

about 35s. 6d. It was issued by John V., of Portugal (styled by himself "His Faithful Majesty"), in the year 1734, and bore for mint mark the letter M. Obverse—Ioannes V., D.G. Port. et Alg. Rex. Reverse—The arms of Portugal, surmounted by a crown.

The Rev. J. H. HILL, F.S.A., communicated the following Paper:—

THE BISHOPRIC OF PETERBOROUGH AND ITS PRELATES.

WHEN cities were at first converted to Christianity, the Bishops were first elected by the clergy and people, but as the number of Christians increased, this was found to be inconvenient, for great tumults were raised, and sometimes murders were committed at such popular elections. To prevent such disorders, the emperors being then Christians, reserved the election of Bishops to themselves, but the Bishop of Rome, who, in course of time, became head of the church, did not wish the Bishops to be dependent upon princes, and therefore managed that the canons in Cathedral Churches should have the election of their Bishops, which elections were usually confirmed at Rome. In England, in the Saxon times, all ecclesiastical dignities were conferred by the king in parliament.

Pope Hildebrand (temp. William the Conqueror) was the first that opposed this way of making Bishops in England, and called a council of one hundred and ten Bishops, and excommunicated not only the emperor, Henry IV., but all prelates whatsoever that received investiture at the hands of the emperor, or of any layman, by the delivery of the ring and staff. Malmesbury says that Lanfranc was made Archbishop of Canterbury by the before-mentioned means, but the Saxon Annals state that he was chosen by the senior monks of that church, together with the laity and clergy of England, in the king's great council.

But Anselm did not scruple to accept the Archbishopric by the delivery of the ring and staff, at the hands of William II., although he was never chosen by the monks of Canterbury. Yet Anselm was the man who afterwards contested the matter with Henry I., who yielded to him in this matter. King John granted, by common consent of the barons, that the Bishops should be elected by the chapter, which election by the chapter was to be a free election, but founded on the king's *congè d'elire* and afterwards to have the royal assent, and that confirmation and consecration should be in the power of the Pope.

By 26th Edward III., sec. 6, it was enacted that "The free elections of Archbishops, Bishops, and all other dignities and benefices elected in England, shall hold from henceforth in the manner as they were granted by the king's progenitors and the

ancestors of other lords, founders of the said dignities and other benefices, and in case that reservation, collation, or provision be made by the court of Rome, of any Archbishopric, Bishopric, dignity, or other benefice, in disturbance of the free elections aforesaid, the king shall have for that time the collations to the Archbishopric, and other dignities elective which be of his advowry, such as his progenitors had before that free election was granted."

By 25th Henry VIII., c. 50, all papal jurisdiction was taken away, by which it was enacted—That no person shall be presented and nominated to the Bishop of Rome, or to the see of Rome, for the office of an Archbishop or Bishop; but the same shall utterly cease and be no longer used within this realm.

By the 1st Edward VI., c. 2, all Bishoprics were made donative again as formerly they had been. But this statute was afterwards repealed, and the matter was brought back again, and still rests upon the 25th Henry VIII., c. 20.

When a Bishop dies, or is translated, the dean and chapter certify the Queen thereof in chancery, and pray leave of Her Majesty to make election. The Queen then grants a license to them under the great seal to elect the persons, whom by her letters missive she has appointed: and they are to choose no other. Within six and twenty days after the receipt of this license they are to proceed to election. If they refuse to elect, then the Queen may nominate a person by her letters patent. In making a Bishop these things are requisite—election, confirmation, consecration, and investiture. Upon election the Bishop is only a Bishop *nomine*, and not in *re*, for he has no power of jurisdiction before consecration.

Bishops hold their seats in the house in a double capacity, as Bishops and likewise as barons by tenure. In the tenth year of Henry II., it was declared by the constitutions of Clarendon, that Bishops, and all other persons who hold of the king "in capite," have their possessions of him "sicut Baroniam, et sicut ceteri Barones debent interesse judiciis curiæ Regis," &c. And they ought to sit there likewise as Bishops, *i.e.*, not only as spiritual persons, vested with a power only to ordain and confirm, &c., but as they are governors of the church, and it is for this very reason that, in the vacancy of a Bishopric, the guardian of the spiritualities is summoned to the parliament in the room of the Bishop: the new Bishops of Bristol, Chester, Oxford, and our own Bishop of Peterborough, which were made by Henry VIII., have no baronies, but sit in the house as Bishops of those sees by the writ of the king.

BISHOPS.

That there were Bishops in England long before the time of Augustine is quite clear, the Bishops of York, London, and Colchester having been present at the Council of Arles, A.D. 314, but

after the Saxon invasion they were driven out of this country, and compelled to take refuge in Gallia, Armorica, and in the fastnesses of Wales and Cornwall, and the seven British Bishops who attended the Council of Worcester A.D. 601, gave Augustine to understand that they were independent of the Pope and subject to a Metropolitan of their own—(Bede *Hist.* lib. 2, c. 2.)—a dignity which was successively vested in the sees of Llandaff, Caerleon, and St. David's.

Before the year 1085 spiritual and secular jurisdictions were so mingled together that the Bishop sat in the hundred court; but by Royal Mandate about that time, they became distinct and independent of each other. Subsequently each Bishop had a separate court, and also a prison for delinquent clerks, &c.

In his parochial visitations, the retinue of a Bishop was limited to the number of twenty or thirty attendants, with their horses, which were to be entertained for a night and a day; but in later times a composition in money was received instead.

