

## ATHENAE CANTABRIGIENSES.

WILLIAM CUNINGHAM, otherwise KENINGHAM, who was probably a native of Norfolk, was born in or about 1531, and became a pensioner of Corpus Christi college in 1548, but was not matriculated till 15 May 1551. In 1557 he was admitted to the degree of M.B. in this university, having studied medicine seven years and been examined by Dr. Walker and Dr. Hatcher. He also studied at the university of Heidelberg, where he tells us he was genteelly entertained by Dr. John Langius, T. Erastus, physicians, and D. Balduinus, reader of the civil law, besides divers others, at the time of his commencement. It is supposed he was created M.D. at Heidelberg in or about 1559, at which period he seems to have changed his name from Keningham to Cuningham. Between the years 1556 and 1559 he was residing at Norwich, of which ancient city he gives a very curious map in his *Cosmographick Glasse*. He afterwards obtained eminence as a physician in London, being also noted for his skill in astrology. In 1563 he was appointed public lecturer at Surgeon's hall. His town residence was in Coleman street. We have failed to discover the date or place of his death.

His works are:

1. *A Newe Almanacke and Prognostication collected for y<sup>e</sup> yere of our Lord MDLVIII* wherein is expressed the change and ful of the Mone, with their Quarters. The variety of the ayre, and also of the windes throughout the whole yeare, with infortunate times to bie, and sell, take medicine, sowe plant and journey, &c. Made for the Meridian of Norwich and Pole Arctticke iii degrees and serving for all England. By William Keningham, Physician. Lond. 8vo. 1558.

2. *The Cosmographick Glasse, containyng the pleasant Principles of Cosmographie, Geographie, Hydrographie, or Navigation.* Lond. fo. 1559. Dedication to lord Robert Dudley, K.G. master of the horse, dated Norwich, 18 July 1559. This learned old treatise, so remarkable for the beauty of the print and ornaments, is amply described in Oldys's *British Librarian*, 26—33. Dr. Cuningham states that he was only twenty-eight years of age at the time of its publication.

3. *An Apology.*

4. *A new Quadrat, by no man ever publish'd.*

5. *The Astronomical Ring.*

6. *Organographia.*

7. *Gazophilacion Astronomicum.*

8. *Chronographia.*

9. *Commentaria in Hippocratem de Aëre, Aquis, et Regionibus.*

10. *An Almanack.* Licensed to Day, 1559.

11. *An invective epistle in defence of astrologers.* Frequently quoted in Fulke's *Antiprognosticon contra inutiles astrologorum prædictiones* (1560).

12. *Address to the professors of Chirurgie before John Halles translation of Lanfranc of Milans Chirurgia Parva* (1565). Dated from his house in Coleman street 18 April 1565.

13. *Letter to John Hall, chirurgion.* 1565. MS. Bodl.

14. *A new almanack and prognostication, seruing for the year of Christ our Lorde MDLXVI.* diligently calculated for the longitude of London and pole articke of the same. Lond. 8vo. 1566.

15. *De definitione, causis, signis, symptomatibus, et curatione Chameli-antiseos, sive morbi Gallici.* This is mentioned by Gale in a work of his, published in 1583.

16. Epistle to his approved friend Thomas Gale. Prefixed to Gale's *Workes of Chirurgerie*, 1586.

17. *Abacus*, or *Book of Longitudes and Latitudes* of various places. MS. Cai. Coll. Cantabr. 226. It is a paper volume of 133 pages, 12mo, and contains description of continents, countries and cities, and geographical questions and problems, partly in latin and partly in english. According to Tanner it is merely a portion of the *Cosmographically Glasse*.

The works numbered 3 to 9 are mentioned in the *Cosmographically Glasse*, but none of them appear to have been printed.

Dr. Cuningham was an engraver as well as an author, several of the woodcuts in the *Cosmographically Glasse* being the work of his own hand. Among many other curious illustrations that book contains a portrait of the author arrayed in his doctor's robes.

From Dr. Cuningham's perspective map, and the view in Braun, Richard Taylor made the very interesting picture of old Norwich given in his *Index Monasticus*, a copy of which by F. Basire appears in the *Record of the House of Gournay*.

Aikin's *Biog. Memoirs of Medicine*, 137. Blomefield's *Norfolk*, iii. 273. Fulke's *Defence of Translations*, ed. Hartshorne, p. v. Gough's *Topogr.* i. 86, 87; ii. 14. Granger, i. 306. Herbert's *Ames*, 630, 632, 666, 845, 854, 964, 1016, 1319. Hutchinson's *Biog. Med.* i. 236. Lowndes' *Bibl. Man.* ed. Bohn, 570. Masters's *Hist. of C.C.C.* ed. Lamb, 476. *Notes and Queries*, 1 ser. xi. 435; 3 ser. iv. 305. Oldys's *British Librarian*, 26, 46. *Restituta*, iii. 235. Ritson's *Bibl. Poet.* 176. Smith's *Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS.* 119. Tanner's *Bibl. Brit.* 213. Watt.

