in civitatibus Germaniae, Galliae, Italiae, Hispaniae praecipuis, non modo mercaturam, artificia, ludos, jura exerceri, aedificia conspici, proceres, judices, cives observari, nummos erogari, corrogari; sed literas humaniores, jurisprudentiam, medicinam, theologiam sic disci, sic doceri, ut ament qui intelligunt, qui non intelligunt ut admirentur: Londinum illi cum invisant, ut Britanniae epitomen, emporion, cui insint optima, vix desint minima; quin paria quae profint adjumenta, ornamenta quae delectent, quae memorentur documenta, quae collaudentur monumenta, Londini contuentur? O tam velint tueri, quam possunt contueri! Nos autem Timon rideat *μισάνθρωπος*, homines qui oderit, homines quem oderint; quod hoc Musarum in calathio, ac si museo Alexandriae, ut aves, sed illae quidem pretiosae, nutriamur<sup>b</sup>. Faxint, o faxint boni, bene nutriamur! Nos vero canimus, nisi quod hodie

*argutos interstrepit anser olores<sup>c</sup>,*

quod bonis fiat avibus, laudes in primis Deo, tum Greshamio, tum civibus: Deo, quod dederit Greshamium; Greshamio, quod tanta civibus; civibus, quod ista nobis. Ego in posterum sic modulabor, ut mihi et mensura et magister sitis, auditores<sup>d</sup>. *Dixi.*

Oratio secunda, seu, Praelectio nona,  
cum resumerentur lectiones post Natalitia.

*Veri, bonique fomitem, et fontem, Deum  
Rogemus, ut nos instruat vero, bono  
Augeat; honori quod Deo, vobis, mihi<sup>e</sup>.*

*Vita brevis. Hippocrat. Aphor. 1. sect. 1.*

**D**E vita brevi transigenda, quod ex Platone Seneca<sup>f</sup>, ex Heraclito dixit Plato<sup>g</sup>, de pertractanda idem a nobis dici potest. *In idem flumen descendimus, et non descendimus: Δις ἐς τὸν αὐτὸν ποταμὸν ἐκ αὐτοῦ ἑμβαινς, bis non descenderis<sup>h</sup>*: nam idem nomen, aqua transmissa; a mari oritur, ad mare labitur, in mari clauditur.

*Tousjours l'eau va dans l'eau, et toujours est ce  
Même ruisseau, et toujours eau diverse;*

ut de inventionibus, interpretationibus, inquisitionibus scitissime Sieur de Montaigne<sup>i</sup>.

*Sic unda impellitur unda,  
Urgeturque prior veniente, urgetque priorem.  
Sic quod fuit ante, relictum est;  
Fitque, quod haud fuerat.*

<sup>a</sup> Strab. Geogr. xv, xvii.

<sup>b</sup> Athen. Deipn. 1. 17. Middendorp. Acad.  
<sup>11.</sup> Alex.

<sup>c</sup> Virg. Ecl. ix. 36.

<sup>d</sup> Plin. N. H. xxxv. 10. Laert. iv. Carn.

<sup>e</sup> Paulin. ad. Aus. Ep. 11.

<sup>f</sup> Sen. Epist. 58.

<sup>g</sup> Plat. Cratyl.

<sup>h</sup> Muret. Annot. in Sen. ibid.

<sup>i</sup> Mont. Essai. 111. 13.



*Nec manet ut fuerat, nec formam servat eandem;  
Sed tamen ipsa eadem est:*

ut vel poetice philosophus, vel philosophice poeta<sup>a</sup>. Est idem, de quo dicitur, idem qui dicit; *si quis sit idem bodie, qui pridie*<sup>b</sup>. At non idem, quod dicitur; quin nec eodem modo. Modus non idem non eandem materiam, quin eadem materia fert non eundem modum. Ita idem Alpheus (*longi patiens erat ille laboris*<sup>c</sup>) e Peloponneso in Siciliam, per campos, montes, saxa, rupes, per Olympia, per mare, per terras, nunc merius, nunc emergens, dilectam Arethusam infecutus, affectus<sup>d</sup>: nam,

*nec studiosius altera saltus  
Legit, nec posuit studiosius altera casses*<sup>e</sup>.

Fons, tadix, caput, uno nomine; rivuli, rami, membra, non una specie. Vitae brevi ego genui, peperit mihi vita brevis, iidem parentes, quater-geminos gemellos, quam dissimiles, produximus<sup>f</sup>; et producemus, spero, totidem non minus dignoscendos. *Vita* quid dicat, est in primis dictum. *Vita* cur *brevis* sit, allatae causae: supra naturam, Deus: intra naturam, physicae, coelum, natura; medicae, vel naturales, *vivendi causae*, *mortis viae* (alicubi ut habet Seneca<sup>g</sup>) elementorum contrarietas, temperamentorum inaequalitas, partium diversitas, humorum varietas, spirituum agitatio, caloris actio, humoris passio, facultatum defectio, seminis coinquinatio; vel minus naturales, seu internae, ficitas quae exedat, substantia quae effluat, excrementa quae inundent; seu externae, non modo minus necessaria, fortuita, quae alterent, divellant, vulnerent; sed magis necessaria, aeris contagio, ventorum insalubritas, tempestatum intempestivitas, locorum inamoenitas, aquarum injucunditas, ciborum ingluvies, potuum ingurgitatio, egestorum absumptio, re-tentorum oppressio, movendi fatigatio, quiescendi hebetatio, vigiliarum exsiccatio, somni obstupescitio, affectionum animi infectio, omnium *πλῆθος*, *ποιόν*, quantitas, qualitas: praeter naturam denique, morborum oppugnatio, morbi causarum impetus, symptomatum exacerbatio. Dum illae sigillatim pertractatae, quis non *φυσιολογίαν*; dum istae, quis non *ὕγιον*; dum hae, quis non *παθολογίαν*; dum omnes, quis non, qui omnes audit, omnium vidit *ἀντικλογίαν* perlustratam? Ita nec methodus profectui, nec methodo profectus defuit<sup>h</sup>; ut olim *nec duci miles, nec dux militi*<sup>i</sup>. His quasi fundamentis in molem subnixi affurrexit vitae brevis.

*Nunc ducere muros,  
Molirique arcem, et manibus subvolvere saxa,  
Instat opus*<sup>k</sup>.

Causis succedunt quaestiones: vitam brevem ostendit mortis necessitas, mortis necessitatem vitae periodus, vitae periodum ad illam pergere, ultra non posse. Quaestiones eo lubentius intexo, quod *ἀεχ*<sup>l</sup> cum sit non

<sup>a</sup> Ovid. *Met.* xv. 181, 184, 170. *Pythag.* lib.

<sup>b</sup> Sen. *ib.* et 120.

<sup>c</sup> Ovid. *Met.* v. 611.

<sup>d</sup> Plin. *N. H.* 11. 103. xxx. 5. *Nat. Com. Myth.* viii. 21.

<sup>e</sup> Ovid. *ibid.* 578.

<sup>f</sup> Octo priores intelligit praelectiones, quas

termino, ut vocamus, proximo in collegio Greshamensi recitaverat.

<sup>g</sup> Sen. *Epist.*

<sup>h</sup> Argumenta et ordinem priorum praelectionum hic exponit.

<sup>i</sup> Liv. *Dec.* 1.

<sup>k</sup> Virg. *Aen.* 1. 427.



tam *ἑαυτός* Platoni \*, quam *ἐπιτελής* Aristoteli ἡ ἀπορία; tum cum Aristoteles monet διαπορῶν, qui velit ἐπορεύειν. Τοῖς ἐπορευομένοις βολομένοις πρᾶγμα ἐστὶ διαπορῶσαι καλῶς, ἢ ᾧ ὕστερον ἐπιτελής λύσις τῶν πρότερον ἀπορῶντων ἐστὶ β. Nec tamen nihil aliud; ne ἀπορητικὸς, ζητητικὸς, quaestionista, *perche*, dicar. Nec me tenet fatalis illa Senecae ingeniorum scabies, ut disputare malim, quam vivere c. Nec omnes, ne nimius; nec nullas, ne minutus; nec obtritas, ne vulgaris; nec recentes, ne novitius; nec leviufculas, ne πᾶρεργος; nec prae graves, ne audiam πειρέργος: sed duas selegi de vita quaestiones, rei non incommodas, vobis non ingratas, mihi non ineptas: alteram, An vitae determinata sit periodus? alteram, An possit vita prorogari ad periodum, ultra periodum? utramque contra Paracelsum de vita longa somniantem magis, quam scribentem; quantum res feret medica, e medicis; sic medici, ut ne dissentiant a veritate theologica. Si enim Aristoteli ethnico in causa ethica, mihi Christiano magis in medica, fere theologica, quin et in omnibus, εἶπον προτιμᾶν τὴν ἀλήθειαν c, religio praeferre veritatem. Sed hanc ego palaestram priusquam ingredior, non tam, ut Graeci in Olympico certamine, in ludis Circensibus Romani, de summorum hominum virtutibus dicendum ex more censeo; quam ex re nata, ex temporis et loci ratione, ex audientium solennitate, de concelebrando fundatoris instituto, de fundamine istac conservanda, nonnihil praelibandum. Nomen clarissimum insignissimi equitis, Thomae Greshamii, etsi his ipsis aedibus, quasi in illa ἐπιταφίῳ f porticu, vocem septies quae reddidit, ita clare sonuerit a septemviris tum primum inauguratis editum, ut mirum parietes ni resonare didicerint; ut dicta sint et plurima et maxima, et plura tamen et majora praetermissa. Ut a Platone Socrates expressus mirabiliter, de illo tamen Tullius quiddam divinius et majus suspicatur g. Nec enim par sit centeno gutture niti h, nedum septeno sufficiat; quam impar unico, angusto, rauco?

Cum tamen intermissa revocentur studia, prima celebritas cum renovetur, primas qui partes teneo, nec sine prologo, nec prologus, nec poemam defendo, nec argumentum proloquor, nec attentionem deprecor, nec totus salutem precor: sed Delphis Apollo, Sparta Hercules, Athenis Athenienses cum laudandi; poma Alcinoi, Florae corollas, noctuas Athenas mitto i. Exemplum scilicet cum fecerit, exemplum ipse omni majus exemplo, noster Greshamius, et ad mortem e vita quam improvise discedatur, et in vita de morte quam prudenter cogitetur; in altero humanae βραχυβιότητος, in altero plusquam humanae μεγαλοψυχίας, tum praebet inde praelegendi, hinc perorandi argumentum: illud proxime, hoc hodie k. Miles erat, militari; mercator erat, navigari; homo erat, ad mortem transiri l; sensit vivus, docet mortuus; hoc ipso nomine, quod vivus, mortuus. Miles nomen dedit, meruit stipendia, collegit vasa m, mortem, non dubiam exhorruit, sed certam expectavit, non nisi ab omnes et omnia vincente victus; quin imo ab illam

\* Plat. *Sympos.* Arist. *Anim.* 1. 2.

b Liban. *Antigram.*

c Senec.

d Futurarum aliquot praecedentium argumenta hic indicat.

e Arist. *Eth.* 1. 6.

f Plin. *N. H.* xxxvi. 15.

g Cic. *De orat.* 111.

h Pers. *Sat.* v. 6.

i Plat. *Menex.*

k Harum duarum orationum argumenta significat.

l Sen. *Epist.*

m *Ibidem.*



et reliqua vincente Deo donatus rude, imo laude, imo coelesti laurea. Mercator negotiatus est, nos bonis alienis, alios beavit nostris; confecit tabulas, tributa vitae numeravit, in numerato habuit, quod debuit; exsolvit naturae debitum, quod ante illum omnibus, post illum omnibus contractum, persolvendum<sup>a</sup>. Homo humana passus, conditione qua nemo non; nec refert quando passus, quod quandoque passurus; cum vita fecit paria, vitae explevit officia, et id in illis, mori<sup>b</sup>. At vero cum plerisque mors vitae studium praevertat, longa conantes opprimat, et in ipso vitae apparatu vita destituat<sup>c</sup>; non illi, ut Didoni,

*pendent opera interrupta, minaeque*

*Murorum ingentes<sup>d</sup>:*

sed plane cum sciret (nec enim ista nesciit, nescire potuit,

*Qui mores [mortes] hominum multorum vidit et urbes<sup>e</sup>)*

naturam, quicquid composuit, resolvere; mortem per omnes ire, omnes ad mortem ab omni aevō corruisse, corruere in omne aevum; tam mori, quam nasci, naturale; se mortem vitare magis non posse, quam vitam per se accersere<sup>f</sup>; cum omnia successerant, restare ut gauderet, imo ut moretetur (nam nasci cui contigit, huic restat mori; quisquis ad vitam editur, ad mortem destinatur; omnes et omnia in diem spectant ultimum) mortalitatis extendendae, imo in immortalitatem vertendae, Seneca ut loquitur<sup>g</sup>, unam invenit rationem; nec tam ad tempus vivere, quam vitam quaesivit illam, qua semper vivitur<sup>h</sup>; quae etsi hic non fit, tamen hic quaeritur. Sic itur ad astra<sup>i</sup>. Nec tamen vitam mortis metu, nec mortem vitae cura conturbavit; sed vere philosophatus vitam ante mortem consummavit, in vita non cogitando solum sed conando, nec conando sed conficiendo, quibus ille in aliis, ex illo alii post mortem illius viverent<sup>k</sup>. Quam illi testatur mentem testamentum: quod si pro lege sit habendum, quia testamentum; quod ut in actis publicis nihil est lege gravius, sic in privatis firmissimum est testamentum<sup>l</sup>: tum eo certe magis, quia sic pium, prudens, publicum; ut nihil magis. Pium, nam plurima in usus pios; prudens, nam quid non consultissime? publicum, nam maxima in publicum. Quia pium, colatur religiose; quia prudens, observetur studiose; quia publicum, concelebretrur gloriose.

At magis fortasse pium, si legasset omnia ecclesiis, orphanotropheis, hospitibus; prudens, si militibus, aulicis; publicum, si publico aerario. Haec qui objiciunt, hoc primum audiant: sua, si possint, melius locent; ista non possunt. At illis aliena magis reprehendere consilia, extenuare benefacta, quam non dico meliora, sed similia, vel meditari, nedum moliri, et facultas est, et animus. Hic, si quid deficit, boni non male augeant; augere si non libeat, ne lubeat minuire. Ideoque sic e coelo Greshamius, ut Socrates e carcere: *Si potestis, bonos laudate; si minus, transite<sup>m</sup>.*

<sup>a</sup> Petrarc. *Remed. fortun.* 11. 118, 120. Sen. *Epist.* 77, 96.

<sup>b</sup> Sen. *Consol. ad Pol.* c. 21.

<sup>c</sup> Id. *Consol. ad Marc.* c. 11. *Vit. brev.* c. 1.

<sup>d</sup> Virg. *Aen.* 1v. 88.

<sup>e</sup> Hor. *A. P.* 143.

<sup>f</sup> Sen. *Epist.* 93. *Lipf. Conf.* 1. 15. Gaudentii *Merulae Rev. memorab.* 1. 7.

<sup>g</sup> Sen. *Epist.* 99. *Conf. ad Pol.* c. 30. *Brev. vit.* c. 15.

<sup>h</sup> Petrarc. *ib.* c. 120.

<sup>i</sup> Virg. *Aen.* 1x. 641.

<sup>k</sup> Montaigne *Ess.* 1. 20. Gall. *Mar. pro doct.* c. 20.

<sup>l</sup> Cic. *Philipp.* 11.

<sup>m</sup> Senec. *Beat. vit.* c. 27.

Nullun.



Nullum tam plenum beneficium, quod malignitas non vellicet; nullum tam angustum, quod non extendat interpret bonus <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Εξημασσω ἐν μεγάλοις πᾶσιν ἀδελφὴν χαλεπὴν <sup>b</sup>.

Omnibus, in magnis, difficile ut placeas :

nec ipse Jupiter. Fert noster igitur horum calumnias, ut poetarum Jupiter ineptias <sup>c</sup>. Quod si imperatori Pio interroganti, Unde has columnas porphyreticas? non nimis male Omulus, Cum in domum alienam veneris, et mutus et surdus esto <sup>d</sup>: calumniantibus his homulis, Quorsum perditio isaac? quanto sic melius? quin aliter? quin aliis? pius hic noster quanto melius, ut magis pius? Aedes has nostras quicumque invisitis (invisite, qui vultis) aut linguis favete, in sacris ut dicitur; aut favete studiis, a bonis ut agitur; aures aut ad calumnias ocludite, aut ad laudes arrigite. Habent hic optimi, quod imitentur; quod ornent, opulenti; quod laudent, omnes; permulti, quo proficiant; quod reprehendat, nemo: ut quod in statua regis Assyrii, id in hoc nostri monumento, non mala fugiendi, sed bona faciendi ad exemplar inscribatur, Ἐς ἐμεῖ τις ὁρῶν, ἐνσεβὴς ἔστω <sup>e</sup>, esto pius, qui me aspicit. Erit impius, qui despicit. Credat tamen hoc quisquam, quenquam pessime loqui de optime merito <sup>f</sup>? Credo, et qui loquatur, pessimum, et loqui pessime.

<sup>g</sup> Οὐ γὰρ δίκαιόν ἐστι τὸς κακὸς μάτην

Χειρὲς νομίζω, ὅτι τὸς χειρὸς κακὸς <sup>g</sup>:

Temere ut putetis, improbi quod sint probi,

Prohive quod sint improbi, haud justum puto.