A Bishop was expected to be resident in his diocese at least upon the principal festivals, and on the Sundays in Advent and Lent. In the event of his ordaining priests without a title, he might be compelled to retain them till they could be otherwise provided for.

There were about sixteen episcopal sees at the period of Bede's death, and the same number at the Conquest: soon after which many of them were translated from mere villages to populous towns (*Bed. His.* v. 24).

The succession of our Bishops may be seen in Le Neve's *Fasti*, Heylin's *Titles of Honour*, Stubb's *Episcopal Succession*, and their biographies in Malmsbury's *De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum*, Godwin's *De Præsulibus Angliæ*, and Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*.

According to Archbishop Theodore's Canons at Hartford, A.D. 673, no Bishop shall invade the parish of another, and that foreign Bishops and clergy shall not be permitted to exercise any sacerdotal functions without the permission of the Bishop in whose parish they sojourn.—Can. 2, 6. With respect to precedence, every Bishop is to "observe the time, and order of his consecration."

From the Excerptions of Egbert, Archbishop of York, A.D. 750, we find "that the Bishop shall sit in the church higher than the bench of priests: but when he is in the house, let him know that he is their colleague."—Ex. 27.

Let a Bishop be ordained (if possible) by all the Bishops of the province, at all events not by fewer than three.—Ex. 98.

From the Constitutions of Richard de Poor, Bishop of Sarum, A.D. 1223, we find the following: "Since on account of their many occupations, or corporal infirmities, Bishops are not sufficient of themselves to minister unto the people the Word of God, it has been decreed by the Lateran Council, that they may appoint proper ministers to the office of preaching. We command therefore that

when delegated by us, they come to your parishes, and edify the people by their preaching and example, ye supply them with all things necessary for their support." The whole diocese was anciently considered the Bishop's parish, and all the priests only as his delegates in the cure of souls.

In the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, A.D. 1529, it was declared "That all Bishops should be present at their Cathedral Churches, Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost, that they would make a circuit of their dioceses at proper times, reforming monasteries and hospitals, extirpating heresies, and sowing the word of life in the field of the Lord. The conferring orders, or benefices, and instituting curates, let them be much more diligent and vigilant than hitherto, lest inefficient persons should be admitted to the cure of souls even for a time. Let them also compel rectors to reside upon their benefices, utterly revoking any permission which may have been given to let out these benefices for money: let them restrain the exactions and severity of their officials, and take care that rectors and vicars either preach, or cause sermons frequently to be preached in their churches. Such of the clergy as shall be convicted in the presence of the laity of detestable crimes, let them condemn to even perpetual imprisonment: coercing such clerks as hunt and hawk, and recalling indecent or dissolute clerks to devout exercises and a holy conversation."

By a Canon made in King Edgar's reign, A.D. 960, it was ordered that a priest be not a hunter, a hawker, or a drinker, yet among the *Jura. Eccl. Cant. A. S.*, Vol. I., 88, it is said the Archbishop shall have the best nag of the Bishop of Rochester, when he dies, and his kennel of hunting dogs: and that the King shall have the same of the Archbishop when he dies.

The Bishopric of Peterborough was erected in the 33rd year of the reign of King Henry VIII., 1542, with a dean and chapter. He granted the Abbey Church of Peterborough to be their Cathedral, gave the Bishop the Abbot's House and a close called the Bull-dike cum Pertinentiis, containing four acres, and to the dean and chapter all the rest of the site and circuit of the monastery to be held by them for ever.

The King granted to John Chambers, Bishop of Peterborough, all those Manors of Burghbury, Eye, Singlecoat, Northam, Witherington, Walton, Paston, Gunthorpe, and Southorpe: the Hundred of Nassaburgh, and about 200 acres of meadow and pasture land called Sheepecote Leys, Titehill Yard, Edgerley and Plodhill Meadows: 100 acres of wood called Eastwood in Eye, and 246 acres of wood in Burghbury cum Pertinentiis, Desthorpe East Field, and Newark, all parcel of the possessions of Peterborough late Monastery: with some tithes in Eye, Paston, Gunthorpe, Helpstone, Eton, and Wittering, parcel of Peterborough Abbey possessions: and advowsons of the patronage of the Rectories of Castor, Barnack, Paston

and Polebroke, and the Vicarage of Peterborough, the Manor of Thurlby, co. Lincoln, and advowson of Scotter Rectory, co. Lincoln: and the advowson of Irthlingborough Deanery, co. Northampton, and the chantries in that College, and advowson of St. John Baptist's Chapel in Stamford, with all those messuages in St. Gregory's and St. Bride's parishes in London, parcel of the late Monastery of Peterborough, and the advowson of South Collingham, co. Nottingham, with all rights and privileges belonging to the appurtenances Habend. to the said Bishop and his successors in puram et perpetuam Elymosynum.

What these respective lands were valued, at the foundation, appears from a MS. in the Lambeth Library, No. 639, fol. 57, which gives the following account:—

THE LATE ERECTED BISHOPRICK OF PETERBOROUGH.

The yerely revenues and possessions, as well temporal as spiritual, appointed by the King's Majestie to the said late erected Bishoprick of Peterburghe, in the county of Northampton, which before were parcell of the possessions of the late Monastery of Peterburghe, at the time of the Surrender and Dissolution thereof, as followethe:—

The County of Northampton Temporalities.