RICHARD WARD, son of Thomas Ward, esq. of Winkfield and of Laurence Waltham in Berkshire, by Maud daughter of — More, of Burton in Buckinghamshire, was born at Winkfield and educated at Eton, being elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 13 Aug. 1525. It is said that he proceeded B.A. but the existing records of the university do not furnish any evidence to that effect. He was not chosen a fellow. On leaving the university he became a member of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. He was double Lent reader at that inn, 25 Hen. VIII. and treasurer thereof 29 Hen. VIII. He succeeded

to considerable estates in Berkshire on the death of his father, which occurred in or about 1537.

In 1539 he and his wife obtained a grant of the manor of Hurst in the counties of Berks and Wilts, and in the same year he and Anthony Ellis had a grant of the manor of Winkfield, Berks. Both these estates had belonged to the dissolved abbey of Abingdon. About the same time he conveyed to the corporation of New Windsor the manor of Windsor Underoure, which had been the property of the abbey of Reading, and on the dissolution of monasteries had been granted to his father. He also held under S. John's college, in this university, the manor of Charidge in Winkfield.

He was escheator of Oxfordshire and Berkshire for the year commencing 23 Nov. 1542, and was returned for New Windsor to the parliament which began 16 Jan. 1542-3. Soon afterwards he and Mr. Vachell of Reading were appointed commissioners to search for heretical books in Windsor. They came to that town on Thursday before Palm Sunday, and began their search about 11 at night. On the search, Robert Benet, Henry Filmer, and Robert Testwood, were apprehended for certain books and writings found in their houses, against the six articles. Filmer and Testwood were afterwards burnt at Windsor, with Anthony Person. In Hilary term, 1544-5, he was called upon to show by what right he claimed court baron and other liberties in the hundreds of Cookham and Bray. Mr. Ward was appointed under-cofferer of the royal household in the reign of Henry VIII. and held that office under the three succeeding sovereigns. On 18 July 1546 he conveyed to Hen. VIII. lands in New Windsor and Clewer, in exchange for the rectory of White Waltham, Berks, which had belonged to Bisham abbey.

To the parliament of 8 Nov. 1547 he was again returned for Windsor. In 1549 he and Richard Palmer had a grant from the crown of lands in Essex, Berks, Wilts, and elsewhere, and in the following year they obtained a grant of the rectory of White Waltham and other lands in Berkshire. He represented Windsor in the parliament of

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1 March 1552-3. Sir John Williams, treasurer of the augmentations, on 26 June 1553, conveyed lands called Wood's grove, in the parish of Hurst, co. Wilts, to Mr Ward, who was returned for Windsor to the parliaments of 5 Oct. 1553, and 12 Nov. 1554. He was one of the members who seceded from the latter parliament, for which an information was exhibited against him by the attorney-general. In Michaelmas term, 1554, the crown once more questioned his claim to liberties in the hundreds of Cookham and Bray.

His name occurs in a special commission to hear and determine offences within the verge of the court, issued 10 June 1566. Soon afterwards he was appointed cofferer of the royal household, succeeding Thomas Weldon, esq. of Cookham, who died in 1568, and who certainly had the office under Henry VIII. as well as under Elizabeth, although in the reign of Edward VI. it was held by John Ryther, esq.

Mr. Ward was returned for Berkshire to the parliament which began 2 April 1571, and his name occurs as cofferer in the special commission of gaol delivery for the Marshalsea, issued 14 April 1573. In Hilary term, 1573-4, proceedings were taken against him in the exchequer, to show cause why the manor of Pychelsthorpe, in Bucks, should not be seized into the queen's hands by reason of alienation.

He held the offices of porter of the outer gate of Windsor castle, and keeper of the armoury and ordnance in that castle, but we know not the date of his appointment. In Hilary term, 1579-80, he was called upon to show cause why the manor of Wistley in Hurst should not be taken into the queen's hands on account of its having been alienated without the royal licence.

It is supposed that he died in 1580. He was buried at Hurst. In the north aisle of that church is an altar-tomb, with a brass, whereon are the kneeling figures of him and his wife, he being represented as clad in armour. Behind him are the figures of eight sons, and behind his wife are those of nine daughters. The following inscription is under him:

*Vita fugit, Wardus cecidit, nec funera defle:  
Perpetuam vitam qui bene vixit habet.*

*Stemmata clarus erat, vere Christumque timebat,  
Atque placere Deo maxima cura fuit.  
Hinc Christo dilectus erat, Christusque favebat,  
Atque sibi Christus cuncta secunda dedit.  
Octavo Henrico, Edwardo, Marice, Elizabethæ,  
Aulæ proquestor fidus amansque fuit.  
Illis fidus erat, dilectus & omnibus illis,  
Nulla sibi quærens commoda, nulla suis,  
Ut pia vita fuit, sic mors pia, dignaque vita,  
Et sibi per mortem vita perennis adest.  
Consortem Thalami tandem sociatque Colubram,  
Quos humus una tegit junxit et unus amor.*

It is curious that this inscription, whilst alluding to his having held the office of under cofferer, does not mention his having had the principal office.

He married Colubra, daughter of William Lambard, esq. of Chertsey, and of Alice, daughter of Thomas Tasburgh, of Suffolk. She died 14 April 1574, and by her he had, with other children, supposed to have died in infancy, Edward, who died without issue; Richard, knighted at Reading, 1601, who died without issue, his will being dated 1606; Thomas, who died without issue, and whose widow, Mary, remarried Edward Marten, whom she also survived; Elizabeth; Alice, wife of Thomas Harrison, of Finchampsted, Berks; Joan, wife of Thomas Durham, of Hurst, serjeant of the larder to queen Elizabeth; Catharine, wife of William Milward, alias Alexander, of Bushey, Hertfordshire; and Ann, wife of Richard Lovelace, of Hurley, Berks.