Quin dicat illi Alexander, regium audire male, bene cum fecerit; nos istis vile, plusquam servile, dicimus, haec instituta optime, non optime interpretari. Quod si improbe facit Martiali, qui in alieno libro ingeniosus est <sup>h</sup>? quanto nobis improbius, qui alieni beneficii supinus, fastidiosus, delicatus, imo iniquus, inhumanus, invidus est aestimator? Plerisque ἔγωγε μωμίζω, ἢ μωμίζω, insectari facilius, quam insequi: omnino autem ἔγωγε παραινέω, ἢ παρόντα κατεργάζω, quavis facilius ut acta comprobet, quam quispiam affectus pariter ut agat paria; nedum majora. Galba non reddit rationem otii, Aufonius foelicitatis <sup>i</sup>; num noster reddet benefacti? Secutus si esset omnium consilia, aggressus esset omnia, sed nihil peregisset; si expectasset omnium suffragia, nunquam quicquam absolvisset. De tuo si donasset, quid faceres; qui aegre fers de suo largientem? Ista si effudisset, non reliquisset; reliquisset, non donasset; donasset, non locasset, quid putares; qui, et optime, et apud optimos, locantem, ut male locantem notas? Si male plurimis, bene fecisset nemini, quid diceret; qui nec male male meritis, et bene accepturis bene facienti maledicis? Maledicis etenim, tametsi taces, qui benefacta male accipis <sup>k</sup>. At illi, ut solet testamentum condenti, solum honestum ante oculos stetit; nec interminata desperatio, nec spes blandita, nec manum utilitas, nec mentem voluptas tenuit, officiorum mali iudices, admonitores mali. Quin ut scholam Aristoteles, sceptrum Aristotelis auditor Magnus; sic

<sup>a</sup> Id. Benef. 11. 23.

<sup>b</sup> Solon.

<sup>c</sup> Sen. Vit. beat. c. 26.

<sup>d</sup> Jul. Cap. in Ant. Pio.

<sup>e</sup> Senacherib. Melanchit. Chron. L. 11.

<sup>f</sup> Sen. Benef. 11. 24.

<sup>g</sup> Cron Soph. Oed. tyrann. 617.

<sup>h</sup> Epist. in Epigr. L. 1.

<sup>i</sup> Coel. Rhodig. L. xi. 3. Aufon. Grat. ad.

<sup>k</sup> Sen. Benef. 11. 11.



sua dignissimis legavit iudex incorruptus. Quam pie fecerit, si pietas in solum Deum, rectus de Deo sensus, in Deum cultus<sup>a</sup>, Deus unice iudicet; sin facta indicant, ista in Dei gloriam, addo venerationem, et ipse proficitur, et res ipsa commonstrat instituta.

At donant ecclesiis, qui pii audiunt. Quid? an omnes? an omnia? quid ergo orphanis, pauperibus, academicis, militibus, aulicis, affinis, haeredibus, amicis, civibus? quid non foret ecclesiae? Utinam, quod solitum; utinam, quod debitum; utinam nonnihil foret. Sed sua, sed minora, quae non retinet, qui speret aliena? qui maiora? Si sua retinisset, non indigeret alienis; nunc prioribus cum excidit, num captat plura? Capiat, cupio: sed vereor. At saltem donent aliqui, et aliqua. Annon et noster? annon hoc ipso, quod nobis donavit? Nam in nobis theologus, germana proles ecclesiae; affines caeteri; iurista, medicus, non alieni. Utinam tot tanta alii ecclesiae, quot quanta noster; utinam impii non raperent, quae addant pii: nec foret ecclesia, quae nunc est, inops; et noster in ecclesia quam pius foret? Non tam Aeneas pius, qui patrem; Antoninus, qui senem socerum levaverit<sup>b</sup>; qui impii, si non levassent: non tam Lodovicus Pius, qui sacri ordinis hominibus vestitum cultiorem interdixit<sup>c</sup> (divitias, delicias num concessisset?) non tam pontifices Romani quinque Pii, per ἀντίρροπον, ἐς τὸν πᾶν<sup>d</sup>, sed per elenchum. In ecclesiasticos sit summa pietas, in ecclesiasticis si solis pietas. At foret orphanis donasse pium magis. Quid? num omnibus? num omnia? an et aliis alia? Ex eo forent orphani non orphanis foeliciores: nec vero omnes undiquaque indigent. Alexius Comnenus ut orphanotrophæon erexit Byzantii<sup>e</sup>, sic et museum; noster, hac urbe nostra cum esset alterum, quale non fuerat, fundavit alterum; ille regiis e vectigalibus, hic sumptu suo. Cautum abunde orphanis, his studiis non ante cautum; sed nec illis ex isto minus. Patronus esse melior non poterit, quam Musis pater. At quin potius hospitii? Et istis consuluit, et non neglexit illa. Nec omnia possumus omnes<sup>f</sup>, nec unum debemus; saltem non uno modo. Non dico mendicos facere, mendicantibus qui aliquid; ne dicas, aliquid, si non homini, at humanitati; ut homines, si non ut homini<sup>g</sup>. Non dico plurimos non dignos, quibus bona; ne dicas dignos igitur, quibus argentum. Non dico dari nimium; ne dicas, nihil nimium quod datur indigenti, indigere ut desinat; quin datur aliquid non indigenti, ne incipiat indigere. Sed dico dedisse Greshamium et istis, et largius, et in saecula, et sub hoc ipso continuato tecto octo selectis, et per hanc urbem sparsim incarceratis<sup>h</sup>. Pauperibus qui elargitur, Deo mutuatur<sup>i</sup>.

PIETATEM igitur agnoscitis, at prudentiam requiritis. Ego vero non audio, quin vere pius sit idem valde prudens. At vero Passienus Augusti maluit iudicium, quam beneficium; beneficium Claudii, quam claudum iudicium. Nec expetendum Senecae illius beneficium, cuius vile iudicium; nec reputatur beneficium, cui deest pars optima, datum esse ju-

<sup>a</sup> Lips. Pol. 1. 2.

<sup>b</sup> Virg. Aen. 11. Jul. Cap. Ant. Pio.

<sup>c</sup> Egnat. Princ. Rom. L. 111.

<sup>d</sup> 11 Theof. 11. 4.

<sup>e</sup> Egnat. ibid. 11.

<sup>f</sup> Virg. Ecl. viii. 63.

<sup>g</sup> A. Gell. 12. 2. Sen. Benef. 12. 29. Coel. Rhodig. 22. 23.

<sup>h</sup> Vid. Life of Sir T. G. pag. 21.

<sup>i</sup> Prov. xix. 17.



*dicio* \*. Nec ego cito iudicem, hoc loco, hoc homine, an beneficio iudicium, iudicio an beneficium antecellat. Antecessit a consiliis iudicium, curru succedit triumphali beneficium. Hic non ego Greshamium, ut orator suffragantem populum, defendo: *Male iudicavit, at iudicavit; non debuit, at potuit* b: sed et debuit, et potuit, et iudicavit optime. *Benefacta*, fateor, *male locata, malefacta putantur* Tullio c; et *damni genus* Senecae turpissimum, *inconsulta donatio* d; et Plinio *ingrata mala emptio, quod exprobrare stultitiam videtur domino* e. At pietatis nomine Tertulliano *sumptum facere est lucrum facere* f; et emit Plinio *salubriter, qui poenitentiae locum non relinquit* g: et noster cum *elegit*, et quale et quibus daret beneficium, id egit, Senecae *ut esset beneficium* h; tale nimirum beneficium, quale exoptet Seneca, *et necessarium, et utile, et jucundum, et mansurum utique* i;

*Ista ut quae profint singula, juncta beent.*

*Necessarium*: ut sine quo si vivere potuimus, nam viximus; at non debuimus, nam melius accessione literarum vivimus: ut *sine illis vita sit vivi sepultura; lapis sedeat in lapide; homo non solum non ab homine, sed vix a bruto, imo nec differat a mortuo* k. Cui non necesse sit differre, huic sit necesse non differre. *Utile*: nam literis praesentibus, nec ob sunt mala; absentibus, nec profunt bona: ut quod sol in coelo, clavus in navigio, oculus in corpore, dux in exercitu; id praestent literae in homine, lumen frontis, numen mentis, juvenibus sobrietas, senibus solatium, pauperibus divitiae, divitibus ornamentum, in adversis perfugium, decus in prosperis l: quae si domum, quam illae incolunt, reddant urbis oraculum; urbem, quae illas colit, reddent orbis miraculum. Illarum enim studium

*Aequae pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequae;*

*Aequae neglectum pueris, senibusque nocebit* m.

*Jucundum*: nam quid in senectute foelicius, quam quod dulcissimum est in juvenia? Et gaudium est Plinio, et solatium in literis; nihil tam laetum, quin his laetius; nihil tam triste, quod non per illas minus triste n: si quis praesertim animo vivat Petrarchico,

*Altro diletto, ch'imparar, non provo:*

*Nisi quod studendo disco, delectat nihil* o.

Haec enim studia cum omnes natura sua oblectent et aetates, et ordines p; tum tempore, et loco magis: tempore, nam placidissimo in otio; loco, nam celeberrima in mercatura, cui summa antehac ut essent caetera, haec sola studia ad perfectionem defuerunt. Nam *ut ex studiis gaudium, sic studia hilaritate proveniunt* q; ut illa libero nascuntur animo, sic illis liber animus. *Mansurum* denique hoc beneficium: nam si *vita mortuorum in memoria vivorum posita* r; si,

\* Sen. Benef. 1. 15.

b Cic. Orat. pro Plant.

c Cic. Off. 1.

d Sen. Benef. 1v. 10.

e Plin. Epist. 1. 24.

f Tertull. Apol. c. 39.

g Plin. ibid.

h Sen. ibid. c. 9.

i Ibid. L. 1. c. 11.

k Id. Epist. 82. Aristipp. Aristot.

l Diog. Laert.

m Hor. Epist. 1. 1. 25.

n Plin. Epist. 11. 3. v. 111. 19.

o Petr. Trionf. d'amor. c. 1. 21.

p Cic. Orat. pro Arch. poet.

q Plin. ibid.

r Cic. Philipp. 9.



*Musae quam tribuent, fama perennis erit* <sup>a</sup>:

facient Musae, filiae memoriae; facient Gratiae, sorores gratissimae; illae alumnae, hac clientes Greshamii; ut magis Greshamius, quam aliquis poeta dicat,

*Exegi monumentum aere perennius,  
Quod non diruerint innumerabiles  
Annorum series, nec fuga temporum* <sup>b</sup>.  
*Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas* <sup>c</sup>.  
*Illum aget penna metuenta solvi  
Fama superstes* <sup>d</sup>.

Illum intuebitur posteritas, si grata; tuebitur aeternitas, quod recta. Sic enim institutum nulla vel aetas, vel terra conticescet; utcunque vel inversum, vel eversum, ulla (quod absit, ab Anglia o absit!) ingemiscat. Sed quibus tandem ista prudens? Hominibus; dico iterum, κατ' ἑμῶν, hominibus; dico tertio, κατ' ἑσχατῶν, hominibus, qui supra homines: literatos intelligo. Adhuc quibus, interrogas? Respondet, ut Sigismundus imperator; *Hos amo ante alios, natura ante alios quos voluit antestare* <sup>e</sup>: eruditos innuit. Eunuchus Leoni dicis? Haec in milites: Eunuchus respondet Leo; *Imo in doctores*. Quibus, iterum rogitas? Regerit, ut Archelaus; *Tu dignus, qui roges; qui recipiat, Euripides*. Euripidem quis doctum neget? Scholasticorum genere, ut iudicat senator Plinius, *nihil aut simplicius, aut sincerius, aut melius. Qui in foro terimini, multum malitiae addiscitis. Schola innoxia est* <sup>f</sup>. Quo nostro merito, si urgeas? Id dico, quod Aufonius: *Quid me oneras sciscitator? satis est illius tenere iudicium. Interpretes valete meritorum* <sup>g</sup>. At miles auratus consultius confuleret militibus, alendis si egentes; exercendis, si tyrones; sanandis, si faucii, aegroti, mutili. Sic sonas in pace bellicum? Scilicet, *Sub clypeo succedit melius pacis negotium*, ut nostras ait Neubrigensis <sup>h</sup>. *Militia tam est laudabilis, quam necessaria; miles sicut laboris, sic et honoris nomen est*: ut nostras habet Sarisberienfis <sup>i</sup>. Quin haec praeclara studia latent in tutela et praesidio bellicae virtutis <sup>k</sup>, ut Musae sub scuto Herculis. In pace de bello cogitandum; quia bellum suscipitur, ut in pace vivatur <sup>l</sup>. Apud milites, fateor, thesaurus Alexandro <sup>m</sup>: cui nimirum? Magno, monarchae, orbis victori: et Juliano pariter; quanto, si placet, imperatori, bellatori? Quin Alexander Severus milites servavit magis, quam seipsum, quod salus in his publica <sup>n</sup>: qui homo? ascitus a militibus pro merito, in milites effusus supra meritum, a militibus occisus imperator indignissime; nisi caede dignus, qui fidem indignis habet. Quin Septimius Severus utcunque ad quaerendum diligens, ad largiendum tamen liberalis, militibus nummos, annonam, annulos, mulierem, indulget primus <sup>o</sup>: quid lucratus? servit illis, quales vir probus nolit servos; caeteris imperat, sed illi milites Caesarum domini. At miles a Galba legitur, non emitur <sup>p</sup>. Ab

<sup>a</sup> Ovid. Amor. 1. 10. 62.

<sup>b</sup> Hor. Od. 111. 30.

<sup>c</sup> Ovid. Met. xv. 872.

<sup>d</sup> Hor. Od. 11. 2. 7.

<sup>e</sup> Egnat. Pr. Rom. L. 111.

<sup>f</sup> Plin. Epist. 11. 3.

<sup>g</sup> Aufon. Grat. a. 7.

<sup>h</sup> Guil. Neubr. Rev. Angl. 11. 12.

<sup>i</sup> Jo. Sar. Polycrat. vi. 5, 8.

<sup>k</sup> Cic. Orat. pro. Mur.

<sup>l</sup> Id. Off. 1.

<sup>m</sup> Amm. Marcell. xxv.

<sup>n</sup> Ael. Lampr. Alex. Sever. Herodian. vi.

<sup>o</sup> Aurel. Vict. Sever. Herodian. 1v. Eras. Ep. in Hist.

<sup>p</sup> Suet. Galb. 16.

imperatore



imperatore Probo annona militi non conceditur gratuita<sup>a</sup>; etsi nec quies sine armis, nec arma sine stipendiis, nec stipendia sine tributis consent<sup>b</sup>. Ferendum fortassis, ut apud Romanos primas tenerent milites, per quos Romani rerum principes, orbi terrarum pares, invicti opibus, et armis inclyti. At reipublicae quae facies? qui principes? cum imperarent, saltem imperantes attollerent, regerent, dejicerent, qui nec bonos, nec malos ferrent, largitione venales, luxu diffuentes, impetu furentes milites? debellaturi Alexandrum, sed in mensa<sup>c</sup>? Quin illis tandem extra urbem castra, nullae in urbis sinu stationes. Num noster igitur, non imperator, non bellator, nec sua fervens ambitione, nec favens alienae, nec studens partibus, nec turbas ciens, sua donet militibus, qui aliena rapere per fas et nefas assuescant, tumultum ferant ex tumultu? quibus quiescere? idque sub pacis patrona principe, in pacis alumna civitate, in ipso civitatis gremio?

*Non sani esse hominis non sanus juret Orestes<sup>d</sup>.*

Id si non factum antehac, nec opus ut fieret fuit, cum gravissima et foris et domi bella imminerent, cum *pila minantia pilis<sup>e</sup>*; nunc, cum *Deus otia fecit,*

*tam culta novalia miles habebit?*

*Barbarus has segetes<sup>f</sup>?*

Vix tutum, nedum pium; haud aequum, nedum prudens consilium. Nec enim ad portas, nec intra portus Annibal; nec ista terret civitas vicinas civitates, sed nec remotas timet; nec illa ulli minitatur, nec illi ulla: nec sita in finibus, ut praesidiario; nec hostium in faucibus, ut propugnatore; nec inter arma media, ut excubitore opus habeat. Nec opus igitur, utcumque *conflictus cum inciderint, cum sanguine sunt meditationes*; sic *meditationes Londinensium*, ut olim Romanorum, *conflictus habeantur sine sanguine<sup>h</sup>*. Nam inclamabit non doctus Diomedes, sed expertus,

*Quae vos fortuna quietos*

*Sollicitat, suadetque ignota laceessere bella<sup>i</sup>?*

Quin arma Londinum sumat, quum tonat necessitas; ponat, quum splendet tranquillitas; bello conscribat numerosum militem, quem pace mox scribat nummosum mercatorem. Sic etenim moneat

*divum pater, atque hominum rex:*

*Adveniet justum pugnae, ne arcessite, tempus<sup>k</sup>.*

Quin militem qui format optime, artem scitissime informat militarem<sup>l</sup>; non illi ex ista, ut cuique artifice ex arte sua, victum quaerendum, vix nomen ferendum arbitratur; quin bello fiat miles non malus, qui sit in pace civis bonus. Ideoque ut olim Plinio, *ex agricolis viri fortissimi, strenuissimi milites<sup>m</sup>*; sic Angli victores plerumque eo nomine, quod cives, agricolae, divites, domini pro se, pro suis militarent. Ut tamen *medico est honor apud sanos, cujus est usus apud aegros<sup>n</sup>*; sic militi, qui

<sup>a</sup> Flav. Vopisc. Prob.

<sup>b</sup> Tacit. Hist. iv.

<sup>c</sup> Curt. vii. 4.

<sup>d</sup> Sallust. Bell. Catilin. c. 22.

<sup>e</sup> Pers. Sat. iii. ult.

<sup>f</sup> Lucan. i. 7.