	£.	s.	d.
The Houses and Edifices within the precincte of the late Monasterie of Peterburgh, called the Abbots side, is worthe clere by yere, nil: because that is assigned and reserved for the Bishop and never were rented	o.	o.	o.
Parcel of Demayne Landes Medowes and Pastures of the said late Monastery, appointed to the said Bishop, is worthe clerely by yere	xxvii.	xvii.	viii.
The Maner of Burghbury, is worth clier by yere	cix.	xviii.	ix.
The Maner of Eye with his membres, ys worth clier by yere over and besides the spiritualities	lxi.	xvii.	iv.
The Maner of Witherington is worth clier by yere	xxv.	iv.	ix.
The Maner of Walton is worth clier by yere	xvii.	ii.	ix.
The Maner of Paston, over and beside the spiritualities, is worth clier by yere ...	viii.	ix.	o.
The Maner of Gunthorpe, ys worth clier by yere, over and besides the spiritualities	x.	ix.	v.

	£.	s.	d.
The Maner of Sowthorp, ys worth clier by yere	vii.	vi.	iii.
The Rentes of Fermes in Helpstone ys worth clier by yere, over and besides the spiritualities	o.	vii.	vi.
The Rentes yn Badington, ys worth clier by yere	o.	iii.	viii.
The Rentes in Multon, ys worth clier by yere	o.	o.	vi.
The Rentes in Etton, ys worth clier by yere	o.	vi.	x.
The Hundred of Nassborough, ys worth clier by yere	xix.	iii.	xi.
	<hr/>		
	ccxxxxviii.	x.	vi.

Spiritualities.

The Chapel of Eye ys worth clier by yere	v.	vi.	viii.
The Spiritualities in Paston, that is to say Pensions and Portions	i.	xiii.	iiii.
The Spiritualities in Gunthorpe, ys worth clier by yere	x.	o.	o.
The Spiritualities yn Helpstone clier by yere	i.	vi.	viii.
An annual Pension going out of the Church of Wittering	o.	vi.	viii.
	<hr/>		
	xviii.	xiii.	iv.

In all Co. of Northampton of both Temporalities and Spiritualities.....	cccxvii.	iii.	x.
<i>County of Lincoln Temporalities.</i>			
The Manner of Thurlby with his membres, be worth clierly by yere	xxxvi.	vii.	viii.
<i>County of Middlesex Temporalities.</i>			
The Rentes and Fermes withyn the Suburbes of London be worth clier by yere	xv.	o.	o.
The clier yerely value or summ total of all the possessions as well Temporal as Spiritual, appointed to the said Bishoprick of Peterburgh by the Kings Majestie—			
Temporalities	cccxlix.	xviii.	ii.
Spiritualities	xviii.	xiii.	iv.
	<hr/>		
Total	ccclxviii.	xi.	vi.

Whereof deducted for Tenths & First Fruits
to be answered to the King's Majestie his
heirs and successors for ever, into His
Highnesses Court of Augmentation, &c. xxxiii. vi. v.

And so remaineth to the said Bishop and
his successors cccxxvli. vs. id.

The Bishop of Peterborough is patron of Scotter Rectory, co. Lincoln; South Collingham Rectory, co. Nottingham, and of Barnack, Polebrook, Paston, and Castor Rectories, Northamptonshire (though the last is annexed to the Bishopric); also the Vicarage of St. John Baptist's Church in Peterborough, and the Archdeaconry of Northampton; and, by the gift of Queen Mary, has the advowson of the six Prebends in his Cathedral. His payments for First Fruits is £414. 17s. 8½d., (as in Ecton,) being above what the original endowment was by King Henry VIII., and there is no deduction made for what Bishop Scamler alienated. (*Vide* Scamler No. 3.)

By an order in Council, on the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, August 21st, 1837, it was decreed that upon the first avoidance of the See of Peterborough, the whole county of Leicester, and part of the said diocese of Lincoln, shall be absolutely detached and dis severed from the same diocese, and shall be and become permanently annexed and united to, and included in and form part of the said diocese of Peterborough: and that the said Archdeaconry, and all parishes and places, churches and chapels within the limits thereof, and the present and every future Archdeacon thereof, and all rural deans, and the whole clergy and others her Majesty's subjects within the same, shall be thenceforth exempted and released from all jurisdiction, authority, and control of the Bishop of Lincoln, and shall be under and subject to the jurisdiction, authority, and control of the Bishop of Peterborough for the time being: and that the right of appointing the Archdeacon of Leicester shall thereon be vested in the Bishop of Peterborough, and his successors, Bishops of Peterborough, for ever. After such avoidance of the said See of Peterborough, in order to raise the average yearly income of the Bishop of Peterborough for the time being to the sum of £4500, as near as may be, there shall be paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to the Bishop then succeeding to the said See of Peterborough, and his successors, Bishops of Peterborough for the time being, the fixed annual sum of £1150, by equal half-yearly payments.

The present patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough is as follows:—

The Archdeaconries of North-		£
ampton, the Chancellorship,	Leicester, St. John, PC ...	300
and all the Canonries in the	————— St. Luke, PC ...	200
Cathedral. £	Lyddington V, c. Calde-	
Apethorpe c. Wood Newton,	cote, C	300
PC	Nassington, V, c. Yarwell, C	300
Barnack, R	Northampton, St. Edmund,	
Brixworth, V	PC, alt.	300
Castor, R	Orton, V	250
Duddington, PC	Paston, R	444
Empingham, V	Peterborough, St. John Bap-	
Evington, V	tist, V. ...	575
Eye, PC	————— St. Mark, PC	300
Farthingstone, R	————— St. Paul	300
Gretton, V	Polebrook, R	500
Hannington, R	Sibbertoft, V	400
Hugglescote c. Donnington,	Sudborough, R	400
PC	Sutton, PC	239
Ibstock, R	Thorpe Acre, PC	150
Isham, R	Uppingham	661
Kilsby	Upton, PC	239
Leicester, All Saints, V ...	Walgrave, R	500
————— St. Martin, V ...	Waphenham, R	400
————— St. Mary, V	Welford, V	230
————— St. Nicholas, V ...	Werrington, PC	222
————— St. Andrew, PC	Winwick, R	530
————— St. Matthew, V	Woodville, PC	116

in the diocese of Peterborough.