Arms: A. on a chevron S. 3 wolves' heads erased O. on a chief Az. a cross patonce between 2 martlets O. Crest: A wolf's head erased O.

Alumni Eton. 143. Ashmole's Berks, ii. 401; iii. 309. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 2; ii. 271. Coke's Entries, 524 b. Coke's Fourth Institute, 18. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 164, 170. Haines's Mon. Brasses, 14. MS. Harl., 1081, f. 53 b. Lemon's Cal. Dom. State Papers, i. 41, 133, 693, 703. Lysons' Berks, 301, 436. Mem. Scacc. Hil. 36, H. 8, r. 43; Mic. 1 & 2, P. & M. r. 129; Hil. 16, Eliz. r. 54; Hil. 22, Eliz. r. 14. Originalia, 31, H. 8, p. 1, r. 43; 3 E. 6, p. 1, r. 75; 4 E. 6, p. 4, r. 71. Rep. Dep. Keeper Rec. x. App. ii. 159, 294. Rymer, xv. 660, 718. Strype's Memorials, iii. 166. Strype's Parker, App. p. 67. Tighe and Davis's Ann. of Windsor, i. 463, 511, 538, 552, 564, 565, 570, 572, 593. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 4, 10, 17, 25, 40, 79.

JOHN WELDON, a native of Toller-ton, in Yorkshire, was at one period a student of Caius college, though we have not succeeded in tracing his name either in the records of the university or that college. Having embraced the roman catholic faith he quitted this country, and was ordained priest at Paris. Some writers assert that he was

a member of the English college at Douay. Subsequently we find him in Flanders, where he gave offence to the earl of Leicester, who then held the post of captain-general of all the queen's forces sent for the relief of the low countries. Walsingham writing to Leicester, on 20th April 1586, says, "I cannot but let your lordship understande that the lord-chamberlayn hath dealt verry honorably and frenly towards your lordship of late in causing Weldon, some time pensyoner, to be punished for delyvering, as he is charged, thowghe by him denied, lewd speeches of your lordship." Leicester it appears had sent him back to England. On the 4th of Oct. 1588, he was tried on a charge of having been ordained a priest abroad by authority derived from the pope, and afterwards traitorously returning to this country. He was found guilty and sentenced to death, his execution taking place at Mile End Green on the following morning.

Immediately afterwards was published "A true Report of the Inditement, Arraignment, Conviction, Condemnation, and Execution of John Weldon, William Hartley, and Robert Sutton, who suffered for High Treason in several places about the Citie of London, on Saturday, the fifth of October, anno 1588. With the Speeches which passed between a Learned Preacher and them. Faithfullie collected, even in the same wordes as neere as might be remembred. By one of credit that was present at the same." London, 4to. 1588. Unfortunately we have not been able to procure a sight of this work, which would probably supply more complete and correct particulars of Weldon's life and tragical end than we have been able to obtain.

Bp. Challoner's *Memoirs of Missionary Priests*, ed. 1803, i. 128. Collier's *Rarest Books*, ii. 499. Dodd's *Church Hist.* ii. 125. Harleian *Miscellany*, ed. Park, x. 380. MS. Lansd. 982, fo. 127. *Leycester Correspondence*, 232. *Stowe's Annals*, 1260.

THOMAS PAGET, second son of William lord Paget and Anne daughter and heiress of Henry Preston, esq. was matriculated as a fellow commoner of Gonville and Caius college, 27 May 1559. On the death of his brother Henry, which occurred 28 Dec. 1568, he succeeded to the title of lord Paget and to the estates of the family.

Being a Roman catholic and declining to conform with the established religion he was subjected to imprisonment. There is a letter from him to the privy council dated Windsor, 17 Nov. 1580, in which he states that he had been restrained of his liberty for fourteen weeks. He offered to have service at his house and to be present at the same. In a letter to sir Francis Walsingham, dated 10 January following, he desired to be excused from attending S. Paul's on the following Sunday at the time of the sermon, requesting longer time to consider of it, but professing faithfulness to her majesty.

Overton, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in a letter to the lords of the council, dated 20 May 1582, complained that certain of lord Paget's servants or officers under pretence of serving writs came into Colwich church on Easter Sunday and arrested divers persons, some that had received and were newly risen from the Lord's table, and some that were coming to the table and ready to receive; moreover, lord Paget being bound to find communion bread for the parishioners of Burton upon Trent, "his officers would have forced them to use little singing cakes, after the old popish fashion, varying nothing at all in form from the massing bread, save only somewhat in the print." In a letter from the same prelate to lord Burghley in February following is this passage: "The lord Paget also and his confederates, are not idle, but attempt most unjust suits and indictments against me and mine."