<sup>g</sup> Virg. Ecl. i. 6, 71.

<sup>h</sup> Joseph. Bell. Jud. iii. 3.

<sup>i</sup> Virg. Aen. xi. 253.

<sup>k</sup> Ibid. x. 2, 11.

<sup>l</sup> Mach. Art. guer. i.

<sup>m</sup> Plin. H. N. xviii. 5.

<sup>n</sup> Sen. Clem. i. 2.



pace bellum discat, bello ut pacem quaerat, sit honor in pace, quia usus in bello. Sed ut medicum perpauca adhibent, qui sano corpore; ita nec noster militem, pacato statu: amavit forte medicum, non medicamentum; odit militiam, non militem; nec prophylacticis turbare voluit, therapeuticis ne cogeretur exturbare. Qui enim nostro placeat, cui placet aqua turbida<sup>a</sup>, si non quasi camelo ut ebibat, at quasi piscatori ut praedetur? qui praeda saepe hostium, praedator sociorum<sup>b</sup>? qui fulmen, quo Jupiter ultor,

quod omnes

*Percutiat populos<sup>c</sup>?*

qui hystrix et pungat cominus, et perstringat eminus? qui gryphus

*Unguibus, et rostro, atque alis armetur in omnes<sup>d</sup>?*

qui, non dico ἀγέκταρ, ἀθίμωτα, ἀνίετος<sup>e</sup>, sed

*Jura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis<sup>f</sup>?*

adeoque,

*Cui jus in armis, omnis in ferro est salus<sup>g</sup>?*

*D'ogni Dio sprezzatore, e che ripone*

*Ne la spada sua legge, e sua ragione<sup>h</sup>?*

*Mensuraque juris*

*Vis erit<sup>i</sup>?*

ut vel de summis ducibus, praeclaris, et palmaribus, poetae arbitrati. Oportet sane esse divitem, qui possit; at decet esse Crassum, qui velit alere exercitum<sup>k</sup>: sed quo deletio, ipse hosti ludibrio, in rictum oris auro infuso liquido, cui inhiarat<sup>l</sup>. Quin miles, credo, donum Labieni divitis abjiciat, armillas Scipionis imperatoris amplexetur<sup>m</sup>; malit Trebatius a Caesare consuli, quam inaurari<sup>n</sup>. Nam quilibet pecuniis pensatur operarius, cibus tenetur servulus; miles affectat honoraria, ut decet, militaria; quae si Augustus dispensarit parcius, quam cibos, quam pecunias (etsi ab avunculo congesta prius ceperit, quam castra viderit<sup>o</sup>) fecerit, quo rariora, chariora; et illa, aliis quo minus admiscuerit, hoc magis illustrarit. Nostro autem Greshamio, ut Fulvio Nobiliori, Martii manubias non libet Musis consecrare<sup>p</sup>; quin Musas potius placet, ut Martio Philippo, sub Herculis Musagetæ tutela collocare<sup>q</sup>. Sed suis milites per nos fruantur licet coronis, torquibus, armillis, annulis (nisi et aliena rapere pro more, non de jure, libeat) nobis relinquunt ista: sibi laurum, eamque myrto intextam vendicent; laurus tamen Phoebus, ideoque nobis, sacra: nobis rosam, eamque spinis septam, concedant; rosa quantumvis Veneri, ideoque Marti, grata. Aurum ne habeat, habere nolit, Curius, Fabricius<sup>r</sup>; an probi, nescio, an fortes magis; id scio, ex agricolis imperatores, ex imperatoribus agricolae, et qui-

<sup>a</sup> Jov. Emblem.

<sup>b</sup> Sallust. Bell. Jugurth. c. 48.

<sup>c</sup> Lucan. x. 34.

<sup>d</sup> Jov. ibid.

<sup>e</sup> Hom. i. Il. 63.

<sup>f</sup> Hor. A. P. 132.

<sup>g</sup> Sen. Traged.

<sup>h</sup> Tass. Gieruf. 11. 59. 7.

<sup>i</sup> Lucan. 1. 175.

<sup>k</sup> Cic. Paradox. 6.

<sup>l</sup> Flor. 111. 11.

<sup>m</sup> Mont. Essai. 11. 7.

<sup>n</sup> Cic. Epist. fam. x111. 7.

<sup>o</sup> Suet. Aug. 8.

<sup>p</sup> Cic. pro Arch. post.

<sup>q</sup> Suet. ibid. 29. Coel. Rhodig. v. 7. xxv11.

26.

<sup>r</sup> Cic. Cat. Maj. Plut. Pyrrh. Flor. 1. 18.



bus satis septem jugera <sup>a</sup>. Aurum tollat, qui non est Themistocles; Themistocles ne tollat: ne putet necessarium sibi Pelopidas, utcunque claudo Nicomedi. *Ferrum, non aurum, habet bellator Julianus* <sup>b</sup>: haec

*gloria palmae:*

*Tantus amor laudum, tantae est victoria curae* <sup>c</sup>.

Nec vero noster exauctorat milites, ut *purgamenta suarum urbium*, ut Alexander, seu Magnus, quia tumultuantur; *Faceſſite hinc ocyus, neminem teneo; liberate oculos meos, ingratiſſimi milites* <sup>d</sup>: seu Severus, quia potant, amant, lavant; *Quirites diſcedite, et incertum, an Quirites* <sup>e</sup>. Quin quaſi Numa mores potius conſtituit, quam milites inſtituit <sup>f</sup>; nec prodeſt inde minus civitati, quam Marte natus, Marti datus Romulus; quam Tullus, artifex militiae; quam Ancus Martius, aedificator <sup>g</sup>. Quaſi Probus imperator, de quo ſcripſit Valerianus imperator, *Si Probi nomen non haberet, habere cognomen poſſet*; de quo dixerunt omnes, ut *Probus diceretur, etiamſi nomine non fuiſſet* <sup>h</sup>: quantum in ipſo, fecit ipſe (facient melius, melius qui Muſis facient) non dico, quod dixit ille, *ut ne ſit miles neceſſarius*, nec enim ſpes eſt aurea redire ſaecula; nec dico, *ne orbis terrae*, ſed urbs iſta, *barbaros ne habeat, piu meſtiero di ſoldati* <sup>i</sup>. Urbs iſta, dico, deliciis cum provocet Romanam curiam, divitiis ariſtocratiam Venetam; quam prudens, quam potens, qui provideat, alterutri ne cedat diſciplinis? Nec tamen ſpes eſt (*aſt quodam prodire tenus* <sup>j</sup>) civis ut quiſpiam tot, tanta ferat, conferat; quot quanta ſummus pontifex, ſumma reſpublica. At forſitan prudentior, ſi aulicis legiſſet omnia. Sic enim hoc aevo, etſi

*inique, comparatum eſt, bi qui minus habent,*

*Ut ſemper aliquid addant divitioribus* <sup>k</sup>:

ipſique *opulenti Marcellino pulſantes praefidia potiorum iis, tanquam bederæ celſis arboribus, adhaerent; haeredes ex aſſe ſcribunt* <sup>m</sup>, ſi non Caefares, at proceres; ſaepe ut proſint mutuum, forte ut reos liberent, certe ne noceant. Ideoque ut olim Romae, *dici non poteſt, qua obſequiorum diverſitate divites colantur ſine liberis* <sup>n</sup>; ac ſi Tireſias Ulyſſi conſulat, ſed apud inferos, de modo ditelcendi,

*Teſtamenta ſenum captes aſtutus ubique* <sup>o</sup>.

Praeceptum illud aulici non optimi, receptum aulicis non optime,

*Fatis accede, deisſue,*

*Et cole foelices, miſeros fuge:*

*Nulla fides unquam miſeros elegit amicos* <sup>p</sup>.

*Ipſa curiae lumina, et fori ornamenta*, Craſſus, Hortenſius (ut memorat Valerius) *Minutii forte incogniti, at valde divitis, haeredes ſcribi teſtamento, ferant ſuppoſitio, ſed vero gaudeant* <sup>q</sup>; noſter vero Greſhamius, ut Titus Flaminius, *τῶς μὲν δειομένοις ἐν παθεῖν μάλλον, ἢ τῶς ἐν ποικί-*

<sup>a</sup> Plin. N. H. xviii. 3.

<sup>b</sup> Amm. Marcell. xxx, xxv.

<sup>c</sup> Virg. Georg. iii. 102, 112.

<sup>d</sup> Q. Curt. ix. x.

<sup>e</sup> Ael. Lampr. Al. Sever.

<sup>f</sup> Eutrop. Hiſt. Rom. i. Flor. i. 8.

<sup>g</sup> Mach. in Liv. i. 19.

<sup>h</sup> Pomp. Laet. Florian. Flav. Vop. Prob.

<sup>i</sup> Piet. Meſſi. Prob.

<sup>k</sup> Hor. Epist. i. 1. 32.

<sup>l</sup> Ter. Phorm. i. 1. 7.

<sup>m</sup> Amm. Marcell. xv.

<sup>n</sup> Ibid. xiv.

<sup>o</sup> Hor. Sat. ii. 5. 23.

<sup>p</sup> Photin. apud Lucan. Lib. viii. verſ. 486,

535.

<sup>q</sup> Val. Max. ix. 4. Pollicat. viii. 15.



σαι δυναμῶς ἔχαισαν τὰς μὲν ὕλην τῆς ἀρετῆς, τὰς δὲ ὥσπερ ἀντιπαλάξας πρὸς δόξαν ἡγούμενος<sup>a</sup>, illis gavifus magis, qui opus haberent, sibi bene ut fieret, quam qui opes haberent, illi bene ut facerent; illos virtutis exercendae materiam, hos aemulos ad gloriam cum deputeret. Illi idcirco cum nec deesset aliquid, quo aulici prodesse; nec crimen esset, quo absolverent; nec metus esset morituro, ne nocerent; praeteriit, non parvi pendit aulicos; nec nepotari liberalitatem voluit, nec foenerari, negotiari beneficium<sup>b</sup>, ille ut loquitur: ut Sigismundus, are-scentes Musarum hortos irrigavit; non ut equus Sigismundi, aquas in aquas affluentes fudit: ut arbor senis Statiani, praefuit alteri saeculo<sup>c</sup>; non, ut ficus divitis Galenici in praecipitio, aut κίρακας, aut κίλακας, aut graculos, aut Graeculos, aut ἐταίρους, aut ἐταίρας pavit, fovit<sup>d</sup>: illis donavit denique, quibus ipse dicat, ut Appius, *Annua aera habes, annuam operam ede*<sup>e</sup>; non illis, qui dicant illi, ut Trajani procuratores, *primo, Quae habes? tum, Unde habes? tandem, Pone quae habes*<sup>f</sup>. Posuit non invitatus ex morte; sed in vita ex animo pleno prudentiae, inani ambitus. Sin cavillettur aulicus, ut olim Dionysius, amiculum hoc aureum aestate nobis gravius, hyeme frigidius, quam ut conveniat, ideoque hoc detrahat, et laneum injiciat; si barbam nobis demat auream, quibus imberbes forte patres; si bona ista auferat non porrigentibus, quod boni, non dico Dei, fuisse praedicemus: experiatur utinam, quam bona detur navigatio sacrilegis: id haeret interim, *ad impietatem in deos, in homines adjungit injuriam*<sup>g</sup>: sed grave pondus conscientiae.

At ista, dices, vix in publicum. Imo quid magis potuit? Non in aerarium? Vix ita debuit. Non dico, quod vel Trajanus doctus leviter, a Musis tamen haud abhorrens, *fiscum lienem*<sup>h</sup>; crescit iste? artus decrescunt; decrescit ille? et artus et artes crescunt. Non dico, aulici quod dixit informator, *fiscum nunquam male habuisse, nisi sub bono principe*<sup>i</sup>. Id dico, utcunque agnoscam, ubi locupletis aerarium, ibi cives pauperculos; at ubi cives locupletes, ibi aerarium non est inane. Si exhaustum aerarium, exhausti cives, vel matronae in publicum monilia, armillas, gemmas conferant, et referant in funere pro munere laudationem<sup>j</sup>. Aedes Valerius, agrum Fabius, rem suam abdicent, ut publicae adjudicent; ille Publicola, hic Maximus ut audiat<sup>k</sup>. Sin est aerario, sit Deo gratia, unde fiant majora: privatus si facit bene magna, ne sint molesta, eoque minus, quod fide, fructu, laude publicis; fide civibus concredita, fructu dimenso civibus, laude dicata civibus. Si qua majora sint, quam privatum quae deceant, et imperator spolia, et munera legatus in aerarium deferat; ut e publico ministerio accedat privato rei ministro praeter laudem nihil<sup>l</sup>. Alioqui ut est jus publicum, sic sit privatum<sup>m</sup>. Nam ut delicta singulorum non cadunt omnium in capita; ita nec cedunt omnibus, quae bona singulorum. Privatos privari suis, aut publicari bona

<sup>a</sup> Plut. T. 2. Flamin.

<sup>b</sup> Sen. Benef. 1. 15. vi. 12.

<sup>c</sup> Casp. Peucer. in Chron. Carion. 854.

<sup>d</sup> Cic. Sen.

<sup>e</sup> Gal. Hort. art. c. 3.

<sup>f</sup> Liv. v.

<sup>g</sup> Aur. Viñ. in Julian.

<sup>h</sup> Cic. N. D. 111.

<sup>i</sup> Egnat. Princip. Roman. Trajan. Aurel. Viñ. Julian.

<sup>j</sup> Durand. de Pascol. Aul. pol.

<sup>k</sup> Liv. v.

<sup>l</sup> Plut. Val. Publ. et Fab. Max.

<sup>m</sup> Dur. Pascol. e Val. Max.

<sup>n</sup> Inst. Jusl. et jur. 4. 4.

singulorum,



singulorum, ut sit nihil cuiquam suum, nec jus, nedum iustitia, nec ratio, nedum natura patiatur, nedum postulet. Quin ut sunt sua singulis, sic sua singulis ut libet, quin licet collocare? Licebit sane, id si libeat, quod e re publica, nec in jus proprium. At forsitan optime, qui maxime in publicum. Nam res utcunque civium κήσεται privatae, sunt tamen χήσεται publicae<sup>a</sup>; nec quisquam civis αὐτὸς αὐτῷ, sibi natus; sibi qui vivat, moriatur sibi; quin bonum ὑπέρχον, ἢ πάντις μετέχουσι; quo communius, hoc melius, καλλίον, τελευτέρον, θεώτερον<sup>b</sup>. Hoc autem ita late patet, ut plures obligarit, quam putarat. Quid enim magis publicum, quam forum? noster hoc nomine struxit emporion: quam συσσίτια, φιλότιμα, φιδότης, convivium? noster hoc animo sodalitati suae centum legavit libras annuas<sup>c</sup>: quam scholae, phrontisteria, subsellia? noster huic usui has aedes consecravimus. Ne prophanentur consecrata, legata ablegentur, instructa destruantur; hic usus, hic animus, hoc nomen, semper, o semper, qua recoluntur profint, qua profunt recolantur! Quid plures etenim attingit, comprehendit plura, accommodatur pluribus, quam sermonem quae poliat rhetorica, quae terras metiatur geometria, quae coelos perlustret astronomia, quae animos oblectet musica, fortunas quae tueatur iurisprudencia, corpora quae sanet medicina, animas quae fervet theologia? Haec cum concludant omnia, tum noster his excludit neminem, quin haec recludit omnibus.

Cum igitur sit ea politico totius civitatis, quae est cuiusque civis institutio<sup>d</sup>; tum ut imperium asseruisse Virginius<sup>e</sup>, sic opes Greshamius scribatur corrogasse, erogasse, non sibi, sed patriae<sup>f</sup>; nec tam sibi quaesivisse, ut illi apud Euripidem, τὰ κοινὰ speciosa, quam ἀνὰ πλάγιον<sup>g</sup>, quorum indiget civitas. Quin ut Agrigentinus Gillias Valerio, sic nobis Greshamius, non aliquis mortalium, sed fortunae propitiae benignus sinus<sup>h</sup>; cui cum ipsa liberalitatis praecordia haberet, tum quod possedit commune patrimonium, domus munificentiae dicatur officina. Fortunae sic oculos dedit, quae apud caeteros exoculatur; sic Πλάτω libertatem, qui apud plurimos incarceratur<sup>i</sup>. O quam exultent literae,

*Si duo praeterea tales haec nostra tulisset  
Terra viros<sup>k</sup>!*

Quin cum non minimum foelicitatis argumentum Metello fuerit, bona multa bono modo invenisse<sup>l</sup>; quin ipsa Socrati foelicitatis εἶσα, intima substantia, ἐκ περιστάσεως<sup>m</sup>, ex affluente substantia, ut vulgus loquitur, dignis donare; tum tanta cum sic gesserit, congesserit, cum tanta talibus donarit, condonarit noster Greshamius: quin omnes omnia bona dicere, et laudare fortunam, imo foelicitatem ejus; fortunae siquidem, ut bene posset; foelicitatis inclutae, ut bene ageret? quin pius Greshamius, prudens Greshamius, publicola Greshamius, addo, foelix Greshamius concelebretrur? Foelix sit etenim, foelices alios qui faciat; foelices autem Londinenses, bona si sua norint<sup>n</sup>, benefacto Greshamii, ut

<sup>a</sup> Arist. Pol. 11. 5.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid. viii. 1. Rhet. 1. 7. Ethic. 1. 1. Sen.

Benef. 11. 9.

<sup>c</sup> Vid. supr. Life of Sir T. G. p. 22.

<sup>d</sup> Arist. Polit. 111. 1.

<sup>e</sup> Plin. Epist. vi. 10. ix. 19.

<sup>f</sup> Dion. Cass. Nerv. Cocc.