Baston, V, £156; Bluntisham, R, £1010; Buckden, V, £254; Foxton, V, £79; Fulbourn, All Saints, V, £288; Ickleton, V, £85; Icklesham, V, £450; Offord Cluny, R, £370; Stilton, R, £400; in the Diocese of Ely.

Brightlingsea, V, £213; Canewden, V, £495; Harpenden, PC, £710; Hemel Hempstead, V, £709; Paglesham, R, £524; Puttenham, R, £166; Wheathampstead, R, £730; all in the Diocese of Rochester: and Scotter, R, £974; and South Collingham, V, both in the Diocese of Lincoln.

After the death of the present Bishop of Winchester, the following livings will be added to the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough:—Abthorpe, V, (alternate,) £300; Belgrave, V, £150; Long Auckby, V, £250; Pytchley, V, £105; Towcester, V, £300; all in the Diocese of Peterborough.

1. John Chambers, B.D., last Abbot of Peterborough, was consecrated first Bishop of that See, October 23rd, 1541. He was educated at Cambridge, and, having enjoyed the Bishopric for about fourteen years, he died at Peterborough (where he was born) the latter end of February, 1555, and was buried

in the Cathedral March 5 following, where, during his abbacy, he had erected for himself a monument between two pillars, on the south aisle, above the Bishop's throne in the choir, and fixed this epitaph upon it:—

“Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit, et in novissimo Die de Terra surreturus sum, et in Carne mea videbo Deum Salvatorem meum. Reposita est hec spes mea in sinu meo. Moritur Die — Anno Domini — millesimo quingentesimo.”

At the foot of the tomb these verses—

“En pius, en validus Pastor jacet hic Johannes
 Burgh Burgo natus, ac domus hujus Apex;
 Cui caro, Mundus, Opes cesserunt, id genus omne:
 Prælia divinus carnea Vincit Amor.
 Ordinis infestos redigens sub vindice Mores,
 Dum comes ipse fuit norma locique decor.
 Pauperimos ditans, lapsis peccata remittens,
 Mitibus ipsi pius, asperimus rigidis.
 Sta, lege, funde Preces, Deus est cui singula cedunt;
 Dic velit ipse dare cælica Regna sibi.”

In his will, dated Dec. 31, 1554, proved Dec. 3, 1556, he appointed to be buried at Peterborough, where he had fixed his tomb, and gave a pix and two silver candlesticks to the Cathedral, £20 to Peterborough bridge, £20 to the reparations of the Cathedral, and £20 at his burial to the poor of Peterborough, and his other manors.

2. The next Bishop of Peterborough was David Pole, LL.D., Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, who was Chaplain to King Henry the Eighth, Rector of East Dereham, Norfolk, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield, Archdeacon of Salop and Derby, Canon of Exeter, and Dean of Arches. He became provided by the Pope April 5, 1556, had the custody of the Temporalities delivered to him Dec. 24, 1556, and was consecrated Aug. 15, 1557. He was deprived of his Bishopric by Queen Elizabeth, and detained some time in custody, but at length released.

In his will, dated May 17, and proved July 6, 1568, he names no place of burial, but leaves it to his executors, who were his own Archdeacon, Dr. Binnesley, and — Wilkinson. He died in London, June, 1568, and was probably interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. He bequeathed his books at London and Peterborough, to All Souls College Library, Oxford.

3. Edmund Scamler, B.D., born at Gressingham, Lancashire, and educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Chaplain to Archbishop Parker, and Prebendary of York and Westminster, consecrated Bishop of Peterborough February 16, 1560. He for ever alienated from this see as follows,—the hundred of Nassaburgh, and the liberties and goal thereunto belonging, and the Manors of Thirlby and Southorpe, without any recompense, or receiving anything in exchange, as other bishops did, which, as it is said, prepared his translation to a better Bishopric, viz., that of Norwich,

anno 1584, to make other concessions, where dying May 7, 1594, he was buried in Norwich Cathedral, with the following inscription, erected to his memory since the restoration, by James Scamler, his great grandson, in place of that which had been placed over him by his son, and was demolished in the rebellion:—

“Deo Sacrum: Monumentum Edmondi Scamler sub Mariâ Confessoris, sub Elizabetha Præsulis, primâ Petroburgensis, post modum Norwicensis, Memoria Extructum. Furore autem, et Immanitate Temporum circa A.D. 1651, dissipatum: Pietate ultimâ et Sumptibus Jacobi Scamleri (Nepotis) de Wolterton in Agro Norfolciensi Armigeri, restauravit Jacobus Scamler, Pronepos. A.D. 1691.”

“Vivo tibi, moriorque tibi, tibi Christe resurgam
Te quia justificas Christe, prebendo fide.
Hinc abeat Mortis Terror, mihi, Christe, Redemptor,
Es mihi jam lacrum, et Tu, pie Christe, Salus.”