On the detection of Francis Throgmorton's conspiracy in November 1583, lord Paget fled to Paris. On 2 December he wrote from Paris to his mother lady Paget. He trusted she would not mislike the step he had now taken that he might enjoy liberty of conscience and the free exercise of his religion. He had not done this upon any sudden motion, but after a long time and deliberation. Surely, he said, this he had begun was by God's appointment, and for his service, and therefore it cannot be but for the best. If they took all from him it would be very hard dealing, but that he must leave to God and the queen. In a postscript to his sister he gave directions for the ordering of his affairs, discharge of his servants, and

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sale of his horses. In another letter of the same date to lord Burghley, he said he feared he would think he had taken in hand a very unadvised enterprise. He had been long minded to travel for two reasons—one for cure of the gout, the other of more moment, for the satisfying of his conscience, about which he had been with himself at a marvellous conflict almost three years. Many other reasons determined him at last to leave his country. He professed most humble and faithful obedience to her majesty, whose favour he would esteem more than all other worldly promotion whatsoever, and concluded by soliciting lord Burghley's favour and friendship.

The queen soon afterwards issued a proclamation commanding him to return to England, but this was not obeyed. In June 1584 the English ambassador at Paris made a formal demand to the king of France for the surrender of lord Paget and others, who were charged with having conspired against the life of the queen of England, but the French king declined to comply with the demand.

He visited Milan and Rome, residing in the English college at the latter place with two servants from 22 Feb. till 19 March 1584-5. His brother states that he met with a cold reception in that city. Afterwards he went to Spain and obtained from the Spanish monarch a pension of 180 crowns a month.

In 1587 he was attainted of treason by act of parliament, his estates and goods having been seized immediately after his flight from England.

This nobleman, who had a high reputation for learning and ability, died at Brussels in the early part of 1590.

He married Nazareth, daughter of sir John Newton of Barrs court, Somersetshire, and widow of Thomas Southwell, esq. of Woodrising, Norfolk. By this lady, from whom he was separated on articles in 1581-2, and who died 16 April 1583, he had an only son William who immediately after the accession of James I. was restored to his father's lands and honours by act of parliament.

Several of his letters are extant.

Arms: S. on a cross engrailed between 4 eagles displayed A. 5 lions passant of the field.

Blomefield's Norfolk, ii. 338; x. 270, 277, 280. Camden's Eliz. ed. 1635, p. 261, 389. Collect. Topog.

& Geneal. v. 83. Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges. Hardwicke State Papers, i. 212, 240, 241. MS. Lansd. 34, art. 7; 62, art. 50. Lemon's Cal. Don. St. Pap. Murrin's State Papers, 439-531. Strype's Annals, iii. 61, 98, 136, 217, 247, 474, Append. 27, 31. Thorpe's Cal. Scott. St. Pap. Turnbull's Letters of Mary Stuart, 104, 105, 130. Tytler's Scotland, ed. 1864, iv. 114. Wright's Eliz. ii. 256.

FRANCIS HASTINGS, eldest son of George Hastings, esq. of Gopshall in Derbyshire, afterwards a knight and ultimately earl of Huntingdon, by Dorothy second daughter and one of the coheirs of sir John Port of Etwall, Derbyshire, was matriculated as a fellow commoner of Trinity college 17 June 1572, being then of the age of 12 years.

In or shortly before 1586 he obtained from the queen a lease of the Grange in the Newark at Leicester. A moiety of this lease he sold to the corporation of that town. His own residence was at the Old place, otherwise called the Lord's place, near Ashby castle. He represented Leicestershire in the parliament of 29 Oct. 1586 and 19 November 1592, and was frequently employed in the public service, his acquirements and capacity exciting great hopes, which however were frustrated by his premature death. For two days he was entitled to the designation of Lord Hastings, his father having by the death of his uncle succeeded to the earldom of Huntingdon on 14 Dec. 1595. Lord Hastings died on the 16th of the same month and was buried with his uncle earl Henry at Ashby de la Zouch 28 April 1596.

He married at Exton in Rutland, 24 August 1585, Sarah daughter of sir James Harington, knight. By this lady who remarried successively sir George Kingsmill, Edward lord Zouch and sir Thomas Edmunds and died in 1629, he had Henry, born at Exton in 1586, who became earl of Huntingdon in 1604 and died in 1643; George, knighted 1615, who died 1641; Edward, who accompanied sir Walter Raleigh and died on that expedition; Francis born 1593, who died an infant; Catharine, wife of Philip lord Stanhope afterwards earl of Chesterfield; and Theodosia the second wife of sir Francis Bodenham.

Arms: A. a maunch. S.

Bell's Huntingdon Peerage, 93. Lemon's Cal. Dom. State Papers. Nichols's Leicestershire, i. 340, 402, 404, 406, 456; iii. 587, 590, 608, 617; iv. 345. Strype's Aylmer, 125. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2), 112, 130.

CHRISTIAN MACHABÆUS ALPINAS, was son of John Machabæus Alpinas, D.D. a native of Scotland, an ardent and learned protestant, who was long an exile, and ultimately settled in Denmark, by his wife Agnes [Machison]. He was born at Wittenberg 3 Dec. 1541, and was admitted in 1554 of the university of Copenhagen, where in 1559 he was created bachelor of philosophy.

About the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth he came to England. His mother was sister to the wife of Miles Coverdale, bishop of Exeter. Grindal, bishop of London, recommended him to Cox, bishop of Ely, and Dr. Perne, master of Peterhouse, by whom he was received with much kindness. He was matriculated as a fellow-commoner of Peterhouse 12 Nov. 1561, and was here admitted M.A. 12 June 1563.