<sup>g</sup> Arist. ibid. c. 4.

<sup>h</sup> Val. Max. iv. 8.

<sup>i</sup> Coel. Rhodig. xx. 23.

<sup>j</sup> Virg. Aen. xi. 285.

<sup>k</sup> Polycrat. viii. 4.

<sup>l</sup> C. Rhod. ibid. 25.

<sup>m</sup> Virg. Georg. 11. 446.



nullo unquam magis, conclamant exteri, agnoscent posterī, qui sentit acutissime, censēbit apertissime. Nos vero, si non ut pueri apud Platonem <sup>a</sup> caninius, τῶν ὀρθῶς δοθέντων, horum quae data optime, ἀρεταίς, ut legit Crato <sup>b</sup>, ἀρεταίς, ut alii, ne sit diminutio, nedum dimissio, nedum amissio; at ut viri pronunciamus ex imperatorum sententia, non modo μὴ καινοτομεῖν, ἀγαπητῶς δὲ ἔχειν ἑκάστην τὰ αὐτῶς <sup>c</sup>, nemo quisquam quicquam innovet, sed suis quisque acquiescat. Qui nonvult mutari horum praesentem statum, is vir bonus, civis bonus: *contenti simus hoc Catone* <sup>d</sup>. Qui vero haec subvertat, imo vel convertat, non dico ad locum, sed usum quemvis alium, perversus evertatur: qui testamentum Greshamii rescindat, abscindatur intestabilis et detestabilis: qui pietatem accuset, impius; qui prudentiam, imprudens; qui magnificentiam, *hostis more majorum puniendus babeatur* <sup>e</sup>: qui frangit, rapit, urit, ferit, sit anathema: non dico, *in coelum qui insaniat*, sed sacrilegium qui faciat, o saltem *perdat operam* <sup>f</sup>! Haec enim vel quovis modo invertere, si hominum sit studia non modo ab his studiis ut fas est fovendis, ut par est propagandis, sed a re quavis in rempublicam leganda omnimodo avertere (quis enim quid quovis conferat, quod nesciat, quo mox sit transferendum?) quid demum erit haec funditus evertere? Ut hodie in antiquiora collegia si non impetum faciunt, quod est superbiae; at agunt cuniculos, quod est malitiae, nonnulli malesati, maledici, et maledicti. *Quos ego* <sup>g</sup>: sed differo. Hic plurima se offerunt de collegiis conservandis, de reprimendis horum adversariis, quae cogitarem; sed quae in rem praesentem dicenda videbantur, utcunque rhetorculus male concludo. *Dixi*.

*Ad ornatissimos Merceros peroratio* <sup>h</sup>.

**H**AEC vobis ostensa, non ostenta, non ostentata, nonnulli meministis, patroni colendissimi, Februarii quinto, quum vobis, qua potui, inservirem. Si variata senserit, cui sunt in manu, quia nescio qui surrepta; non multum tamen censuerit, ut sit, dum transcribuntur, cui in mente. In me, in mea, si quis insurgat, etsi mons aliquis e sale factus, inveniam acetum saltem, quo illum dissolvam. Si

*Filius ante diem patrios inquirat in annos* <sup>i</sup>,

patriis expectet obitum; expectet, oro, imo et faciam. In liberos libertus si struit insidias, calumniam; is per vos, patres optimi, insidiosus calumniator destruat. Ab oriente sol si me exalfecerit, deponam forte chlamydem; sin *Caurus imbrifer* (non dico κέραξ, κέλαξ, dico *Argestes procellosus*) ab occidente afflarit, astringam certe fortius <sup>k</sup>. Ex palma ad palmam didici in pondus insurgere, post pondus resurgere <sup>l</sup>.

<sup>m</sup> Ἀθά-

πλίστος εἰμι, πλὴθος αἶς,

Ἵπὲρ ἕρκος ἄλμας <sup>n</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Plat. *Phileb.*

<sup>b</sup> Jo. Craton. *Ep. in Consul. J. B. Montan.*

<sup>c</sup> *Alex. Sever. Herodian. v. 1.*

<sup>d</sup> *Suet. Aug. 87. Erasim. Adag.*

<sup>e</sup> *Suet. Ner. 49.*

<sup>f</sup> *Sen. Vit. beat. 27.*

<sup>g</sup> *Virg. Aen. 1. 135.*

<sup>h</sup> Haec peroratio anno demum 1605, cum ederentur orationes, adjecta fuisse videtur.

<sup>i</sup> Ovid. *Met. 1. 148.*

<sup>k</sup> Verdez. f. 18. Plin. *N. H. 11. 47. xv. 42.*

<sup>l</sup> *Jov. Embl.*

<sup>m</sup> Pindar. *Πύθ. C. 146.*



In nos et nostra, imo vos et vestra (nam ut in regnis unio, sic in hac re communio) si haeres, ut plus quam suum; si alienus, ut plane alienum arripiat; si ambo, ex alieno suum ut faciant, objectarint nos nostro non defungi, vos vestro officio: o videant id ipsi manticae, quod est in tergo! Num quia faber peccat, fullo plectitur? Nam quod alterutra in academia, nos nobis si exemplo; quod quavis Christiana, si cordi magis exteri; vel jure debent scripto, vel more solent recto, qui professores regii, stipendia qui merent publica: id, quantum quantum est, nos sponte suscipere, vos consulto praescribere, testamur invicem, non redarguet invidia. Testetur utinam invidia, vos non redarguatis, tam nobis, quam illis indulgeri. Tam nobis uxor utinam, quam illis ubique, saltem laicis, probis quae convenit, indulgeretur. Maritus tamen, inquit, et inter nos? Quid ni? quin et e nobis? Nam nisi et e nobis, vix inter nos decebit. Qui illi indulgistis, quin et alteri? Cavetur testamento? num rato undiquaque? num non hoc nomine subiecto principi? num non in melius interpretando? O restringatur odium, sed ampliatur gratia. At quotidie non legimus. Id vero fit quotidie, id fit assiduo, quod debitis et statis fit temporibus.

*Judicis officium est, ut res, ita tempora rerum  
Quaerere<sup>b</sup>.*

Continue, assidue, orandum, vigilandum, jubente spiritu, docente apostolo. Natura non sustinet? lex dispensat. Academiae publice, privatim collegia requirunt, quod requiritis; vix habent, quod habetis. Illis et publice vacationes, vindemiae, justitia; et leges privatim, post mutos magistratus, quae loquuntur candide<sup>c</sup>. At vix sunt, qui nos audiant. Vix plures alterutra in academia; etsi et jurejurando, et multa, et supplicandi formula, praeter profectum utrobique promissum et promiscuum, ibi eo astricti. Consulueritis et exteris (qui, miror, quod non advolent) et vobis melius (qui gravioribus vacatis liberius) si convocet campana audituros, horologium legentibus si moderetur. Nobis utcunque excitat auditor studium<sup>d</sup>, non tamen frangit infrequens; quin unus saepe instar mille, nec is Plato<sup>e</sup>; qui tamen plerumque nobis frequentior, quam in hoc genere quibusvis alibi. At una non vivimus; in mensa scilicet. Imo plerique saepius<sup>f</sup>, et saepius quam ex re nostra; cum etsi non coenanti datur symbolum. Ad mensam si quis fuggerat, quod studiosis suppetat, ut quovis in collegio; non dico, quod optem, collegium instituet; sed, quod laudem, Greshamii implebit beneficium. At plura debentur, quam solvuntur. Solvuntur imo, quae tenentur; et tenebuntur, spero, quae debentur. Augere honorarium, minuere sacrilegum. Si quis plura, quam sua, usurparit, coerceatur; si quis minora obtinuerit, amplificetur. Hoc fidei, hoc aequitatis. De aequitate non diffidimus, qui experimur; de fide ne detrectent, qui ignorant. Quam sit beneficium, quam honorificum, lectores alere, quos alitis amare, quos amatis ornare publicos, nos diximus, vos intelligitis; intelligentes enitimini, enitentes valebitis, non nostro praecepto, sed exemplo Greshamii; exemplum tanti magis ut valeat, quam praeceptum cujus-

<sup>a</sup> Janitor collegii tunc temporis uxorem habuit. Vid. sup. *Life of Hugo Gray*, p. 44.

<sup>b</sup> Ovid. *Trist.* 1. 1. 37.

<sup>c</sup> Cic. *Leg.* 1.

<sup>d</sup> Ovid. *Pont.* 1v. 2. 35.

<sup>e</sup> Cic. *Clar. orat.*

<sup>f</sup> Vid. *Life of H. Gray*, p. 44.



vis. At ferat aliquid, in nidum auferat, ex ara Greshamii praedator aquila<sup>a</sup>. Caveat, caveat: prius, o prius ponderet, ne una mergatur<sup>b</sup>; ne ignis in praeda lateat, qui nidum incendat. Quin ala cicadam si corripit, si scarabaeum provocet<sup>c</sup>, in Jovis gremium, obtestor, persequemur.

*Si quis erit dignus describi, quod malus, aut fur  
Famosus, multa cum libertate notabo<sup>d</sup>.*

Notabo scilicet carbone<sup>e</sup> nigro; dicamque, ut scite Marcellinus, *Hi pasti templorum spoliis, et lucra ex omni odorantes occasione, ab egestate infima ad saltum sublatis divitiarum ingentium, nec largiendi, nec rapiendi, nec absumendi tenere aliquem modum, aliena invadere semper assueti<sup>f</sup>*: vel ut falsè Plautinus senex, homines

*Cum senis manibus genere Geryonaceo,  
Quos si Argus servet, qui oculus totus fuit,  
Is nunquam servet<sup>g</sup>;*

ita sunt harpices, Laverniones, Griphi. Sed metus ab his minor, dum amor in nos major, dum fides in defunctum, dum pietas in Deum, dum charitas in patriam, dum cura vobis vestri. De me id unum addo, ut unum ista edidisse (plures quod possent pluribus) quae me gratum ostendant, vos reddant gloriosos; sic dum e vestris ero, ut prius, si agnoscitis; cum non ero<sup>h</sup>, in successore curaturum, id si conceditis, ut

*Dignos laude viros Musa vetet mori,  
Coelo Musa beet<sup>i</sup>;*

ut audientibus praelectio, praelectioni industria, industriae doctrina respondeat; ut pietas, prudentia, magnificentia Greshamii, cum vestra fide, benignitate, charitate per ora omnium, per oras omnes praedicetur.

Τῷ Οἰῷ δ'ζα.

## NUMBER XV.

Praelectiones Johannis Mapletost M. D. in collegio Greshamensi, ann. Dom. 1675.

### I.

**P**RAEFATVS alias quae ad rem nostram imprimis facere videbantur, jam ad provinciam mihi destinatam recto pede progredior. Utantur sane per me licet poetae suo jure, vel sua, rectius dixerim, *quidlibet audendi* licentia, qua summa imis, mediis postrema, invito ac reclamante ordine, intrepide committunt. Nos, qui nec Furorem habemus pro numine, nec ingenium ita magnum, ut minima dementiae mixtura indigeat, vel quidem affectamus, utemur et jure nostro; atque artis

<sup>a</sup> Verdez. f. 1.

<sup>b</sup> Plin. N. H. x. 3.

<sup>c</sup> Alciat. Embl.

<sup>d</sup> Hor. Sat. 1. 4. 3.

<sup>e</sup> Ibid. 11. 3. 246.

<sup>f</sup> Amm. Marcell. xxii.

<sup>g</sup> Plaut. Aulul. 111. 6. 18.

<sup>h</sup> De munere suo professorio resignando eo tempore se cogitasse, auctor hic indicare videtur: per biennium tamen postea tenuisse, supra in vita ejus ostendimus, p. 264.

<sup>i</sup> Hor. Od. 1v. 8. 27.

medicae,



medicae, quam tractandam suscepimus, primordia paulo altius repetentes, initio facto ab antiquioribus retro saeculis, quibus gradibus, et quantum temporis tum etiam authorum serie, a priscis illis hominibus ad nostram usque aetatem defluerit, pro modulo nostro, et quantum patitur densissima illa caligo, qua involvuntur longe distantes rerum origines, ceu Nili caput, indagare satagemus. Et profecto, ut ut difficilem habeat solutionem quaestio illa πολυθροῦλης, quae acutissimorum usquequaque philosophorum ingenia non tam exercuit, quam delassavit, fregitque, Πῶθεν τὰ κακά; Undenam mali origo? hoc saltem ubique gentium in confesso est, quicquid boni per omnem, qua patet, naturae mundique ambitum spargitur ac disseminatur, omne illud, quantum quantum est, ad ἀντιπαράθετον, summum ac primum bonum, ceu ἀπὸσπασμα atque ἀπαύγασμα τῆς θείας φύσεως referri debere. Ac proinde, ut reliquae etiam artes, quae ad humani generis emolumentum collimant, ita prae caeteris quibusque agricultura, quae ad vitam sustentandam, et medicina, quae ad sanitatem vel tuendam, vel postliminio reducendam et redintegrandam, unice faciunt (cum non sit vivere sed valere vita) eundem necessario habebunt authorem primarium ac principem, quem et ipsa rerum natura parentem habuit, et habet fautorem. Quod non tantum sacrae nos docent paginae, sed et saniores tum philosophi, tum poetae, uno omnes ore et verbis disertis saepe saepius inculcant. Testem compellabo celeberrimum illum et vatem et philosophum, cujus suffragium non est aspernatus Divus Paulus\*, qui post hemistichium illud, quod aeternitati consecravit jam dictus gentium doctor, nempe

τὸ γὰρ καὶ γένος ἐσμέν

immediate subjicit,

ὁ δὲ ἥπιος ἀνθρώποισι  
 Διζὶ σημαίνει λαὸς δ' ἐπὶ ἔργον ἐγείρει,  
 Μιμνήσκων εὐτόω· λέγει δ' ὅτε εὖλος ἀείρη  
 Βασί τε καὶ μακίλῃσι· λέγει δ' ὅτι διζίαί ὄρεαι,  
 Καὶ περὶ τὰ γυνῶσαι, καὶ σπέρματα πάντα ἐαλῶται<sup>b</sup>.

Ubi Theon scholiastes διζία exponit plane ad mentem nostram, τὰ πρὸς τὸν εἶναι συμπίπτοντα: ut etiam ἔργον, κατ' ἐξοχὴν, τὸ κατὰ γενεαίαν. Nos igitur medicinae originem omnium primam investigantes, atque ipsum fontem, Arato praecinente,

Ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχώμεθα, τὸν εἰδέποτ' ἄνδρες ἑσμέν  
 Ἀρρῆτον<sup>c</sup>.

Cum nemo est, qui nesciat ipso Ἰουvis nomine Deum Optimum Maximum (qui et πατὴρ ἀνθρώπων θεῶν ubique fere audit) apud ethnicorum sapientissimos ac magis cordatos, si non semper, saltem frequenter intelligi ac designari;

Τῷ μιν αἰεὶ πρῶτόν τε καὶ ὕστατον ἰλάσκονται  
 Χαῖρε πάτερ μέγα θαῦμα, μέγ' ἀνθρώποισιν ὄνειαρ<sup>d</sup>.

Ut vel a pagano discamus Christiani, arrepta qualibet occasione, Deo omnium bonorum auctori pro collatis in nos muneribus ubique gratias agere, ac lubenti animo devenerari. Vera itaque medicina, munificentissimum

\* *Ad. xviii. 28.*

<sup>b</sup> *Arat. Phoenom. vers. 5.*

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid. vers. 1.*

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid. vers. 14.*



Dei donum (ut cum viro erudito Joh. Heurnio hoc argumentum claudam) a summo Deo hominibus in hac corporum fragilitate ad miseriae solatium data est; qua homo ad creatoris sui spectandum bonitatem et providentiam, ejusque de se sollicitudinem notandum ducitur, qui doloribus ejus polydaedala medelarum varietate cautum esse voluit. Unde etiam hanc artem Deo dignam semper omnis reputavit antiquitas. Quo facit et illud Erasmi: "Etenim si dare vitam proprium Dei munus est; certe datam tueri, jamque fugientem retinere, Deo proximum faciamur, oportet."

Quid, quod et vetustissimam ethnicorum *μυθολογία* per omnia consentientem habeamus? Apud quos Apollo inter deos majorum gentium percelebris (et quem unum, solem scil. omnem fere gentium *πολυδαέα* sub tanta nominum varietate subinnuere, ac indigitare, censuerunt viri haud contemnendae eruditionis) hic inquam Apollo, qui sapientiae deus est habitus, medicinae et inventor et praefes indubie credebatur.

*Opiferque per orbem*

*Dicor* <sup>a</sup>,

olim ipse de se; quod jam nuperi pharmacopolae nostri sibi prae aliis, suisque tum vasculis tum apothecis, arrogare pro suo more non erubescunt. Hujus filius Aesculapius, medicae artis face a patre in manus tradita, usque adeo inclaruit, ut coelo et ipse etiam addiceretur; sed non nisi fulmine primum ictus, quod Hippolyti disiecta lacerataque membra componens, eundem in artis specimen ad vitam revocasset, ipsis orci faucibus eripiens, quod Plutoni Parcisque minime ferendum fuit. Celsus magis ad veritatem Aesculapium illum, quoniam adhuc rudem et vulgarem artem hanc paulo subtilius excoluit, in deorum numerum relatum fuisse perhibet <sup>b</sup>. Plutarchus in *Symposiacis* Agenorem et Chironem centaurum (cujus nomen ad hunc usque diem propagarunt tristia *centaurea*) medicinam primos fecisse scribit <sup>c</sup>. Quo quidem Chirone Aesculapium in arte medica, sicut Achillem in bellica ac musica, praeceptore usum nonnulli contendunt; Homero accedentes, qui *Iliados* <sup>d</sup>, ubi Machaonem, Aesculapii filium, Menelao vulnerato succurrentem introducit, haec habet:

*Ἐπ' αἶψ' ἔπια φάρμακα εἰδὼς,*

*Πάσσι, τὰ βι ποτὲ πατρὶ φίλα φρονέων πόρε Χείρας* <sup>e</sup>.

