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# THE LIFE

OF THE

## RENOWNED DOCTOR PRESTON,

WRIT BY HIS PUPIL, MASTER THOMAS BALL, D.D.

MINISTER OF NORTHAMPTON,

In the Year 1628.

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NOW FIRST PUBLISHED AND

EDITED BY E. W. HARCOURT, Esq., M.P.

OF NUNEHAM PARK,

OXON.

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DUNNWAY



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## Introduction.



IN the year 1847, when Samuel Wilberforce, then Bishop of Oxford, was visiting at Nuneham, his attention was called to a manuscript written by the celebrated John Evelyn of Wotton, being a memoir of Margaret Godolphin.

My grandfather, who was great-great-grandson of John Evelyn, entrusted the manuscript to Bishop Wilberforce for publication; and, accordingly, "The Life of Mrs. Godolphin, by John Evelyn of Wootton,

“Wootton, Esq<sup>r</sup>., now first published and edited by Samuel, “Lord Bishop of Oxford, Chancellor of the most noble order of “the Garter,” was given to the public, through the agency of Messrs. Pickering. The book was received with much favour by the public, and went through several editions. The only matter of regret was that the manuscript was never restored to the Nuneham library.

There is yet another manuscript at Nuneham, which appears to me worthy of notice; namely, “The “Life of the Renowned D<sup>r</sup>. Preston, “Master of Emanuel College in “the University of Cambridge, “writ by the Reverend Thomas “Ball, Minister of Northampton.”

Bishop



Bishop Wilberforce, in his introduction to the "Life of Mrs. Godolphin," says, that "her lot was cast "in the darkest age of England's "morals; she lived in a court "where flourished in their rankest "luxuriance all the vice and little- "ness which the envy of de- "tractors without has ever loved "to impute—and at times, thank "God, with such utter falsehood— "to courts in general. In the reign "of Charles the Second that revul- "sion of feeling which affects na- "tions just as it does individuals "had plunged into dissipation all "ranks, on their escape from the "narrow austerities and gloomy "sourness of Puritanism."

The "Renowned" Dr. Preston  
lived

lived one hundred years before Mrs. Godolphin, in times which gave birth to that Puritanism to which Bishop Wilberforce refers. The death of the Scottish Queen and the sailing of the Spanish Armada were the stirring events which occupied the thoughts of Englishmen at the period of Preston's birth.

At the time of Elizabeth's accession to the throne, Rome claimed the allegiance of three-fourths of her subjects; but, in the few years that followed, England became firmly Protestant. Under Henry the Eighth the Romish priests were sensual and ignorant; the Protestant clergy appointed in the reign of Edward the Sixth were almost

almost worse ; the days of Hooker and Herbert, however, marked a disappearance of the grosser scandals amongst ministers of religion. Elizabeth's early policy was to leave matters alone, and to trust to time to work out the ecclesiastical reforms which she favoured ; but the persecuting energy that was developed towards the end of her reign effectually alienated that Romish remnant, which at one time appeared to be becoming reconciled to the national Church.

The accession of James the First raised the hopes of the Roman party, and apparently with good foundation, for at the commencement of his reign the persecutions were relaxed ; the truce, however,  
was

was of short duration. The king himself was too narrow-minded to take a statesman-like view of either civil or religious affairs, and his natural abilities, which were great, were cramped in their nature. His conceits and humours had, at times, a certain pleasant savour about them, as is somewhat illustrated in the following pages ; but he was entirely wanting in that strength of character which, emboldened by its own conscious rectitude and by a charitable respect for a like rectitude in others, could alone have given him any hold on the affections of the people over whom he was called upon to reign.

A new conception of social equality (a matter of religion amongst the

the Puritans) was gradually displacing the over-weening sense of social distinction which had characterized former history. The jealousy with which any indication of this new temper was met by those in authority, and the unwise means taken to repress it, were amongst the chief causes of the troubles that followed. Into a consideration of those troubles it is needless now to enter; suffice it to say that the excesses to which they led on the one side were followed by a natural rebound on the other.

In such trying times were Doctor Preston's lines cast. Of such times our memoir is highly illustrative. Fortunate is it for us that we are able to look upon the scenes  
here

here depicted merely as matters of curiosity and wonder.

I have followed the example of the Bishop of Oxford in leaving both the orthography and the phraseology of the manuscript in their original state, wherever they were not unintelligible. Indeed, the quaint, crisp phrases which prevail would have lost their charm if any attempt had been made to translate them.

In "The History of the Worthies of England, endeavoured by Thomas Fuller, D.D., 1662," we find the following notice of John Preston :—

"Before he commenced Master  
"of

“of Arts he was so far from emi-  
“nency as but a little above con-  
“tempt; thus the most gracious  
“wines are the most muddy before  
“they are fine. Soon after, his  
“skill in philosophy rendered him  
“to the general respect of the Uni-  
“versity.

“He was the greatest pupil-  
“monger in England in man’s me-  
“mory, having sixteen fellow-com-  
“moners (most heirs to fair estates),  
“admitted in one year in Queen’s  
“Colledge, and provided convenient  
“accommodations for them. As  
“William, the popular Earl of Nas-  
“sau, was said to have won a sub-  
“ject from the King of Spain to his  
“own party every time he put off his  
“hat, so was it commonly said in  
“the

“ the Colledge that every time when  
“ Master Preston plucked off his  
“ hat to D<sup>r</sup>. Davenant, the Colledge  
“ Master, he gained a chamber  
“ or study for one of his pupils.  
“ Amongst whom, one Chambers,  
“ a Londoner (who dyed very  
“ young), was very eminent for his  
“ learning.

“ Being chosen Master of Ema-  
“ nuel Colledge he removed thither  
“ with most of his pupills, and I  
“ remember, when it was much ad-  
“ mired where all these should find  
“ lodgings in that Colledge, which  
“ was so full already, Oh! said  
“ one, Master Preston will carry  
“ Chambers along with him.

“ The party called Puritan being  
“ then



“ then most active in Parliament,  
“ and Dr. Preston most powerful  
“ with them, the Duke \* rather used  
“ then loved him to work that party  
“ to his compliance. Some thought  
“ the Doctor was unwilling to do  
“ it, others thought he was unable,  
“ that party being so diffusive, and  
“ then in their designs (as since  
“ in their practises) divided. How-  
“ ever, whilst any hope, none but  
“ Dr. Preston with the Duke, set  
“ by and extolled ; and, afterwards,  
“ set by and neglected, when found  
“ useless to the intended purpose.  
“ In a word, my worthy friend fitly  
“ calls him the Court Comet, blaz-  
“ ing for a time and faiding soon  
“ afterwards.

\* The Duke of Buckingham.

“ He

“ He was a perfect politician,  
“and used (lapwing like) to flutter  
“most on that place which was  
“furthest from his eggs; exact at  
“that concealing of his intentions,  
“with that simulation which some  
“make to lye in the marches of  
“things lawfull and unlawfull. He  
“had perfect command of his pas-  
“sion, with the Caspian Sea never  
“ebbing nor flowing; and would  
“not alter his compos’d pase for  
“all the whipping which satyrical  
“wits bestowed upon him. He  
“never had wife or cure of souls;  
“and, leaving a plentiful, yet no  
“envidious estate, died Anno Do-  
“mini, 1628, July 20.”

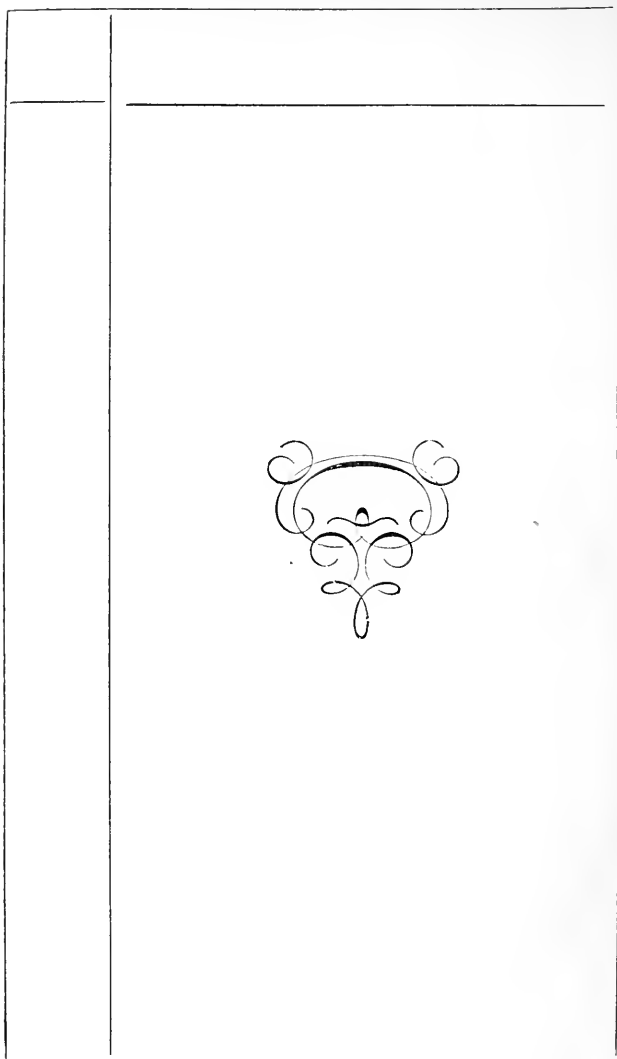
For a couple of centuries the  
manuscript lives of Mrs. Godolphin  
and

and of the "Renowned Dr. Preston," had lain side by side amongst the Nuneham Papers.

Widely different indeed was the stern Puritan from the delicate Saint, but there are good lessons to be learnt from the lives of each ; and I take it that this one lesson alone would suffice to warrant the printing of the manuscripts, namely, that, whether in the rougher roads of a professional career, or in the softer paths of a courtly and domestic life, it is very possible to keep "unspotted from the world."

E. W. H.







# The Life of Doct<sup>r</sup> Preston

who dyed

ANNO CHRISTI. 1628.



**J**OHAN PRESTON, the son of Thomas & Alice Preston, was borne at Heyford, in Northamptonshire; a towne divided by a little river into y<sup>e</sup> Upper and Lower Heyfords, and is in the Maps oft writ in y<sup>e</sup> plural number. It is a Rectory, and hath a faire church in the Lower Heyford, but yet stands in divers parrishes.

That farme where M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Preston lived is in Bugbrooke parrish, where  
they

they buried & baptized. Heere was John the son of Thomas Preston baptized Octob 27<sup>th</sup> 1587. Yet was descended from that family of the Prestons that lived at Preston in Lancashire, from whence his great grand-father removed, upon occasion of a fatall quarrel w<sup>th</sup> one Mr. Bradshaw a neighbour - gentleman, whom in his owne defence he slew, & satisfied the law, & was acquitted for it; but not the kindred of the person killed, who wayted an opp̄tunity of revenge, as the manner of those Northern Countreyes then was.

It fell out not long after, that Mr. Bradshaw's next brother meets Mr. Preston neare the place where he had slayne his brother, & told him that he should doe as much for him, or he would revenge his blood; Mr. Preston told him that he had slaine his brother in his owne defence, & against his will; that he bore no evil mynde unto them,  
&

& therefore desired him he would forbear; but when nothing would prevail they fought, & Bradshaw fell againe. At w<sup>ch</sup> M<sup>r</sup>. Preston was greatly troubled and grieved, for he saw that a fire was kindled that would not easily be quenched; and therefore resolved that he would leave that fatall country, though he was a gentleman of a very faire Estate. So walking one day very pensive in Westminster Hall, one M<sup>r</sup>. Morgan of Heyford, w<sup>th</sup> whom he was acquainted, came unto him & demanded why he was so sad, to whom for answer he related y<sup>e</sup> former story.

M<sup>r</sup>. Morgan knowing him to be a very gallant man, was very sensible of his estate, & told him that if he would goe w<sup>th</sup> him to Heyford, he should have a good farme to live in for y<sup>e</sup> present and what accomodation he could afforde him. M<sup>r</sup>. Preston thanked him, and after some consideration accepted his offer;

offer ; and so Mr. Preston of Preston in Lancashire became a kind farmer in Northamptonshire, where he afterwards lived & dyed and his son succeeded him, and so it came unto Thomas Preston as I have sayd.

His mother's name before she marryed was Marsh, who had an Unkle by the mother's side whose name was Craswell, a man of good estate & Esteeme in Northampton, where he lived and had been severall tymes Mayor. This Unkle being rich and having no childe, was very carefull of her, & tooke this son when young to himselfe, and sent him to the Free Schoole in Northampton ; where he was a Schollar under y<sup>e</sup> Goverment of Mr. Sanderson then Master of the Schoole, & after under Mr. Wastell who succeeded him ; w<sup>th</sup> whom remaying some tyme, his Unkle was p̄swaded to remove him into Bedfordshire, unto one Mr. Guest, who had  
some



some tyme taught a private schoole in Northampton, & was accounted a better teacher of y<sup>e</sup> Greeke tongue; from whence, after he had prosecuted his studies in y<sup>e</sup> Greeke, he was sent to Cambridge, & admitted of King's Colledge under the tuition of M<sup>r</sup>. Busse, one of the Fellows, Anno Domini 1604.

Here he did as young schollars used to doe, that is applyed himself to the Genius of the College, & that was musique; and finding that the theory was shorte and soone atteyned, he made account y<sup>e</sup> practise would also be so; and accordingly adventured upon the Lute, the hardest instrument; but heere he found though theory was shorte, art was long; & so as unwilling to attend it, he used to say whilst fingering his lute, "Quantum hoc tempore Legi potuit;" and while his fingers were thus foundred on the Lute, it fell out that his Tutor M<sup>r</sup>. Busse was chosen Master of the Schole

Schole at Eaton, & so removed from y<sup>e</sup> Colledge, about two yeares after he was admitted; but coming not from Eaton but from another, he could not be of y<sup>e</sup> foundation, and therefore uncapable of those Preferments in y<sup>e</sup> Colledge that were most worth, and so y<sup>e</sup> sooner p̄swaded to remove; this he did unto Queen's Colledge, where he was received & admitted under y<sup>e</sup> tuition of M<sup>r</sup>. Oliver Bowles, one of y<sup>e</sup> fellows of that House, a very holy & learned man, a noted & carefull Tutor; under his government he settled to his booke, & left his musique, by whose conduct & directions he grew in knowledge, and was improved unto very thriving undertakings in his studies.

It is not nothing to be well descended, "fortes creantur fortibus et bonis." Sheep & cattle bred in Lancashire, or on the Peake Hills, & after driven into Northamptonshire & planted there, produce

a very gallant race ; These Prestons, though removed from their native soyle & much impaired in their revenue, retained yet y<sup>e</sup> Garb and mettall of their Ancestors ; they carried themselves, & were accounted Gentlemen. Something there was in this young Preston's Spirit that was not vulgar ; I have seen in a booke of his, under his owne hand when younge, such sparklings of aspiring ingenuity as argued in him something that was not common.

He was as yet but junior Sophister, yet looked high & grew acquainted w<sup>th</sup> those that were Gentile, & fancied State affairs, and Courtship, & that had desires or dispositions to be secretaries or agents in Princes' Courtes ; he now thought it below him to be a minister, & held the study of Divinity to be a kind of honest silliness ; he accordingly got acquainted w<sup>th</sup> a merchant, by whose means he did procure that  
he

His ambition to be a courtier, and undervalluing the Highest employment of y<sup>e</sup> ministry.

he should live in Paris and learn y<sup>e</sup> language & garb of France, & another in recompense should be exchanged to learne the mode & English tongue. Mr. Craswel, his Unkle at Northampton was by this tyme dead, and had bequeathed certeine Lands in that Towne to him after his wive's decease; these Lands he sells to put himselfe into a posture fit for that designe; But heere now he began to finde that he reckoned without his host; and that he should have said as the Apostle, James, 4—15. "If the Lord will I shall live, & doe this or that;" for the merchant dyes before the exchange could be accomplished, & so those blooming hopes, that had thus long held up his imagination, died w<sup>th</sup> the merchant.

He was of an able, firme, well tempered constitution, browne, comely visage, vigorous and vived eye, but somewhat enclyning to that kinde of melancholly

melancholly that ariseth from a dust & parched choller, w<sup>ch</sup> now began a little to be discovered in him; for being thus mated in his first designe, he grew discouraged, went not so much abroade amongst y<sup>e</sup> gallants, but struck sayle to fortune, & retyred; yet his appetite was rather dammed up than dried; for after a very little pause, & boyling over of his sullenness, he began again to steere the same course, although by more certaine & domesticque mediums, and if he must be shut up & confined to the Muses, resolves to be no ordinary servant to them.

His genius led him unto Naturall Philosophy, w<sup>ch</sup> by that tyme was become his propp<sup>r</sup> taske, w<sup>ch</sup> he undertooke not as boyes use to doe, to serve their present use, but w<sup>th</sup> devotion resolves to leave no secret unattempted; Adoreth Aristotle as his tutelary saint, and had a happiness usually to enter  
when

when others stuck, and what was difficult to others he made little of.