Returning to his own country he was employed in public business by Frederick II. king of Denmark, by whom he was twice sent on embassies to Russia.

In 1586 he was constituted master of the recently established royal school at Sora, about ten miles from Copenhagen. He continued at Sora till 1 May 1597, when he became canon and archdeacon of Lund, in Sweden. Dying at that place 10 Sept. 1598 he was buried in the cathedral, his monument having the following inscription:—

M. S.

*Christiano Machabæo Alpinati, Domino hæreditario de Bisphoo, Collegii olim hujus Archidiacono & Canonico, Viro, virtute, doctrina, genere præstantissimo. Parentibus Johanne Machabæo Alpinate, Theologo quondam in Academia Havniensi Professore publico, & Agneta Machisona Scotis, apud suos familia & loco illustribus, oriundo: Qui postquam Suetici belli tempestate longinquas & periculosas peregrinationes auspice Frederici II. Daniæ &c. Regis Sc. M.M. cui eximie semper carus, ad Tyrannum Moschorum Juan. Basilium legatus bis obierat, Regisq. aliquot Præfecturis fuerat ornatus, Declinante D. M. cum ætate, valetudine, honesti otii desiderio, annos non multos vixit privatus, re, ut nomine, vere Christianus, nulli gravis, queis potuit, commodus. Placidiss. exitu vitæ actum extremum, non sine æcerbo familiæ amicorumq. luctu clusit. Lundie IV. Eid. Septemb. Anno Domini 1598. Vixit annos 56. M. 9. D. 7. Marito & Patri desideratissimo Coniux Filiiq. marentes hoc Monumento parentarunt.*

*Quam vivens potui tantum sperare, quiete*

*Mortuus in solida nunc statione fruor.*

*Cura, labor, morbi, mors deniq. & ipsa recessit,*

*Libera nunc tandem Mens, quod ævebat, habet.*

*Livor res tuas tibi habe.*

He was author of:

1. Latin Epistle to bishop Grindal, prefixed to his father's Enarratio in Deuteronomivm. Lond. 8vo. 1563.

2. Oratio funebris de vita & obitu D. Herlufi Trolle Scholæ Herlovianæ Fundatoris.

Vindingius Acad. Hafn. 72, 73, 125—127.

GEORGE CAREY, eldest son of Henry lord Hunsdon, by Anne daughter of sir Thomas Morgan, knight, was matriculated as a fellow commoner of Trinity college 13 May 1560, being then of the age of 13.

He accompanied the earl of Bedford on his embassy to Scotland at the baptism of the prince, afterwards king James VI., in December 1566. In Sept. 1569 he was dispatched to the earl of Moray regent of Scotland, on the subject of the contemplated marriage of the duke of Norfolk with Mary queen of Scots. He returned to England in October and in December served under his father in the expedition against the northern rebels. On their overthrow he was again sent to Moray in Scotland, returning in a few days with the intelligence that the earl of Northumberland and Thomas Jenny, two of the leading insurgents, were in the regent's custody. In May 1570, he served under sir William Drury in the expedition against Scotland, and was knighted on the 18th of that month by the earl of Sussex the lord general of the queen's northern army, having greatly distinguished himself by his intrepidity in the field and still more by a challenge to lord Fleming, governor of Dumbarton, in the romantic style of the age. On 12 Jan. 1573-4 he obtained from her majesty a lease for 21 years of Herstwood in Great Saxham, Suffolk. On 27 May 1574 the queen granted to him and his heirs male the office of steward, constable and porter of the castle and lordship of Bamborough, with the fishery of the water of Tweed. He was constituted steward of the royal manor of Great Saxham, 22 May 1575. On 24 Dec. 1580 he was with others empowered to examine in the Tower on interrogatories Harte, Bosgrave and Pascall arrested within the realm coming from Rome and other places beyond the seas with intent to prevent and seduce the queen's subjects, and to put them unto the torture if they refused to answer plainly and directly.

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Immediately after the raid of Ruthven sir George Carey, then marshall of the queen's house, was sent into Scotland with Robert Bowes. Carey had an interview with James VI. then at Sterling, on the 12th Sept. 1582, and soon afterwards having a right painful disease by the abundance of rheum gotten by cold returned to England, leaving Bowes in Scotland.

On the death of sir Edward Horsey in 1582 sir George Carey was appointed captain of the isle of Wight. In 1584 he procured for the borough of Newport the privilege of returning members to parliament, his brother Edmund being one of those first chosen, and the bailiffs and burgesses granted to sir George Carey full power during his life to nominate one of the members for their borough. In 1585-6 two ships belonging to him captured a vessel which he alleged belonged to Spain, but which was claimed by Stephen Damaskette an inhabitant of S. Jean de Luz on behalf of himself and other merchants of that place.

In Feb. 1586-7 the queen having had information of a design to surprise the isle of Wight authorised sir George Carey to take view and muster of the trained bands in certain hundreds of Hampshire for the defence of that island. Immediately afterwards he caused the castles and forts in the island to be put in a state of thorough repair. The site of Carey's scone is even yet pointed out. On 15 March 1587-8 he addressed a letter to Dr. Cæsar, judge of the admiralty, concerning a spoil committed on a pinnace of his returning from the Canaries by a ship belonging to the governor of Newhaven.

