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**Memorabilia Cantabrigiae, or, an account of the different colleges in  
Cambridge**

**Wilson, Joseph**

**London, 1803**

**ETH-Bibliothek Zürich**

Shelf Mark: Rar 6536

Persistent Link: <https://doi.org/10.3931/e-rara-25928>

Pembroke college.

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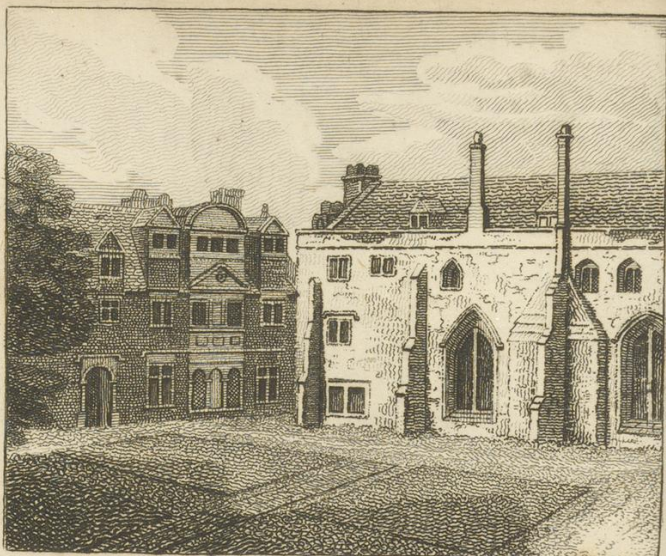
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PEMBROKE HALL



MARY COUNTESS of PEMBROKE

## Pembroke College.

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PERIOD.]—THIS College was founded in the 18th year of Edward the Third, Anno 1343, by MARY DE ST. PAUL (daughter of Guido de Chaftillon, Earl of St. Paul, in France, by Mary, daughter of John, Earl of Richmond, and Beatrice, daughter of Edward III. King of England), Baronefs of Voiffer and Moutenai, and wife of Andomare, or Aymer de Valencia, Earl of Pembroke, a character highly diftinguifhed in the turbulent reigns of Edward I. and II. His name was celebrated in the tournaments and battles of the age, and he figured in every important political tranfaction. He \* was one of the Peers who pronounced fentence of death againft the Earl of Lancafter, at Pontefract, to which circumftance his premature death has been attributed; for having, fhortly after the Earl of Lancafter's fentence (of feveral of whose

\* See in the Cotton Library a Manufcript, intituled, " Jacobi Nicholai de Dacia Scholaris Pembroke Coll. Poema in honorem Audomare de Valence."—Script. An. 1363.

manors he had procured a grant), attended Queen Isabel into France, 1323, 17th Edward II. he was killed in a tilting match, or as some say murdered\*, on the 23d of June, in the same year, being the day of his marriage with his third wife, Mary de St. Paul; of whom Fuller says, that she was a *maid, wife, and widow*, all in a day. Upon her husband's death she devoted herself to acts of piety, in which her ample dower, consisting of no less than twenty-two manors, with other property, afforded ample room to indulge. Her cup is still preserved, and only brought out on very high days. It has this singular inscription:

Saint Dionyse is my dear,

Wherefore be merry and make good cheer.

**BENEFACTORS.]**—The subsequent Benefactors to this College were, King HENRY VI. who gave the Rectory and Manor of Soham, with many other estates, which occasioned its being called that King's adopted Daughter, as King's College was, his Natural Son. LAURENCE BOOTH, Archbishop of York, and Lord Chancellor of England, Dr. SHORTON, Sir PHILIP BOOTH, GRINDALL, Archbishop of Canterbury, ANDREWS and LANGTON, Bishops of Winchester, the latter of whom pre-

\* Dugdale, Baron. 677.—Leland Coll. Vol. I. 682.

mented a valuable piece of plate, with this inscription:—

*Qui alienaret, Anathema sit.*

WREN, Bishop of Ely, who built the Chapel, endowed it with the Manor of Hardwick, in Cambridgehire, to keep it in repair.

DESCRIPTION.]—This College consists of two Courts. The Hall, which divides them, is a handsome room, at the end of which is the Combination Room.

CHAPEL.]—The Chapel was built from a design of the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren's, by his brother Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, and is one of the most elegant and best proportioned in the University, being about fifty-four feet long, twenty-four broad, and upwards of thirty high.

LIBRARY.]—The Library takes up almost all the north side of the first court, is a handsome room, and well furnished with useful books.

DR. LONG'S ORRERY.]—The Rev. Dr. Long, late Master of this College, Dr. Lowndes's, Professor of Astronomy, constructed a sphere (the largest of his time), which he gave to the College,  
and

and erected a building in the back court to contain it, at his own expence, and left a sum of money to keep it in repair. It is eighteen feet in diameter.