No darke untrodden path in all his physicks & metaphysicks but he was perfect in it ; & so drowned & devoted was he, that he seldome or never could be seene abroad, to the wonder & amazement of his former brave companions, so that no tyme passed "sine Linea," no not that betweene the ringing & tolling of the Bell to meales. And for his sleepe, he would let the bed cloathes hang downe, that in the night they might fall off, & so the cold awaken him ; In so much that his tutor was constreyned to reade unto him moderation ; and to tell him that as there might be intemperance in meates & drinkes, so also there might be in studies ; but the evill of it, as yet he felt not ; the sweet & y<sup>e</sup> good he did, who came off w<sup>th</sup> great honour and applause in all his acts, and was admired  
in

in y<sup>e</sup> Regent House when he sate for his degree, both by y<sup>e</sup> Posers & all the Masters that examined him, and from that tyme much observed in y<sup>e</sup> University.

About this tyme his tutor M<sup>r</sup>. Bowles was called to y<sup>e</sup> Rectory of Sutton in Bedfordshire, & so left y<sup>e</sup> college, and another of y<sup>e</sup> fellows, then Master, afterwards Doctor Potter, became his Tutor, a very learned man & great philosopher, who never went about to diswade him from his studies, but gave him all assistance & encouragement. The yeare following it came unto his tutor to be Head Lecturer in the College, and S<sup>r</sup>. Preston being to probleme in the Chappel, made such an accurate & strong position, & answered so understandingly, that his Tutor borrowed his position of him when he had done, to looke & p̄use; & finding it elaborate, resolved to make more use of it,

it, then ever his pupil did intend. The master of y<sup>e</sup> college at that tyme was Doctor Tyndal, who was also Deane of Ely, & resided for the most p̄te there; to whom the Tutor went, & carried his position w<sup>th</sup> him; w<sup>ch</sup> he shewed to y<sup>e</sup> Master and acquainted him w<sup>th</sup> what he had observed, that he was a youth of great p̄tes and worth, & deserved some encouragement; the Master was an honest gallant man & loved a schollar, & glad of an oportunity to show it, & so bids his tutor to send S<sup>r</sup>. Preston over to him to Ely, assuring him that he should not want what was in him to doe him good, & bade him hold on, for he would take care of him.

Soon after which there being an election in y<sup>e</sup> College, he was chosen fellow by unanimous consent of Master & fellows; when his tutor M<sup>r</sup>. Porter brought him word of it, as he was at study not thinking of it, & told him



him he must come downe presently into y<sup>e</sup> Chappel to be admitted; And accordingly was admitted fellow of Queen's College, in Cambridge, 1609, that is, five yeares after his first admission into y<sup>e</sup> University. He was not so much moued at it as young students use to be, because he still looked at higher things, & had not quit in his retired thoughts his first designe of being some body at Court, to w<sup>ch</sup> he thought this honour might be a barr. This curtesy was "non compos" to him, yet it was not manners to be discontent, but attend what should ensue.

He was by this time growne a master in Philosophy, had waded far in Aristotle, & met w<sup>th</sup> few that were able to encounter him; and therefore resolves to goe another while to schoole to Hypocrates & Galen, & so verify what is so often said, "Ubi desinit Philosophus, incipit medicus." He had a very penetrating wit,  
and

and exact judgement to conjecture of effects in causes, & prognostical events, & being skilfull in philosophy before, soone made the theory his owne, but because "Perfectio scientiarum est in summitate," the life & vigour of a science is in the Practice, he resolves to make enquiry after that; Bookes makes not men practitioners in any art, "Memo ex libris evasit artifex."

He retires to a friend of his in Kent, who was very famous for his practice, where he earnestly attended, & waited on y<sup>e</sup> trade & way of knowing simples, & compounding medicines, wherein he atteyned to that sufficiency, that had divinity failed, he might have been another Dr. Butler; yet what he had was not in vaine, for when any of his pupils were not well, though he sent them always to physitions, yet himselfe p̄used, & many times corrected their prescriptions. It was not easy to allay his  
eager

eager and unsatisfied apeteite w<sup>th</sup> any one art, Eccles. 5—10. “He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied w<sup>th</sup> it,” “Crescit amor Nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit,” the more you put into the soule y<sup>e</sup> wider presently it retcheth; He thought he could not be a good physician that could not reade y<sup>e</sup> powers of herbs & plants in stars & planets; Therefore he acquainted himself with Ptolomy, & other authours in Astrology, and other curious arts & calculations, as they are called. Acts 19. 19. that he might be able not only to study bookes, but men, & to reade men’s fortunes in y<sup>e</sup> Heavenly bodyes.

But he could not, nor did reade his owne; there was a Southsayer that told Agathocles he should be slaine the next month; who asked how long he thought he should live after him? he answered many yeares; he told him he would prove one of y<sup>e</sup> two false, & leave the  
other

other to the issue ; & so commanded for to hange him presently. M<sup>r</sup>. Preston was very busy amonge y<sup>e</sup> Howses of y<sup>e</sup> planets, but saw not there his owne domestick doome, nor what his Maker had determined concerning him ; for, as he was in the Cælestial contemplations, it fell out that M<sup>r</sup>. Cotton then fellow of Emanuel College preached in S<sup>t</sup>. Marye's ; where, M<sup>r</sup>. Preston hearing him, was set about another Exercise, constreyned from his contemplations in Astrology to looke into himself, & consider what might possibly befall him.

Mr. Preston converted by Mr. Cotton's Sermon.

It was his manner, as of other students, when they come home from y<sup>e</sup> sermons at S<sup>t</sup>. Marye's to run unto their studies presently, or what was worse ; but this young student was forced to retire & ruminare. The sermon had bereaved him of two beloved notions ; one was his low opinion of the ministry & preaching ; for he saw an over-ruling gravity

gravity and Majesty in that sermon, that he thought had bin impossible to pulpits.

I have heard it often in y<sup>e</sup> college that he tooke away sixteene answers in a probleme in the Chappel, but heere was one he knew not how to take away. "Sed hæret lateri Lethalis arundo." No cunning in philosophy or skill in physick would suffice to heale this wound. Another (beloved notion he was bereaved of) was his great opinion of & ambition after State Employments; for these were higher thinges y<sup>t</sup> now were offered to him; concernements of Eternal Influence, w<sup>ch</sup> nothing could divert that he had studied hitherto.

There have been divers eminent & great physicians that began in meddling w<sup>th</sup> their owne infirmities. Self love rides always on the forehors. His owne accounts, and aking conscience, set Luther  
first

first upon y<sup>e</sup> study of Divinity. Mr. Preston, after this affront & baffle in y<sup>e</sup> Pulpit, wanted ease; &, when he could not finde it in his other bookes & studies, begins a little to looke into y<sup>e</sup> Bible, & to consider of y<sup>e</sup> study of Divinity.

In the prosecution of his study in Philosophy, he found many of the schoolemen quoted, & so was willing to looke a little into them, and, finding those he lighted on pithy & sententious, went on.

It gave him ease that he was now a student in Divinity, and had left Albumaser, & Guido, & such high flowne speculations; yet it pleased him for to see & finde his master Aristotle so often quoted, & in such request amonge them; and thought, if that were to be a Preacher, he might adventure well enough on it; & so was drawne  
on

on very farr into y<sup>e</sup> study of y<sup>e</sup> schoolemen. I have heard him say, there was nothing that ever Scotus or Occham wrote, but he had weighed & examined; he delighted much to reade them in the first & oldest editions that could be got; I have still a Scotus, in a very old print & a paper not inferiour to parchment, that hath his hand & notes upon it throughout; Yet he continued longer in Aquinas, whose summes he would sometimes read as the Barber cut his haire, and when any fell upon the place he read, he would not lay downe his booke but blow it off; and in this tune he continued, untill a rumour came into y<sup>e</sup> university that y<sup>e</sup> King would shortly come to visit them.

King James was happier in his education then his Mother would have had him; it pleased God to breede a Buchanon on purpose to guide his younger yeares; and, by that tyme he was ripe,  
Scotland

Scotland was growne acquainted w<sup>th</sup> Geneve, & the King no stranger unto M<sup>r</sup>. Calvin's way. The newes awakened all y<sup>e</sup> University, & there were few but promised themselves some good from this faire Gale; that, seeing promotion came neither from y<sup>e</sup> East, nor West, nor from the South, Psal. 75. 6, it must and would come from the North; and the Proverb be inverted, and be "Omne bonum ab Aquilone."

x  
 Doctor Harsnet, master of Pembroke Hall, was then Vice Chancelor, a prudent well advised Governour, who, knowing well y<sup>e</sup> critical and able apprehension of y<sup>e</sup> king, was very carefull and sollicitous to pitch upon y<sup>e</sup> ablest in every faculty for actors in that solemne enterteynment, and himself made choyce of M<sup>r</sup>. Preston to answer the Philosophy Act, and sent unto him to provide himself. He was ambitious enough by nature, and had this newes come a little sooner,  
 nothing

Samuel Harsnet, afterwards Arch-bishop of  
 Upsala.





declined as being too obnoxious to the Answerer, who is indeed the Lord and Ruler of the Act; but there was no removing now, and so he goes about it w<sup>th</sup> much unwillingness, being rather driven than drawne unto it.

His great and first care was to bring his argument to a head, w<sup>th</sup>out affronte or Interruptions from the Answerer; and so made all his major propositions plausible and firme, that his adversary might neither be willing, nor able, to enter there, and the minor still backt by other syllogismes; & so the Argument went on unto Issue; w<sup>ch</sup> fell out well for M<sup>r</sup>. Preston; for, in disputations of consequence, the Answerers are many times so fearfull of y<sup>e</sup>, event that they Slur & trouble y<sup>e</sup> opponents all they can and deny things evident; w<sup>ch</sup> had bin the case in all former Acts; There was such wrangling about their Syllogismes that sullyed and clouded the

the debates extreamely, and put the King's Acumen into Streights.

But when Mr. Preston still cleared his way, and nothing was denied, but what was ready to be proved, the King was greatly satisfied, & gave good heede, w<sup>ch</sup> he might well doe, because the question was tempered & fitted to his content: namely whether Dogs could make syllogismes\*. The opponent urged that they could; an Ethymeme (said he), is a lawfull & reall syllogisme, but dogs can make them; he instanced in a Hound, who hath y<sup>e</sup> major proposition in his minde, namely, the hare is gone either this way, or that way, smells out the minor w<sup>th</sup> his nose, namely, she is not gone that way, & follows the conclusion, "Ergo," this way, w<sup>th</sup> open mouth.

The instance suited w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Auditory and was applauded, and put the Answerer to his distinctions, that dogs

\* NOTE.—The King was a great Huntsman.

might

might have sagacity, but not sapience, in things especially of Prey, and that did not concerne their belly, might be "nasutuli" but not "Logici," had much in their mouths, little in their myndes, unless it had relation to their mouths, that their lips were larger than their understandings; which the opponent still endeavoured to evade with another syllogisme, & put the dogs upon a fresh scent. The Moderator, Doctor Reade, began to be afraid, and to think how troublesome a pack of hounds well followed and applauded at last might prove; and so came in unto the Answerer's Ayd, and told the Opponent that his dogs he beleevved were very weary, and desired him to take them off; and when the Opponent would not yeild, but hallowed still and put them on, he interposed his authority & silenced him.

The King, in his conceit, was all this  
while

while upon New Market Heath, & liked the sport ; and, therefore, stands up and tells the Moderator plainly he was not satisfied in all that had bin answered, but did beleve a hound had more in him than was imagined. I had myself (said he) a dog that stragling farr from all his fellows had light upon a very fresh scent, but considering he was all alone and had none to second and assist him in it, observes the place & goes away to his fellows, and by such yelling arguments as they best understand, prevailed w<sup>th</sup> a p<sup>ty</sup> of them to goe along w<sup>th</sup> him, and, bringing them to the place, p<sup>s</sup>ued it into an open view. Now the King desired for to know how this could be contrived and carried on without an exercise of understanding, or what the Moderatour could have done in that case better, & desired him that either he would thinke better of his dogs or not so highly of himselfe !

The

The Opponent also desired leave to p̄sue the King's game, w<sup>ch</sup> he had started to an issue; But the Answerer protested that His Majesties dogs were always to be excepted, who hunted not by com̄on law but by prerogative; but the Moderatour fearing the King might let loose another of his hounds, and make more worke, applies himself w<sup>th</sup> all submissive devotion to the King, acknowledged his dogs were able to outdoe him, besought His Majesty to beleeve he had y<sup>e</sup> better, that he would consider how his illustrious influence had already ripened & concocted all their arguments & Understandings; that, whereas in y<sup>e</sup> morning the Reverend and Grave Divines could not make syllogismes, the Lawyers could not, nor the Physicians, now every dog could, especially His Majesties!

All men acknowledged it was a good bit to stop with, it was growne late, and

so the congregation was remoued unto the Regent Howse, and the King went off well pleased w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> business; the other acts were easily forgotten, but the discourse and logicke of the dogs was fresh in mouth and memory, & the Philosophy Act applauded universally; the King commended all the Actors, but above all the Opponent. It was easy to discern that y<sup>e</sup> King's hound had opened a way for M<sup>r</sup>. Preston at y<sup>e</sup> Court if he were willing; Yea, many of the great ones put him in mynde, and promised all assistance and encouragement. S<sup>r</sup> Fulke Grevil, afterwards Lord Brook, was greatly taken w<sup>th</sup> him, & after many demonstrations of his reall love, setled at last a stypend on him of fifty pounds p̄ annum, and was his friend until his last hower.

But his ambition after courtship was well allayed, so as he did not ravenously p̄sue it, being now resolved to be a minister;

The King comends all the scholars who disputed in the Philosophy Act, but especially M<sup>r</sup>. Preston.

The Court  
jealous of  
Mr. Pres-  
ton for not  
seeking  
prefer-  
ment,  
when in-  
vited to it.

nister ; he fell to the study of moderne writers, especially Mr. Calvin, whose very style & language much affected him. The Courtiers wondred he did not bite ; because as it's said Prov. 16.15. " In the light of the King's countenance is life, and his favour is as the cloud of the latter raine ;" that a young man should not be ambitious, and a good eye not see, they did not understand ; & they began now to be a little jealous of him.

He was reserved naturally, and could keepe councill, so that few knew how Mr. Cotton's sermon had affected & wrought upon him ; this not sayling when the wynd blew, begat suspition ; some judged he was modest & wanted opp̄tunity to bring him on, some that he was melancholly, & so neglected what was prop̄p for him to intend, some thought him busy and intent upon his pupils who now began to come from all p̄ts ; but the Polititians assured themselves



selves it was some inclination to puritanisme, a name now odious at Courte, for it could not be, said they, that he should let so faire an opportunity miscarry, if he had not something else in veiu.

Kings think themselves extremely undervallued, if a word be not enough. Cardinal Poole being chosen Pope at midnight by the conclave, & sent unto to come & be admitted, desired it might be let alone untill y<sup>e</sup> morning, because it was not a worke of Darkness, an honnest Argument, but not Italian enough. "Quis nisi mentis inops." So they went back & chose another. When Balaam came not at the first call, see how Balack reasons. Numb. 22. 37. "Am I not able indeed to promote thee to honour?"

But M<sup>r</sup>. Preston indeed had another King in his thoughts, &, having found  
treasure

treasure in the field, parts w<sup>th</sup> all for that. Mat. 13. 44. A purchass is not worth the having that hath not some convenience annexed, or may not some way be improved. God was a greater good than man. Heaven than Earth, a Crowne of Glory than a Crowne of Gold. So this neglect & sefe deniall was well interpreted by good men, and the opinion that he affected Puritans, which blasted him at Court, begun to blazon him at home, and worke a reputation, that to him was more acceptable.

Many thought him meete to be trusted w<sup>th</sup> the care of youth and had their eyes upon him for their sons or friends. Mr. Morgan of Heyford had been some tyme dead, and left his son & heyre an orphan in trust with some that were his kinsmen and like to manadge his estate to most advantage ; who, when sent to the University,

sity, was bequeathed to Mr. Preston's care; not only for the relation he had to Heyford, his native Towne, and that family, but also that, by that means, the young gentleman might be preserved from the influence of his other friends, who were many of them Popish!

King James had bin so well pleased at the Commencement held before him lately, that he resolves upon another visit; The Heads agree to enterteine him w<sup>th</sup> a comedy. There was one Fuggles of Clare Hall, that had made a jeering comedy against y<sup>e</sup> Lawyers, called "Ignoramus;" this was resolved on to be acted before the King, and great care was taken to accomodate all parts, w<sup>th</sup> Actors answerable.

Mr. Morgan was a comely modest gentleman, and was supposed would well become a woman's dress, and accordingly his Tutor Mr. Preston sent to,  
that

that he would admit and give all encouragement to the Service. He liked not the notion, nor could believe his friends intended he should be a Player, & so desired to be excused; But the Guardians were not so exact & scrupulous, but thought if he played this game well, he might winne more than could be hoped for elsewhere; and so M<sup>r</sup>. Morgan was allowed by his Guardians to act his part, and afterwards removed unto Oxford, & suffer'd to play what part he would, and so relapsed to Popery, w<sup>ch</sup> hath proved fatall to him and his.