When England was threatened by the armada of Spain sir George Carey was remarkably vigilant in the isle of Wight. The gentry of the island complained of his arbitrary conduct and were much offended at his assuming the title of governor. He cited Robert Dillington one of the complainants before the privy council, who in or about November 1588 committed him to the Fleet.

Sir John Oglander in his *Memoirs* commends sir George Carey for residing in the castle of Carisbrook and for his great hospitality there, and speaks of the time of his government as the

period when the isle of Wight was in its most flourishing state. He relates with much apparent satisfaction that "in Sir George Carey's time, an attorney coming to settle in the island, was, by his command, with a pound of candles hanging at his breech lighted, with bells about his legs, hunted owte of the island."

In 1589 he was sent on an embassy to Scotland. The privy council on 4 June 1592 empowered sir George Carey and Richard Young to examine in Bridewell Owen Edmondes, an Irishman, charged very deeply with matters concerning the state, who had obstinately refused to confess. If on reexamination he persisted in his obstinacy he was to be put to the torture accustomed in such cases. The accounts of the parish of Lambeth for that year make mention of a visit by the queen to sir George Carey, whose name occurs in the commission for causes ecclesiastical within the diocese of Winchester, issued 7 June 1596.

He succeeded to the peerage as lord Hunsdon on the death of his father, which occurred 23 July 1596. He likewise succeeded him as captain of the band of pensioners, being sworn of the privy council and invested with the order of the garter.

In March 1596-7 he was constituted lord chamberlain of the household. The commission of 10 Oct. 1597 for ecclesiastical causes within the diocese of Winchester contains his name, as does the general commission for the suppression of schism issued 24 Nov. 1599.

His death occurred 9 Sept. 1603.

He married Elizabeth daughter of sir John Spencer of Althorpe, knight, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress Elizabeth, who married sir Thomas Berkeley, knight, son and heir of Henry lord Berkeley.

He was the author of:

1. Instructions and Orders by him as captain-general of the isle of Wight for the good government of the island, for the training of soldiers and firing of beacons, and agreed to by the centioners of the said isle 20 March 1583-4. MS. Lansd. 40, art. 8.

2. Proofs that the prize taken by his two ships did not appertain to the merchants of S. Jean de Luz. Statement of the contrarieties in the confessions of the French concerning the ship of

S. Jean de Luz. Proofs and presumptions that the ship now pretended to appertain to S. Jean de Luz was Spanish and not French. Contrarieties, slanders and untruths contained in the several depositions of the French pretended to have been taken at Bayon. MSS. in the State Paper Office.—Answer to Damaskette, MS. Lansd. 143, f. 406.

3. Orders for the better state and strengthening of the isle of Wight, made and agreed upon by him and others 22 Sept. 1586, by virtue of her majesty's commission to them in that behalf directed. MS. in State Paper Office.

4. Answer to complaints made by the States 4 July 1589. MS. Lansd. 145, f. 183.

5. Letters principally on state affairs. There were exhibited at South Kensington museum in 1862 miniature portraits of this lord Hunsdon and his wife; also his exquisite jewel known as the Hunsdon onyx.

Arms: A. on a bend S, 3 roses of the field, a crescent on a crescent for difference.

Birch's Eliz. ii. 282. Cat. of Special Exhibition South Kensington, 1862, p. 188, 196, 214, 680. Letters of Eliz. & Ja. VI. i. 2. Ellis's Letters, 2 ser. iii. 97, 100. Gage's Thingoe, 104. Green's Cal. Dom. St. Pap. Ja. I. i. 4, 10, 121, 595. Herbert's Ames, 954, 1140, 1275. Jardine on Torture, 29, 38, 82, 94. MS. Lansd. Lemon's Cal. Dom. State Papers. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 526; iii. 24. Lysons' Environs, i. 313. Murdin's State Papers, 768, 769. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 10, 19, 27, 449, 557. Nichols's Prog. Ja. I. i. 260, 262. Rymer, xvi. 291, 324, 386, 421, 446, 488. Sharp's Northern Rebellion, 116, 121. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 401, 450. Thorpe's Cal. Scott. St. Pap. 425—427, 431, 432, 463, 543, 557. Tytler's Scotland, ed. 1864, iii. 315; iv. 50, 52. Worsley's Isle of Wight, 96—107, 152, Append. No. xviii. Wright's Eliz. ii. 265.

HENRY HOLLAND, of Magdalen college, who went out B.A. 1579-80, was instituted to the vicarage of Orwell, Cambridgeshire, 21st Nov. 1580. In 1583 he commenced M.A. and on 13th Feb. 1593-4 was instituted to the vicarage of S. Bride, London, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Westminster. This benefice was vacant by his death before 13th Feb. 1603-4.

He edited the works of Richard Greenham, and was also author of the following:

1. A Treatise against Witchcraft: or A Dialogue, wherein the greatest doubts concerning that sinne, are briefly answered: a sathanicall operation in the Witchcraft of all times is truly prooved:

the most precious preseruatives against such euils are shewed: very needful to be known of all men, but chiefly of the Masters and Fathers of families, that they may learn the best meanes to purge their houses of all vnclean spirits, and wisely to auoide the dreadfull impieties and greate daungers which come by such abhominations. Herevnto is also added a short discourse, containing the most certen meanes ordained of God, to discouer, expell, and to confound all the sathanicall inuentions of Witchcraft and sorcerie. Camb. 4to. 1590. Dedicated to Robert Devereux earl of Essex.