Macrobius e contra non ab hoc, sed ab Apolline parente, herbariam medicinam didicisse illum affirmat <sup>f</sup>. Ut ut haec se res habeat, e communi omnium consensu duo Aesculapii filii Podalirius atque Machaon patrem exceperunt, ejus in medendo peritiam aemulati; qui bello Trojano Agamemnonem sequuti ducem, non mediocrem opem commilitonibus suis, ipsisque adeo Graecorum rebus, attulisse dicuntur. Fatendum tamen est hos fratres non eam, quae nunc dierum obtinet, medicinam, sed ferme τὴν χειρουργικὴν ἢ τὴν φαρμακευτικὴν, saltem quatenus medicamenta vulneribus inspergenda suppeditat ista praeparatque, exercuisse. Sic enim Homerus libro citato Menelao saucio animos addens:

<sup>a</sup> Ovid. Metam. 1. 521.

<sup>b</sup> In praefat.

<sup>c</sup> Lib. 111. quæst. 1.

<sup>d</sup> Vers. 218.

<sup>e</sup> Saturnal. 1. 20.



"Ελκος δ' ἰσθῆς ἐπιμάσσεται, ἢ δ' ἐπιθῆσαι  
 Φάρμακ', ἃ κεν πύσσει μελαιναῖον ὀδυνάων".

Tum etiam *Iliados* λ de eodem Machaone Idomeneus:

"Ἰσθρὶς γὰρ ἀνὴρ πολλὰν ἀντάξιος ἄλλαν  
 Ἴδς τ' ἐκτάμεν, ἐπὶ τ' ἦπια φάρμακα πάσσει".

Quin et hoc ipsum Celsus animadvertit, hos nempe Asclepiadas duos  
 " non in pestilentia, neque in variis generibus morborum, aliquid at-  
 " tulisse auxilii; sed vulneribus tantummodo ferro et medicamentis  
 " mederi solitos esse. Ex quo (inquit) apparet, has partes medicinae  
 " solas ab his esse tentatas, easque esse vetustissimas. Eodemque auctore,  
 " [Homero scil.] disci potest, morbos tum ad iram deorum immorta-  
 " lium relatos esse, et ab iisdem opem posci solitam." Neque sane  
 alio fere medicinae genere apud antiquos homines erat opus; quibus, ut  
 Celso videbatur, " inter non multa auxilia adversae valetudinis, plerum-  
 " que tamen ea bona contigit ob bonos mores, quos neque desidia neque  
 " luxuria vitiantur." Quae quidem duo, non ut olim in Graecia, dein  
 apud Romanos, affligerunt tantum corpora; sed apud nostros majores,  
 ipsosque nos, progeniem patribus vitiosorem, enervarunt penitus, et in  
 ipso juventutis flore ultimae senectae invaletudini et languoribus turpiter  
 saepe atque inhonesto vulnere miseros palam addixerunt. Sed ad rem  
 revertor.

Praeter jam dictos etiam Cadmus Agenorides, qui et primus littera-  
 rum inventor dicitur (quarum ope inscitiae atque ignorantiae, gravissi-  
 mis animorum morbis, medicina paratur) apud Phoenices suos, apud Sa-  
 mothracas alii, alii denique apud Assyrios atque Aegyptios, herbarum  
 naturam ac vires, vel ipso illo heroico saeculo, observatione sedula at-  
 que iterata, saepe experientia indagare coeperunt; atque ita demum u-  
 bique terrarum per varios casus artem experientia fecit, exemplo mon-  
 strante viam. Non quod Herodoto et Straboni fidem derogemus, con-  
 stanter asserentibus tum Assyrios tum Aegyptios sine medicis vitam to-  
 lerasse; hoc est, neminem apud illos, forsitan et alias aliquot nationes,  
 per ea tempora ex professo medicinam fecisse: cum iisdem authoribus  
 nobis innotescat, quod apud dictas gentes aegri in compita, fora, caete-  
 rosque locos usui publico et hominibus conveniendis dicatos, solerent de-  
 ferri, ut a praetereuntibus et obviis quibuscumque remedia et curationes  
 morborum ab iis, qui eosdem aut similes facerant perpassi, sciscitaren-  
 tur atque ediscerent; ut aliorum malis docti, atque experientis adjuti, ad  
 sanitatem proficerent ita, ut quo quisque morbo prius laborasset, ejus-  
 dem in posterum medicus et haberetur, et esset. Quo sensu et de  
 vetustissimis illis temporibus affirmari potest, quod refert Herodotus,  
 scil. *apud Aegyptios singulos morbos suos habuisse medicos*.<sup>c</sup> Quinimo non  
 defunt, qui medicinam apud Aegyptios natam esse affirmant; et ab il-  
 lis primum ad Graecos, et exinde de manu in manum per scriptores  
 Romanos, Arabas, caeterosque a Romanis pro barbaris habitos (prout  
 illi ipsi a Graecis olim habebantur) ab his, inquam, Aegyptiis ad nostra

<sup>a</sup> Vers. 190.

<sup>b</sup> Vers. 515.

<sup>c</sup> Ubi supra.

<sup>d</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>e</sup> Herod. Lib. 1. c. 197. Strab. Lib. xvii.  
 p. 746. edit. Paris.

<sup>f</sup> Lib. 11. c. 84.



usque tempora manasse illustria aliquot hujus artis axiomata, quale est illud apud Hippocratem: Πότνια φαρμακείων ἐ, κινέω, μὴ ὤμα, μηδὲ ἐν ἀρχῇσιν, ἢν μὴ ὀργῇ<sup>a</sup>. Quod quidem Aegyptiorum placitum fuisse nos docet Aristoteles, qui in *Politics* haec habet: Καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ κατὰ τὴν τετραήμερον κινῶν ἔξεσι τοῖς ἰατροῖς· ἐὰν δὲ πρότερον, ἐπὶ τῶ αὐτῶν κινδύνῳ<sup>b</sup>.

Hisce initiis, ut ingentia flumina a pusillis ac vix dum conspicuis aquarum scaturiginibus in unum corrivata, ars medica ortum debuit suum; lecta nempe omnium prima, quae empirica ideo est appellata, quod ab usu solo, posthabita quacunque ratiocinatione, artem peteret: quae quidem ab omni retro antiquitate ubique fere invaluit viguitque, quam olim Graeci, satis apposite, *τηρητικὴν observatricem*, et *μημνηστικὴν memorem*, dixeris, pro rei ratione insigniverunt. Cumque apud priscos homines in more positum esset, ut qui a morbo evasissent, non tantum gallo facerent Aesculapio sanitatis, ut putabatur, instauratori; sed in ejus templo votivas suspenderent tabulas, in quibus tum morbi, quo fuerant detenti, naturam ac morem describerent; tum etiam remediorum formulas, quorum ope convaluerant, fideliter atque accurate subnotarent; ut qui in posterum simili afficerentur aegritudine, pari modo possent restitui: Hippocrates, vir nec ingenio, nec arte, nec facundia cuiquam aut antenatorum, aut etiam posterorum secundus, tabulas hasce omnium primus exscripsisse, atque ex iisdem invicem collatis medicam artem condidisse concinnasseque vulgo perhibetur. Sed de his fufius agemus in sequentibus.

## II.

**M**EDICINAE incunabula atque locum natalem, tum et a quibus hominum profapiam suam duxerit, per antiquissimorum temporum rudera et litterarum monumenta, partim vetustate collapsa exesaeque, partim situ squalientia, eruere et in lucem proferre satagentes, eandem in Aegypto primum natam fuisse jam pridem subinnuimus. Erat autem Aegyptus non tantum medicae, set et omnium ferme artium parens, quibus adjuvantur res humanae, vitaeque facilius tolerandae consulitur; ac proinde hoc etiam sensu, ut praecclare de illa Lucanus,

*Terra suis contenta bonis, non indiga mercis,  
Aut Jovis<sup>c</sup>.*

Jam vero nemini dubium esse potest, quin illae primum artes fuerint ab hominibus repertae, quibus obstetricavit necessitas. Cumque natura nobis satis pro imperio ubique dictet, ne nos fami, siti, frigori misere enecandos exponamus (ἐύσεως γὰρ πάντῃ, ὡς αὐτὸς ἔφα, μὴ πεινῆν, μὴ ἱγόν, addo et μὴ νοσέειν) praematurum illud ac promptum corporis alendi tutandique studium, quo contra ejus languores ac mala domestica, tum etiam coeli forinsecus injurias, praesidia conquirerentur, optima atque utilissima illa agriculturae, medicandi, aedificandique inventa peperisse etiam primis illis temporibus omnino constat. Qualinam utebantur valetudine μακρόβιοι isti, qui ante generalem illum κατακλυσμὸν, quem

<sup>a</sup> *Apbor. Sect. 1. 22.*

<sup>b</sup> *Lib. 111. pag. 90. ed. Morel.*

<sup>c</sup> *Lib. VIII. vers. 446.*

describunt



describunt codices sacri, per tot saecula vitam ducebant, dicere non habeo; qui forsitan ideo medendi artem ignorabant, quia morbos nesciebant. Neque verisimile existimo duas illas columnas, quas Judaei tradunt Seth, Adami filium, eo animo posuisse, ut quae tum fuerant inventa ad posterum transmitterentur; *ὡς ἐτίθεσαν τὰ ἐνθύμια*, ut ait Iosephus, et quarum alteram ad suum usque tempus mansisse *κατὰ τὴν Συριάδα* idem testatur, vel minimum, quod ad rem nostram faceret, continuasse. Miffo itaque omni illo temporis intervallo, quod *ἀδιδακτον*, *obscurum*, et non compertum ideo appellant historici, quoniam ceu navis pelagus emensa, aut volucris alarum remigio liquidum transans aerem, nulla sui prorsus vestigia reliquit; ad istud, quod a tergo proxime insequitur, *μολὴν*, scilicet, transeamus oportet. In quo quidem quamlibet Graeci tum rerum suarum, tum maxime exterarum gentium, scriptores sublesta ac sua demum, Graeca nempe, fide plurima tradiderint, et putidis commentorum ineptiis ac quisquiliis omnia perturbaverint; quos hoc ipso nomine non immerito irrisit Juvenalis:

*Creditur olim, inquit poeta falsus et acer,  
Velificatus Atkos,*

*epotaque flumina, Medo  
Prandente, et madidis cantat quae Softratus alis;*

atque, ut ibidem ait, *quicquid Graecia mendax*

*Audet in historia:*

his inquam non obstantibus, quae per aliquammulta saecula sub fabularum velo delituit veritas, non tamen penitus oppressa est atque extincta; quippe quae doctissimorum aliquot virorum, qui nuperum ornarunt saeculum, et jam praefens ornant, haud vana opera atque industria e latebris protracta, diducto tandem aenigmatum sipario, in diem emerfit effulsitque. Bochartum intelligo et Johannem Marshamum nostratem, *Arcadas ambo*, hoc est in vetustissimorum hominum tum scriptis tum etiam rebus gestis versatissimos; quorum ego me laboribus et solertiae in illa, quam nunc instituo, de medicinae ortu disquisitione plurimum debere libens profiteor.

Horum primus (ut jam pressius argumento meo insistam) sub ipso initio *Geographiae*, quam edidit, *sacrae* rationibus Herculeis et, quantum fert rei natura, irrefragabilibus fatis evincit decantatissimum illum Saturnum, de quo tot tantaque mythologi, revera non alium fuisse, quam ipsum Noam, universi generis humani, omnium scilicet, quotquot a mundo ab aquis emergente adeoque denuo renascente geniti sunt, profeminatorem ac parentem. Contemplemur paulum, quae inter se habent communia Saturnus et Noah, ut ex iis, quae de utrisque feruntur, parallelis veritatem expiscari valeamus; aut saltem, quod ad eam proxime accedit, vero simile. Saturnus Coeli et Vestae, hoc est, terrae filius existimabatur, divinae scilicet originis, et a nullo antenato homine procreatus. Noah quoque e coelo descendisse jure quidem illis videri poterat, quibus omnis rerum ante diluvium gestarum, et priscorum hominum, una cum suo mundo, ut ita dicam, submerforum, et in aquis pereuntium, memoria paulatim exolescens tandem penitus exciderat. Saturnus deorum omnium pater habebatur, de quorum *ἀποθεώσεως* optime ac ve-

<sup>a</sup> *Antiq. Jud. Lib. 1. c. 3.*

<sup>b</sup> *Sat. x. 173, etc.*



risime Plinius: "Hic est antiquissimus referendi bene merentibus gratiam mos, ut tales numinibus adscribantur<sup>a</sup>." Cicero etiam *De natura Deorum*: "Suscepit vita hominum consuetudoque communis, ut beneficiis excellentes viros in coelum fama ac voluntate tollerent<sup>b</sup>." Erant itaque dii isti Saturno orti heroes tantum, seu praestantissimi quique primi illius saeculi viri, qui in rebus humanis sive utili aliquo invento adjuvando, sive moribus ornando, sive etiam bonis legibus emendando, operam feliciter navarant: ne unquam scilicet virtuti sua laus deesset, aut sua praemia, quibus etiam posteris ad recte factorum aemulationem gloriae et immortalitatis, ut credi volebant, calcar adderetur. Jam vero satis scimus Noam id revera fuisse, quod putabatur Saturnus, magnum nimirum ac primum illum mundi jam renovati, et a cataclysmo quasi renati, parentem ac conditorem. Rursus Noah tres habuit filios, a quibus sparsa est universa terra post diluvium. Habuit et tres Saturnus, qui orbis imperium inter se partiti sunt. Horum natu minimus erat Jupiter, quem eundem plane fuisse cum Ham, natu minimo filiorum Noae, non tantum jam supra laudati viri affirmant, sed et res ipsa loquitur, et nomina rebus convenientia. Jupiter ante diluvium semideorum postremus est habitus; post diluvium Menes, qui et Ham, regum primus. Ham enim et ante diluvium vixit, et post diluvium Aegypto potitus est. Hunc itaque tertium Noae filium eundem omnino cum Jove ethnicorum fuisse contendimus; quod tum ex ipso nomine paululum, ut sit, immutato, et in linguas tam Latinam quam Graecam traducto; tum etiam celeberrimorum aliquot authorum testimonio adhuc magis elucescet. Sic enim Herodotus: Ἀμμὼν Ἀγύπτιοι καλεῖσι τὸν Δία, Aegyptii Jovem Hammun appellant. Plutarchus item in *Iside* tradit, Ἰδὲν παρ' Ἀγυπτίους ὄνομα τὸ Διὸς εἶναι τὸν Ἀμμὼν, ὃ παρὰ γένεσιν ἡμεῖς Ἀμμωνα λέγομεν: hoc est, proprium Jovis nomen apud Aegyptios esse Hammun, unde Graeci Hammonem deducunt. Socrates in *Platonis Phaedro* eundem, vocabulo tantillum inflexo, *Thamum* vocat. Βασίλειος τὸτε ἔντος Ἀγύπτου ἔλκεν Θαμῶ, ἐν οἷς Ἕλληνας καλεῖσι τὸν Διὸν Ἀμμωνα: id est, Aegypto universae per ea tempora imperabat *Thamus*, quem Graeci *Hammonem* nominant. Ex quibus omnibus abunde conficitur, quod hic Aegyptiorum Menes, Hamus, item Chamus, et *Thamus*, Ζεὺς Ἀμμων Graecorum, Romanorum *Jupiter Hammon*, non alius sit, quam Ham sive Cham ultimo genitus Noae filius.

Sed τί πρὸς ἄλλα, dicet forsitan aliquis? quorsum attinet haec tam prolixa de tribus sive Saturni, sive etiam Noae filiis? Jam dic, Posthume, de tribus capellis; de medicinae, quam promissisti, origine. Et dicam sane, atque ita dicam, ut me in iis, quae modo differui, ne latum quidem unguem extra oleas fuisse vagatum, nisi me fallit animus, palam faciam. Etenim post excessum, seu malis ἀποθείων, Menis, id est, Jovis, de quo tam fusc supra egimus, divisum Aegypti imperium in duos ejus filios devolutum est. Horum alter *Athothes* (quem Aegyptii vocant Θαῦθ, Alexandrini Θαῦθ, Graeci Ἐρμῆς, *Mercurium* Romani) Thebis regnabat; *Memphi* vero *Tosorthrus*, sive *Aesculapius*: utrique patris vestigiis insistentes in deorum numerum relati. Cujus rei tum a-

<sup>a</sup> Nat. Hist. Lib. 11. c. 7.

<sup>b</sup> Lib. 11. cap. 24.