Heere was matter for M<sup>r</sup>. Preston's back friends to argue he was no courtier, that would deny so small a curtesy to those that had so freely offered him greater; it was resented w<sup>th</sup> a kind of angry indignation that their offers had so little influence upon him, and some watched an opptunity to make him

him sensible of this neglect; there is no such solœcisme at Court as independency, “si non vis ut per illos tibi benè sit, efficient ut sit male.” But M<sup>r</sup>. Preston by this tyme had cast up all accounts, & resolved to stand to his bargain whatsoever it cost him; Only he thought if he must be a Puritan, & bid farewell to all carnall & Court designs, he would not be one of the Lower Rank, but would get places if he could. “Mediocribus esse Poetis, non Dij, non homines, non columnæ.” That counsell of the wise man, Eccles. 9. 10. “whatsoever thy hand findeth to doe, doe it w<sup>th</sup> all thy might,” he always practised, & what is comonly said was true in him, “in magnis ingeniis nihil mediocre.”

This faithfulness to M<sup>r</sup>. Morgan (attended w<sup>th</sup> so great a shadow unto himselfe) increased his reputation in y<sup>e</sup> country, so that now he was accounted y<sup>e</sup> only tutor; and, being carefull to  
 reade

reade unto them & direct their studyes, he found himselfe much abridged of his owne tyme, & was constreyned to take up tyme that should have bin bestowed on his body ; he also grew acquainted now w<sup>th</sup> many eminent & Godly ministers, as Mr. Dod and Mr. Hindersham, who would come often to his chamber, and he was so hardened in his way, that he would get them many times to goe to prayer with his pupils, a boldness not adventured on by any other ; but by these labours his able body was debilitated.

It was a great Oratour that said, "At first, said he, I would not pleade, at last I could not." Mr. Preston in his youth would not sleepe, but let y<sup>e</sup> bed cloathes hang downe so as to awaken him ; now he could not, but about midnight still awaked & slept no more : whereby in tyme his body languished, and could not answer as formerly.

Mr.

Mr. Butler of Clare Hall was then the Oracle in physick, to him he goes, & declares his condition, who, after some questions, bade him take tobacco, & so leaves him; he knew that Butler was odd & humerous, & thought he might give him this advice to try him, and therefore resolved to wayt awhile before he medled w<sup>th</sup> so unusuall a medicine, which Hypocrates & Galen had never prescribed to any of their patients, and was at that tyme not so com̄on nor of good report; but his want of rest continuing, & his appetite unto his booke encreasing, he retornes to M<sup>r</sup>. Butler as a stranger, and propounds the case againe. Master Butler gives y<sup>e</sup> same advice, and being satisfied that he was serious now, he began to take it, and found that this hot copious fume ascending did draw those crudities from the stomach's mouth y<sup>t</sup> hindered concoction of his meate, and vapours from it that occasion sleepe, and so restored his rest,

&

Use of  
Tobacco

& that in tyme his strength; and so he went on in his worke untill D<sup>r</sup>. Tyndall, M<sup>er</sup> of the Colledge, dyed.

He was an old man, and that preferment of the mastership of Queene's Colledge, more accounted of than now it is; there were many that had their eyes upon it, but D<sup>r</sup>. Montaine especially, who was often heard to profess he would rather be Master of that colledge than Deane of Westminster.

But M<sup>r</sup>. Preston had another in his eye, D<sup>r</sup>. Davenant, a gentleman well descended, and was a Fellow-comoner when undergraduat, but very painfull and of great capacity, & grew accordingly in learning & reputation, & for his worth & p<sup>ts</sup> was already chosen Margret Professor, & read in the schools w<sup>th</sup> much applause those excellent lectures upon the Colossians



sians w<sup>ch</sup> now are printed; him Mr. Preston pitched upon, but knew it must be carryed very privately; for the Montaine was already growne to some bigness, was one of  $\overline{\text{pts}}$ , & first observed in acting "Miles Gloriosus" in the college, and had bin Chaplin to the Earle of Essex, but like the Heliotrope or flower of y<sup>e</sup> sun, did now adore S<sup>r</sup> Robert Carr, already Viscount Rochester, the only favorite. When it was agreed amonge the Persians that he should reigne whose horss first saw the rising sun & neighed at it, one turned his horsse head towards the Montaines, beleiving that y<sup>e</sup> sun would first arise there; but it fell not out so heere.

Mr. Preston having layd his plot beforehand, & seene what Montaine was in his way, had taken care that word should be daily brought him how y<sup>e</sup> old doctor did; and when he found him irrecoverable, layd horsse & all things ready

ready, & upon notice of his being dead, goes presently & was at London & in Whitehall before any light appeared on the Montaine Topp. The Court was quiet, & he had some friends there, his business was only to get a free election, w<sup>ch</sup> he made meanes to procure; yet knowing also w<sup>th</sup> whom he had to doe, makes some addresses unto Viscount Rochester in y<sup>e</sup> behalfe of D<sup>r</sup>. Davenant, who, being unacquainted w<sup>th</sup> his chaplin's appetite to that p̄ticular, was faire and willing to befriend a learned enterprise. So M<sup>r</sup>. Preston returned unto y<sup>e</sup> College before y<sup>e</sup> Master's death was much took notice of, and assembling D<sup>r</sup>. Davenant's friends, acquaints them w<sup>th</sup> what had passed at Court; and so they went imediately to Election, w<sup>ch</sup> was easily and fairely carryed for D<sup>r</sup>. Davenant, who, being called, was admitted presently.

But when D<sup>r</sup>. Montaine understood  
that

that Dr. Tyndal was dead, he sends & goes to Court & Colledge for to make friends ; but alas ! the game was played, and he shut out. Never did Ætna or Vesuvius more fume, but there was no care, only he threatens & takes on against y<sup>e</sup> Actors, but they were innocent, & not obnoxious. This Dr. had made great promises, & gave a very goodly peece of plate into y<sup>e</sup> Colledge, w<sup>th</sup> this inscription, " sic incipio," but now he vowed it should be " sic desino." However the colledge for the present was well assayd, & grew in Reputation very much, and, because they wanted roome to enterteyne the numbers that flocked to them, they built that goodly fabrick that conteyns many faire lodgings both for fellows & scholars, towards King's Colledge.

It was not long before it came to Mr. Preston's course to be Deane and Catechist, w<sup>ch</sup> he resolved to improve by  
going

going through a body of Divinity, that might be a guide to the scholars in their studies of Divinity; for it was not his opinion that others should do as he had done, that is *p̄use* the shoolemen first, and then come to y<sup>e</sup> moderne writers; but first reade Summes and Systemes in Divinity, so as to settle their judgements, & then to reade Fathers & scholemen, or what they had a mynde to. This being knowne, & some honnest townsmen hearing him at first by chance, there came the next day very many for to heare him, & y<sup>e</sup> next day more both townsmen and scholars from other colleges, so that the outward chapple would be often full before the fellows came.

Master Preston was of a very meek & quiet spirit, never resented injuries, nor provoked any unto averseness, yet had some enemyes, "Si injuria multos tibi fecit Inimicos faciet vidia multos."

What

What had Paul done, Acts 13. 45. for to deserve so sharpe an opposition? but envy moved them. There had bin other Deanes and Catechists before this gentleman, yet no such crowding. Complaint was made to the Vice Chancellor of this unusual kind of Catechising; it was assured that not only townsmen & scholars mingled, but other colleges intruded also; that the fellows, for the crowd & multitude, could not get through & come to chapple to their places; that it was not safe for any man to be thus adored & doted on, unless they had a minde to cry up Puritanisme, w<sup>ch</sup> would in short tyme pull them downe; that the Crosier staffe would not support them longe if such assemblyes were encouraged; "obsta principiis sero medicina paratur," etc.

Upon the whole an order was agreed on in the consistory & sent unto the  
College,

College, that the scholars & Townsmen should be confined to their propriety Preachers; that no stranger, neither townsmen nor scholars, should presume, on any pretence whatsoever, to come to those lectures, that were propriety only to the members of the college. The Edict was observed punctually, and the Auditory by it much impaired; for had strangers still bin permitted to attend, those sermons had bin printed as well as others; for there were divers that exactly noted, & wrote out all faire, unto the tyme of this restreynt, but no one after that could goe on w<sup>th</sup> it, & so it rests; but he went on & was assiduous to the Yeare's End, & waded through it, w<sup>ch</sup> was a very great helpe unto many of his pupils, who made y<sup>e</sup> greater benefit of those thinges, because they were not comon & in Print.

About that tyme the Lecture at Trinity church, & y<sup>e</sup> sermons at St. Andrews,

Andrews, were prohibited, & y<sup>e</sup> scholars all confined to S<sup>t</sup>. Maryes; w<sup>ch</sup> did occasion M<sup>r</sup>. Preston to reade Divinity unto his pupils on the Lorde's dayes at three of the clock in y<sup>e</sup> after-noone, w<sup>ch</sup> he often did upon the weeke dayes; but the townsmen and the scholars of other colleges who had tasted of his spirit in the chapple, endeavoured that he would doe it where they might heare. Buttolphs belongs to Queen's College, and is usually supplied by one of that Howse, there he was willing to make tryall how it would take, and resolves the next Lord's day to preach at three of y<sup>e</sup> clock, after S<sup>t</sup>. Marye's sermon should be ended; w<sup>ch</sup>, though as supposed but little knowne, occasioned such a thronge & crowd as was incredible; men were not cloyed w<sup>th</sup> preaching then, nor waxed wanton.

There dwelt then in the p̄rish, one D<sup>r</sup>. Newcomb, a civilian & comissary  
to

to the Chancelor of Ely, who being in the Church & seeing y<sup>e</sup> crowd, commanded that evening prayer only should be read, but no sermon; the minister intreated that for that tyme Mr. Preston might be allowed to preach, so did y<sup>e</sup> Earl of Lincolne & others in y<sup>e</sup> church; but he was resolute, & because he would not be further importuned, went home with his family, & left them to determine at their perill what they would doe. So, upon advice, it was concluded that y<sup>e</sup> sermon should goe on, & Mr. Preston preached a very holy sermon upon 2 Peter 3. 17-18. There was so much time spent in debate about it, & messages, before the commissary left the congregation, that it was too late to doe both, and, therefore, they adventured for that tyme to forbear Comon Prayer, that so the scholars might departe and be at college Prayer.

But this instructed D<sup>r</sup>. Newcomb in  
his



his complaint; the Court was then neare hand at Newmarket, thither the Comissary hastens next day, and finding the Bishop of Ely there & many other clergymen, assures them that Mr. Preston was in heart, & would quickly be in practise, a Non-Conformist, and was so followed and adored in the University, that unless some speedy course were taken w<sup>th</sup> him, they might cast their caps at all Conformity, & see their power trodden under foote; and told them gentleness was not the way, for he was cunning, & would recover all, if he were not throughly dealt with.

There was an Advocate for Mr. Preston, but the D<sup>r</sup>. being first in his owne cause seemed just, (Prov. 17. 18.) & spake to those who were willing to beleeve. The Puritans began to be considerable, & they doubted he might come in tyme to head them. It is a great security to a man to be despised, "contempto nullus

nullus diligenter nocet." A man that hath nothing in him, & so not owned, may be exorbitant, as he of one in his tyme "contemptu jam liber erat." But David, that had a p̄ty following him, must have an army to attend him; and therefore he did wisely to profess himselfe a dead dog, or a flea. 1 Sam. 24. 14.

The King was made acquainted w<sup>th</sup> this complaint, & assured that M<sup>r</sup>. Preston had as strong an influence into the Puritans, as the Principle of y<sup>e</sup> Jesuits, w<sup>ch</sup> was "Aqua viva" to others; and therefore it behoved him to consider what to doe. A word was enough to a wise & jealous King, who did not love to play an after game, and, therefore, hearde himselfe y<sup>e</sup> Doctor's information, enquires whether the Bishop's & Chancellor's jurisdiction extended to members of a College, & finally concludes to proceed against him by the power of the University.

A

A letter is framed at y<sup>e</sup> tyme to D<sup>r</sup>. Scot, Master of Clare Hall, Vice Chancellor at that tyme, and to the Heads, to call before them M<sup>r</sup>. Preston, to give a strict account of y<sup>e</sup> notorious disobedience unto the Comisary; he answers mildly that he was not guilty; refers himself to the Auditory that Evening prayer was omitted because the schollars might dep<sup>te</sup> in due tyme (seeing the tyme allotted for it was spent in treating w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Comissary), not out of any disrespect to y<sup>e</sup> service, w<sup>ch</sup> he himselfe did usually attend at other tymes.

When the wolfe complained that the Lamb had fouled the water that he was to drinke, the Lambe answered that if he had defiled it, yet that could not prejudice the wolfe that was above it, for the mud would certeynly descend downwards: But this answer did not fill the hungry belly of the wolfe.

M<sup>r</sup>.

Mr. Preston's innocency did agravate his crime, w<sup>ch</sup> was his popularity; and, therefore, they told him they were bound to support by all just means the Bishop's jurisdiction; that the King had honoured him in leaving that affront to be examined by his propp judges, and that except he could take off the Court, they must and would proceed to a very round and serious censure! That a fellow of a College for preaching of an innocent and honest sermon, in a church belonging to the College, by the consent & in the hearing of the Incumbent, should be thus vigourously prosecuted, was something hard.

Among many other gentlemen of quality that were Pupils unto Mr. Preston at this tyme, there was one Sr Capel Bedels, an orphan, of a very faire estate in Huntingtongshire, a daughter's son of old Sr Arthur Capel; who, being  
Guardian

Guardian to his grandchild, had recommended him, as he had done many of his owne sons, unto his goverment; it was a great trust, & M<sup>r</sup>. Preston's care was answerable; and, because "plus vident oculi," he had his spyes, that gave him notice of all their carriages & correspondencies; by one of these he was informed that Sir Capell haunted D<sup>r</sup>. Newcomb's howse, and was familiar w<sup>th</sup> his daughter, M<sup>rs</sup>. Jane Newcomb, a very prop<sup>p</sup> well bred gentlewoman; his Tutor asked if they were contracted, he answered "no, but would be very shortly, for he was resolved to have her."

M<sup>r</sup>. Preston charges him to keepe all secret, that S<sup>r</sup> Capel might not think he was acquainted w<sup>th</sup> it; and imediately appoints a journey unto Saffron Walden, to take the ayre and see that stately building at Audley End, & tooke divers of his fellow com<sup>o</sup>ners alonge,  
as

as he had done at other tymes, and amonge others this S<sup>r</sup> Capel Bedles; When they had dined & viewed the Howse, it was propounded by one of them that they might goe that night to Haddam & visit old S<sup>r</sup> Arthur Capel, seeing they were thus farr on their way & it was late; M<sup>r</sup>. Preston seemed to be indifferent, and so the proposition tooke; and w<sup>th</sup> none more than S<sup>r</sup> Capel, who knew his grandfather would fill his pockets, and that would sweeten his Newcomb mistress' Embraces, and make him welcomb to her.

The old knight was glad to Enter-  
teyne such welcom guests, & that night  
there was no discourse but of the stately  
roomes, & goodly gallery at Audley  
End, & so the young gentleman went  
to bedd pleased that the college bell  
would not waken him; but M<sup>r</sup>. Pres-  
ton slept not, "in utrumque aurem,"  
but awakened betimes, & acquaints S<sup>r</sup>  
Arthur

Arthur w<sup>th</sup> all the business, adviseth w<sup>th</sup> him by no meanes to p̄mit the gentleman's retorne to y<sup>e</sup> college, for though y<sup>e</sup> wound might seeme quite cured, & he never so much engage forbearance, yet frequent apparitions would redintegrate. "Et nihil facilius quam amor recrudescit."

Sir Arthur was a very wise man, & had experience of y<sup>e</sup> world, thanks M<sup>r</sup>. Preston for his faithfulness, pretends S<sup>r</sup> Capel wanted some thinge, and desires his tutor to give him leave to stay a little tyme untill he could be furnished, & then he should be sent; to which M<sup>r</sup>. Preston easily consented, & so the rest returned; after which the old Knight told S<sup>r</sup> Capel that he began to grow a man, and it would be fit for him to travayle before he settled, & so prevayles w<sup>th</sup> him to be content. But what saith M<sup>rs</sup>. Newcomb who is rob'd by this means of her vowed and resolved servant,

An Act  
Series of  
Preston

Mrs. Newcomb  
her servant

vant, & her crafty father that beholds so good a morsell snatcht from betweene his teeth? Doe you thinke he had forgotten this when M<sup>r</sup>. Preston came to preach w<sup>th</sup>in his jurisdiction? Other injurys phaps may be forgotten, but loss of mony is not. "Ploratur lachrymis amissa pecunia veris."

M<sup>r</sup>. Preston was no stranger altogether at Court; However now there was no remedy. When he came to Newmarket, he found that Bishop Andrews, then Bishop of Ely, was Cheife; & his jurisdiction, in the Commissary, was it that was pretended to be affronted; and therefore applyed himself to him, & told him that he did not purpose to offend, but being engaged for to preach at that tyme, could not w<sup>th</sup> honour disappoint the Auditory; if he suspected him, for anythinge, he desired he would examine him, & satisfy himselfe. The Bishop told him that y<sup>e</sup> King was informed



formed he was an enemy to formes of Prayer, & held no prayer lawfull but what was conceived, &, therefore, being popular, his judgement & opinion might doe hurt.

Mr. Preston answered that it was a slaunder, for he thought set formes lawfull, and refused not to be present at y<sup>e</sup> college prayer; The Bishop answered that he was glad, & would informe the King, and doe him all y<sup>e</sup> good he could, & bade him wayte awhile, and then repaire to him againe for satisfaction in it; and so tyme passed on, & there was nothing done. There were some at Court that wisshed well to Mr. Preston, as Dr. Young, an honest Scotchman, that was Deane of Winchester; who told Mr. Preston plainly that B<sup>p</sup> Andrews was his greatest Adversary, and, though he gave him good wordes, yet he assured the King that if Mr. Preston were not for this expelled y<sup>e</sup> University, Lord  
Bp<sup>s</sup>

Bishop  
Andrews  
his  
double-  
dealing  
with Mr.  
Preston.

*Journal  
of  
a witness  
Bishop*

Bp<sup>s</sup> would not long continue. But Mr. Preston was accounted (& not w<sup>th</sup>out cause) a learned man, and therefore the Bishop was not willing to appear against him; yet desired the punishment might be inflicted where the fact was done, and that in y<sup>e</sup> University.

Mr. Preston's resolute application to the Bishop.

Master Preston saw now that y<sup>e</sup> Bishop was a courtier, & could afforde wordes where deeds were not intended, & therefore goes again to the Bishop, & tells him plainly that he or none must put a period to his attendance; and that either he would speake to the King in his behalfe, or tell him plainly that he would not, that he might know from whence all his trouble flowed. The Bishop paused awhile on this bold carriage, and at last bade him come to him at such a tyme againe, & he would deale with y<sup>e</sup> King in his behalfe. So he goes to the King, & tells him, that

that however Mr. Preston was very dangerous & it would be a very great security if he were handsomly expelled, yet he doubted it would not beare well should it be done for this offence; for he would be absolved in the myndes & opinions of men, & be owned and applauded as their martyr, & might perhaps recover & live to be revenged; & therefore thought it would be better for to enjoyne him to declare his judgement as to formes of prayer, for that would be accounted a Recantation, & would weaken his Reputation w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Puritans; w<sup>ch</sup> would be enough; for, if they could divide him from his party, they should not feare him; for he said his carriage argued confidence in some assistance, w<sup>ch</sup> when they had removed, they should be strong enough at single hand.

All that y<sup>e</sup> B<sup>pp</sup> spake was as if "extripode;" an order, therefore, was presently

sently drawne & sent to y<sup>e</sup> Vice Chancellor, that M<sup>r</sup>. Preston should in Buttolph's church declare his judgement about Formes of Prayer, on such a Sunday, or else they should imediately proceede against him according to their first instructions.

M<sup>r</sup>. Preston was glad there was a way out, yet sensible of y<sup>e</sup> hard hand that had bin carryed towards him ; but now there was no remedy ; & in vaine was it to strive against y<sup>e</sup> streame. Before he could get home, the newes was all about y<sup>e</sup> towne that M<sup>r</sup>. Preston was to preach a recantation sermon at Buttolph's church on such a day. This was good sporte to y<sup>e</sup> brave blades, who now came crowding as fast as any for to heare, and no sin now for any to be absent from prayer ; and indeed there was a very great assembly, though he did all he could to have concealed it. He went on upon his former text  
&

& preached a very profitable sermon concerning growing in Grace, & directed prayer as a speciall means to it. And this, he said, was of two sortes; Either that w<sup>ch</sup> was suddaine, extempory, and conceived; or, set, enjoyned, & prescribed before, not only for the sense & scope, but also words and phrases; And, whereas some thought this was to stint y<sup>e</sup> Spirit, he said there was a liberty to use conceived prayer at other times, wherein the spirit might expiate & enlarge itself, though not in extension & variety of language.

The p̄sons who came to laugh had little cause to doe it; for this passage was at y<sup>e</sup> very close of the sermon; all before being both sharpe & searching. Both sides went home sylent, & not without some prynts of good upon many of their spirits. “Optimus orator censandus, non qui meruit auditorem judicium, sed qui abstulit.” He makes  
y<sup>e</sup>

y<sup>e</sup> best speech that binds his hearers rather to thinke what was said than who said it.

The good fellows were nothing so merry at the end, as at y<sup>e</sup> beginning of y<sup>e</sup> sermon. Indifferent hearers praised all, & were confirmed in a good opinion of the Preacher; good men were glad he came off so well, and was at liberty to preach again where they might hear him; Himselfe was troubled lest any thinge he had said should be mistaken or misinterpreted, as he was apt to be; But there were many eyes upon this action, and all wayted to see the issue. The Courtiers did not like it that, after such tossings too & fro, he should thus light upon his feete; yet would not meddle for y<sup>e</sup> present, but wayt occasions; those who were well affected, were glad he was engaged against the Court and Bishops, & did presage he might be instrumentall to their downfall;

fall ; every one laboured to engage him more & more against them.

The Spanish match was then y<sup>e</sup> Comon talke, & great averseness appeared in y<sup>e</sup> generality of people. Dr. Willet had presumed to offer arguments to the King against matching w<sup>th</sup> Idolaters ; the King was greatly vexed at this adventure, & tooke great pains to convince the Docter that a Papist was no Idolater : "sed non persuadebat etiam si persuaserat." The people were dissatisfied, & there being then a Parliament, a very hon<sup>ble</sup> and able member of y<sup>e</sup> howse of Lords prevayled w<sup>th</sup> Mr. Preston to write some arguments against it ; and, though there were very severe edicts & Proclamations against scandelous papers, & intermedling w<sup>th</sup> matters of state, yet he promised it should be scattered & divulged unto fit p̄sons, and none should know from whence or whom it came.

Accordingly,

*Handwritten notes:*  
Dab...  
and...

Accordingly, when it was finished, & written faire, one gave it to a porter whom he met in Holborne, & bad him leave it according to y<sup>e</sup> direction. The next day a great Lord came unto him that had p̄swaded M<sup>r</sup>. Preston unto the service, and tells him that he had met w<sup>th</sup> such a peece against y<sup>e</sup> Spanish match as he never saw, & protested that he was convinced, & would speake against it in y<sup>e</sup> Howse, whatever came of it. The other asked him who made it, & where he had it, he assured him he knew not, but it was left at his lodging by he knew not whom; the Lord desired he might see it, & so it was copyed out & spreade among those of y<sup>e</sup> Parliament they thought fit, but the Authour of it never knowne.

King James had something always in his speeches and writings against the Puritans, w<sup>ch</sup> was ill taken, for that it was apparent that those meant  
thereby



thereby were godly and conscientious  
persons.

The howse of Comons was the only mote in King James his eye, the "Remora" (as he conceived) unto his absolute dominion; for he knew not how to engage them as he had done y<sup>e</sup> Lawyers and Divines; but if he stopt one mouth w<sup>th</sup> preferment this Parliament, there would be others open y<sup>e</sup> next against him. There were some now that adventured to apologize for Puritans, & to say in Parliament that honest men were wounded under that name, & to propose that Godly ministers might not be silenced & throwne out of their freeholds for tryfles & ceremonyes. But King James would have none of that stuffe, and therefore breaks up the Parliam<sup>t</sup>, & sets out proclamations. But people love not to be forced to duty, "Homines duci volunt non cogi."

The

The King's designe to make the schollars his, as he had done y<sup>e</sup> lawyers, in order to the making himselfe absolute.

The Chaplines that attended monthly at Court, were not ambitious of preaching very often ; and so a combination was agreed on for Preachers before the King, whenever he should lye w<sup>thin</sup> 12 miles of Cambridge. The King did not despaire of making Scholars his, and therefore used all endeavours to obleidge them, especially Cambridge men, where a seed of Puritans had been a long time ; and though y<sup>e</sup> plaines about Newmarket afforded better winter game than elsewhere, yet schollars, he conceived, might be catcht sometimes as well as hares ; and so willing they should preach before him. Young men he knew would preach themselves, "omnis oratio docet, aut rem, aut animum dicentis ;" and thus he should learne either thinges or p̄sons.

By this means it came to M<sup>r</sup>. Preston's turn to preach before the King at Royston, he was so muffed at Court  
in

in Dr. Newcomb's business, that he knew not what to doe; he could not declyne it altogether, for that would have exposed him unto too much observation, and yet he greatly feared what might befall him in y<sup>e</sup> doing of it; therefore he changed his course with one that was to preach a little after, & did it very privately, that if his enemys should have designes, they might be disappointed; and so it was not much knowne when he was to preach.

It fell out that his course came upon a Tewsday, when the King was at Hintchingbrook; the Court was very thin, the Prince & Duke of Buckingham both abroad, and the King himselfe was for a hunting match that day, and gave order that the sermon should begin at eight aclock. Master Preston had some at court that were solicitous as well as he, & they told him it would give very great content if he would take some  
occasion

occasion in the sermon to shew his judgement, as he had done before, about set formes. Dr. Young, Deane of Winchester (of whom I spake before) did then attend, and when the King came in & sate down in the chaire, he told him who it was that preached, & said he hoped he would give content. I pray God he doth, said the King. His text was Jo<sup>n</sup> 1. 16. "And of his fulness have all we received, and grace for grace;" w<sup>ch</sup> he so cleerely opened, & applyed, that the King sate all y<sup>e</sup> while very quiet, & never stirred or spake to anybody, but by his lookes discovered he was pleased.

When all was done, he came unto him as the manner was to kisse his hand, when y<sup>e</sup> King asked him of what Preston he was descended? he answered of that in Lancashire; then said the King, you have many of yo<sup>r</sup> name and kindred very eminent, and Preston the  
Priest

Priest, although a Papist, is a very learned man.

Great hast was made to bring in dynner, and the King was very pleasant all the tyme, had his eye continually on M<sup>r</sup>. Preston, & spake of divers passages in the sermon w<sup>th</sup> much content; specially that of the Arminians putting God into the same extremity that Darius was put in (Dan. 6.) when he would have saved Daniel but could not. But, as soone as ever M<sup>r</sup>. Preston was retyred, the Marquess Hamilton kneeled downe, and besought the King that he might comend the Preacher to him for his Chaplyn; protested that he did not know him, but that he was moved by the weight & strength of that he had delivered; told him that he spake no pen & Inckorne language, but as one that comprehended what he said, and that he could not but have substance & matter in him. The King acknowledged

ledged all, but said it was too early, remembered Newmarket busyness, & was reserved.

Sir Ralf Freeman, one of y<sup>e</sup> Mast<sup>rs</sup> of Requests, had marryed a kinswoman of y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Buckingham's, & was a kinsman unto M<sup>r</sup>. Preston; he makes relation of y<sup>e</sup> business unto the Duke, & told him if now he would appeare in favour of his cousin Preston, he might obledge the Puritans, & lay a groundworke to his owne security, if tempests should arise; assured him that M<sup>r</sup>. Preston was ingenuous, & that y<sup>e</sup> King & all y<sup>e</sup> court were taken w<sup>th</sup> the sermon, and did approve it. The Duke of Buckingham was a wise man, apprehensive of what S<sup>r</sup> Ralf suggested seasonably, saw those they called Puritans were growing, and in the Parliament were thought considerable; knew that y<sup>e</sup> King's affection might coole, & he neede friends; he therefore tooke

S<sup>r</sup>

S<sup>r</sup> Ralf's discourse into his most serious thoughts. An honest man one M<sup>r</sup>. Packer was then his secretary, & he set on what S<sup>r</sup> Ralf Freeman had suggested; and so it came unto a resolution that M<sup>r</sup>. Preston should be owned. The Duke comanded S<sup>r</sup> Ralf Freeman to goe to M<sup>r</sup>. Preston from him, and acquaint him w<sup>th</sup> his good opinion of him, and that he desired to see him. Indeed there was such a concurrence & concentrating of oppinions & desires amonge the courtiers, that it was assured M<sup>r</sup>. Preston that he might be Chaplin unto whom he would; and it was now only a deliberation which of these offers he should accept, and whom he would acknowledge his Patron & Protector for the tyme to come.

There was not so few clergymen at any tyme at Court, and so no kind of opposition; yet the King himselfe hung back, & would doe nothing hastily; he  
was

was not reconcilable to the Puritans, and so desired not in that respect for to engage him. Yet he desired to deprive the Puritans of M<sup>r</sup>. Preston, & so divide him from them; and would doe any thinge that might drive on that. Besides considering how many M<sup>r</sup>. Preston had wonne, that he was a young man & might be drawne on, he would not therefore hinder or oppose his advancement. So it was the joynt oppinion that the best preferment was to be the Prince's chaplin, who then was growne & had a howsehold.

This therefore was represented unto S<sup>r</sup> Ralf Freeman and his oppinion required; who quickly yeilded & proposed it to y<sup>e</sup> Duke. Both Prince & Duke had bin abroad, & neither of them had heard of y<sup>e</sup> sermon. When therefore M<sup>r</sup>. Preston was brought unto y<sup>e</sup> Duke, he very seriously received  
him;



him ; told him it was the Prince's unhappiness & his to be absent when he did preach ; & therefore desired him that he would voutsafe a copy of his sermon to him ; and beleve that he would be ready to the best and utmost of his power to serve him.

There were many other courtiers that desired coppies of y<sup>e</sup> sermon ; and, y<sup>e</sup> court not staying there, Master Preston came home to furnish coppies. He never penned sermon word for word, but wrote what came into his mynde, and as it came, & that in no good hand, & so it was a business to provide these coppies ; w<sup>ch</sup> yet, he seriously attended untill they were written faire, and then goes to court, where the Duke presents him to y<sup>e</sup> Prince ; and so he was made & admitted chaplin to y<sup>e</sup> Prince in ordinary, for as then the Prince had not compleated the number he intended, w<sup>ch</sup> was six ; these were each intended  
to

*Christoph  
y<sup>e</sup> Prince*

to wayt two months by the yeare, to preach unto y<sup>e</sup> howsehold upon y<sup>e</sup> Lord's days, & p̄forme such dutyes as were required of them.

But God was making other worke for M<sup>r</sup>. Preston ; for Doctor Tolson, Bishop of Salisbury, dyes, and leaves a wife and many children unprovided for, for he had bin Bishop but a little while. This wife of his was D<sup>r</sup>. Davenant's sister; in pittie, therefore, & comisseration of her case, it was proposed to the King, by those that were his friends, that Doctor Davenant, a single man & well deserving, might succeed his brother in the Bishoprick ; and so make some provision for his children. The King thought very well of Doctor Davenant, not only for his singular abillities & labours in the University, but for his paines also & service in the Synod of Dort against Arminius: and it was looked on as a deed of charity, & so beleaved

beleaved he would carry it. But this created Mr. Preston cares; D<sup>r</sup>. Davenant had bin his constant & faithfull friend, & given countenance upon all occasions to him & all his pupils; but now who should succeed, & where should Mr. Preston find another shelter. The fellows for the most p<sup>te</sup> were not his friends, envyed his numbers, & great relations, & there was no man like so to befriend him. The Margaret professor's place would be voyd also by this remove, and many able stirring batchel<sup>rs</sup> in divinity proposed unto Mr. Preston that place, and assured him that the election would be easily carryed for him.

The truth is, he had no great hope to doe any great good in the election of the Master of the College; & one D<sup>r</sup>. Mansel being named, a very moderate goodnatured man, he let that care fall, & was more anxious about the professor's place; for though sound doctrine

doctrine in the University was of much use, yet English preaching was like to worke more, and win more soules to God.

He always highly vullued and frequently consulted w<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup>. Dod, who p̄swaded him that English preaching was that wherein God was more immediately served ; he said there were others that might supply the University in the Professor's place, that either could not, or would not labour for men's conversion. The Master of Sidney College, D<sup>r</sup>. Ward, a vast schollar, was then in vieu & nomination for the Professor's place. Yet M<sup>r</sup>. Preston was so solicited by honest men to hold it that he knew not what to doe. Two thinges he thought he wanted to enable him, the one was a Latine tongue, the other a Latine stile ; in both w<sup>ch</sup>, by reason of desuetude, he was unready in. For his style, therefore, he resolves upon  
an

an exact & logical analysis of all the epistles, w<sup>th</sup> would actuate and exercise his style, & acquaint him w<sup>th</sup> the Scripture phrase & language, and which, if he were called to be professor, might serve for lectures in the schooles. This worke he imediately applyed himselfe unto, and very happily compleated; a great worke of paines unto him, & in itselfe of great worth; but being Latin & written only w<sup>th</sup> his owne ill hand, was not thought popular enough to come abroad, and so lyeth in the darke.

For the exercise of his Latin tongue he resolves a journey into the Netherlands, where he should have much occasion of speaking Latin, & so see those Colleges and universities. But there was no traveyling beyond sea without a license under y<sup>e</sup> hands of Privy Counsellors; this he procures amonge his friends w<sup>th</sup> all y<sup>e</sup> secrecy that could be, and a great while before  
he

he meant to use it, that he might conceale it from y<sup>e</sup> college & University. But this his secrecy begat suspicion that there was some plot, and it was resented so much y<sup>e</sup> more because no clergyman was made acquainted w<sup>th</sup> it. The opinion was, that something was brewing against Episcopacy. This they were sure of, that Amsterdam was in the Netherlands, and ever had bin fall to the Hierarchy.

The Lord keeper then was Bishop Williams, he sees this plague afarr of. Prov. 22. 3. and provides a messenger to goe alonge, unknowne to M<sup>r</sup>. Preston, that should observe & give intelligence weekly of all that passed. "Integer vitæ scelerisque purus, non eget jaculis nec arcu." "A breastplate of righteousness is a better guard than a shirt or coate of mayle." It was David's uprightness that did preserve him. Psal. 25. 21. So was it M<sup>r</sup>. Preston's, for  
he

he knew nothing of this attendance untill after his retorne. He gave out in the college, & amonge his pupils, that he would goe the next vacation into Kent to visit S<sup>r</sup> Richard Sands, & drinke, if he saw cause, of y<sup>e</sup> Turnebridge Waters. He concludes also to take one of his pupils w<sup>th</sup> him, a Yorkshire gentleman, S<sup>r</sup> Henry Slingsby his son and heyre, & did accordingly acquaint his father, & make provision for it long before.

The tyme came, & he goes into Kent, & is received in y<sup>e</sup> passadge boat for Rotterdam, in the garb & notion of a gentleman, w<sup>th</sup> his scarlet cloake, gold hat band, & all thinges answerable; & so goes over all the Provinces both Protestant & Popish, where there was any thinge observable, & encounters frequently w<sup>th</sup> divers Priests & Jesuits, professing himselfe a Protestant gentleman that was willing to finde out the truth

S<sup>r</sup> Henry Slingsby  
 S<sup>r</sup> Richard Sands  
 Turnebridge Waters

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\* Note that the ~~fisher~~ fisher boat which  
 a man may take passage for Rotterdam, does  
 commonly saile from Gillingham on the Medway River.

truth & try all Tenents; and accordingly was courted by them very much, and solicited to be a Papist, to w<sup>ch</sup> end they gave him very many Popish bookes; and so he came backe to Kent, & to y<sup>e</sup> college at the time appointed; unknowne to any of y<sup>e</sup> College, but only to one of his pupils from whom he seldom concealed anything. He was no sooner settled in y<sup>e</sup> college, but a rumour flies abroad that M<sup>r</sup>. Preston had bin beyond the seas; he shewed them that it was incredible, & woundred at their sillyness, that they would believe so unlikely a relation. The matter was not great now all was past, & so it rested doubtfull & undetermined.

He had a long tyme beene successfull in pupils, but D<sup>r</sup>. Davenant's leaving of y<sup>e</sup> college troubled him. A great tutor hath much occasion to use the Master's influence, for accomodation & advancement of his pupils, w<sup>ch</sup> now  
he



he saw he could not promise unto himselfe. And it fell out much about this tyme, that Doctor Dun, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, dyed; when some in that society proposed y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>. Preston might be tryed whether he were willing to accept of that place for Tearme tyme. He was himselfe neither careless nor cracking of his good name, "Famæ nec incuriosus nec venditator," but it was much growne by reason of his success in the conflicts & encounters he had at court.

It was some refreshing unto honest men, that M<sup>r</sup>. Preston, so resolute & constante in y<sup>e</sup> ways of God, was yet the Prince's Chaplaine; and it suited w<sup>th</sup> him to have an op<sup>t</sup>umity to exercise his ministry in a considerable & intelligent congregation; were he was assured many Parlam<sup>t</sup> men, & others of his best acquaintance would be his hearers; & where, in Tearme time, he should

Mr. Preston desired to be Lecturer to the Lawyers at Lincoln's Inn.

should be well accomodated; so he consented & undertooke the place. The chapple then was very little, and at first the numbers that attended on his ministry, besides their owne society, were few; but when the chapple was new built, as now it is, the numbers were exceeding great that were his constant hearers, & foundations layd that will not easily be ruyned.

This was some ease to his grieved mynde, for D<sup>r</sup>. Davenant's leaving of y<sup>e</sup> college & University; but fitted not his great capacity & lardge desire of doing good. The College he gave over in his thoughts, but not the University, where his preaching was much resented and made great impressions; and though at Lincoln's Inn he had gownmen to be his hearers, yet they were not like to propogate & spread it. A preacher in the University doth generate "Patres," begets begetters, & transmits unto posterity

terity what God is pleased to reveale to him. In a word, doth what the Apostle doth enjoyne, 2 Tim. 2. 2. Thus Mr. Preston thirsted after oppertunityes of doing service; and might say with the Spouse, that he was sick of love, Cant. 2. 5.

Some of the fellows of Emanuel College were very eminent for p̄ts & learning, & yet clouded & obscured (as they thought) by an oppinion that lay upon the college, that they were Puritans; that is, not only godly and religious, for so they were, & were content to be esteemed, but Non-conformists, and averss to government; for w<sup>ch</sup> cause there had bin lately some alteration made, both in their chapple and manner of diet. They thought, therefore, that, if they could prevaile w<sup>th</sup> Dr. Chaderton their present master to resigne (who was established in it by y<sup>e</sup> founder, and named in y<sup>e</sup> statute, but

but growne very old, & had outlived many of those great relations w<sup>ch</sup> he had before), they might p̄haps procure that M<sup>r</sup>. Preston might succede him, & bring y<sup>e</sup> college into reputation. For M<sup>r</sup>. Preston was a good man (though a courtier), the Prince his chapline, & very gracious with y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Buckingham. But this was sooner said than done.

The old Doctor was exceeding wary & jealous, not only of his owne disparagement, but especially of the good & welfare of that brave foundation, that had growne & flourished under his government so long. For, if it were but knowne that he were out, there were divers lay in wayt to get a mandate & come in against the myndes of the fellows. A fresh example whereof they had lately seen in their next neighbour Christ's college, where, after M<sup>r</sup>. Pemberton was chosen, D<sup>r</sup>. Carew, Deane  
of

of Exeter, was imposed on them, & did all he could to mould anew and alter the constitution and genius of the college. Therefore, one of y<sup>e</sup> fellows answered that this might be better hindered & prevented while he was alive than at his death; for his resignation might be carryed privately, but his death could not; and, if all y<sup>e</sup> fellows were agreed, the election might be past before the resignation was discovered; & so they promised to sound & try the judgement of the other fellows, and then repaire againe to him.

There were two things in y<sup>e</sup> college that (in their opinions) greatly pinched them, the one was the statute of attendance & continuance while they were fellows, so that they had not opportunities to live in noblemen's howses, or take lectures to exercise their ministry, & make themselves knowne unto such as had it in their power to prefer them.

Another

Another was the statute of departing at such a standing, whether they were provided or no; and there was then a fresh example in Doctor Traverse, a man of great worth, yet forced to sojourn as a fellow comoner in Christ's College untill he could be better accomodated. The fellows therefore were easily induced to affect this change, for they thought that Mr. Preston might be an instrument, by reason of his great acquaintance, either to get some mitigation of the statute, or procure more livings to be annexed to the college for their preferment.

So they returned to the old man, and told him that y<sup>e</sup> fellows were all agreed, and ready to doe what he should prescribe, and that it rested now in him to prevent y<sup>e</sup> danger that did threaten, not only them in their p̄ticular concernements, but the growing good & welfare also of y<sup>e</sup> college. The poore  
old

old man knew not what to doe; to outlive the mastership he thought was to outlive himselfe, & to goe into his grave alive; yet he honoured & loved M<sup>r</sup>. Preston very much, and could not answer that dilemma of y<sup>e</sup> college safely; therefore, he told them he would not be wanting to y<sup>e</sup> College good; but it concerned them as well as himselfe to provide that they were not cheated, & another forced on them, whether they would or not; and, therefore, desired that M<sup>r</sup>. Preston might be requested to deale w<sup>th</sup> his friends at Court, & procure some promise y<sup>t</sup> there should be no mandate granted in case his resignation should be knowne.

He told them likewise how unprovided he was for maintenance when that was gone, & how unseemly it would be for him now in his old age to want, and, therefore, in this particular desired he might be taken into consideration.

sideration. But M<sup>r</sup>. Preston quickly eased the old man of all these feares, by procuring a L<sup>r</sup>e to him from the Duke of Buckingham in these wordes.

“Sr,

“I have moved his Ma<sup>tie</sup> concerning Master Preston’s succeeding of you in the mastership of Emanuel college; who is not only willing, but also gratically pleased to recomend him to y<sup>e</sup> place in especiall manner before any other; so that in making this way for him, you shall doe a very acceptable thinge to his Ma<sup>tie</sup>: as also to the Prince, his master, of w<sup>ch</sup> I am likewise to give notice; and, to put you out of all doubt that another may be imposed on you, you shall not neede to feare any thinge in regard that from his Ma<sup>tie</sup> there will be no hindrance to his succession.

“And for that point of supply of maintenance, I shall (as I promised) take care



care for to procure it, when fit occasion shall be offered; so, taking kindly what you have done, I rest

“GEORGE BUCKINGHAM.

“*Theobalds, Sep. 20. 1662.*”

When the Doctr had received & read this letter, he was in all thinges satisfied as to the Court; but they all knew that D<sup>r</sup>. Traverse lay in wayt for this preferment; for, being outed by the statute of Emanuel college, he soujourned as a fellow Comoner at Christ's College, & presumed, either by his friends at Court to get a mandate, or be chosen in y<sup>e</sup> college by a p<sup>ty</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> fellows whom he thought his owne; therefore great care was taken to keepe all secret; and though y<sup>e</sup> Statute doe ordaine a vacancy of seaven days, & notice by a schedule passed upon the Chapple doore; yet, such was the concurrent uniforme agreement of all the fellows, that it was not discovered to any of the schollars,  
 untill

Howe the  
 of some. Some  
 did send  
 their own  
 Statute

untill the day of election ; &, because there is a sacrament to be imediately before it, they were constreyned to lock upp all the gates, that none might come in nor out till it was past ; and then two of y<sup>e</sup> fellows were dispatched to Queen's College, to acquaint M<sup>r</sup>. Preston w<sup>th</sup> what they had done, & to desire that at two of y<sup>e</sup> clock he would reparaire to y<sup>e</sup> college to be admitted, & undertake the charge.

The Doct<sup>r</sup>  
chosen M<sup>r</sup>  
of Eman-  
uel College  
in Cam-  
bridge.

It was strange newes at Queen's, and all y<sup>e</sup> college were much affected w<sup>th</sup> it, wounding extreamely that so great a transaction should be carryed w<sup>th</sup> so much secrecy, & that amonge M<sup>r</sup>. Preston's twelve disciples (as they called them) there should be never a Judas, but all concenter in it. But there was order given presently that all y<sup>e</sup> schollars should be ready against two of y<sup>e</sup> clock that day to attend M<sup>r</sup>. Preston & the fellows to Emanuel College,

lege, in habits sutable to their severall qualities; w<sup>ch</sup> was done accordingly, and a very great company attended him from Queen's to Emanuel, where they were cheerefully received & enter-tyeined according to the custome, w<sup>th</sup> a generous and costly banquet; and then returned to Queen's againe, but left M<sup>r</sup>. Preston, the prop & glory of it, at Emanuel.

In the plantation of Emanuel Col-lege at the first, the godly founder tooke great care to store his Colledge w<sup>th</sup> Godly and able fellows from all other colleges, & some were after added that were eminent; but, now a master is bestowed; God in mercy hath enabled that good society to pay their debts, by sending not only members, but also heads into very many of the other colleges; so as they may well now say, "Quæ Regio in terris nostri non plena Laboris."

S<sup>r</sup>

S<sup>r</sup> Walter Mildemay, their noble & religious founder, was wont to say unto his friends that he had set an acorne that might p̄haps in tyme become an oake. And, blessed be God, our eyes have seene it not only growne & flourishing, but fruitfull; seasonable showers (a great promotion unto a new plantation), and earnest prayers unto God (a speciall meanes to bring these downe), have in these last yeares returned unto this college a glorious harvest. To God be praise!

This newes ran swiftly all y<sup>e</sup> kingdom over, & was received as men were affected; good men were glad y<sup>t</sup> honest men were not abhorred as they had bin at y<sup>e</sup> court, & presaged much of that enlardgement & deliverance we have lived to see. Y<sup>e</sup> Courtiers made full account that he was theirs, & would mount up from one step to another untill he were a Prelate; especially  
the

the Duke of Buckingham, who, from this tyme, seemed much to affect him, thinking he had given earnest, and could not be defrauded of his purchase of him. The Earl of Pembroke & Countess of Bedford also had a great interest in him, & he in them. In short all men looked on him as a rising man, & respected him accordingly.

As for Lincoln's Inn, they made account they had a speciall influence into this honour, as having first expressed their good opinion of him; and there was an honest godly old man, Master Ayres, one of the Benchers there, that, upon hearing of the newes, would needes be young againe, and make an anagram on his name, though he was uncerteine how he writ it in Latin, for he had seene it written divers wayes; being, therefore, resolute, & loath to miss it, he resolves to write it both wayes; as he that used to say his  
prayers

prayers in Latin & English, that both might not faile; and so first he writ it, "Johannes Prestonius," with this anagram\*,—

"En stas pius in honore," and this distich,  
 "Doctrina ingenium virtus tuæ præmia  
 poscunt,  
 En dedit Emanuel, stas in honore pius."

But, lest he should be mistaken, he writes Johannes Prestonus with this anagram,—

"Se nosse non turpia," and this distich,  
 "Turpia non novisse, bonum, se nosce  
 beatum,  
 Ista doces alios, sed prius ipse facis."

The rest of the society rejoiced that their lecturer was Master of Emanuel; & tooke occasion to express it, according to their severall relations & dispositions, when he came to them in the Terme w<sup>ch</sup> shortly followed.

\* Transcribed literally from the manuscript.

There was one thinge in the college statutes w<sup>ch</sup> greatly troubled him, and that was, that the master's absence from the college was confined to a month in every quarter; and he saw not how he could attend at court, & preach at Lincolne's Inn in Tearme time, but he should transgress; but the fellows soone agreed to an interpretation that absolved him from the rigid sense; there being in the statute a double liberty; first, that in case of violent detention it should not hold; they resolved that not only a naturall, but also a morall violence was to be understood; the other was, that in case of College business he should not be esteemed absent.

Now the 'college at that tyme was in suite for a living in the West, of good vallue, w<sup>th</sup> one Mr. Ewins, a gentleman in the parrish, who had bred up a younger son to be a schollar in relation to that living; & therefore contended

*Puritan*

tended for it, as if it had beene his owne inheritance; and, when he was worsted at Comon Law, prefers a Bill in Chancery, & thought by mony to carry it against the Colledge right. Bishop Williams, Lord Keeper then, was his great friend, and when, after many delayes, it came to hearing, he would not allow the Council for y<sup>e</sup> Colledge to speake. M<sup>r</sup>. Preston, being present, craved leave to speake in the cause himselfe, but was not only silenced, but severely reprehended for it.

It was Trinity Terme, & the Plague very hot in London, so that Michelmas Terme was wholly adjourned, and the next Terme was proclaymed at Redding, & y<sup>e</sup> Records removed thither; but, before that, the Lord Keeper was removed from his throne, and S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Coventry, one of y<sup>e</sup> colledge Councell that were not p̄mitted before to speake, succeeded him; by whose integrity



integrity & justice the College were restored to their right, w<sup>ch</sup> ever since they enjoyed ; and so M<sup>r</sup>. Preston's following of the College business excused his absence all this time.

Being, therefore, now established, and greatly mynding y<sup>e</sup> good thereof, he observed that the schollars had kept Acts but seldome, and accordingly when they came unto it, p<sup>r</sup>formed it but meanly; he, therefore, advised w<sup>th</sup> the Fellows in it, and, after many consultations, it was resolved that the number of Acts should be in a manner doubled, of those under Masters of Art ; w<sup>ch</sup> was a great advancem<sup>t</sup> to learning of all sortes in the college. About this tyme S<sup>r</sup> Arthur Chichester, afterwards an Irish Baron, was chosen to goe Ambassador into Germany about the Palatinate Affaires, & M<sup>r</sup>. Preston was by the Duke of Buckingham and other friends designed to goe along with him ; he did not  
greatly

greatly fancy the employment, yet would not contradict it. Only it was considered that though he was the Prince's Chaplin & master of a college, yet he was not Doctor, w<sup>ch</sup> they thought might sound ill abroad, and reflect upon his Master. There was not tyme enough to goe unto this business in the ordinary way of Acts & exercises, therefore a mandate was sent to the Vice Chancellor & Heads, that, for as much as M<sup>r</sup>. Preston was to wayte upon the Lord Ambassador, & could not in so short a tyme p<sup>r</sup>forme his Acts, he should be forthw<sup>th</sup> admitted D<sup>r</sup> in Divinity, that he might be ready to attend the service; w<sup>ch</sup> was done accordingly w<sup>th</sup> all alacrity.

Being, therefore, thus engaged, & not knowing what might befall him in y<sup>e</sup> voyadge, he resolved to settle his temporall estate before he went; he was not willing to be accounted rich, & would often say, "Manifestus thesaurus cito  
cito

cito expenditur;" &, therefore, though he had great incombs from his pupils, & was not prodigal, yet he was not master of his mony; for he had bin advised to adventure in the East India Company, then newly set up, &, because that estates there were the more invisible, he was the willinger; but by that means wanted money, for there was paying for many yeares, but no retornes; yet there was hope it might at last come in, and so it did without diminution of the principle, yet not in his life tyme. He therefore thought it needful to make a legal disposition of his estate by will, and so he did, and named a very honourable p̄son his executor, who lived to enjoy that mony, as well other, by virtue thereof.

But the voyadge came to nothing, for Sr Arthur did not goe as he intended; yet this was Doctr Preston's last will, & according to it all was enjoyed;

joyed; though he made additions by way of request or direction, w<sup>ch</sup> were accordingly p̄formed.

It was ever Doct<sup>r</sup> Preston's ambition not to be mercenary in his ministry, but at liberty to preach where he might doe most good, without relation or respect to wages; and he considered that the master of Emanuel could have no living that had cure of soules annexed. He, therefore, was willing to give eare unto y<sup>e</sup> sollicitations of y<sup>e</sup> townsmen, who greatly pressed him to be their Lecturer at Trinity church.

They had applied themselves formerly to D<sup>r</sup>. Andrews, Bishop of Ely, and propounded unto him M<sup>r</sup>. Jefferyes as lecturer, one of y<sup>e</sup> fellows of Pembroke Hall; who gave admittance, and Mast<sup>r</sup> Jefferyes preached there for some yeares; M<sup>r</sup>. Jefferyes, however, was desirous of a more settled condition, and  
desired

desired D<sup>r</sup>. ~~Preston~~ to procure him to be chaplin to some noble man, that was like to helpe him to a living; w<sup>ch</sup> was a very easy thinge for the Docter to doe; who, accordingly, presented him to Marquess Hamilton, and accepted him with much respect, as well for D<sup>r</sup>. Preston's sake as his owne. Nor was it long before a living fell, w<sup>ch</sup> was the Rectory of Dunmow in Essex, w<sup>ch</sup> the Marquess procured, & bestowed upon his chaplin, M<sup>r</sup>. Jeffereys; and by that means the Lecture at Trinity was shortly to be voyd.

The townsmen at Cambridge made acco<sup>mt</sup> they now had what they desired, namely an op<sup>tu</sup>nity to settle D<sup>r</sup>. Preston in the Lecture at Trinity; & great care was taken to encrease the stypend from fifty pounds a yeare to fower score, that the D<sup>r</sup>. might have £20 a quarter paid to him, as thinking the former inconsiderable, & not know-  
ing

ing what principles the D<sup>r</sup>. lived by; and when they had effected that, they employed some of the chiefe to propose the matter to the D<sup>r</sup>. very sollemnly; who was easily p̄swaded to accept their offer, w<sup>th</sup>out relation to the stipend. But there was one of y<sup>e</sup> fellows of Sidney College, Master Middlethwaite, that put in for it; and, though none of the contributors or townsmen sided w<sup>th</sup> him, yet he procured letters from the Bishop of Ely, & engaged all his friends both in y<sup>e</sup> Court and University; so that it came unto a very great contest.

D<sup>r</sup>. Preston, who was offered any Bishoprick he would resolve on, & told at Royston by the Duke of Buckingham that y<sup>e</sup> Bishoprick of Gloucester was then voyd, contends w<sup>th</sup> M<sup>r</sup>. Middlethwaite to be Lecturer of Trinity church, for a stypend of fower score pounds a yeare, as the upshot of all his hopes, & fruit of all his great atchievements at Court.

The

The contention was so great on all sides that it could not be concluded by any mediation, but was referred to a hearing at Royston, before King James, who was really against the Dr.'s preaching in the University ; the consequence whereof Doctr<sup>r</sup> Preston well saw, & was informed fully of. I confess I often wondered why Mr. Middlethwaite, an eminent schollar, and like enough to get preferment, as afterwards it's knowne he did, should stickle for so small an opportunity to preach, against the inclination & disposition of y<sup>e</sup> townsmen ; untill I understood that he was set on by y<sup>e</sup> Prelaticall Heads, who told him that it was a service acceptable to the King, & he should be rewarded for it. At the tyme appointed it came unto a hearing, and an argument urged against the Docter that it was a lecture mainteyned by six-pences, a thinge unseemely for a master of a college, & the Prince's Chaplin.

But

But the Duke had taken care that nothing should be ordered & concluded against y<sup>e</sup> Dr.'s minde ; for the Duke resolved not to loose him. So the meeting was dissolved, and nothing done.

But that night S<sup>r</sup> Edward Conoway, then Secretary, invited D<sup>r</sup>. Preston to supp, and after supper, told him that the King had ordered him to tell him that if he would give over his p̄suance of that lecture, & let the Heads dispose of it, he should make his choyce of any other preferment that was more honourable and profitable for him. But the Dr.'s end was to doe good, not to get goods ; the King's to make him useless & divide him from the Puritans. The Duke was more indifferent, who laboured in him to win & gratify the Puritans, whose power in Parliament was now growne very formidable. Therefore, when nothing else would content him, he was confirmed Lecturer at Trinity



nity church; the last preferment he ever had; where he preached afterwards all his tyme, & did much good.

The Duke had now obleiged Dr. Preston, in the judgem<sup>t</sup> & opinion of all the honest p<sup>ty</sup>, & much displeas'd the Prelaticall; & he saw, apparently, that King James approved not his siding w<sup>th</sup> him; yet was he more express than ever in his affections to him, and freeness w<sup>th</sup> him.

He had indeed a very happy & rare composure of sweetness and sollidity; would play and dally w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> king as if he were a woman; and yet enquire & apprehend & argue counsels & debates of state, as if a Burleigh or a Walsingham. He saw clearly that the affections of y<sup>e</sup> king were fading, w<sup>ch</sup> the Puritans though never so much his friends could not repara. He, therefore, eyed & adored y<sup>e</sup> rising sun, who now was  
growne

The Duke of Buckingham's temper.

growne & fit for marriage, and yet made no preparatives to find a Consort for him. He knew y<sup>e</sup> Spanish match was but a couler and a treaty dandled betweene Bristol and King James, to foole the Prince off, & shut his eares against the French proposals. This he discovers to the Prince, & tels him y<sup>t</sup> Kings did not love an heyre apparent, how neere soever; that the daughter of Spaine was designed to a monastery, and kept in reserve for the Howse of Austria; that in France there was a lady much before her, and, if he pleased, he would wayt upon him into Spaine in a disguise, & take the French court in their way, & see that Lady, & so discover Bristol's & his Father's jugling. The Prince re-sents, and hugs the overture; they tell King James, that the Earl of Bristoll and the Spanish ministers abased him; that it was tyme to bringe that treaty to a conclusion, and desire they might goe into Spaine & play the game out.

The

The King saw who had ploughed w<sup>th</sup> his heyfer, & feared (as he was apt to doe) a cheque-mate; yet for the present urgeth only his affections to them both, and asketh how he should subsist so long w<sup>th</sup>out their companies. But they p̄sisting, the King signes a warrant w<sup>th</sup> his owne hand, for Jack Smyth, and Tom Smyth, w<sup>th</sup> each of them a servant & their horses, to goe beyond sea.

The Duke, even now, was not unmyndfull of D<sup>r</sup>. Preston; and, therefore, leaves order w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Duchess, & Countess of Denbigh, to be carefull for him; & Sir Ralph Freeman, having a child to baptize, Doctr<sup>r</sup> Preston is intreated for to preach. The Dutchess & Countess were both gossips, who shewed to the D<sup>r</sup>. very great respect, & gave him hopes of doing good; & some good he did; for he procured by their meanes Master Hildersham's liberty, & restitution to his place at Ashby De La Zouch; and  
gave

gave great hopes unto good ministers of fairer tymes than had bin formerly. Only he would relate, with much regret, that he often found Dr. Lawd, then Bishop of St. David's, w<sup>th</sup> the Dutchess and Countess, & therefore doubted of y<sup>e</sup> issue & event.

The Doctor saw, by the debates about the Lecture, that he had enimyes as well as freinds at Court. He knew that the Duke was mutable as well as mortal; also that the King abhorred that journey into Spaine, & would remember it if able; "Dulcis inexperto, cultura potentis amici, expertus metuit." Therefore, though now he was settled & assured in the University, yet would he not leave his lecture at Lincoln's Inn; but, being still in London in the Terme tyme about the College business, continued preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and thought it might be a good reserve in case the naughty heads or factions  
in

in the court should fall upon him. It was well he did this, for the Prince & Duke returned the next Octob<sup>r</sup> highly offended w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Spanish gravity, & both they & all their traine did nothing but tell stories of the Spanish baseness. So a Parliam<sup>t</sup> was called, & the Duke was cryed up by all the Godly p<sup>ty</sup> in the kingdome. The Spanish agent at the Court had order from his master, out of Spaine, for to defy him, & protest against him at the Councell table; but, seriously, he could not have done him a greater courtesy, for the people did universally hate y<sup>e</sup> Spaniard, and now he became the people's martyr. I have seen verses made in his defence & comendation. And now Agents were presently dispatched into France to treat of that match.

King James liked not this stuffe, but the Prince was able now to goe alone, especially having the Duke for one of his  
his

his supporters. All things now are fairely carried for Religion, as represented by the Duke of Buckingham's, the Prince's and the people's favourite. The people seemed now to have the better, & y<sup>e</sup> Court affaires for to declyne and droop. D<sup>r</sup>. Preston, like another Mordecai, was very great, for the Prince was his master, & the Duke his friend ; and y<sup>e</sup> courtiers had their eyes upon him, because they saw he came not thither for preferment, as all men else did. His honours altered nothing in him, but gave encouragem<sup>t</sup> to all the godly p<sup>ty</sup>, & his sermons at Lincoln's Inn much wrought upon the Parliament. A bold petition was now contrived & presented to the King at Whitehall, from both Houses of Parliament, April 1624, against the spreading & encrease of Popery, & the Indulgence given unto Priests and Jesuits.

King James was in the evening of his  
glory,

glory, his party in y<sup>e</sup> Court under a clowd, another sun almost in vieu, and the daystar already risen. Therefore accordingly, he answered warily to their petition, bewayled his want of information as to the reall ground of this their trouble, w<sup>ch</sup> otherwise he had prevented; acknowledged that whilst the treaty lasted w<sup>th</sup> Spaine & Austria he was obliged to comply, but now both being broken off, he would be rigid & severe against y<sup>e</sup> Priests & Jesuits. He bids them finde out a way to restreyne the growth of Popery, and he would second them. But resolves secretly he would pay the Duke of Buckingham for all this; and gives order to the Earle of Bristoll to prepare an information for that end. Howsoever the match w<sup>th</sup> France, & other intervenient accidents obstruct the King's designs for y<sup>e</sup> present.

The Duke, having told tales out of schoole

schoole, & broken off y<sup>e</sup> match w<sup>th</sup> Spaine, was much obleiged to further & promote y<sup>e</sup> French; w<sup>ch</sup> he did seriously excuse to Dr. Preston, upon this ground, that there was not a Protestant to be had, and to marry w<sup>th</sup> a subject had always bin unhappy and fatall to y<sup>e</sup> Kings of England. He also argued that the French would not be so rigid in religious observations. The Dr., however, constantly opposed, only acknowledged this difference, that Spanish Popery was an absolute ingredient to their intended Western Monarchy, but French was not so, & in so much, was less evill.

The French, on their part, found out how the land lay, & were untractable, unless the Duke would ayde the King of France against the Rochellers. This was a hard chapter for one so much obleiged to the Puritans; therefore, he declyned all he could; but nothing would serve. The Duke knew King  
James



James lay ready to take advantages ; so, in conclusion, eight shipps were granted to oppose the Rochell Fleete ; & many colours were sought to clowd it, & hide it from the world. But from that tyme D<sup>r</sup>. Preston doubted of y<sup>e</sup> saintship of y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Buckingham, whom otherwise he honoured and loued very much. It was truly high tyme for the Duke to looke about him, for King James was not to learne now how to play his game ; he was an old, but not a foolish king, Eccles. 4. 13. and, therefore, fayled not to lay rods in brine, that he might use upon occasion.

The Duke betrays y<sup>e</sup> Rochellers.

Kings used for to account an ague in the Spring their physique, yet physique till March be past is not good ; but this ague of which we treat antidates the months, & comes in February. The King was then at Theobalds, and the ague which attacked him was made but small account of. He feared death, but  
was

was the most impatient and disordered of any living man, for what rules soever the Physitians gave he would observe none; w<sup>ch</sup> intemperance might well occasion the growing strength & vigour of the disease; and, in good truth, it more & more increased, & at last began to be considerable; he now began to take advise, & to submit to rules; but then it was too late; for March 27. 1625, on the Lord's Day, the King dyed. D<sup>r</sup>. Preston then attended in his month, and was sometimes hastened to the Prince to comfort him, and sometimes to the Duke; and indeed it was a very mournfull morning. Death is a very serious thinge, & knocks alike at Palaces as at the meanest cottage.

King James was very much beloued of all his servants; some of the huntsmen could not be gotten from him. The Prince and Duke were both of them retyred, & wept exceedingly. And now  
Sr

S<sup>r</sup> Edward Conway & some of the Lords drew up a writing, & proclaymed Charles Steward King, w<sup>th</sup> all his titles; and hast was made to pack away to London. The Prince, & Duke, & D<sup>r</sup>. Preston, in coaches shut downe, hasten to White-hall; & there the Prince is proclaymed againe, w<sup>th</sup> more formallityes; & the Lord Maior & y<sup>e</sup> Citty sent to, where the proclamation was done w<sup>th</sup> much solemnity, & great rejoycing of the people; for the Prince had that exceeding happiness as to come upon the stage unprejudiced; for he had never interposed or acted but in the Spanish business, and that succeeded to his great advantage; so that if he listed he might have been as popular as ever any were.

This occasions many alterations in Court; the Bishops, generally, and Doctr Preston's enemyes, and all that had contended w<sup>th</sup> the Duke, were crest-fallen. King James was like enough  
to

to have outlived the Duke of Buckingham, who had bin very sick since his retorne from Spaine; but all is altered, & y<sup>e</sup> Duke doth all.

But he had many thinges to doe; the affronts received at Madrid & at the counsell table by the agent, were to be sent back by a puissant & mighty navy, & provisions made accordingly; King James to be interred; a Parliament to be summoned; the French Lady to be sent for, & brought into England; w<sup>ch</sup> the Duke especially intended, & spake to all the gallants of his retinue to attend him; & to many others of y<sup>e</sup> gentry & nobility throughout the kingdome; but he found it hard thus in the morning of the King's affaires to be abroad; there being then a Parliament, & the sickness much encreasing in y<sup>e</sup> City; so he was constrained to employ the Earle of Holland, and attend himselfe at home.

All

All were not gratified in this great Revolution & mutation of affaires; & the discontented party murmured, & let fly at the Duke; &, the sickness much encreasing, began to make a mutiny. It was much desired that the Parliament might be prorogued till some other more healthfull & less dangerous tyme; but the Navy against y<sup>e</sup> Spaniards, and the pressing wants of all sortes that depended on the court would not permit, so it was only adjourned to Oxford, yet there y<sup>e</sup> sickness was as soone as they, & some of their members smarted for it; but hast was made to gratify the new King, and the provisions for the navy went forward, many men engaged, and the King resolved to attend that business as admitting no delay.

There was one thing that invited Dr. Preston to a journey that yeare, and that was a strong suspicion that  
y<sup>e</sup>

y<sup>e</sup> plague was in Cambridge, in w<sup>ch</sup> case there is a liberty to dissolve the college w<sup>th</sup>out any detriment to the officers & members of it; he was not willing to omit the op<sup>rt</sup>unity because he had many invitations into the West. The Bishop of Salisbury he desired to consult withall, about a booke of Mr. Montague's that was comended to him by y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Buckingham to p<sup>ro</sup>use, & give him his sense upon it.

Mr. Chervil, the Recorder of Salisbury, was a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and a very good friend of his; he had also divers friends at Dorchester, & was desirous to be sea-sick, & was still inticed forward; and at last resolved to wait upon y<sup>e</sup> King & Duke at Plymouth, whither they were gone to see the navy set sayle. Whilst he was there, the Rochell fleete was broaken by those ships the King lent, & Mounseiur Sa-beeza came into Falmouth w<sup>th</sup> the remainder,

mainer, & thence to Plymouth, w<sup>th</sup> most lamentable outcries against the Duke; who seemed to be very much affected w<sup>th</sup> it, and made mighty promises of wonderfull repaires. But D<sup>r</sup>. Preston fayled not to set that business home, he did beleeve the Duke was overruled to send them, and sorry when he saw y<sup>e</sup> sad effects.

But while the Duke was thus deteyned in the west, the Earle of Bristol, and y<sup>e</sup> Lord Keeper Williams combined against him, and drew in many to their p<sup>ty</sup>; amonge others y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Pembroke, & divers great ones in y<sup>e</sup> Howse of Commons; and were so encouraged & heartned in it, that y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Bristol, May 1. 1626, preferred in the Howse of Com<sup>ons</sup> twelve articles against the Duke of Buckingham; tending to prove that the Duke had promised unto the Pope & minister of Spaine, to make the King a Papist, & overrule him  
against

against the judgement of the Earle of Bristol ; to write unto the Pope w<sup>th</sup> the title of "Sanctissime Pater;" that his carriage in matters of religion was such, that he stucke not to kneele before the Host, as often as he met it; that he was so licentious and unchaste in his behaviour, that the Spanish ministers resolved not to have anythinge to doe w<sup>th</sup> him; that when he could not bring about the match to his owne p<sup>ar</sup>ticular advantage, he used means to obstruct it and breake it off; that he (the Earl of Bristol) had informed King James of these thinges, who promised to hear him, & to leave the offender to justice; and that not many dayes before his sickness.

The Duke had now reason to looke about him, and was very able so to doe; first he labours to divide the p<sup>ar</sup>ty by drawing off of y<sup>e</sup> Earle of Pembroke, by promising his daughter to the Earle  
of



of Montgomery's son ; w<sup>ch</sup> afterwards he did accomplish ; then he endeavoured to oblige y<sup>e</sup> Puritans by gratifying of D<sup>r</sup>. Preston all the wayes he could ; & p̄ticularly in the college suite, by depriving Bishop Williams of y<sup>e</sup> seale, & giving it to S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Coventry, who was one of y<sup>e</sup> college Councill ; yea, he went so farr as to nominate the Doctor to be Lord Keeper ; & the King was so firme to him, that the Earl of Bristol could doe no good, and so w<sup>th</sup>drew his articles.

D<sup>r</sup>. Preston's friends were newters all this while, & looked on, neither engaged for him, nor against him ; w<sup>ch</sup> was sadly represented to the Duke by the Bishop and that p̄ty, who woundred that he should doate upon a man that either could not or would not owne him in his neede ; bad him consider whether Puritans were like to be his friends, whose wayes were " toto cælo " different ;

different ; and told him plainly he could not have them both ; if he adhered to those that sought their ruyne, they must adhere to those as would support them ; so that the Duke was in a great strait, & knew not what to doe.

Dr. Preston also was importuned to put it to an issue, and if the Duke would not leave the rotten and corrupted clergy, then to leave him ; and because there had bin information against that booke of Mr. Montague's, they propounded it might come to a debate, and not remaine, as now it did, unsettled.

The Doctor & y<sup>e</sup> Duke were both of them unwilling to open a breach ; loued to temporize & wayt upon events ; but Dr. Preston's friends, would not be satisfied, but urged a conference ; whereunto they were encouraged by some orthodox & very learned Bishops ; and  
at

at last it was concluded, by two religious noblemen, that a conference there should be; the Bishop of Rochester, & D<sup>r</sup>. White, then Deane of Carlile, on the one side; and the Bishop of Coventry & Lichfield & D<sup>r</sup>. Preston on the other; a day was set, a Saturday in Hillary Terme at 4 of y<sup>e</sup> clock in the afternoone, the place was York Howse, & D<sup>r</sup>. Preston sent to in the morning to attend it.

The noblemen came to the Bishop's lodgings about two of the clock; who sent for D<sup>r</sup>. Preston to them, who gave many reasons why he could not goe; but they were resolute, & taking y<sup>e</sup> Bishop w<sup>th</sup> them, went without him; but the D<sup>r</sup>. considering, & fearing his absence might betray the cause, & give encouragement unto the other side, went afterwards himselfe unto the place, & sat by as a hearer silent, untill all was done.

But,

But, talking afterwards occasionally of falling from grace, the Bishop shewed that a Godly man might goe farr & yet retorne, by the instance of y<sup>e</sup> prodigal, Luke 15. But Doctor White exclaimed against any that should think the prodigall in acts of drunkenness & whoredome not to be fallen from Grace; and urged that of Rom. 1. 23. that those that doe such things are worthy of death; that is, said he, in a state of everlasting death, &, therefore, fallen from grace. So, 1 Cor. 6. 9. 10. shall not inherit the kingdome of God; that is, are not sons, for if sons, then heyres, Rom. 8. 17.

But D<sup>r</sup>. Preston answered, that those sins indeed made a forfeiture of their interest into the hands of God, & He might take y<sup>e</sup> seysure if He pleased; yet did not unto those that were His children & in covenant w<sup>th</sup> Him; as two tenants, not paying of their rent, or  
keeping

Preston  
said that  
all these are  
not God's  
children

keeping covenants, forfeited their leases ; yet the Lord might seize the one, and not y<sup>e</sup> other, as He pleased. But the Bishop & the Deane both cryed that this was the way to all licenciousness & looseness ; to w<sup>ch</sup> the D<sup>r</sup>. answered, that the seed of God, as the apostle calls it, 1 Jo<sup>n</sup> 3. 9. remained in the sinning saint or son, & would reparaire him ; as in water there remains a principle of cold even when it boyleth over, that will undoubtedly reduce it when the heate & fire is removed ; as in Peter, David, Sampson, & others was apparent, so that they could not run out into all licenciousness, for the spirit lusted against y<sup>e</sup> flesh, that they cannot doe the thinges they would, Gal. 5. 17.

He did not disinherit them, and blot their names out of the Booke of Life, Phil. 4. 3. yet He might & would withdraw His fav<sup>r</sup> & imbitter all their comforts,

comforts, Mat. 26. 75. raise troubles to them from their dearest interests, 2 Sam. 12. 11. and fill them w<sup>th</sup> anguish; Psal. 38. 3. 4. w<sup>ch</sup> in reason will keep them from running out, seeing the evil is comensurable unto that good of pleasure or profit their sinn afforded; and, if neede be, He can add unto it eternall apprehensions, and make them feele the feirceness of His anger, Psal. 88. 6. 7. w<sup>th</sup>out any hope of being eased; and after this can restreine & w<sup>th</sup>hold them, as he did Abimilech, Gen. 20. 6. For, if one cease to be a sonne because he comits a sin that doth deserve eternall death, Rom. 6. 23. and because in many things we offend all, James 3. 2. we should be always out of sonshipp, & have neither certainty nor comfort in our estate; unless he could give some ground out of Scripture to assure what sinnes puts us out & what doth not.

The Duke had sent to Doctor Preston  
ton

ton to decline this clashing conference, and assured him that he was as much his friend as ever, & would have stopt it if he could, but the Bishops had overruled it; w<sup>ch</sup> the D<sup>r</sup>. at first beleevd, and so was backward; but when he saw the confidence of D<sup>r</sup>. White and his companion, he doubted the sincerity of that assurance; and was afterwards informed that there had bin a meeting at the Countess of Denbigh's, & the Duke had promised to leave him. This gave him resolution & encouragement against the second conference, w<sup>ch</sup> was managed in a manner by him alone against M<sup>r</sup>. Montague & D<sup>r</sup>. White; for when the D<sup>r</sup>. saw that y<sup>e</sup> Duke doubled w<sup>th</sup> him, he was less fearefull to offend him; though the Duke still carried it w<sup>th</sup> all y<sup>e</sup> faireness he could, & appeared not in p̄son.

When the time came for the second conference, the D<sup>r</sup> readily appeared; and

The Duke sends to the D<sup>r</sup>. to declyne to dispute against severall of y<sup>e</sup> Bishops y<sup>t</sup> were Arminians.

The D<sup>r</sup>.s resolve to dispute notwithstanding.

and the first thing he charged Mr. Montague with was his Doctrine of Traditions, w<sup>ch</sup> he affirmed he had delivered as grossly & erroneously as any Papist. Gag. Page 38. 39. 40. For he justified that place in Bazil, where he saith the Doctrine retained in y<sup>e</sup> Church was delivered, p̄tely by written instructions, p̄tely by unwritten traditions, having both a like force unto piety. W<sup>ch</sup> was so unlike unto Bazil, and the opinions of those tymes, that it was generally beleevd to be put in by the Papists of later tymes.

Master Montague confessed it was suspected by some of y<sup>e</sup> preciser cut; but Dr. Preston told him that Bishop Bilson was none of them, yet he did judge it supposititious; & it must be so, or else Bazil acknowledged to be erroneous; moreover, he instanced the praying towards the East, & the use of Crisme or oyle in baptisme; both w<sup>ch</sup> being



being rejected by the Church of England, argues that the Church holds y<sup>t</sup> place in Bazil not canonical.

Master Montague answered, that the sense of the assertions there used by S<sup>t</sup>. Bazil might signify that some thinges that seemed true, albeit of less esteeme & consequence, might be delivered by tradition; as long as matters more substantiall were taken from y<sup>e</sup> Scriptures. But D<sup>r</sup>. Preston shewed that the assertions signified oftentimes doctrine, and were used heere by Bazil to denote those heads of doctrine that were more principle & less exposed, comparing them unto those places in the Temple, whereunto the people had not access. Master Montague answered further that his assertion was hypothetical, and that if a doctrine came from the same author it was no great matter whether it were by writing or word of mouth, for either had y<sup>e</sup> same authority. But D<sup>r</sup>.  
Preston

Preston told him that Bazil was positive, and spake directly, and therefore could not be hypotheticall, as he pretended.

It is a great step unto victory for to divide; Paul sets y<sup>e</sup> Pharisees against the Saduces, Acts 23. 7. 8. that he might save himselfe. The Jesuits are so good at it, that though they have but one to be their adversary, they endeavour to divide him from himselfe, by moving passion, or compassion, or some affection of his owne against him. D<sup>r</sup>. White had openly in the Commencement Howse mainteyned that election is not "ex prævisis operibus," and therefore D<sup>r</sup>. Preston resolved to pinch M<sup>r</sup>. Montague in that pticcular, that he might bereave him of his animating champion D<sup>r</sup>. White.

Severall passages recited by the D<sup>r</sup>. in M<sup>r</sup>. Montague's Booke.

There were fower severall places that D<sup>r</sup>. Preston had observed to make good his charge: the first w<sup>ch</sup> he produced was

was Gag. Page 179. Some Protestants hold that Peter was saved, because God would have it so, w<sup>th</sup>out respect unto his faith & obedience; and Judas damned, because God would have it so, w<sup>th</sup>out respect unto his sin; and ironically added, "this is not y<sup>e</sup> doctrine of the Protestants, this is not the doctrine of the church, the church of England hath not taught it, doth not beleeve it, hath opposed it." Now D<sup>r</sup>. White, who was very fierce & eager to engage, told him it was no doctrine of the church of England, but a private fancy of some, that Judas was condemned w<sup>th</sup>out respect unto his sin; for the wages of sin is death, Rom. 6. 23. the soule that sinneth shall dye, Ezek. 18. 4.

But D<sup>r</sup>. Preston answered he did not charge that upon M<sup>r</sup>. Montague, but the former p<sup>te</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> assertion, that Peter was not saved w<sup>th</sup>out respect unto his beleeving & obedience, & so election  
should

should not be absolute, but grounded on faith & workes foreseene. Then, saith D<sup>r</sup>. White, I have nothing against that, but leave M<sup>r</sup>. Montague to answer for himselfe.

D<sup>r</sup>. Preston was glad that he was eased of D<sup>r</sup>. White, & yet resolved to make advantage of it ; and, therefore, told D<sup>r</sup>. White, if he thought election was not "ex fide prævisâ," he desired to know whether saving grace were an effect, or fruit, of election or no? D<sup>r</sup>. White readily acknowledged it was. Then said D<sup>r</sup>. Preston, whosoever hath saving grace is elected ; now you know that an elect p̄son can never finally miscarry, or fall away, therefore, whosoever hath true grace can never fall away.

The old man saw the snare & would have avoyded it by denying the consequence ; but the D<sup>r</sup>. urged that wheresoever y<sup>e</sup> effect is, there must be y<sup>e</sup> cause ;  
but

but saving grace is an effect of election. This Dr. White would have denyed ; but the hearers murmured that the effect could not be w<sup>th</sup>out the cause, as the day could not be without the presence of the sun.

Then Dr. White answered that saving grace was an effect indeed, yet but a com̄on effect. Dr. Preston urged that it was not more com̄on than election, for all the elect had saving grace, & none but they ; and, therefore, they could never fall away ; but this, said he, is by the way, I will now apply mysele to M<sup>r</sup>. Montague.

But when M<sup>r</sup>. Montague p̄ceived that Dr. White, his great Goliah, forsooke him, he was greatly troubled, & cavilled at the words awhile ; but, the booke adjudging it for Dr. Preston, he said that the church of England had not declared any thinge against it. Dr. Preston alledged

ledged the 17<sup>th</sup> Article, and told' Mr. Montague that he affirmed the church of England did oppose it.

But after one of y<sup>e</sup> Lords whispered w<sup>th</sup> Mr. Montague, he confessed, as for Arminius, he had never read him; and that he had writ some thinges negligently in that booke; w<sup>ch</sup> he never thought would have bin so scanned amonge friends; and therefore promised to write another booke in butter & honey, and therein more exactly for to acquit himselfe.

Some of y<sup>e</sup> Lords proposed that, instead of this booke w<sup>ch</sup> Mr. Montague promised to write, the Synod of Dort might be received & established as the doctrine of the church of England, seeing there was nothing there determined but what our delegates approved. But Dr. White opposed this mainly; for, said he, the church of England, in her chatachisme,

7<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>e</sup> 1652  
of Dort

chisme, teacheth to beleve in God y<sup>e</sup> Son, who redeemed me and all mankinde, w<sup>ch</sup> that Synod did deny.

D<sup>r</sup>. Preston answered, that by redemption there was only meant the freeing of mankind from that inevitable ruine the sin of Adam had involved them in, and making them savable upon conditions of another covenant. Jo<sup>n</sup> 3. 16. 17. So that now salvation was not impossible, as it was before the death of Christ; but might be offered unto any man, according to the tenour of that commission, Mark 16. 15. 16. This could not however be applied unto the Divels, for they were left in that forlorne condition whereinto their sin & disobedience put them, Heb. 2. 16. & 2 Pet. 2. 4. On the other hand, the jaylor, Acts 16. 24. 27. was a boysterous, bloody fellow, yet Paul made no doubt to tell him, verse 31. that, if he beleved in the Lord Jesus, he should be saved

w<sup>th</sup>

*The text is very faint and illegible, appearing to be handwritten notes or a second text written in the right margin.*

w<sup>th</sup> his howse. But Dr. White would in no sorte admit this, but affirmed earnestly that Christ dyed for all alike in God's intention and decree ; for Cain as well as Abel ; for Saul as well as David ; for Judas as much as Peter ; for the reprobate & damned in Hell as well as for the elect and saints in Heaven.

To which Dr. Preston answered, that there was a speciall salvation offered to beleevers, 1 Tim. 4. 10. That Christ was indeed a ransome for all, 1 Tim. 2. 6. yet the Saviour only of his body, Ephes. 5. 23. That he redeemed all, but called, justified, & glorified, whom he knew before, & had predestinated to be formable to y<sup>e</sup> image of his son, Rom. 8. 29. 30. That to whom in this sense Christ was given, to them were given also all things appteyning unto life & Godlyness, 2 Pet. 1. 3. As faith, 2 Pet. 1. 1. Phil. 1. 29. Ephes. 2. 8. Repentance,



Repentance, Acts 11. 18. 2 Tim. 2. 25.  
 A new heart, Ezek. 36. 26. His Spirit,  
 Gal. 4. 5. 6. So that nothing can be  
 charged on them, Rom. 8. 31. 32. 33.  
 34. So that they can never perish  
 nor be taken out of Christ's hand, Jo<sup>n</sup>  
 10. 28. 29. 30. But as they are begot-  
 ten again unto a lively hope, 1 Pet. 1. 3.  
 so they are kept by the power of God  
 through faith unto salvation, verse 5.  
 Whereas Judas was lost, Jo<sup>n</sup> 17. 12. and  
 is gone to his owne place, Acts 1. 25.

And there are many nations & people  
 of y<sup>e</sup> world, that have no outward offer  
 made unto them in y<sup>e</sup> Gospel, Psal. 147.  
 19. 20. Acts 16. 6. 7. And those that  
 enjoy y<sup>e</sup> meanes of grace, have not all  
 hearts given them to understand & be-  
 lieve it, Deut. 29. 2. 3. 4. Isaiah 6. 9. 10.  
 Mat. 13. 13. 14. 15. and therefore they  
 are lost, 2 Cor. 4. 3. 4. and are damned.  
 2 Thess. 2. 10. 11. 12. He shewed  
 them, in Adam all men were lost, Rom.  
 5. 12.

*15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.*

5. 12. and none recovered but by Christ ; therefore, such as had not Christ's intercession could not recover ; That Christ prayed but for some, Jo<sup>n</sup> 17. 9. and therefore none but such only could be saved, Heb. 9. 15.

D<sup>r</sup>. White acknowledged there was a difference ; for, though all had so much as by good improvement might serve their turne, yet the elect had more, for God abounded towards them, Ephes. 1. 8. 9. Rom. 5. 15. 17. 20. Thus, by example, all the troope have horses, but the officers have better ; two travellers have staves to leape over a ditch, yet y<sup>e</sup> one a stronger & better than y<sup>e</sup> other ; the worst men had grace enough to keepe corruption & the evil of their nature downe, but the elect such as would doe it easily. Christ had tasted death for every man ; Heb. 2. 9. he dyed for those who might notwithstanding prish, 1 Cor. 8. 11. and bought those that

that yet might bring upon themselves swift damnation, 2 Pet. 2. 1. because they did not husband & improve y<sup>e</sup> favour offered to them.

Dr. Preston answered that Christ was in himselfe sufficient to save all; and might be said to be provided for that end & use; as a medicine is to cure infected p̄sons, though it cures none actually but those that drinke it. “Habet in se quod omnibus prosit, sed, si non bibitur, non,” as in 1 Jo<sup>n</sup> 5. 11. 12. But many did not thus apply Christ, because they had him not so offered & exhibited as others had, Mat. 11. 21. Luke 10. 13. for God gave some faith & repentance, as I have shewed. The serpent (Moses was commanded to make), was in itselfe sufficient to cure those that were bitten, Numb. 21. 8. 9. yet cured none but only those who looked on it. “So, as Moses lifted up the Serpent in the wilderness, shall the Son of Man be  
lifted

lifted up, that whosoever beleeveth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life," John 3. 14. 15.

Dr. White urged that place, Esay. 5. 4. that God had done all he could, but they neglected and rejected the counsell of God against themselves, Luke 7. 30.

Dr. Preston answered, that God had done all that they could challenge of Him, for he had given them in Adam power to be upright, Eccles. 7. 29. and proposed another way in a Mediator; and therefore excuseth his judgment, Isaiah 5. 3. Yet this was then offered unto Israel only; "he had not delt so with any other nation," Psal. 147. 19. 20. Besides he had done what he could, without reversing & rescinding his decree, Jo<sup>n</sup> 12. 38. 39. 40; for otherwise he could have given them "the same spirit of faith," 2 Cor. 4. 13. "The like gift that

that he did unto others who beleevd in the Lord Jesus," Acts 11. 17. he could have "wrought in them both to will & to doe of his good pleasure," Phil. 2. 13. He could have healed them as he promised, Isa. 57. 18. and as he did p̄se-cuting Paul, Acts 9. 17. 18. But God had other ends, Rom. 9. 17. and attributes, Rom. 9. 22. w<sup>ch</sup> he was willing to discover, Prov. 16. 4.

But Dr. White asked, how then God could require faith & repentance? Mark 1. 15. Acts 17. 30. Which was all one as if any should desire a man to give his judgement or opinion of a coulor that had his eyes shut, and then shut his eyes as fast as he could.

Dr. Preston answered that God might doe it to shew and discover our impo- tency; just so as we bid our little chil- dren to rise, that by their owne fault fell, in order to let them know their  
owne

owne inabillity, & that they may be the more beholding to us to help them up, as Mark 9. 23. 24. And, because the call & comand of Christ is the vehiculum & conduit pipe of strength & power, Acts 14. 10. Jo<sup>n</sup> 5. 8. 9. & Jo<sup>n</sup> 11. 43. 44. thus God, by bidding men & comanding them to take Grace, doth thereby fit and enable them y<sup>e</sup> more to doe it. As y<sup>t</sup> creeple, Acts 3. 6. 7. 8. was by y<sup>e</sup> comand enabled; also Saul (afterwards called Paul), being comand-ed to receive his sight, was enabled the same moment to looke upon Ananias, Act 22. 13. who, vers. 16. being comanded to wash away his sins, had the blood of Christ provided ready for to doe it. These comands are not like those the apostle speakes of, James 2. 16. but heere is something given. When God bids He doth not "verba dare sed rem."

But D<sup>r</sup>. White further urged that God  
had

had no pleasure in the death of wicked men, Ezek. 33. 11. but much rather that they would repent & leave their sinnes, Ezek. 18. 23. 32. If God, therefore, were not ready to the utmost of his power to give them grace, he could not be excused from dissembling & double dealing.

To w<sup>ch</sup> D<sup>r</sup>. Preston answered, that superiours may comand unable p̄sons for many reasons, yet cannot be said to dissemble, unless they refuse to give when the required condition is p̄formed. As, if I bid one come unto me & I will give him sixpence, then if I refuse when he is come I do dissemble, but, if he comes not, he cannot chardge me; for his not coming may be for want of will, Jo<sup>n</sup> 5. 40. as well as for want of power, Jo<sup>n</sup> 6. 44. And if I know a creeple will not come though he could, I may punish him for it.

It's

It's true God delights in nothing but Himself; His joy & comfort is terminated in Himself; not in the creature, but as He is in some way served & represented by it; for God made all things for Himself, Prov. 16. 4. yea for His pleasure, Rev. 4. 11. That is for y<sup>e</sup> exercise & illustration of some one of His attributes; as His power, Exod. 9. 16. Rom. 9. 17. His wrath, Rom. 9. 22. Never did strong man glory of his strength more than God doth of His sovereignty & omnipotency, Job 40. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.

Now, if it fall but that, in the illustration & exercise of those his glorious attributes & excellencies, some creatures smart, yet he delights not in their smart & sufferings, but in y<sup>e</sup> demonstration of his omnipotency. Ahasuerus makes a feast to all the estates & orders of his kingdome, to show the riches of his glorious kingdome, and y<sup>e</sup> honour of his excellent

St. Paul -  
showeth y<sup>e</sup>  
substance of  
of God

showeth  
God  
is, such as  
a Bully which  
sticketh at  
nothing



excellent Majesty, Hest. 1. 3. 4. This was not done w<sup>th</sup>out the smart & suffering of many of y<sup>e</sup> creatures; yet he delighted not in their sufferings, but in his owne magnificence & bounty. When Christ was at the feast, Jo<sup>n</sup> 2. 1. 2. he doth condole the death of those innocents that went to make it, yet rejoiced in the good cheere & good will of y<sup>e</sup> friend that bade him.

There were few present of D<sup>r</sup>. Preston's friends; &, accordingly, this conference was represented & reported w<sup>th</sup> all the disadvantage that could be to him; insomuch, that many Parliament men that were his friends were much offended at it. This occasioned D<sup>r</sup>. Preston, as soone as he came to Cambridge, to write the severall passages of his disputation, & send them to those friends that were unsatisfied. This was all an evidence that y<sup>e</sup> Duke & Doctor Preston were not so great friends as before, but  
that

that the Duke sticke'd to the Prelats, and would, in y<sup>e</sup> issue, leave D<sup>r</sup>. Preston & the Puritans ; w<sup>ch</sup> much abated many men's affections to the Duke. It was beleev'd at the same time that he had no such interest in y<sup>e</sup> King's affections as he pretended to. They thought his greatness began to languish, and it was beleev'd in the University that there was another favourite in being, though yet obscure.

The Earle of Suffolke much about this tyme dyed, who had bin a long tyme Chancellor of y<sup>e</sup> University of Cambridge. Great means was used to get y<sup>e</sup> Duke up to succeed him ; but many men were fallen off because of his deserting D<sup>r</sup>. Preston, and others did beleve his glory was depted. The Earle of Berkshire, therefore, the former Chancellor's second sonne, was set up against the Duke, and many voted for him that loved greatness, and were servants unto the

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the tymes, and it is beleevd it had bin carried for him against the Duke, if the wisdom of D<sup>r</sup>. Goffing, then Vice Chancellor, and some others who superintended the scrutiny, had not prevented it. So it was pronounced for the Duke, & great care was taken for the investing of him in a very sollemne manner.

Representatives of y<sup>e</sup> University were designed to attend him at Yorke Howse, in their habits, and a sumptuous feast provided for their entertainment. The Duke sate in the middle of the table amonge the Doctors; where (by somebody) there was a health begun unto y<sup>e</sup> King. When it came to D<sup>r</sup>. Preston for to pledge it, he was uncovered & bowed as others had done, but drunk but very little, & so delivered it unto the next; but one of y<sup>e</sup> Doctors tooke notice that he drunck not all; and told him he had seene him drinke as great a glass of wine, & did beleeve he could have  
drunke

drunke this if he would, but he loved to be singular. The D<sup>r</sup>. acknowledged he was not skilfull in y<sup>e</sup> lawes of drinking healths, &, therefore, if he had offended, desired it might be imputed to his ignorance. He said he thought the end was to shew respect unto y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>erson</sup> named; w<sup>ch</sup> was done best by the ceremonyes that preceded, such as being bare, standing up, & such like; wherein he sayd he had not willingly offended. But, if it were an engine to court intemperance, & to engage men unto greater quantityes than themselves liked, it fell short of that modesty & temperance of the heathens, Esther 1. 8. and was a sin in all; but, in men of their degree & ranke, an abominable wickedness.

The Duke misliked this incivillity, & frowned on the Doctor that occasioned it; but, it was beleevd it could not have bin done w<sup>th</sup>out assurance that the Duke's affections were ebbing towards  
D<sup>r</sup>.

D<sup>r</sup>. Preston. And no wonder, for, his end being to make impressions of good upon the court, he could not but see that if they did not succeed they would recoyle. If you manure & sow yo<sup>r</sup> land, if y<sup>e</sup> seed subdue it not & conquer it, it is enabled to bring forth y<sup>e</sup> stronger weeds, Heb. 6. 7. 8. If you cast pearles before swyne they will turne againe & rend you, Mat. 7. 6.

The Duke had now seen y<sup>e</sup> worth & way of D<sup>r</sup>. Preston; he had found that he could not win him & make him his; he could not, therefore, in a way of policy, but labour & resolve to wrack & sinke him. When Herod was called to account by the conquering Augustus, for the great assistance he had given to Marke Anthony his adversary, and knew it would be in Augustus' power to take off his head, he settled his affaires; but gave preptory order that his beloved Marianne should be put to death, for  
this

this only reason, because another should not enjoy so great a beauty. So the Duke would not another should enjoy the great abillities of D<sup>r</sup>. Preston, but was resolved to breake him if he could, yet in a civil court way.

But the D<sup>r</sup>. was too knowing not to see this afarr off, Prov. 22. 3. and had accordingly provided a succession of reserves wherein to hide himselfe. The first and surest was his conscience, 2 Cor. 1. 12. "This is our rejoycing, the testimony of our conscience, that in simplicity & Godly sincerity, not w<sup>th</sup> fleshly wisdom but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world." If a man be welcomb to his conscience, he needs not feare y<sup>e</sup> storms & blusters that he meets abroad. When a man is forced to be where he would not, as Peter was foretold he should be, Jo<sup>n</sup> 21. 18. yet he may, in despite of them, retire into himselfe.

Paul

Paul made it his business to have his conscience always voyd of offence, Acts 24. 16. and so did Dr. Preston; for his actings (being many of them above the comon size) were not always understood, & very often misinterpreted; yet he was innocent & upright always in them. An undeniable argument whereof was that he never sued for the least preferment, as I have said, but studied & often consulted how, without breaking, he might avoyd them.

And, though he lived like himselfe, & gave releefe to others, yet it was ever of his owne, as very many yet alive can witness. Indeed he was a man of very much comunion & sweet society w<sup>th</sup> God; prayed much in private & by himselfe; besides as tutour with his pupils; & often as Master in his family, whatever weakness he was in, or business did occur; kept many private days of fasting by himselfe, especially  
before

before y<sup>e</sup> Sacrament & Sabbath days; and accordingly enjoyed a constant clearness & assurance of his justification, & interest in y<sup>e</sup> blood of Christ. Even then when frailtyes & infirmityes did most of all afflict & wound him, he never, that I knew, was troubled or p̄plexed about adoption, though very often about the imp̄fection of his graces, and the unconstancy of sanctification; so as he studied most exactly that treatise of "the Sts. infirmityes," and there is nothing in all his works that may more prop̄ly be called his.

His next retreat was Lincoln's Inn; for now, he said, the Duke was Chancellor, & would endeavour to ingratiate himself & be a Benifactor; he had bought Erpenius' Manuscripts, and did verily intend to found a library; & so it would be easy & in his power to out him of y<sup>e</sup> college & university; for there was a resolution of some of the fellows to  
petition



petition the Duke to annul y<sup>e</sup> statute of continuance or commoration in the college. Yet he conceived the lawyers would pretend a kind of freedome & exemption; for he saw when that holy & blessed D<sup>r</sup>. Sibbs was outed both of fellowship & Lecture in the university, yet by the goodness and prudence of S<sup>r</sup>. Henry Yelverton, that constant patron unto Godly ministers (a virtue yet running in y<sup>e</sup> veins of his posterity), he was received & reteyned at Grey's Inn unto his death. Therefore, in no sort would he leave his title unto, and interest in, Lincoln's Inn; but reserved it in his power unto his dying day.

Yet he knew the King had long hands, & y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Duke's were nothing shorter, and that Lincoln's Inn, though a great deale stronger and better built then Gray's Inn, yet would not hold out long in case the Duke should seriously beleager it; therefore, he considered

47  
Yelverton.

His resolve to have gone to Bazil.

sidered of removing further off if needs were ; and, having weighed all retreats, resolved upon Bazil, in the Switzers' country, as a place w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> longest handed kings had seldome touched, even when it was a receptacle of their greatest enemyes. Therefore he resolved, in case he could not be free in England, to settle there, & spend y<sup>e</sup> residue of his surviving dayes in writing what he was not suffered to preach, or had not published according to his mynde.

He was naturally very affable and courteous to strangers of any country, &, conversing much w<sup>th</sup> them, endeavoured to preserve his knowledge in y<sup>e</sup> French & Italian languages. But, after he had thus resolved upon Bazil, he was very friendly to all y<sup>e</sup> Germans that were dispersed from severall universityes, especially from y<sup>e</sup> Palatinate ; for whom he procured severall sortes of entertainments, both in y<sup>e</sup> country abroad & in  
y<sup>e</sup>

y<sup>e</sup> University; for w<sup>ch</sup> kindness he had many gratulatory epistles from p̄ticular p̄sons, especially one of note from the King of Bohemia, under his hand & seale.

But he knew that these were but y<sup>e</sup> foxe's earths, that might successively be taken and possessed; he, therefore, also thought upon that "Unum magnum" of the Holy Ghost, Prov. 18. 10. "the name of the Lord," that is the goodness, mercy, power of the mighty God; there he was well assured he should for ever be free from Kings & Dukes. Yet these did no way retard his industry in using meanes; obstructions quicken industrious & active myndes, but damp & clogg the dull. There is a statesman of no meane esteeme that writes professedly against the use of cittadels & forts, because it makes the souldier less resolute in engagements; and y<sup>e</sup> Spartans were forbidden to wall their citty, because it would encourage cowardise.

cowardise. But it did not take off Dr. Preston from his duty, for finding that his standing at court was undermined, he resolved upon buttresses to support him in y<sup>e</sup> country.

There was in the country of Northampton a gentleman of very able p̄ts, & cleare affections to y<sup>e</sup> publique good, no stranger to y<sup>e</sup> court in former tymes, nor to y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Buckingham, w<sup>th</sup> whom y<sup>e</sup> Doctor used to communicate affaires, and was then a Parliament man of much esteeme; to him the Dr., in a letter, discovers all, & shoves him the hopeless posture of y<sup>e</sup> Duke; how much they both were disappointed in him; layes some directions what to doe, and urgeth activeness. This lre, by a sad misfortune, was let fall by him that was intrusted to convey it, about Temple Barr, & handed from one to another, untill it came to S<sup>r</sup> Henry Spillers; who, having viewed it, & pondred y<sup>e</sup> contents, concluded

concluded it was a purchase that would ingratiate him to y<sup>e</sup> Duke, & so immediately presents it to him.

The Duke was troubled to read his faults & face so shrewdly intimated & presaged; his temper was exceeding good, & he could manage his affections many tymes w<sup>th</sup> much serenity & moderation; but now he was quite off, & could not thinke of anythinge but a revenge. I have not knowne anythinge so trouble the Dr. as this did, that y<sup>e</sup> Duke should have his hand against him, & that he had involved so good a man to whom he wrote. But it pleased God to cut y<sup>e</sup> Duke out other worke; for y<sup>e</sup> cry of Rochel & y<sup>e</sup> Protestants of France was so exceeding great, & so much resented by the Parliament, that the Duke resolves to vindicate his honour by relieving them. So, whilst he was busy to get that flecte out & furnish forces for surprising the Isle of Rhees, he could not undertake

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take that worke of revenge against D<sup>r</sup>. Preston.

But the D<sup>r</sup>. thought he had not done enough unless he proclaymed in the pulpit what he had often told y<sup>e</sup> Duke in private, according to that comand of Christ, Mat. 6. 27. "What I tell you in darkness, that speake you in light, & what y<sup>e</sup> heare in y<sup>e</sup> eare, that preach on the howsetops;" as Chrysostom to his people, "cum verum singuli audire non vultis publice audietis." When the French match was concluded he preached y<sup>t</sup> sermon "of the Ground & Piller of truth," against y<sup>e</sup> mingling of religions, & mixing truth w<sup>th</sup> falcehood, & shewed how impossible it was to mingle truth w<sup>th</sup> error, or make up one religion of theirs & ours. For, should they leave but any tenent\* of their Church, it would follow that y<sup>e</sup> Church in that before had erred,

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\* Tenet.

and so that Pillar would be overthrowne, on w<sup>ch</sup> hanged so many points of Popery. Neither could we p<sup>te</sup> w<sup>th</sup> any one truth ; for religion is of that brittle nature, breake it you may, bend it you cannot. It cannot be accomodated to respects of Policy, & interests of States & Kingdoms ; but, as elements, when mingled in a compound body, doe loose their propp<sup>er</sup> formes, so religions, when made ingredients & compounding p<sup>ts</sup> of any other, doe lose their formes, & cease to be religions in God's account, 2 Kings 17. 33. 34. See "Pillar and Ground of Truth," