

**REMAINS, HISTORICAL AND LITERARY,
CONNECTED WITH THE PALATINE
COUNTIES OF LANCASTER AND CHESTER.
VOL. 6. THE RECTORS OF MANCHESTER,
AND THE WARDENS OF THE COLLEGIATE
CHURCH OF THAT TOWN. PART II**

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F. R. RAINES

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X

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THE
Rectors of Manchester,
AND THE
Wardens of the Collegiate Church
OF THAT TOWN.

BY THE LATE
REV. F. R. RAINES, M.A.,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

PART II.

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and the historian was acquainted with his contemporaries. (*Manchester*, pp. 88, 89.) After his removal to Lincoln he became "a great encourager of the Puritanical exercise of prophesying" (Willis' *Cath.*, vol. i. p. 332, and vol. ii. p. 68), but never made any concessions affecting the Apostolicity of the Episcopal Order. Fuller says that "he demeaned himself in both his Sees to his great commendation." (*Worthies*, fo. ed., § Cheshire, p. 175.)

He died at Southoe, in the county of Hunts, April 11, 1608, aged about seventy years, and was privately buried in the Manerial Chapel of that Parish Church, situate about two miles from Buckden. "Gulielm̄s Chaderton divinā Providentiā Lincolnensis Episcopus, sepultus erat duodecimo die Aprilis A.D. 1608." (*Register Book*, Southoe, 1558-1667.)

There is a portrait of Chaderton engraved in the *History of the Collegiate Church of Manchester* (vol. i. p. 101, 4to., 1830), from which he seems to have been a grave and reflective man. The features are handsome, the nose somewhat long, the beard thin, and the expression pensive and saint-like. He wears a Bishop's robes and a square cap, and holds a small book in his hands. It is not known how the original portrait came into the possession of the publishers, nor where it is at present.

The arms he bore were Quarterly, 1 and 4, *gules* a cross potent crossed, *or*; 2 and 3, *argent*, a Chevron *gules* between three cramping irons (nuthooks?) *sable*. (*MS.* c. 37, 168, *Coll. Arm.*) This sketch appears to be imperfect, and the same error occurs as in the last Warden's case by placing the Arms of the See on the *sinister* side. His arms are quartered by the Chethams. (Inf. Tho. W. King, Esq., F.S.A., *York Herald*.)

JOHN DEE, the son of Rowland Dee of London, citizen and vintner, gent., sewer to Henry VIII., descended from an ancient family resident at Nantygoes in Radnorshire, was born 13 July, 1527. A short account of his family is given in Meyrick's edition of the *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, printed for the Welsh MSS. Society, 4to, Llandovery, 1846, vol. i. pp. 167-168.

There is a pedigree of Dee in Vincent's *Collections for Wales* in the College of Arms, deduced from Rhys ap Teodor, King of South Wales, the arms of whom, as generally ascribed to that prince, appear in the first quarter in the arms borne by Dr. Dee. (Inf. Tho. W. King, Esq., *York Herald*.)

He appears to have received the rudiments of his education at London and Chelmsford, and in November, 1542, being then in his sixteenth year, was matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was nominated Fellow of Trinity College on its first erection by Henry VIII., and appointed under-reader in Greek. He graduated B.A. 1544-5, and M.A. 1548, being distinguished by his attainments in astronomy and Greek. In 1548 he quitted Cambridge and became a resident in the University of Louvain, where he remained until July, 1550, and where he obtained his doctor's degree—being styled "Mr. John Dee, Doctor in the Mathematics." (*MS.* c. 37, 168, *Coll. Arm.*) Here he was much noticed by the Emperor Charles V., the Dukes of Mantua, Medina-Cœli, and other magnates from various countries, owing to his great fame as a mathematician and astronomer. In 1550 he removed to the University of Rheims, and gave lectures with distinguished applause on Euclid's *Elements*, and he is supposed to have been the first person who introduced public lectures on that study at Cambridge. Having refused many liberal offers of literary support abroad he returned the year following to England, and was patronised by Edward VI. and his Councillors of State, who settled on Dee 100 crowns a year, which he exchanged in 1553 for the rectory of Upton-upon-Severn. He also held the rectory of Long Leadenham, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, but as he informed Queen Elizabeth that "*cura animarum annexa* did terrifie him to deale with," it is not very probable that he ever resided on either benefice, and owing to an informality he lost them both, after having possessed them nearly thirty years. In the beginning of Queen Mary's reign he was treated with attention, but being accused of plotting against the Queen's life by enchantments was imprisoned as a traitor, and afterwards

examined by Bishop Bonner on religious matters, but having passed the ordeal to the satisfaction of the ruling powers, he was restored to liberty August 19 [29], 1555. And yet Dr. Meric Casaubon in his preface (fol. 1659) to "*A True and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits*," tending, had it succeeded, to a general alteration, of most states and kingdoms in the world," attempts to confirm the reality as to the point of spirits, and "shews the several good uses that a sober Christian may make of all."

He was probably introduced to the notice of Queen Elizabeth by Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, and the Queen certainly formed a high opinion of his learning, merits and accomplishments. She even promised to be kinder to him than her brother had been, and Burghley, Hatton, Parker, Grindall, and the whole Court were aware of her Majesty's promises, and yet the poor scholar had no permanent preferment given him. The Queen visited him at his house at Mortlake, in Surrey, and sometimes sent him sums of money. On one occasion she promised him one hundred pounds out of her privy purse, but the money came not. Again and again the Queen saw the starving colossus of learning, and repeated the promise, but it was not until Christmas arrived that she sent him fifty pounds, and he very archly adds, in his narrative intended probably for her Majesty's eye, "what is become of the other fiftie, truly I cannot tell; if her Majesty can, it is sufficient, *satis cito, modo satis bene*, must I say."

In 1571, being dangerously ill at Louvain, the Queen sent over two physicians to attend him, and on his recovery and return to England, he settled at Mortlake, and sedulously applied himself to the study of abstruse sciences. His literary zeal is apparent from a memorial which he had addressed to Queen Mary in 1556 for the recovery and preservation of ancient writings and monuments by a general search throughout the libraries of Europe. The fame of his library, which he had spent forty years in collecting, and which contained nearly 4,000 volumes, the fourth part being written, and the rest printed books, and the whole