<sup>c</sup> Lib. 11. c. 42.



lios habemus testes, tum praesertim virum magnum, Clementem Alexandrinum: Τῶν παρ' Αἰγυπτίους, inquit, ἀνθρώπων ποτὲ, γεγενημένων δὲ αἰθεραίων δόξαν δεῖν, Ἐγμὴς τε ὁ Ὀσείδης, καὶ Ἀσκληπιὸς ὁ Μερμήριος<sup>a</sup>: *Ex iis, qui in Aegypto aliquando fuerunt homines, sed opinione hominum dii sunt facti, Mercurius Thebanus, et Aesculapius Memphites.* En vobis tandem Aesculapii nomen. En et primum artis medicae inventorem. Non Graecum illum, qui millesimo praeter propter anno post hunc nostrum floruit, sed Memphiticum, Toforthrum etiam dictum, filium Ham (quem Jovem nuncupatum fuisse superius ostendimus) et ipsius Noae denique nepotem. Hunc autem Jovis filium fuisse, et fratrem Mercurii, asserit Sanchuniathon, vetustissimus rerum Phoenicicarum scriptor (quem in linguam Graecam conversum Philo Byblius Hadriano Caesari obtulit) apud Eusebium scilicet: Ὁι ἐν τῷ Σιδὲν παῖδες Κάβειροι, καὶ ὁ γένος αὐτῶν ἀδελφεὸς Ἀσκληπιός<sup>b</sup>: *Jupiter septem habuit filios, Cabiros dictos, et octavum eorum fratrem nomine Aesculapium.* Sydec autem, Cabirorum patrem, Jovem fuisse vel hinc liquet, quod qui in Aegypto atque oriente Cabiri dicti sunt, illi ipsi apud Graecos, accepto a patre nomine, εἰ τὸ Διὸς κῆρυ, *Dioscurei*, ubique audiunt, *Cabir* vero, ut docet Joh. Marshamus, Ebraice magnum sonat et potentem. Dii proinde Κάβειροι sunt *potes, potentes, Θεοὶ δυνατοί*<sup>c</sup>. Inter hos licet non habeatur Aesculapius, pari tamen jure filius Jovis, et frater Mercurii, censendus est. Africanus quidem apud Syncellum Aesculapium hunc, quem medicinae authorem celebramus, in tertia Aegyptiorum διναστεία collocat, de quo haec habet: Οὗτος Ἀσκληπιὸς Αἰγυπτίους κατὰ τὴν ἱατρικὴν νόμιμαί<sup>d</sup> καὶ τὴν διὰ ξυγῶν λήθην οἰκοδομὴν ἔγραψεν ἄλλα καὶ γραφὰς ἐπέμελίσθη<sup>e</sup>: *Apud Aegyptios ob medicinae peritiam Aesculapius habitus est etc.* Quamvis autem Africanus Aesculapium a Mercurio quingentorum amplius annorum spatio disterneret, non tamen dubitarunt nonnulli ecclesiae patres utrosque coetaneos fuisse, ac proinde pro genuinis agnoverunt *Colloquia* illa inter Mercurium et Aesculapium, quae Trismegisti sub nomine circumferuntur. Neque tamen si Africano habeamus fidem, vel minimum artis medicae antiquitati decedet; ipse enim Mercurium, qui alter ex filiis Ham fuit, ac Noae pariter nepos, illam exercuisse refert: Τὰ ἐν Μέρμει, inquit, ἑσπίδεντα οἰκοδομήσας, καὶ φέρονται εἰς τοὺς ἀνατομικαί<sup>f</sup> ἱατρὸς γὰρ ἦν<sup>g</sup>: *Memphi palatia construxit, cujus etiam habentur libri anatomici; medicus enim fuit.* Quae si vera sint, nihilominus de tempore, in quo primum emicuit medendi ars, inter nos convenit; de ejus authore tantum lis est. Atque hic quidem Marshamo nostro accedere mihi libet, qui in *Chronico canone Aegyptiaco* artem anatomicam, quae ab Africano tribuitur Mercurio, non ab hoc, sed ab Aesculapio inventam fuisse autumat, et in syringitis etiam stelis memoriae traditam; Mercurium autem secundum, qui libros suos ex monumentis illis transtulit, tam Aesculapii, quam prioris illis Mercurii, inventa simul edidisse: unde forte subrepsit Africani error et hallucinatio<sup>h</sup>. Porro a Clemente Alexandrino docemur ex quadraginta duobus Mercurii libris triginta sex ad Aegyptiorum philosophiam, sex reliquos ad medicinam

<sup>a</sup> Strom. i. pag. 144.<sup>b</sup> Praepar. Evangel. L. i. p. 39. edit. Parif. 1628.<sup>c</sup> Chron. can. Aegypt. p. 35.<sup>d</sup> Vid. Chron. Syncell.<sup>e</sup> Ibid.<sup>f</sup> Pag. 40.



pertinere; quorum primus fuit anatomicus, Περὶ τῆς τοῦ σώματος κατασκευῆς\*, *De constructione corporis*. Utcunque haec se res habeat, non immerito "medicinam Aegyptii apud ipsos repertam esse volunt," ut Plinius<sup>b</sup>; nosque ejus primum authorem Aesculapium Memphitem statuimus, tertium ab ipso Noa; qui ob hoc tam ingens beneficium inter primos hominum numerabatur, qui opinione humana dii facti sunt, ut ex Clemente jam docuimus. De quo etiam Ammianum Marcellinum loqui existimamus, ubi urbem "Memphim praesentia numinis Aesculapii claram" fuisse commemorat. Atque haec quidem haecenus.

## III.

**A**ESCVLAPIVM Memphitem (non Graecorum illum qui multis post saeculis natus est) Tosorthrum etiam dictum, filium Ham (qui Graecis Ζεύς Ἀμμων, Romanis Jupiter fuit) et ipsius Noae nepotem, primum medicinae authorem fuisse habitum a priscaevi hominibus, ex antiquissimorum scriptorum monumentis conjectura saltem vero simili jam pridem confecimus. At vero neque reticendum mihi est, reperiri alios etiam eruditissimos viros, qui tam disito fonte, et per tot annorum stadia ad hodiernum usque diem decurrente, medicae artis scaturigine non contenti, rem longe adhuc altius repetunt; et primum humani generis profeminatorem, ac parentem primum, etiam inter suos medicum fuisse contendunt. Adamum intelligo, de quo Athanasius Kircherus in *Oedipo Aegyptiaco* ex autoritate R. Abenezrae in haec verba differit: "Deum Adamum post impositionem nominum singulis "animalibus peractam per universas paradisi semitas duxisse; singulorum plantarum, arborum, fructuum, lapidum naturas inspiciendas "dedisse; et qua quodlibet virtute ad cujuslibet morbi depulsionem instructum esset docuisse." Quod si ita se habuerit, nemo quisquam facile dubitaverit Adamum utilissimam hanc scientiam a Deo magistro sibi communicatam, ceu Cabalae naturalis partem, filios docuisse; atque eosdem acceptam praeclarissimam illam faciem de manu in manum nepotibus tradidisse, qui ante diluvium vixere ad Noae usque tempora; a quo atque ejus filiis in reliquam omnem posteritatem transmissa est. "Et ductus Adam (inquit supra laudatus Rabbi Abenezra) per omnes paradisi semitas, vidit omne lignum, arbores, plantas, et lapides; "et docuit eum Dominus omnem naturam eorum ad sanandum omnem dolorem et infirmitatem." Cham autem (ut Kircherus docet) traditam sibi scientiam primus Aegypto invexit, quam Mercurius Trismegistus omnibus denique numeris perfecit<sup>c</sup>. Sex enim e quadraginta duobus Mercurii libris (ut ex Clemente Alexandrino ostendimus<sup>d</sup>) qui a pallium gestantibus, quos *vasophas* vocant, discuntur, pertinent ad medicinam; nempe, *De constructione humani corporis, de ejusdem morbis, atque eorundem curationibus, qua instrumentis, qua medicamentis*. Quae quidem si vera sint, nullus dubitare duas illas columnas, quas Judaei tradunt Seth, Adami filium, ideo posuisse, ut antiquissimorum homi-

\* Strom. Lib. vi. p. 269.

<sup>b</sup> Nat. Hist. Lib. vii. c. 56.

<sup>c</sup> Lib. xxi. c. 14.

<sup>d</sup> Tom. ii. class. 9. c. 1.

<sup>e</sup> Ubi supra.



num inventa ad postnascendos propagarentur, inter caetera quaedam etiam artis medicae rudimenta exhibuisse.

Sed ut ad Aesculapium nostrum revertamur, qui licet idem cum Mercurio Trismegisto nonnullis videri possit, cum non solum ad utroque referatur medicinae exordium; sed etiam de Aesculapio apud priscos affirmetur, *ὅτι γαρῆς ἐπεμελῆθη*, quod quidem litterarum inventum Mercurio deberi omnes uno ore profitentur: reclamation tamen vir in huiusmodi disquisitionibus versatissimus, Johannes Marshamus noster, atque illud, quod de Aesculapio dicitur, *ὅτι γαρῆς ἐπεμελῆθη*, non hic de litterarum inventionem, quae omnino ad Mercurium est referenda, intelligendum esse censet; sed quod dictus Aesculapius cum reliquis septem Cabiris stellarum exarandarum ex praecepto Mercurii curam gerebat<sup>a</sup>. Ita enim Sanchuniathon de theologicis suis, quae ex Mercurii monumentis traducta sunt, apud Eusebium: *Τὰυτα πρῶτοι πάντων ὑπεμνηματίσαντο ἐπὶ τῷ Συδέκῃ πατρὶς Κάβιροι, καὶ ὕμνος αὐτῶν ἀδελφὸς Ἀσκληπιὸς, ὡς αὐτῷ ἐτερίλατο θεὸς Τάαυτος*<sup>b</sup>: h. e. *Ista primi omnium monumentis mandarunt septem Sydec liberi Cabiri, et octavus eorum frater Aesculapius, sicut illis faciendum injunxit deus Taautus*. Graeci Aesculapium hunc non agnoscunt. Medicinam invenisse aiunt Apim Aegyptium indigenam, priusquam veniret Io in Aegyptum; postea autem Aesculapium illum suam artem amplificasse, ut est apud Clementem Alexandrinum<sup>c</sup>. Legimus sane apud Diodorum Siculum gloriari Aegyptios, Isidem suam, *φαρμάκων πολλῶν πρὸς ὑγίαν ἐνέστιν, medicamentorum multorum inventricem toto orbe coli, διὰ τὴν ἐν ταῖς θεραπείαις ἐπαγνίαν*<sup>d</sup>, *ob praesens in medicando numen*; illamque insuper invenisse τὸ τῆς ἀθανασίας φάρμακον, medicamentum, quo filium Orum non tantum in vitam reduxit, sed etiam immortalitatis participem fecit. Orum autem interpretantur Apollinem, qui *τὴν π. λατρικὴν καὶ τὴν μαγικὴν* ab Ifide matre edoctus est; cuius utriusque artis Apollo apud Graecos,

*praeter laudem nullius avaros*<sup>e</sup>,

omniaque adeo omnium nationum inventa sibi jugiter arrogantes, author perhibetur. Atque haec Isis dea Graecis Ὑγίει, Romanis *Salus*, dicta est. Et refert Pausanias Epidauri templum ab Antonino senatore constructum fuisse Ὑγίει, καὶ Ἀσκληπιῷ, καὶ Ἀπόλλωνι ἐπικλησὶν Ἀιγυπτίους<sup>f</sup>, *Saluti, Aesculapio, et Apollini Aegyptiis*. Fabulantur etiam Graeci de suo Aesculapio, ut videre est apud praedictum Diodorum, Plutonem actionem apud Jovem in illum intendisse, et movisse litem, *ὡς τῆς ἐπαρχίας αὐτῇ παπεινεμένης*<sup>g</sup>, *de imminuta regni inferni potentia*, quod scilicet medicatione Aesculapii decresceret mortuorum numerus; et Jovem, fratris victum precibus, Aesculapium ictu fulminis necasse. Aesculapius autem hic Graecus Aegyptio nostro mille annis recentior est: cum Clemens Alexandrinus ejus, ut etiam Herculis, ἀποθνήσκων in annum quinquagesimum tertium ante excidium Trojae conjiciat; et ex Apollonio Rhodio affirmet illum cum Jasone et Argonautis una navigasse<sup>h</sup>. Nec tempus male convenit, cum Machaon Aesculapii filius bello Trojano militaverit.

<sup>a</sup> Ubi supra.

<sup>b</sup> Praepar. Evang. ubi supra.

<sup>c</sup> Strom. Lib. 1. p. 132.

<sup>d</sup> Lib. 1. p. 15. ed. Steph.

<sup>e</sup> Horat. de A. P. v. 324.

<sup>f</sup> Lib. 11. pag. 135.

<sup>g</sup> Lib. 1v. pag. 190.

<sup>h</sup> Strom. L. 1. p. 139.



Quamvis autem in Aegypto satis diu versati fortasse videamur, et artis nostrae incunabula per omnes ejus angulos haud minus diligenter investigasse, quam solebant olim sacerdotes Apin bovem; non tamen a me impetro, ut pedem prius referam, quam paucula adjecero exinde petita, neque scitu indigna, neque a re medica et naturali multum abhorrentia. Aegyptii quidem, haud mali hac in parte rerum aestimatores, magnam istam morborum vim, quibus obruitur genus humanum serio volventes animo, quo minus sui medici tantarum rerum mole opprimerentur, lege cavebant, ne unus aliquis medicus totius humani corporis infirmitates susciperet curandas: sed singuli singulorum membrorum, velut onere in plures distributo partitoque labore, jam olim curae solebant incumbere. Erant itaque apud illos medici, qui ophthalmici, qui cephalici, qui splenetici, qui hepatici, qui pulmonici unice audiebant; quibus singulis partium singularum provincia demandata fuit, ut, quibus eae tentarentur, morbos explorarent, atque in iisdem sanandis omnem collocarent operam. Quam methodum, a primis illis saeculis usque ad hodiernum diem propagatam, in Aegypto etiam adhuc durare testatur Prosper Alpinus in tractatu, quem *De medicina Aegyptiorum* conscripsit\*. Docet etiam idem author, in libro primo *De medicina methodica*, medicos Aegyptios methodicos hac etiam aetate in acutis morbis, scil. in febribus continuis et internis phlegmonibus, diatritum instituere, aegrotis praeter syropos aqua dilutos nullum cibum usque post septimam diem concedentes. Erat autem *diatritum*, “ jejunium, sive a cibo abstinencia per tres integros dies, quod quandoque ab ipsis et bis et ter instituebatur, ubi sane corpus multis abundaret humoribus; ita ut, si morbus adstrictus (quod maxime in chronicis observabant) instituto diatrito non imminuebatur, iterum per alios tres dies juberent aliqui methodici aegros a cibo abstinere, et aliquando tertia vice idem repeterent.” Bene quidem et sapienter prisci saeculi homines et temperantia utebantur ad sanitatem conservandam, et abstinencia pertinaciori incipientes nonnunquam morbos quam ocyssime depellebant. Quos sane credibile est rarius aegrotasse, et a qualibet aegritudine leviori opera convaluisse, cum et divam *Σωφροσύνην* sanctius colerent, utpote sanitatis matrem, et crapulam atque ingluviem, turpissimas morborum nutrices, magis averfarentur; quam vel eorum posteris in more plerumque fuit, vel nobis etiam est adhuc in faece Romuli, et fatiscantis mundi senio constitutis. Ut enim illas gentes mittamus, quae philosophia atque omni tam ingenii quam morum cultu sibi unice placebant; etiam qui ab his barbari habebantur, hanc sibi laudem optimo jure vendicabant. Persas antiquos hic mihi testes compello, οἷς νόμιμον ἦν μήτε πίνειν, μήτε ἀπομυέσθαι: quibus solenne erat et quasi lege sancitum, ne quis vel expueret unquam, vel nares emungeret. Frugalissimi quippe hi erant, et semel tantum in die cibum assumebant, eumque ita modicum, ut nihil inde superesset, unde nasceretur excrementorum hujusmodi colluvies et gravis sarcina, qua oneratur plus satis et deprimitur divinae particula aerae, mens humana, non in eam sortem nata, ut corporis esset mancipium. Recte enim Hippocrates: Μῆζα ἐς σέλα πλοσμονῆς ἐστὶ κείνη· κρατὶ γὰρ τὰ σέλα τὸς

\* Lib. 1. cap. 1.

† Lib. 1. c. 12.

\* Hippocrat. *De diateta*, Lib. 111. §. 11. ed. Vander Linden.



πύλεις; Quae per os et nares rejiciuntur excrementa, plenitudinis indicia sunt; et cibum labores vincere aperte arguunt.

Atque Aegypto demum valedicturus, et me una cum arte medica in Graeciam recipiens, paucis attingam vetustissima illa miracula, quae pyramidum nomine per omnia fere mundi saecula inclaruere; quarum fama et celebritate brevem e via excursum excusatum saltem iri confido. Josephus affirmat Israelitas suos in extruendis pyramidibus laborasse<sup>a</sup>. Unde fortasse aliis in mentem venit lateres istos, in quibus conficiendis occupabantur Israelitae, huic usui fuisse dicatos, errore satis manifesto; cum Johannes Gravius<sup>b</sup>, aliique *αὐτόπται*, eas e lapide constructas esse constanter asserant. Alii horrea regia frumentaria eas fuisse, et a Josepho patriarcha exstructas contendunt; sed reclamant ipse structurae modus. Erant autem revera regum Aegyptiorum sepulcra. Aegyptii enim primi (ut Herodotus ait) animam hominis immortalem esse existimabant, atque ejusdem transmigrationem in alia animalia terrestria, marina, volucris, rursusque in corpus humanum docebant: τὴν περιέλευσιν δὲ αὐτῇ γῆρῳ ἐν τοισὶ χιλιάσι ἔτεισι<sup>c</sup>, circuitum vero hunc ab ea fieri intra annorum tria millia. Atque hinc erat, quod in condiendis cadaveribus tam insignem locabant operam, tantasque in extruendis repositoriis faciebant impensas. Quod a Diodoro Siculo etiam observatum: Τὴν μὲν κατὰ τὰς ἡμέρας κατασκευάζοντες ἥσαν ἐργαζόμενοι, περὶ δὲ τὰς ταραχὰς ὁ πάρολος ἐκ ἀποδείξεσι φιλοτιμίας<sup>d</sup>: De structura domuum minus sunt solliciti, in sepulcris vero omnem superant magnificentiam. Testantur stupenda haec regum Memphitarum monumenta, non nisi cum mundi machina, puto, corrutitura. Αἰδώς οἶκος vocat Diodorus. Et sane essent aeternae habitationes, modo ejici non potuerint domini; at Lucanus,

*Pyramidum tumulis avulsus Anafis*<sup>e</sup>.