GARDEN.]—The Garden is large, well laid out, full of fruit, and has a good bowling-green. The north wall which is very long, and reflects the warm rays of the south Sun, makes the walk, which runs parallel to it, one of the best in Winter; but it is private.

APPEARANCE.]—There is something altogether very venerable and pleasing in the appearance of this College, which made Queen Elizabeth, when she passed through Cambridge, salute it with these words:—“ *O domus antiqua et religiosa!*”

The number of Members is about 188, and ten Livings are in the Gift of the College.

#### BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

BISHOPS.]—WILLIAM DE BOTTLESHAM, Bishop of Rochester, 1389, 13th Richard II.

WILLIAM SINWOOD, Bishop of St. David's, 1424, 20th Henry VI.

JOHN SANGTON, Bishop of St. David's, 1447, 25th Henry VI.

LAW-

LAWRENCE BOOTH, Archbishop of York, 1476, 16th Edward IV. When Edward IV. annulled the acts of his predecessor, Henry VI. this Prelate had sufficient influence with that King, to get the donation made to this Hall confirmed.

THOMAS ROTHERHAM, Archbishop of York, 1480, 20th Edward IV.

THOMAS LANGTON, Bishop of Winchester, 1493, 28th Henry VII.

WILLIAM SMITH, Bishop of Lincoln, 1495, 11th Henry VII.

ROGER LAYBURN, Bishop of Carlisle, 1503, 19th Henry VII.

RICHARD FOX, 1500, 16th Henry VII. successively Bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester. He was at the head of public affairs during the early part of Henry the Eighth's reign; and was so highly in the confidence of that capricious Monarch, as to be employed by him in his most important negotiations abroad. But in the year 1515, he retired entirely from Court, disgusted with the overbearing insolence of Wolfey, whom he had contributed to raise to the giddy height of his ambition. Henry VIII. in his last illness, appointed him one of his executors.—Towards the latter part of his life he became entirely blind, and died on the 14th of September, 1528.

NICHOLAS RIDLEY, Bishop of London, and a  
C Martyr.

Martyr. After taking his Degrees and Orders at this College, he was sent by his uncle, for further improvement, to the Sorbonne, at Paris. On his return, in the year 1529, he was chosen under Treasurer of the Univerfity; and afterwards Chaplain, Orator, and *Magifter Glomeriæ*. At this time he was much admired as a Preacher and Difputant. In 1536, Archbishop Cranmer prefented him to the Living of Herne, in Eaft Kent, where, we are told, he preached the doctrine of the Reformation. At what precise time he began to change his opinions, is not determined.

In the early part of his life he was a zealous Papift, and probably continued fo, at leaft in appearance, till the death of his uncle. His being patronifed by Cranmer, proves that he muft, at that time, have favoured the Reformation; but though Fuller, in his *Abel Redivivus*, calls him another Saul, yet his converfion was not quite fo instantaneous; for he maintained the doctrine of Tranfubftantiation till the year 1545. A complete revolution in his opinions, however, muft have been effected; for in his Difputation with the Roman Catholic Divines, on the fubject of the Real Prefence, he forced them to acknowledge that, according to their doctrine, Chrift, in his Laft Supper, *muft have held himfelf in his hand*, and afterwards *eaten himfelf*. After feveral intermediate preferments, he was, in the year 1547, made Bifhop  
of

of Rochester, and, in 1550, translated to London; in which year he was one of the Commissioners for examining Bishop Gardiner, and concurred in his deprivation. A visit which he paid, on returning from Cambridge, in the year 1552, to the Princess, afterwards Queen Mary, to whom, prompted by his zeal for the Reformation, he is said to have expressed himself with too much freedom, has been asserted to have doomed him the victim of her revenge; but a Sermon, which he preached, to convince the people of Lady Jane Gray's title to the Crown, is much more likely to have sunk deep in the gloomy mind of the bigoted Mary. With Cranmer and Latimer he was burnt alive, at Oxford, on the 16th of October, 1554.

RICHARD CHENEY, Bishop of Bristol, 1562, 4th Elizabeth.

EDMUND GRINDALL. This mild, learned, and pious Reformer of our Church, shared, with many others, the inconveniences of an exile in Germany, during the reign of Queen Mary; to avoid treatment, which one cannot reflect upon without horror and detestation. It is impossible, at the same time, not to blame those of folly and madness, who, by remaining, suffered themselves rather to be burnt alive than fly their country for a time, as their martyrdom was of no use to the cause, and they knew that Queen Mary's successor was a Protestant.—During his abode in Germany, he diligently col-

lected materials for a Martyrology; and greatly assisted John Fox in compiling his laborious work.