2. Spirituall Preseruatiues against the pestilence: chiefly collected out of the 91 Psalme. Lond. 16mo. 1593. 4to. 1603. Dedicated to the lord mayor, sheriffs, & aldermen, & Thomas Aldersey, esq. citizen of London. To the 2d edition is added: An Admonition concerning the use of Physic.

3. Aphorisms of Christian Religion: or a verie compendious abridgement of M. I. Caluins Institutions, set forth in short sentences methodically by M. J. Piscator: And now Englished according to the Authors third & last edition. Lond. 8vo. 1596. Dedication to Dr. Goodman, Dean of Westminster, dated 18 May 1596.

4. Christian exercise of Fasting, private and publick: whereunto is added certain meditations on the 1st and 2d chapters of the Book of Job. Lond. 4to. 1596.

Another of the name matriculated as a fellow-commoner of Gonville hall in May 1556, B.A. 1559-60, M.A. 1563, B.D. 1570, was of the family of Holland of Estoveney in Lincolnshire, and held the vicarage of Boston from 1571 till his death in April 1584. A third, a native of Daventry, was sometime scholar of S. John's college, Oxford, and ultimately B.D. at Douay. He was a learned writer, and died 28 Sept. 1625. A fourth was author of the History of Adam or the state of Man, 4to. 1606. A fifth, the son of Philemon Holland, M.D. was born at Coventry 29 Sept. 1583, and was author of Heræologia and other works.

MS. Baker, xxx. 247. Herbert's Ames, 1255, 1257, 1268, 1294, 1358, 1419. Newcourt's Repert. i. 317. Strype's Annals, ii. 5. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 386.



*EDWARD STAFFORD.*

9

EDWARD STAFFORD, son of sir William Stafford, knight, who is designated as of Chebsey and also of Grafton, by his second wife Dorothy daughter of Henry lord Stafford only son of Edward duke of Buckingham, was probably born in England about 1550. His father, who left this country in the reign of queen Mary on account of religion, took up his residence at Geneva with his wife, this his son and his daughter Elizabeth, before 13 Oct. 1555. He was buried in that city 5 May 1556. His widow, who was only 27 at the time of his death, returned to England with her family upon the accession of queen Elizabeth and became one of the ladies of the queen's bedchamber, which office she held for forty years.

Edward Stafford occurs as a fellow-commoner of Pembroke hall when the queen visited this university in August 1564. He took no degree here, and it seems that he migrated to Oxford proceeding B.A. in that university in 1566, and soon afterwards becoming one of the band of gentlemen pensioners. He sat for Heytesbury in the parliament which assembled 8 May 1572.

In or about 1577 he married Doulas, daughter of William lord Howard of Effingham, and widow of John lord Sheffield. She was not of a fair reputation having had a son by Robert Dudley earl of Leicester, but she was first cousin once removed to the queen, and the royal assent to the marriage not having been obtained Mr Stafford was sent to prison, whence he addressed a letter to the lords of the council. Unfortunately this letter has no date.

In May 1578 he was dispatched to France to discover the object of the levy of forces on the frontiers of that kingdom, it being suspected by our government that they were designed for the low countries, and he appears to have been in France from January 1579-80 when he wrote to the earl of Leicester from Angiers up to December 1581. In the course of the latter year he obtained from the queen a very extensive and extraordinary grant of all parsonages inappropriate, free chapels, gilds, chantries and hospitals dissolved, wrongfully detained from her majesty, also all parsonages profaned, wasted or concealed. This grant he subsequently

sold to a Mr. Laycotte. At this period and for several years subsequently he was greatly embarrassed by debts.

The persons acting in his name under the grant of concealed lands took upon themselves to administer articles of inquiry to ministers and churchwardens. Cooper, bishop of Lincoln, in Sept. 1582, very properly complained of these unlawful proceedings to the lord treasurer, who took prompt measures to put an end to the grievance.

He received the honour of knight-hood in or about 1583, and in Sept. of that year he became the resident ambassador of England at Paris. There is a letter from sir Horatio Palavacini to lord Burghley, dated Paris, 9 June 1584, in which he mentions and laments sir Edward Stafford's extreme passion for play. On 8 November following sir Edward Stafford addressed a letter to lord Burghley concerning a device of his for conveying water. About 1589 he obtained from the crown a grant for exporting unwrought cloths. On 14 July 1590 a royal warrant was issued to pay him £3. 6s. 8d. per diem while ambassador in France and £500 as her majesty's free gift and reward.

He accompanied the queen to Oxford in Sept. following, and on the 27th of that month was created M.A. by that university.

In July 1591 he returned from his embassy in France, having executed his office at a very critical period with distinguished ability.

On 25 March 1592 he was constituted remembrancer of the first-fruits, and he represented Winchester in the parliament which met 19 November following.

In 1594 lord Burghley was anxious that sir Edward Stafford should be appointed one of the secretaries of state, but the earl of Essex set his face against the proposal, which was not carried into effect. In April 1596 he had a grant of the office of clerk of the pipe, and he was returned for the town of Stafford to the parliaments of 29 Oct. 1597 and 7 Oct. 1601.

We find him about 1597 complaining that his grant of the manor of Chelsea was obstructed by Walter Robert and Simon Harcourt.

Queen Elizabeth promised to appoint him chancellor of the duchy of Lancas-

ter, but died before the office was granted to him. James I. conferred it on sir John Fortescue, but to compensate sir Edward Stafford, he on 16 June, 1603, issued a warrant to grant him in fee farm lands of the value of £60 a year. In the first instance, he obtained the manor of Islingham, in Kent, which was soon afterwards exchanged for the manor of Berwick-upon-Tees, in Yorkshire, and other lands in that county, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire.

He sat for Queenborough in the parliament of 1603-4. His name occurs on several of the most important committees, and he was appointed a commissioner for the union with Scotland.

His mother died 22 Sept. 1604, aged 78, and was buried at S. Margaret's, Westminster, where he erected a monument to her memory. He did not long survive her, being buried in the same church 5 Feb. 1604-5.

Lady Sheffield survived sir Edward Stafford, immediately after whose death a suit was instituted to establish that she had been married to the earl of Leicester, and that sir Robert Dudley, her son by that nobleman, was legitimate. Whatever may have been the real merits of the case the proceedings were suppressed in a very arbitrary manner.

His son William is mentioned in 1596.

His brother, William Stafford, who was the author of an able political treatise, published in 1581, and which has been ascribed to Shakspeare, made himself conspicuous at the end of 1586 by charging the ambassador from France to England with being engaged in a conspiracy to murder queen Elizabeth. He subsequently sat in parliament, and died in 1612.

His younger brother, sir John Stafford, who was born at Geneva, and educated in this university, was one of the heroes of Cadiz, and will be noticed hereafter.

Sir Edward Stafford was author of:

1. A brief Discourse, containing the true and certain manner how the late Duke of Guise, and the Cardinal of Lorraine his brother, were put to death at Blois, the 14th December, 1588, for sundry conspiracies and treasons practised by them against their Sovereign the French King; wherein is farther

declared the imprisonment of some other of the conspirators and leaguers, with divers other circumstances and matters happening thereupon. In *Hardwicke State Papers*, i. 266, from MS. Harl. 4888 f. 9.

2. Numerous letters and dispatches. Several have been printed.

Arms: Per cheveron S. & O.

MS. Addit., 4110, f. 70; 4128, art. 10; 4160, art. 28, 29, 51; 12506, f. 368, 456. Lord Bacon's Letters, ed. Spedding, i. 268. Birch's *Eliz.* i. 40, 92. Burn on Parish Registers, 2 ed. 276, 284, 286. Chamberlain's Letters, temp. *Eliz.* 52, 94, 112, 139. Commons' Journals, i. 154-252, 319. MS. Cotton. Craik's *Romance of the Peerage*, iii. 89, 92-99, 112-114. Letters of *Eliz.* and *Ja.* VI. 42. Green's *Cal. Dom. St. Pap. Ja. I.* Hardwicke State Papers, i. 106-217, 251-296, 361-371. MS. Harl. Hatton's London, 334. MS. Lansd. Lemon's *Cal. Dom. St. Pap.* Leicester Correspondence, 179, 314. Murdin's State Papers, 318, 379-434, 569, 578, 580, 780, 782, 791, 794, 795, 798, 808. Nichols's *Prog. Eliz.* ii. 262, 271, 290, 301, 302, 626; iii. 454, 463, 543, 544. Nichols's *Prog. Ja. I.* i. 499. *Originalia*, 23 *Eliz.* p. 5, rot. 18. *Parl. Hist.* iv. 378. Strickland's *Queens of England*, ed. 1864, iii. 329, 337, 393, 394, 412. Strype's *Annals*, iii. 29-31, 112-117, 144, 189, 217, 468, 469, *Append.* 12. Strype's *Aylmer*, 114. MS. Tanner, 79, f. 234. Thomas's *Hist. Notes*, 386, 466. *Topogr. & Geneal.* i. 142. Turnbull's Letters of Mary Stuart, 104, 113. Willis's *Not. Parl.* iii. (2) 96, 132, 142, 152, 160. Winwood's *Memorials*, ii. 49. Wood's *Fasti Oxon.*, ed. Bliss, i. 261. Wright's *Eliz.* ii. 150, 300, 310, 319, 346, 347, 394.

WALTER CALVERLEY, eldest son of William Calverley, esq. lord of the manors of Calverley, Pudsey, and Burley, in Wharfedale, Yorkshire, by Catharine, daughter of John Thorneholme, of Hasthrope, esq. was registered in the books of the university as a scholar of Clare hall, 5 May, 1579. His brother William also was a scholar of that house, being registered on the same day. They were matriculated as pensioners 1 Oct. following. Walter took no degree, but William was B.A. 1581-2 and M.A. 1585.

On the death of his father Walter Calverley acquired an estate of between £700 and £800 a-year. He was at that period under age. Riotous living and gambling ultimately brought him to ruin, his property was seized by his creditors, and his brother, who had become his surety, was cast into prison. On 23 April, 1605, whilst under the influence of excitement arising from jealousy and his embarrassed circumstances, he cruelly murdered his elder sons William and Walter, and had he not been prevented would have also killed his other son Henry. He wounded the nurse under whose charge the child