*Alienations of the Lands of the Bishopric of Peterborough,
by Bishop Scamler,*

Sale of Lands in 1647.		£.	s.	d.
Jan. 7.	Parcel of Borough Berrie Manor, of Peterborough, sold to Walter Pye for	467	9	6
„ 14.	Parcel of Thwites Manor at Peterborough, sold to Robert Henson	82	0	0
Feb. 24.	Parcel of Borough Berrie Manor, sold to John Bellamy, for	389	19	10
Mar. 20. 1648.	The Episcopal Palace at Peterboro, sold to James Russell for	3122	0	0
June 23.	Three Tenements in Peterborough Court, Fleet-street, London, sold to William Stamford and Robert Brome for	459	10	0
Sept. 22.	Parcel of Borough Manor, sold to Thos. Baynard for	146	6	0
Jan. 24.	Four Tenements in Peterborough Court, London, sold to Edward Woodford for	255	0	0
Feb. 7.	A Messuage called The Eagle and Child, in Fleet-street, London, sold to Joseph Coxwell for	71	5	0
March 23.	Gunthorpe and Twaits Manors, sold to George Smith for	613	3	5½
„ „	Witherington Manor, sold to Sir William Roberts for	1077	10	6
„ 24.	Fee Farm of Thirlby Manor, sold to Henry Price for	1113	10	0
Sept. 26. 1649.	Eye Manor sold to John Bellamy for ...	968	01	5
Sept. 28.	The Bell, &c., Carter-lane, London, sold to Thomas Massan for	780	10	0

	£. s. d.
Feb. 13. Manor of Borough—Berrie cum Pertinentiis, co. Northampton, sold to Walter St. John, John Thurlow, Thos. Matthews for	2982 13 9
Total of Sale of Lands	£12729 13 11½

4. Richard Howland, S.T.P., born at Newport Ponds, Essex, in September, 1540, first Master of Magdalen College, and afterwards of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Stathern, in the county of Leicester, was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, March 16, 1584. He was greatly recommended by the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord President of the North (in the year 1594) to the Archbishopric of York, but did not obtain that preferment. He died at Castor, in June, 1600, and was buried in Peterborough Cathedral, without any inscription to his memory.

5. Thomas Dove, S.T.P., Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Vicar of Walden, Rector of Heyden, Essex, and Framlingham-cum-Saxstead, Suffolk, and Dean of Norwich, was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, April 26, 1601. He obtained leave of Archbishop Abbot, November, 1629, to demolish several buildings in his palace, as the Monks' Hall and Abbot's Kitchen, which was prevented by his death, which took place the next year at Peterborough, where he was buried Aug. 30, 1630, in the Cathedral, with this inscription on his monument, in the north transept :

"*Sta Viator: quo Hospite gloriatur elegans hæc Mortis Domus, ipsa pro se loquitur, ipsa pro illo: quæ ideo loqui didicit, ut sciant illi qui eo Ingratitudinis inhumaniter obriguerunt, ut in Manes, in Urnas sævire studerunt, non defaturam fatis Linguam quæ doceat de Mortuis bene loqui. Vindex hoc et pium marmor sacros Cineres tegit et sanctiorem Memoriam protegit, charissimum utrumque pignus redditurum Domini Reverendissimi in Christo Patris Thomæ Dove, quem novit Waldenum Ecclesiasten doctissimum, Nordovicum Decanum vigilantissimum, hæc ipsa Ecclesia Episcopum piissimum cui postquam triginta Annis magno cum Honore præfuisset ad magnum illum Animarum Episcopum transmigravit, bonus Pastor translatus ab Ovibus in terris ad Agnum in Cælis, quocum regnabit in sæcula.*

"*Hoc me loqui voluit Gulielmus Dove, Eques Auratus, Optimi hujus Patris, Filius natu maximus, Honoris et Pietatis Ergo.*"

*"Carminè non opus est, sat sat præstabit abunde,
Si sat flere potest, officiosus et mor.
Vixit Epitaphium sibi, te sprevisse (Poeta)
Quam facillè poterit qui bene vixit? Abi.
Atque abeo! durum est Numeris aptare Dolorem,
Atque æquo Lacrymas currere posse Pede.
Me nullo tibi non poterunt Monumenta deesse,
Vivum quem soboles tam numerosa refert.
Hoc addam: Hæc illa est senio Argentata Columba
Davidis, Cælos hinc petit inde suos.
Dixi: Musa loquax tanto non apta dolori,
Si non flere satis nostra, dolere potest.*

6. William Peirse, S.T.P., Dean of Peterborough, succeeded Thomas Dove, and was consecrated Bishop at Croydon Chapel, Oct.

24, 1630. He was translated to the see of Bath and Wells in December, 1632, of which see he died possessed, April, 1670. The other preferments he enjoyed before he was Bishop, was a Canonry of Christ Church, Oxford, in which city he was born, and educated at Christ's Church, and, being made Chaplain to King, Bishop of London (who had been Dean of Christ's Church), he obtained by his influence a Prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral, the Rectory of St. Antholins, London, and Vicarage of Northall, in the diocese of London. He was privately buried at Walthamstow, Essex (where he died), and had the following inscription upon his gravestone, within the chancel communion rails :

"Hic jacet R. Prælatus, Gulielmus Peirse, qui à sede Petriburgensi ad Bathoniensem et Wellensem translatus fuit Anno Caroli primi octavo: à quâ Temporum Iniquitate perturbatus, usque ad Reditum Caroli secundi restitutus Templum Cathedrale Wellense reparavit: Episcopale Palatium exedificavit, Cœlis maturus, Terris valedixit, anno ætatis 94, Salutis 1670."