Upon the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was appointed one of the public Disputants against Popery. In 1576, 19th Elizabeth, he was made Archbishop of Canterbury. He had not sat long in the Archiepiscopal Chair, before he was suspended, for not suppressing the public theological exercises, called *Prophefings* \*, which his  
con-

\* Lord Bacon asks, in his Enquiry touching the *Pacification of the Church*, “ Whether it were not requisite to renew  
“ that *good exercise* which was practised in this Church some  
“ years, and afterwards put down against the advice and  
“ opinion of one of the greatest and gravest Prelates † of the  
“ land, which was commonly called Prophefying, and was  
“ this: The Ministers within a district did meet upon a  
“ week-day, in some principal town, where there was some  
“ grave ancient Minister, that was President, and an audi-  
“ tory admitted of Gentlemen, or other persons of leisure.  
“ Then every Minister successively, beginning with the  
“ youngest, did handle one and the same part of Scripture,  
“ spending severally some quarter of an hour or better, and  
“ in the whole some two hours; and so the exercise being  
“ begun and concluded with prayer, and the President giving  
“ a text for the next meeting, the assembly was dissolved;  
“ and this was, as I take it, a fortnight’s exercise, which,  
“ in my opinion, was the best way to frame and train up  
“ Preachers to handle the Word of God, as it ought to be

† Archbishop Grindall.

“ handled,

conscience told him should have been encouraged and supported. It is reported that he first brought the Tamarisco into England. He died July 6, 1583, aged sixty-three.

JOHN YOUNG, Bishop of Rochester, 1577, 20th Elizabeth.

THOMAS DOVE, Bishop of Peterborough, 1600, 43d Elizabeth.

JOHN BRIDGES, Bishop of Oxford, 1603, 1st James I.

LANCELOT ANDREWS, Bishop of Ely and Winchester, 1609, 7th Jac. I.

These lines are prefixed to his "*Devotions.*"

If ever any merited to be,  
The universal Bishop, this was he ;  
Great Andrews, who the whole vast sea did drain  
Of learning, and distilled it in his brain :  
These pious drops \* are of the purest kind,  
Which trickled from the limbeck of his mind.

This Prelate was highly distinguished for his piety

“ handled, that hath been practised. For we see orators  
“ have their declamations, lawyers have their moots, logi-  
“ cians their sophisms, and every practice of science hath  
“ an exercise of erudition and initiation, before men come to  
“ the life; only preaching, which is the worthiest, and  
“ wherein it is most dangerous to do amiss, wanteth an in-  
“ troduction, and is ventured and rushed upon at the first.

\* Alluding to his *Devotions.*

and learning, and may be ranked with the best preachers and completest scholars of his age. No species of composition, except poetry, has been more improved since the reign of James the First, than sermons; and he consequently appeared to much greater advantage in the pulpit, than he does now in his works, which abound with pedantic quotations and trivial witticisms. He was a man of polite manners and lively conversation; could quote the Greek and Latin authors with facility, and pun with King James.

Charles the First, a little before his death, particularly recommended this Prelate's Sermons to the perusal of his children.

Andrews is supposed to have had a considerable share in the Book of Chronology, published by the famous Isaacson, who was his amanuensis. He died September 21, 1620, aged 71.

NICHOLAS FELTON, Bishop of Ely, 1618, 16th James I.

Archbishop HARSENET; Bishops, COOP, of Bristol; FIELD, of Hereford; WREN, of Ely; BROWNING, of Exeter; LANEY, of Ely; and HALL, of Bristol: ROBERT THORPE, Master, Lord-Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas, and afterwards Lord Chancellor, in the reign of Edward III; and WILLIAM LINDWOOD, Bishop of St. David's, author of the Provinciale, were also of this College.

JOHN BRADFORD. At an early period of life,  
being

being a remarkable penman and accomptant, he became Secretary to Sir John Harrington; who was several times employed by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. as paymaster to the troops abroad. Bradford, at this time a gay and dissolute man, to support his extravagance, at different times appropriated the King's money to the supply of his own wants; but reflection on his guilt took such possession of his mind, that he determined to repay the money, which he actually did. Having quitted this employment, he next for some time studied the law in the Inner Temple; but, finding an inclination to preach the Gospel, he removed to Cambridge, where, by his uncommon assiduity, he was, in a shorter time than usual, admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, and made a Fellow of Pembroke Hall. Bishop Ridley was so charmed with his application and zeal, that he sent for, ordained, and appointed him his Chaplain. In 1553, he was made Chaplain to Edward VI. and became one of the most popular preachers in that reign.