Plinio aliter est visum, cui pyramides pro stulta ac otiosa pecuniae regum ostentatione tantum habentur: "Quippe faciendi eas causa (si bene conjicit) ne pecuniam successoribus aut aemulis insidiantibus praebere, aut ne plebs esset otiosa." Pyramidum maximae (ex cujus inscriptione, si Herodoti interpreti fides sit habenda, olim constabat mille et sexcenta talenta pecuniae in operarios pro raphano, cepis, et aliis erogata fuisse) basis quadrata est, lata pedes 693; ita ut circuitus sit pedum 2772, area pedum 480249 contineat acras terrae Anglicanas undecim cum parte acrae paulo plus quadragesima. Latera quatuor triangularia mutuo inclinantia infra spectantibus in punctum superne desinere videntur. Triangulorum aequalia sunt latera, pedum scil. 693. Altitudo autem perpendicularis pedum 481. Assurgunt circume circa gradus 207 paulatim decrecentes, inferiores crassi pedes fere quatuor, superiores vix tres. Cacumen latitudinem habet pedum tredecim cum quadrante, ex lapidibus novem praeter angulares duces, qui desiderantur. Pergit Johannes Gravius meatus internos etiam abditosque recessus, sive penetralia duo, fufius describere; quae apud eum videre poterit is, cui animus est ea penitus introspicere, et rimari curiosius. Illud tantum addam, ex eodem desumptum: quod scil. in medio penetralis majoris,

<sup>a</sup> *Antiq. Jud.* Lib. 11. c. 5.

<sup>b</sup> *Pyramidographia*, p. 1. ed. 1646.

<sup>c</sup> Lib. 11. c. 123.

<sup>d</sup> Lib. 1. p. 33.

<sup>e</sup> Lib. 1x. vers. 155.

<sup>f</sup> *Nat. Hist.* Lib. xxxvi. c. 12.

nempe



nempe in ipso pyramidis meditullio, stat cista marmorea aperta, vacua, ad mensuram corpusculi regii cavata, longa pedes sex cum dimidio fere, lata pedes duos cum quadrante fere, alta minus tribus pedibus<sup>a</sup>. En, quid parturiunt montes! quid tantis laboribus, tot impensis, congesta saxorum strues in se habeat magni! Cadaveri scilicet denati regis conservando tutandoque ea destinabatur; at irrita conamine: nusquam enim illud amplius comparet. Ita totus homuncio nihil est! Ex hoc autem cistae modulo, quo claudebatur regium cadaver, abunde constat, falli eos, qui homines indies nasci pusilliores contendunt; et,

*Quod genus hoc vivo non decreſcebat Homero<sup>b</sup>:*

cum haec pyramis, de qua egimus, sive eam Cheops condiderit, ut Herodoto placet; sive Chemmis, ut Diodoro Siculo; sive etiam Suphis, ut videtur Manethoni, ante natum Homerum fuerit extracta: plurima autem eorum, quae nunc sunt hominum corpora, eam cistae marmoreae mensuram aequarent impleverentque, haud pauca excederent<sup>c</sup>.

## NUMBER XVI.

Litterae academiae Cantabrigienſis ab Henrico Paman, cum eſſet orator publicus, ſcriptae, et ex codice, quem publicus orator ſervat, deſcriptae.

### I.

*Clariffimo doctiſſimoque viro, Domino Johanni Hevelio, cum Librum Selenographicum academiae dono daret.*

AMPLISSIME VIR,

**G**RATO animo, affectu ſingulari, debitoque officio donum veſtrum coeleſte accepimus; cui instrumentum etiam adjeſſiſſe oportuit, quo ejus magnitudo, quae mentem captumque noſtrum ſuperat et fugit, capi ſatis poſſit et aeſtimari. Tu autem academiam hanc noſtram, ſi non invenias, facies ſaltem doctam, atque adeo dignam opere tam erudito, et numeris omnibus abſoluto. Plurima reliquit aetas praeterita in abdito poſita, ut ſecutura tuam diligentiam agnoſceret et ſolertiam, et tibi unice nobiliſſimi inventi, quo literatos ſumme obligas, deberet gloriam. Tu vero coeleſtem hanc ſcientiam tam undique excuties et penitus abſolves, ut nullam prorſus novi quid inveniendi aut copiam aut ſpem poſteris futuram relinquo; niſi quis ſtulte et temere putet ſe vel ipſum Deum videre poſſe, et metiri. Tu ſolus in coelo verſaris, nos proni in terra jacemus; tu domos aethereas, uti propriam, familiariter recludis et intras; et quid ibi vel in ſecretioribus angulis agitur, aeque perſpicias. Velociſſimum quodque ſidus in itinere concitato et curſu rapidiſſimo arripis et detines, donec fateatur quo tendat, et qui-

<sup>a</sup> *Pyramidograph.* pag. 97.

<sup>b</sup> *Juvenal. Sat. xv. verſ. 69.*

<sup>c</sup> Ex auctoris ipſius codice autographo deſcriptae, et editae.



bus stadiis, et quid sibi in coelis sit negotii. Etiam ipsum solem ad terram deducis, ut cuius ardentis ejus radios innoxie in oculos admittere, et manibus impune tractare et palpare liceat. Si quod autem novum et fortuitum exoriatur lumen, ad tuum statim tribunal sistitur, deductis ascitiis crinibus et barba, furtivos arguis vultus, et de plebe ignium esse palam et aperte pronuncias. Nihil minus meritis es, quam ut tibi in terris ponatur statua; in coelis ut ipse sidus fias, quod omnium ad se oculos trahat, et in cujus novissime accenso lumine, optime licet noto, defixi haereant et stupeant coeli spectatores. Ipse senescas inter cognata sydera, nec prius solvas quod naturae, quam quod ex promisso literato orbi debes. Semper autem aliquid novi sub manibus crescat, ut habeas quod causeris, quo minus importuno cedas fato. Ut vero et dierum et operum satur de coelo in coelum transeas, impense expetimus,

Cantab. e frequenti senatu, 4 id. Maii 1674.

Dignitatis tuae studiosissimi, procellarius reliquusque senatus academiae Cantabrigiensis.

## II.

*Excellentissimo celsissimoque principi ac domino, Domino Jacobo Monmuthiae duci, celeberrimae academiae Cantabrigiensis cancellario exoptatissimo.*

CELSISSIME PRINCEPS,  
DESIDERATISSIME CANCELLARIE,

**E**O jam res rediit, ut in te solo situm sit, miserine an felices futuri simus. Infulsi fortasse et insolentes videmur, qui tam grande et celebre ubique nomen minutulis rebus nostris praefecimus. At diu jam est, quod propensissimum vestrum erga nos bonasque literas prospeximus studium, unde simul et haec nostra crevit audacia. Nimum nobis arripimus, dum gloriolam hanc celsitudini vestrae designamus. Longe enim gloriosius est tanto imperio subjici, quam ipsum illud in nos imperium dare. Non citius innotescit cancellariatus nostri munus vacare, quam in senatum frequentissimi convolamus, nec quisquam vicinum de successore rogat, sed quem omnes tacitis olim votis, nunc aperto ore et junctis simul suffragiis, ducem Monmuthensem clamant, postulant, et requirunt. In rebus levioribus licet aliquando dissentiamus, in hoc tam magno et gravi negotio, in quo omnium conclusa est et salus et felicitas, unica omnibus vox est, nec vel levissimi reclamantium audiuntur susurri. Feliciori hodie auspicio sit, quam pessimo olim consilio optavit Caligula, quod populo academico unicum tantum caput sit, nutui vestro et oculo ubique obsequens. Ad tua tempora summa haec nobis servatur felicitas, ut eodem animo in ceteris futuri simus, quo in hodierna unanimi electione. Id unicum in serenissimae Carolinae majestatis literis, quas omni veneratione suspicimus, nos tangit et movet, quod te nobis commendaverint; quas tamen non aliter interpretamur, quam quod et nobis cum eligendi concessa sit venia, quem summis fem-



per votis expetivimus, et tibi in rebus nostris difficillimis benignissime promissum sit auxilium. Pergat te amare rex optimus, et nos princeps ipsi dilectissimus,

Summe cancellarie,

Cantab. e frequentissimo senatu,  
prid. idus Jun. 1674.

Celsitudini vestrae omnimodo obsequio addictissimi, procancellarius reliquusque senatus academiae Cantabrigiensis.

### III.

*Serenissimo potentissimoque monarchae, Carolo secundo, Dei gratia Angliae, Scotiae, Franciae, et Hiberniae regi, fidei defensori, etc.*

SERENISSIME REX, POTENTISSIME MONARCHA,

TAM diu in consilio haesimus, an liceret humillimis mancipiis cum sacratissima majestate literas reciprocare; ut ea ipsa mora veniam illam non immerito efflagitet, quae gravioribus ubique delictis semper parata est et facilis. Tam divina prope et singularis in nuperrimis literis enituit clementia, ut aperte constet nullibi aut regem Angliae concessisse, aut utramvis academiam accepisse parem. Hinc animum et spem habemus faciliorem nobis indulgentiam conciliari posse, si cultum, summum honorem, intimum animi sensum et affectum, quo nos tangunt et afficiunt serenissimae majestatis tuae literae, subrustice explicemus; si gratias, quas sincere semper habebimus, inculte et nimis familiariter referamus. Oportuit equidem illas prona veneratione et profundo silentio excepisse, quod esset omni eloquentia potentius et expressius. Postquam regia auctoritate vacaverat cancellariatus munus, primo statim momento omnium animis et votis felicissime occurrit dux exoptatissimus; quem tamen ne ambitiose nimis peteremus, unice verebamus. Majori autem jam, si fieri potest, desiderio et cupiditate ipsum requirimus, cui sacratissimus rex favet et suffragatur; et tamen summam nobis eligendi, quem maxime volumus, concedit libertatem. Ea ratione imprimis grata et optata venit praesens, qua gaudemus et superbimus, felicitas, quam serenissima tua majestas consilio, studio, et opera effecit; cui hoc etiam addidit auctarium, quod academiae nomine in rebus difficillimis monitorem admittere dignata sit, ipsi sanguine, virtute, et affectu proximum. Tam feliciter res cecidit, ut in hoc negotio et prudentissimi regis animum, et nostrum simul sequuti simus. Huc autem in posterum universa nostra redibunt studia, ut vel primis regiae voluntatis indiciiis diligenter invigilemus, et eam de-nuo promptissime exequamur,

Serenissimae tuae majestati devotissimo cultu et obsequio deditissimi, procancellarius reliquusque senatus academiae Cantabrigiensis.

### IV.



## IV.

*Illustrissimo potentissimoque principi ac domino,  
Domino Jacobo Monmouthiae duci.*

ILLUSTRISIME FLORENTISIMEQUE PRINCEPS,  
EXCELLENTISIME CANCELLARIE,

**L**ATE ubique heroicae virtutis tuae, quae bello convenit, diffusa est fama, par etiam in pace resplendet comitas et facilitas; ut dubium plane relinquatur, Marti an Musis potius litaveris, in campo an in scholis diutius versari contigerit. Intimis adhuc animis nostris insidet eximia et singularis, qua nos nuperrime exceperis, humanitas; cui explicandae, et referendis gratiis, aequae impares sumus. Fidissima apud nos memoria servatur, quam bibulis auribus hausimus, tanto principe digna oratio, quae summis votis ultimisque nostris respondet desideriis. Cum longa verborum ambage, et effuso dicendi flumine, quid sibi velint, studiosissime occultent; tu succincta brevitate proprium intimumque animi sensum, et nostram insuper felicitatem cum aliorum invidia conjunctam, liquido enuntias. Haec non aliter quam longissima oratio, quae pungit et infigit, aculeos in mente relinquit. Eodem plane momento, quo domum ingredimur, tot lucernis accensis et sphaerarum pene consensu ipsi coelo aemulam, aures oculosque blandissimo lenocinio captos et irretitos sentimus. Ad mensam autem accedimus tam oppipare et exquisitè instructam, quasi ex omnium elementorum confurgeret spoliis; utpote cui terra selectiora animalia, et primos suos suppetitat fructus; mare ex iis, quae rarissima habet, tributum solvit; ex aere etiam numerosum huc convolat aligerum agmen. Tam magnificus ciborum apparatus et condimenti varietas Epicuri delicias longe superat, et vel ipsam Apicii culinam possunt erudire. Non una ratione coena dubia vocatur. Nos enim, qui simplici tantum victu gaudemus, quod apponitur, nec oculus nec sapor satis docet; haeremus etiam in cognitis, quid prius delibemus. Tam prolixum et elegantem ferculorum ordinem, etiam fame stimulante, non statim demolimur; sed oculis tantum gulosi sumus. Haec magna sunt amoris indicia et argumenta; te tamen imprimis aestimamus, summe diligimus, submisisse colimus et veneramur. Hoc si modo Deus Optimus Maximus nobis servet decus, hoc columen; nihil est, quod ad felicitatem nostram ultra addi expetamus,

Generosissime cancellarie,

Dat. e frequent. senatu,  
3. id. Septemb. 1674.

Gloriae tuae studiosissimi, pre-  
cancellarius reliquusque senatus  
academiae Cantabrigiensis.



## V.

*Illustrissimo celsissimoque principi ac domino, Dom.  
Jacobo Monmuthiae duci, acad. Cant. cancellario.*

EXIMIA tua et ex perenni quasi fonte nativa benignitas tam ubertim quotidie in nos decurrit, ut omne nostrum prae illa inarescat et deficiat dicendi flumen, quo par erat illam prosequi et gratissime agnoscere. Jam autem, cum nihil ultra sit, quod tu dare possis, aut nos vehementius efflagitare, teipsum exhibes, tam miro expressum artificio, ut pene praesentem putemus; sincerior tamen tibi absenti habetur cultus, utpote qui blanditiis careat et ostentatione. Id solum verendum est, ne quasi terrestri numini nimios et prope divinos decernamus honores. Imaginem hanc, quam posteritati consecrasti, arguta manu animatam spirantemque, in celebri Musarum ponimus domo; ubi cum frequentes convenimus, reverenter et decore nos undique componimus, ne quid tanta praesentia et senatus gravitate agatur indignum. Quam gratum est hanc subinde intueri effigiem, subinde respicere, prope aspidere, sub hac consistere, et immotis oculis huic diutius immorari, ejusque memoriam nova voluptate repetere et redintegrare. Subdolanus enim miraculorum artifex non solum os vultumque, in quibus aequae dignitas elucescit et venustas, sed etiam ipsum animum graphice depinxit; cujus magnitudinem temperat comitas, gravitatem summa facilitas, atque adeo totum principem mira similitudine feliciter exscripsit. Egregius ille naturae aemulator Apelles sparsas ubique pulchritudines in unam Veneris congeffit ideam, ut illam absolutissimam orbi exhiberet. In spectatissimo Monmuthiae duce exarando non opus erat quaesito nitore, in quo omnia tam feliciter naturaliterque conspirant ad consummatissimam formae elegantiam; quam aequae dehonestat, si quid addatur, aut detrahatur. Non peccamus, si huic tam expressae imagini summum, quem homini praestare fas est, honorem habeamus; et ejus ope, quae reipublicae et academiae feceris, recenti memoria semper teneamus,

Excellentissime cancellarie,

Gloriae tuae studiosissimi, procancell.  
reliquusque senat. acad. Cantab.

## VI.

*Honoratissimo domino Francisco North, equiti aurato, communium placitorum judici supremo, academiae Cantabrigiensis amico singulari.*

HONORATISSIME DOMINE,

DIV est, quod intus efferbuit laetitia, et nos pene oppressit in pectore conclusa gratulatio, quam tua jam plena gloria foras evocat. Post vitam frequenti et laboriosa actione in foro litibusque contentiosam



tritam, et confectam, gratulamur tibi sedatum, et tranquillum tribunal; imo universo populo gratulamur (quem uno animo et consensu toties expetiit) tam gravem, sanctum, sincerum, peritumque judicem. Facile omnes in ea acquiescent sententia, quam tu feres, et quam ergo certo sciunt veritati acquitatque fore consonam. Nullum felicius administrandae reipublicae auspiciū est, quam si bonis sanctisque legibus sinceri accedant iudices, qui eas recte et fideliter exequantur. In te nihil eorum desideratur, quae perfectum absolutumque constituant et ornent iudicem: in legibus earumque mente accurata scientia; et tamen in audiendo patientia, quae magna pars iustitiae est, indefessa; aequitas singularis, quam nec odium, nec vis, nec gratia subvertet; animus tam aequaliter iustitia et clementia temperatus, ut nec impunitatem speret, qui peccat, nec integer paenas reformidet. Eadem enim diligentia laborabis, ut scelera in lucem veniant et supplicium, innocentia autem liberetur simul et laudibus evehatur. Id unice gaudemus, ea aetate hanc tibi contigisse dignitatem, ut ejus adhuc majorem partem superesse speremus, quae in judiciis aequissime exercendis protrahatur; quod obnixè expetimus,

Cant. dat. e freq. sen.

Honoris tui studiosissimi, procancellarius reliquosque senatus academiae Cantabrigiensis.

VII.