7. On the translation of William Peirse to Bath and Wells, Augustine Lindsell, S.T.P., was elected Bishop of Peterborough. He was born in Essex, Fellow of Clare Hall, Rector of Bigrave, Hertfordshire; Melsworth, Hunts.; and Houghton, Durham; Prebendary of Lincoln and Durham, and Dean of Lichfield. This excellent Bishop was translated to Hereford, March 24, 1633, but before that he got the Rectory of Castor perpetually annexed to his Bishopric, to augment the income thereof. He died Nov. 6th, 1634.

8. Francis Dee, S.T.P., was the next Bishop of Peterborough. He was a Londoner by birth, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of All Hallows, Lombard Street, and Trinity the Less, London, Dean and Prebendary of Chichester, and Chancellor of the Church of Salisbury. He was consecrated to the Bishopric, May 18, 1634, at Lambeth, by William Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, St. David's, Ely, and Llandaff. He died October, 1638, and was buried in the choir of Peterborough Cathedral, near the Bishop's throne, without any memorial. He gave, by will, £100. to repair the Cathedral, and bestowed on St. John's College the impropriate Rectory of Pagham, in Sussex, for the maintenance of two fellows, and as many scholars, to be elected out of Peterborough school.

9. John Towers, S.T.P., born in Norfolk, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge; Rector of Castle Ashby and Yardley, Northamptonshire, by the gift of the Earl of Northampton, whose chaplain he was, and by his interest made Prebendary of Westminster and Dean of Peterborough, succeeded in the Bishopric, and was consecrated March 8, 1638. He died January 10, 1648, and was buried the next day in the Cathedral, by his predecessor, Bishop Dee.

10. After a vacancy of twelve years, Benjamin Laney, S.T.P., was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, Dec. 2nd, 1660. He

was born in Suffolk, Master of Pembroke Hall, Rector of Beriton, Hants., Prebendary of Winchester and Westminster, and Dean of Rochester. He soon after gave £100. towards repairing one of the great arches in the church porch, fallen down in the rebellion, and was carrying on other great works, when he was translated, in 1663, to the Bishopric of Lincoln. He was made Bishop of Ely, June 24, 1667. Laney was a person of generous spirit, gave £500. towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral. He in great part rebuilt his palace at Ely, and gave £1500. to the poor of Ely and Soham (the latter place he was Vicar of), the interest thereof to the apprenticing of poor children.

He died January 24th, 1674, and was buried in Ely Cathedral, in the south aisle of the presbytery, with this inscription on his monument.

"P. M. Reverendi in Christo Patris Benjamini, hujus Ecclesie Episcopi a clara Laneiorum gente in agro Suffolciensi oriundi. In cujus Eulogio grandiloqua Fama didicit non mentiri. Nunquam melius quam in hoc Præsule habitavit Anima; nunquam melior Meus Corpore: Facundiâ amabilis, Acumine terribilis, Eruditione auctissimus; et meruit Palmam et contempsit. Hunc Monarchiæ et Hierarchiæ ruine feriebant impavidum; hunc earundem Restauratio ad Thronum Petroburgiensem, Lincolnensem, Eliensem extulit horrentem; et fidissimum Ecclesie reddidit ter dignum Patrem. Tandem gravis annis, et Eternitati maturus, excessit immeritus Viator, et quod in terris indignabatur, factus est in Celis Comprehensor. Donatus Jan. 24, A.D. 1674: Ætatis autem suæ 84, Tumulo prope ab hoc pariete condebatur Feb. 10."

11. He was succeeded in this see by Joseph Henshaw, S.T.P., born at Sounting, in Sussex, Fellow of All Souls, Oxon, Chaplain to the first Duke of Buckingham of the name of Villiers, Preacher at the Charterhouse, Rector of East Lavant, and Stedham, Sussex, Dean and Prebendary of Chichester, who was consecrated May 10, 1663. He died suddenly in London, March 9, 1678, and was buried near the body of his wife and sons, in East Lavant chancel (which living was given to him by Archbishop Laud, in 1678) without any memorial.

12. William Lloyd, S.T.P., born in North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, at Llangower, near Bala, where his father was minister. Bishop of Llandaff, was translated to the See of Peterborough in 1679, to the great misfortune of the Church of Llandaff, where he was an excellent Bishop, and a generous promoter of the welfare of that cathedral, which for many years after he left was most miserably neglected. He was educated at Ruthin School, and admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, February 23, 1654, and was afterwards Vicar of Battersea, Surrey, Chaplain to the English Merchants' Factory at Portugal, and also to the Lord Treasurer Clifford, and Prebendary of Cadington Minor, in the Church of St. Paul's, London. After he had been Bishop of Peterborough about six years, he was translated to Norwich, 1685, where he presided until his deprivation on February 1, 1690, for not taking the oaths

of allegiance to King William and Queen Mary: upon which, retiring to Hammersmith, near London, he died January 1, 1709, aged 72, and was buried in the belfry or tower of that church, without any memorial.

13. Thomas White, S.T.P., was elected to the Bishopric upon the translation of Lloyd to Norwich. He was born in Kent, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, Chaplain to the Princess Anne of Denmark, Archdeacon of Nottingham, Rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire, Vicar of Newark, Notts., and was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, October 25, 1685. He was deprived, February 1, 1691, after which he lived privately in and about London, and, being unmarried, he distributed a good deal in charity, especially on the town of Newark, on which Corporation he bestowed his library of books: he left £200 to the poor of Peterborough. He died May 28, 1698, and was buried in St. Gregory's Church, now part of St. Paul's Cathedral, without any memorial.