The principles of Mary could not permit her to tolerate so dangerous a Reformer; and Bradford's persecutions commenced 'ere she was scarce seated on the throne. After being confined in the Tower and other prisons, he was at last brought to his trial, before the Court of Inquisition; in which it is enough to say, that Gardiner sat as Chief Judge. He defended his principles to the last, in contempt  
of

of their power. They condemned him to the flames, and he was accordingly burnt alive in Smithfield, on the 1st of July, 1555, which he preferred to admitting the word *Transubstantiation*, because it was *absurd*; and yet the same man wrote a book in defence of *Predestination*. He was the author of several works.

HENNY ISAACSON, the Chronologer.

JOHN ROGERS. Of all the various Martyrs, and our history at this period furnishes us with too numerous and lamentable a catalogue, no one deserves a warmer tribute of admiration and regret than this excellent man, who was indefatigable in his ministerial labours, and a most exemplary character in every relation of life. No one could have had more tender, yet strong attachments to the world, having a beloved wife and ten children. The approach of death did not disturb his usual serenity, and he was waked out of a sound sleep when the officers came to carry him to the stake—" *Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die\**."

In the reign of Henry VIII. he translated the whole Bible, which he published under the fictitious name of Thomas Matthew. He suffered martyrdom on the 4th of February, 1555.

Dr. FULKE, Master. He gained great reputation by his writings against Cardinal Alan, at

\* Cato.

whose instigation, it is well known, Philip II. first planned the invasion of this country with the Armada. He also wrote "The Confutation of Hoskins, Sanders, and Rastell, three Pillars of Popery," published in 1559. In 1589, he published the text of the English and Rhemish Testaments together, in folio, in order to expose the mistranslations and errors of the latter. He was for a considerable time a warm advocate for the principles of the Nonconformists, as were several other celebrated Divines, who, in process of time, got the better of their prejudices, and made a near approach to the doctrines of the established Church.

EDMUND SPENCER, the Poet. An attempt to pourtray the *interesting* features alone, of the varied life of this illustrious man, would much exceed the bounds to which these sketches are necessarily confined. We can, indeed, with the generous feeling of Camden, exclaim—

"Anglica, te vivo, vixit plaustique poesis,

"Nunc moritura, timet, te moriente, mori!"

The celebrated author of "The Fairy Queen," may be fairly styled the Father the English Heroic Poetry, and of true Pastoral Poetry, in England. *Invention* may be justly conceded to him, and he excelled all his cotemporaries in harmonious versification. He, however, possesses one peculiar advantage;

advantage; the stanza and the old words, hardly understood by modern readers, give an air of venerable authority, which commands, though it has now failed to interest; and all the attempted imitations of him so entirely resemble the original, that they lose both his variety and simplicity. Like other juvenile Poets, Spenser had his Rosalind, who, after flattering his passion for a time, at length preferred a happier rival, who is satirized by the name of Menalcas, in his sixth Eclogue. Rosalind's real name is not known. Though we may sympathize in the disappointment of the Poet, we must not forget that we are indebted to the lady for those Poems, in which he bewails his misfortune with so much elegance and pastoral simplicity.

The disappointments and misery of this great Poet, cannot be read without a pang of regret; and the scholar and man of taste will execrate the name of Burleigh, whose ill-judged parsimony prevented Queen Elizabeth giving him 100*l.* as if he thought the lowest clerk in his office a more deserving person. It was very hard, observes one of his biographers, that a genius who did honour to his country, should get less by writing than a journeyman mechanic, employed in printing his works. The Fairy Queen was chiefly written during his residence at the Castle of Kilcolman, in the county of Cork, which had been the property of the famous Earl of Desmond. He died in want of bread, 1599, and  
was

was buried in Westminster Abbey, according to his request, near Chaucer\*.

THOMAS STANLEY. This polite scholar and accomplished gentleman, was equally eminent as a Poet and Historian. His original poems are chiefly amorous. His translations, which are more numerous, are from Theocritus, Anacreon, Bion, and Secundus, and distinguished for elegance. His version and commentary on seven tragedies of Æschylus, form both a laborious and valuable work. Mr. Stanley's greatest and most generally known production, however, is his "*History of Philosophy*," which has very great merit. He died the 12th of April, 1678.

The late Prime Minister, William Pitt, was educated at this College.

\* In the Common Place-Book of Edward, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer—Manuscript in the Brit. Mus. is the following memorandum:—"Lord Carteret told me, that when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a man, of the name of Spenceer, immediately descended from our illustrious Poet, came to be examined before the Lord-Chief-Justice, as a witness in a cause, and that he was so entirely ignorant of the English language, that they were forced to have an interpreter for him."