*Excellentissimo generosissimoque principi, Domino Guilielmo comiti marchioni et duci Novocastrensi, Maecenati acad. Cant. singulari.*

EMINENTISSIME PRINCEPS,

SI tardiori passu, quam par est in tam egregio munere, nostra procedat gratiarum actio, non id agresti et inhumanae imputandum negligentiae est; cum aliqua saltem mora profundiori, qua illud suspicimus, venerationi concedi debeat; aliqua insuper succrescenti luctui, quem hujus indicio monituque solennius jam repetimus, et indies adhuc fovemus. Non potuit scilicet tam tristis et flebilis materia primo statim dolendi impetu digeri et absumi. Cum autem coelo visum sit illustrissimam heroinam ad beatissimas sedes evocare, nobis hic humili loco degentibus fatis est gloriae, quod ea, quae pretiosissima reliquerat, in archivis nostris fidelissime reponi voluit; quibus utraque academia tam amplum famae iudicium et testimonium adhibuit, ut nostro sexui opprobrium plane fecerit, quem praestantissima faemina, non ad exemplum sed miraculum nata, longissime superaverit. Haec autem tam excelsi ingenii et stupendae virtutis egregia specimina longe majori cura et studio recondimus, quia tua, dux inclyte, cum ipsius gloria intime conjuncta et sociata est. Illa si quando ultra se viresque humanas quasi divinitus afflari visa est, tua etiam modum egressa virtus ad stupenda rapuit et exstimulavit. Tuus gladius stylum exacuit. Ipsa magnifice scripsit, quia tu magna feceras. Maneat ad universi mundi stuporem vita, tot mira-

M m

culis



culis et prodigiis referta; quibus nova insuper addas, quae posteri admirentur, imitari desperent.

Dat. e frequent. sen.  
6. id. August. 1676.

Eminentiae tuae addictissimi, procancellarius reliquusque senatus academiae Cantabrigienlis.

## VIII.

*Reverendissimo in Christo patri ac domino, Guilielmo archiepiscopo Cantuariensi.*

**L**ICEAT saltem academiae Cantabrigienfi, reverendissime antistes\*, in summo tuo honore laetari simul et superbire; quem tu tamen, nisi majorem in obsequio quam imperio poneres gloriam, pertinaci animo penitus recusasses. Non enim more solenni et ritu consueto solum, sed bona fide, nolebas episcopari. Tibi certum erat in unius ecclesiae Paulinae ruinis abditissime delitescere, illas quam temet ipsum illustrare paratiori. Malebas scilicet privatus omnino latere, sed eximia tua te prodidit virtus; tam praeclara et ad ecclesiae gloriam nata lux, latebris concludi aut occultari nescia, non nisi in summo collocari meruit. Tam repentinus autem in summum ascensus non aliter se habet; quam cum sol uno statim ictu se omnibus aperiat, et lucem momento latissime diffundat. Nulla arte celari potuit decens illa gravitas; obvia ubique humanitas; spectata in rebus agendis prudentia; comitas incredibilis, quae vel in infimo laudem meretur; varia et perfecta eruditio, quae vel in alio quovis comitem haberet superbiam; primaeva denique vitae sanctimonia, quae vel sine mitra et pedo episcopum indicaret. Rex autem serenissimus, meritorum explorator prudentissimus, cum quaerendus esset, qui Deum in terris innocentia et sanctitate maxime referret, ejusque in ecclesia suppleret vices, ipsum solum in consilium assumpsit, et te tandem imperatoria majestate, qua uti necesse erat, non tam elegit episcopum, quam coegit renitentem. Diutina sapientissimi principis deliberatio eo solum tendebat, ut firmior constaret muneri ratio, et diligentiori facto scrutinio tandem liqueret, non alium digniorem inveniri, in quo summa rerum ecclesiasticarum potestas resideret. Cum igitur tardo pede in summum hoc conscenderis fastigium, tardiore exeas, ut ecclesia sub felici tuo imperio feliciore praesidio et gloria diutissime fruatur. Ita animitus precantur,

Dat. e frequenti sen.  
5. id. Jan. 1677.

Gloriae tuae studiosissimi, procancellarius reliquusque senatus academiae Cantabrigienfis<sup>b</sup>.

\* Archiepiscopus Sancroft, oratoris patronus doctissimo viro, a quo *Epistolas superiores Henrici Morethlow* accepit.

<sup>b</sup> Amice mecum communicatae ab eodem



## N U M B E R   X V I I .

Epistola Johannis Woodwardi ad illustrissimum  
Abbatem Bignonium.

*Illustrissimo J. P. Bignonio.*

**N** I H I L prorsus mihi gratius accidisse potuisset, quam ut studia illa, quibus subsecivas saltem horas meas omnes assidue impendo, amplissima approbatione tua ornarentur, quam tu, vir illustrissime, in proximis illis tuis declarasti. Haec apud me eo plus ponderis habet, quod ab optimo ut aliarum rerum graviorum omnium, ita studiorum liberalium, iudice sit profecta; eique historiam naturalem excolendi ardori, quo semper flagrabam, vim impetumque novum addit. Domini Tournesortii, viri optimi, et ingenio doctrinaque merito celeberrimi, mors literato orbi maxime deest. Quae tu de eo scripsisti, mihi gratissima sunt, qui antea omnia ab ipso edita diligenter, et non sine voluptate, et fructu magno, perlegeram, avidaeque expecto utilissimi ejus *Itinerarii* editionem.

Rem mihi perquam gratam fecisti, quod antiquariorum nunnullo-  
rum vestrorum de clypeo meo sententiam significaveris. De ectypo  
clypei hujus faciundo ego multis annis nihil prorsus cogitavi; neque id  
tandem, nisi multorum tum nostrorum tum exterorum omne genus an-  
tiquitatum peritissimorum monitu atque adeo rogatu victus, fieri per-  
misissim. Illi nempe unanimi consensu clypeum vere antiquum opifi-  
cium, supra quam quod recentiores aetates protulerint elegans, et quod  
in eo accuratissime insculptum exhibetur, diligenti doctorum observa-  
tione dignum judicarunt; et propterea mecum egerunt, ut cum extero-  
rum tum nostrorum quoque abhinc remotius habitantium gratia icon  
ejus fieret, et ederetur. Si tu forte quaeras, quinam illi sint, qui hanc  
sententiam suam dederint? Vere dicam, ad unum omnes: nominatim  
vero, illustrissimus comes Pembrochianus, illustr. baro Spanheimius,  
honorat. Andreas Fontanus eques auratus, cum non paucis aliis, qui  
praecipuas Europae regiones peragrarunt, res quasque antiquitate in-  
signiores diligenter lustrarunt, quas potuerunt undique collegerunt, iis-  
demque attentius considerandis et inter se conferendis operam multam  
impenderunt. Hi certe, si qui alii, de re ab ipsis visa, utrum vere an-  
tiqua sit necne, recte judicare posse censendi sunt. Quod vero ad il-  
lustr. Spanheimium, is clypeum hunc tanti esse existimavit, ut cum  
secundum sui *De praestantia et usu numismatum* operis volumen absol-  
visset, de eo dissertationem edere decrevit; quam interea quidem incho-  
avit, sed morte praeventus non perfecit. Hen. Dodwellus, Tho.  
Hearnus, aliique non pauci rebus ipsis antiquis minus versati, de opi-  
ficio non satis certe judicare potuerunt; hi tamen veterum libris versa-  
tissimi, indeque illorum temporum scientias, artes, rem vestiariam, ar-  
ma, et id genus alia omnia certissime cognita habentes, cum ea, quae  
ibi descripta legerant, cum illis, quae hic depicta viderent, diligenter  
contulissent,



contulissent, clypeum vere antiquum esse judicarunt. His addi possunt illustr. Cuperus, doctissimus Relandus, multique alii, Batavi, Germani, Itali, ad quos clypei hujus iconas misi; quorum ne unus quisquam, quod ego sciam, de antiquitate ejus quidquam dubitavit. De vestrorum quorundam opinione ego ante hos duos vel tres annos aliquid inaudiveram. Horum certe judicium magni facio, et longe pluris facerem, si non ex icone sola, sed ex ipso clypeo, eandem tulissent sententiam. Ego sane de hac re non adeo sollicitus sum, ut quosvis in sententiam meam invitos pertrahere velim; sunt tamen, quae horum virorum objectionibus reponi possint. Primo enim harum rerum peritissimi, qui clypeum ipsum viderunt, de antiquitate ejus multo aliter, atque vestri illi, fidenter pronunciarunt. Secundo verum certe est, quod rubigini, interituique ferrum magis obnoxium est, quam cuprum, aut quodvis fere metallum aliud. Et tamen ipse habeo stylos, claves, et telorum cuspides ferreas vere antiquas, una cum instrumentis cupreis, et cum urnis, pateris, simpulis, aliisque vasis Romanis repertas. Tertio autem, cum clypeus iste adeo elegans et absolutum opus sit, mirum videri non potest, si in omni aetate cura summa asservaretur. Et profecto talem de ejus conservatione diligentiam adhibitam fuisse certissime constat. Extremitatem ejus circulus ferreus ambit, latusque interius laminae quoque ferreae muniunt; sed quae utraque, cum clypeo ipso multo recentiora sunt, vetustatis tamen indicia prae se ferunt. Porro ferrum, ex quo clypeus factus est, arte quadam singulari, et cura ejusmodi rebus peculiari, praeparatum fuerat et temperatum; aliter enim materia illa tantam opificii elegantiam non cepisset, non ita exquisite vel malleo cudi, vel stylo caelari potuisset. Neque dubitandum est, quin praeparatio illa, et materiae temperatio, clypeum a temporis injuria tutiorem, et vulgari ferro longe durabiliorem, redderet<sup>a</sup>. Clypeum hunc ego quidem votivum, una cum aliis sacris donariis in templo aliquo suspendendum fuisse, arbitror; et propterea ansis ipsi a tergo affigendis opus non habuisse. Hoc certum est, quas hic jam habet, operis multo minus politi sunt, quam clypeus ipse sit; et aetatis longe recentioris, a nostris tamen remotioris, quam sunt earum, quas tu memoras, equestrium pugnarum tempora. Sunt etiam reliquiae quaedam deaurationis crassioris, eodem fortassis tempore, ideoque praesertim factae, ut eo melius ab aeris, temporisque injuriis clypeus defenderetur. Maxime autem miror, si, qui in rebus antiquis unquam versati fuerint, non primo statim intuitu agnoverint architecturam et aedificia ad vete-

<sup>a</sup> Extat epistola Petro Falkenier, Hagae Comitatus 12 Nov. 1707 scripta, et ab eo Doct. Woodwardo transmissa, in qua statuae quaedam ac vasa sacra, tam apud Graecos, quam Romanos, olim ex ferro confecta memorantur. Verba hic exscribam, quae ita se habent. Theodorus Samius, memoratus Platoni, primus dicitur invenisse fundere ferrum, et simulacra ex eo fingere, teste Pausania, Lib. III. p. 183; qui eidem jungit, Lib. VIII. p. 479. Rhoeum Philaei filium. Plinius, XXXIV. 14, Thebis Boeotius scribit extare ferreum Herculem, Alconis opus: Aristonidam, cum exprimere vellet Athamantis

furorem Learcho filio praecipitato residentem poenitentia, aes ferrumque miscuisse, ut rubigine ejus per nitorem aeris lucente, exprimeretur veterundiae rubor. Addit diligens historiae naturalis scriptor, hoc signum Thebis suo tempore existisse; et tandem, se vidisse Romae scyphos e ferro dicatos in templo Martis Ultoris. Cum autem ferrum sit ex vilioribus metallis, statuendum est utique omnino, statuas illas miro artificio elaboratas, et forte scyphos caelatos fuisse; quae ratiocinatio si recto procedit pede, haberet Woodwardus exemplum, quod clypeo suo addere posset. *Mf. penes Richardum King, armig.*



rem Romam pertinere, arma, signa militaria, etc. esse Romana. Ipsa, quae exhibetur, res gesta bilance, et gladio auri cumulo superimposito, ita aperte designatur; ut de ea vix quenuquam vel levissimam dubitationem habiturum putaverim. Illorum opinioni minime accedere possum, qui recentiora illa equestria certamina, vestra nostraque lingua *tournaments* appellata, hic exhiberi arbitrantur. Vestes, arma, caeteraque omnia istorum temporum diversissima erant a veteribus Romanis, et quae in clypeo depinguntur. Ipsa quoque sequiorum istorum temporum opera multo rudiora erant, designatio nusquam justa, nulla ex parte rite delineata, nunquam satis eleganter exarata. Verbo dicam, si antiquarii illi vestri hunc clypeum viderint, et cum recentioribus illis ejusdem generis operibus contulerint, ipsos sententiam suam mutaturos facile credam. Cum Gallia vestra, ut artificibus aliis omnibus, ita sculptoribus quoque praestantissimis abundet, clypeum hunc a celeberrimo Edelinco, vel Audrano, exscalpendum misissem, ni gravissimum hoc et diuturnum bellum commercium omne cum gente vestra penitus abruptisset. Vangunstus quidem non male delineavit; longe tamen abest, ut caelatura ejus ipsius clypei elegantiam aequet. Quid alii de hac re sentiant, minime sollicitus sum; nihil mea refert, quo tempore facta fuerit. Haec ideo tantum scripsi, ut rationes illas tibi exponerem, quibus ego cum innumeris aliis inducti sumus, ut ipsam vere antiquam esse arbitremur. Tantumque tuo iudicio tribuo, ut si iusseris, ipsam primo quoque tempore ad te mittam. Si quis ad me mittat eorum, quas tu memoras, clypeorum equestria illa certamina exhibentium, et cum meo conferendorum, delineationem; is profecto rem mihi minime ingratam faciet. Interea vero operis cujusdam temporibus illis recentioribus facti partem quandam accuratissime exsculptam ad te mitto; ut eam cum clypei mei icone, utriusque designationem, et quae exhibent arma, inter se conferas.

Hen. Dodwelli de clypeo illo, seu, ut ipse eum appellat, parma, *Dissertationem*, quam Dom. Annisonio tradidi, tibi redditam esse spero. Gratissimum est, quod de eo, qui sit apud vos, literarum cultu et augmento scribis. Literatus orbis jam plurimum debet, plus indies debiturus, egregiae doctrinae et indefessae industriae Dom. Montfauconii. Dolet sane, quod de pari apud nos literarum et scientiarum cultura non possum scribere. Ut enim antea animi hominum belli, ita jam lucroli pacis facilliter tandem restitutae artibus toti dediti sunt, ut liberaliora studia prorsus negligi videantur. Vidiſti, credo, *Theophrasti Characteres*, cum *Is. Casauboni* et *Jac. Duporti* commentariis a *P. Needham* hoc anno Cantabrigiae editos; uti etiam *Jo. Raii Synopsis methodicam avium, et piscium: Lond. ed. in octavo*. Qui has ad te perferendas suscepit, est honoratiss. Andreas Fontanus eq. aur. cujus egregia doctrina et virtutes omne genus summae tibi, optimo utrorumque iudici, satis commendabunt. Dr. Woodwardus, non ita pridem defunctus, ecclesiae nostrae presbyter erat, doctus, pius, et propterea doctis bonisque omnibus charus. Dom. Annisonius tuas mihi ostendit, in quibus tuam de salute mea sollicitudinem tam humaniter amiceque declarasti. In vivis adhuc sum, et valeo. De his beneficiis maximis Deo Opt. Max.



gratias, ut debeo, summas ago. Non tamen vita hæc, fatis licet com-  
moda, ita mihi placet, ut diutius vivere optem; quam, qua id fieri po-  
terit, toti humano generi utilis, amicis officiosus, et bonis omnibus  
gratus fuero. Quamdiu autem vixero, id Deum perpetuis ardentissi-  
misque votis precabor, ut te, patriæ tuæ decus, et literarum litera-  
torumque patronum optimum, diutissime vivum valentemque conser-  
vet. April. 23, 1713<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Ex codice ms. *Epistolæ J. Woodwardi* & vir reverendus, Matth. Foskethwayt, perhuma-  
nissime amicorum mutuo scriptas continente, quem niter mihi commodavit.

### CORRECTIONS in the LIVES.

PAGE 13, line 19, read 1583. p. 29, 42, to be. 71, 6, read 1647. l. 12, Dunstan's. 76, 9,  
dele he. 85, 23, read led, et alibi. 89, 3, given him by. 90, 11, came. 98, 6, Torricellian. 99,  
42, diameters. 112, 36, licence. 115, 34, read 1715. p. 118, 40, del. by. note b, read 1570.  
p. 124, 36, incontestable. 126, 14, monument. 130, 8, protector, and uncle. 133, 5, clavum. 146,  
19, residuary legatee and executor. 154, 16, Caroline. 156, 17, But he. 159, 21, del. the. 164,  
18, read principal. 171, 33, Brouncker. 211, 18, read 1529. p. 225, 34, Charles lord Shel-  
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del. and. 291, 17, read some of the. 301, 33, read 1598. p. 313, 30, baptized. 315, 37, given.

### In the APPENDIX.

P. 30, l. 40, in ms. *igniculas* *for* *pro* *scintillas*. 39, 7, leg. *lineæ*. 41, 49, convulsa. 44, not. del.  
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41, *mir*. 127, 22, *cenfendus*. 29, *coetaneos*. 131, 20, *αἰσχυρί*.

The five PRINTS should be thus placed in the book.

- I. The head of Sir Thomas Gresham, facing the title page.
- II. The statue of Sir Thomas Gresham, facing page 1 of his *Life*.
- III. The Royal Exchange built by Sir Thomas Gresham, facing p. 12 of his *Life*.
- IV. The tomb of Sir Thomas Gresham, facing page 27 of his *Life*.
- V. A view of Gresham college, facing the *Introduction* to the *Professors Lives*, p. 33.



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