14. Richard Cumberland, S.T.P., born in London, in St. Anne's Parish, Aldgate, Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, Rector of Brampton, and Vicar of St. Martin's, Stamford. Succeeded to the Bishopric of Peterborough, July 5, 1691. He died October 9, 1718, at his palace, and was buried in the Cathedral, with this inscription on his monument:—

“Juxta jacet doctissimus sanctissimusque Proesul Richardus Cumberland, hujus Civitatis Episcopus, qui cum Ecclesie, et Reipublice, diu et feliciter invigilaverat migratus ad aliam quam solam querebat Civitatem. Honorum et dierum satur, obdormivit in Domino Anno Christi 1718, Ætatis 86.

Macte, male fraudis Domitor, Defensor Honesti,
Legum Naturæ Justitiæque Pugil?
O quantum debent, quas læserat Hobbius ambas,
Recta simul Ratio, Religioque, tibi.

Duport in Hobbium à Cumberlandio Confutatum.”

Underneath two books, with these words engraven on the leaves—

“Biblia Sacra.”

“Legibus Naturæ.”

15. His successor was White Kennet, S.T.P., born at Dover, in Kent, Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Vicar of Ambrosden, Oxon; Rector of Shotsbrook, Berks: Archdeacon of Huntingdon; Prebendary of Lincoln and Sarum; Minister of St. Botolph's, Aldgate; Rector of St. Mary's, Aldermary; and Dean of Peterborough; was consecrated Bishop, November 9, 1715. He was an able antiquary, and particularly conversant in the northern languages. His works are—1. *Parochial Antiquities*, 4to. 1695. 2. *Ecclesiastical Synods and Parliamentary Convocations in the Church of England*, 8vo. 3. *The History of Convocation*, 4to. 4. *The Case of Impropriations and Augmentation of Vicarages*. 5. *Account of the S. P. G. Society*, 4to. 6. *The Register and Chronicle*, folio.

White Kennet died in 1728. He was buried in Peterborough Cathedral, with the following inscription.

"Sacri sub hoc Marmore conduntur cineres Reverendi in Christo Patris White Kennet, S.T.P., Ecclesiae hujus Cathedralis Sancti Petri de Burgo Episcopi, A.D. MDCCXXVIII., Ætatis LXVIII. Subter etiam depositae sunt Reliquae Filii Nepotis White fil hujus Ecclesiae Praeben. Obiit 6^o Maii, 1740, White Nepos Obiit infans."

16. Robert Clavering, Bishop of Llandaff, to which see he was consecrated at Lambeth, January 2nd, 1725, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishops of London, Winchester, St. Asaph, and Oxford, was translated to the see of Peterborough in 1729.

17. John Thomas was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, October 4, 1747, at Lambeth, by the Bishops of Rochester, Bristol, and St. Asaph. In the year 1757 he was translated to the Bishopric of Sarum, and was made Bishop of Winchester in 1761. He died May 1, 1781.

18. Richard Terrick was consecrated at Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops of Sarum, Norwich, and Bristol, Bishop of Peterborough, July 3, 1757.

19. Robert Lambe was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, July 8, 1764, at Lambeth, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Ely, and Rochester.

20. John Hinchcliffe was consecrated at Lambeth, December 17, 1769, twentieth Lord Bishop of Peterborough, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Norwich. He was the son of a stable-keeper in Swallow-street, St. James's, and born 1731. He was educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, after which he became successively Usher and Master of Westminster School. In 1768, he was made Master of Trinity College, through the interest of the Duke of Grafton, who, when Prime Minister, advanced him to the Bishopric of Peterborough, with which he held the Deanery of Durham to his death, in 1794.

The following epitaph to his memory is in Peterborough Cathedral:—

"John Hinchcliffe, D.D., Lord Bishop of Peterborough, died January 11, A.D., 1794, aged 62."

21. Spencer Madan, consecrated Bishop of Bristol at Lambeth, June 3, 1792, was translated to the Bishopric of Peterborough in 1792. He was Prebendary of Peterborough many years previous to his translation to the see.

His example in his episcopal station, like the precepts which he taught, uniformly displayed, in a most engaging light, the genuine character of true religion, combining with the happiest effect, cheerfulness with piety, zeal with moderation, affability with dignity, and learning with humility. In his 85th year he undertook a personal Visitation and Confirmation throughout his diocese. He was married twice.

"Spencer Madan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Peterborough, translated from the see of Bristol in 1794, died November 8th, 1813, in the 85th year of his age."

22. John Parsons, D.D., was consecrated to the Bishopric of Peterborough, December 12, 1813, at Lambeth, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Salisbury, and Chester. He was born in the Parish of St. Aldate, Oxford, went to Wadham College, June 26, 1777, became Fellow of Balliol, 1785, was instituted to the livings of All Saints' and St. Leonard's, Colchester. He was chosen Master of Balliol, 14th November, 1798, and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, 1807, and held the latter office until 1810. After eleven years of unwearied attention to the good government, both of his College and the University at large, he was promoted to the Deanery of Bristol. He died, March 12, 1819. In Oxford, the day of his death was indeed a day of mourning, statesmen, as well as prelates, men of rank and talent, however differing from him in their political opinions, did willing justice to his almost unerring judgment, his temperate zeal, and his inflexible integrity. He was buried in Balliol College Chapel, the funeral being private, according to his express wishes.

Of his many admirable sermons, one preached before the House of Commons, on the Fast Day, March 10, 1811, was printed by order of the House. Another, preached before the S.P.G., was published by them in 1818.

Dr. John Parsons was born July 6th, 1761.

23. Herbert Marsh, D.D., F.R.S., who was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff, August 25, 1816, was translated to the Bishopric of Peterborough on the death of John Parsons in the year 1819. He graduated at Cambridge, in 1779, as second wrangler, and became Fellow of St. John's College. He was appointed Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, in 1807. Soon after his election as Lady Margaret's Professor, the Bishop commenced a course of Theological Lectures, which were delivered before the University in Great St. Mary's Church. They embraced every topic of biblical criticism and interpretation, arranged under the following heads:—

- Part 1 and 2. The Criticism of the Bible.
- „ 3. The Interpretation of the Bible.
- „ 4. The Interpretation of the Prophecy.
- „ 5. The Authenticity of the New Testament.
- „ 6. The Credibility of the New Testament.
- „ 7. The Authority of the Old Testament.

The first four parts were published in 1828, in one volume, 8vo., under the title of *Lectures on the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible*.

After a long illness, he departed this life, at the Palace, Peterborough, on the evening of Wednesday, the 1st of May, 1839, in

the 83rd year of his age. He was buried at the east end of the Cathedral, behind the screen, with this epitaph :—

“Herbert Marsh, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, born December 10, 1757, died May 1, 1839.”

24. George Davys, D.D., consecrated Bishop of Peterborough June 16, 1839. He was born at Loughborough, October 1, 1780; educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and graduated as tenth wrangler in 1803. He was M.A. in 1806. He was Incumbent of Willoughby on the Wolds, Lincolnshire. While holding this living he became tutor to the Princess Victoria, our present gracious Queen, and did also parochial duty in the church of Kensington. In 1829 he was made Rector of All Hallows, London Wall; and in 1831 he became Dean of Chester. Dr. Davys, in his episcopal position, which lasted a quarter of a century, pursued a most tranquil course, abstaining utterly from politics, or public excitement. His constitutional timidity made him all the more earnestly cherish a peaceful life. Kindness, meekness, gentleness, an ear ever open to consultation and complaints, a hand ready to relieve the distressed,—such were the characteristics which caused the good Bishop's name to be revered in his city and diocese. His best known works are: *Village Conversations on the Litany*, *Letters from a Father to a Son on English History*, *Volume for a Lending Library*, &c.

The Bishop died on the 18th of April, 1864, and was buried in the Cathedral churchyard at the east end.

On a coped stone is the following epitaph :—

“In memory of the Right Rev. George Davys, D.D., Lord Bishop of Peterborough, Preceptor to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Born October 1st, 1780. Consecrated June 16th, 1839. Died April 18th, 1864.”

25. Francis Jeune, D.D., D.C.L., was consecrated to the see of Peterborough, June 29, 1864. He was born May 30, 1806, and was educated at a French College, and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1827, became M.A. in 1830, D.C.L. 1834, and D.D. He was made Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke College in 1830, and Public Examiner in 1834, and the same year Head Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, which he held until 1838. He was appointed in the latter year to the Deanery of Jersey, and Rectory of St. Helier. He was made Master of Pembroke College in 1843, and as such he also became Vicar of Taynton, in Gloucestershire, and was appointed to a stall in Gloucester Cathedral. As Canon and Treasurer to the Chapter he displayed no small amount of administrative skill, and so managed the Cathedral property as to obtain sufficient funds to enable him to restore Gloucester Cathedral, as well as to increase the value of the property materially. He was select preacher in 1845, one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Enquiry for the University of Oxford, a member

of the Hebdomadal Council at Oxford 1854 and 1863. The Report which that Commission issued was written mainly by the hand of Dr. Jeune, and was to such extent his own composition. He was made Vice-Chancellor of Oxford in 1858. *The Times* remarks, "In fact there was not a step forward made at Oxford during the twenty years that Dr. Jeune was resident in the University as head of a college, which he did not either propose or support steadily in its earliest, and, therefore, most unpopular stages." He preached, in 1862, a French sermon in Westminster Abbey, on the subject of the International Exhibition. He was appointed Dean of Lincoln in 1864, which he left for the see of Peterborough. The Bishop owed his promotion to a Liberal ministry. He threw himself into the work of his diocese with a zeal which renders insignificant the claims of party. His pastorate made its influence felt in every part of his diocese; whilst as a prelate, and therefore one of the leaders of society, he was a Patron of the Architectural and Archæological Association, and took part in its annual visit to places of interest. It may be said with perfect truth he was a good scholar, a courteous gentleman, and a firm friend; that he was a favourite with a considerable portion of the clergy of his diocese, and regarded with affection and respect by the laity. This vigilant and indefatigable overseer of the diocese, Francis, twenty-fifth Lord Bishop of Peterborough, died at a quarter before eleven o'clock on Friday morning, August 21, 1868, at Whitby, in Yorkshire, and was buried upon the Friday following in the Cathedral yard at Peterborough, at the east end of the Minster.

26. William Connor Magee, D.D., Dean of Cork, was consecrated as Bishop of Peterborough, in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday, November 15, 1868, and was installed at Peterborough, on the following Thursday. He was formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, subsequently Assistant Minister of the Octagon Chapel, Bath, and Honorary Canon of Wells; Minister of Quebec Chapel, London; Precentor of Clogher; Dean of Cork; Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin; B.A. 1842, M.A. and B.D. 1854. D.D. 1860.

January 30th, 1871.

THE REV. J. H. HILL, F.S.A., in the chair.

This being the Annual business meeting of the Society, the following Statement of Accounts for the past year was read.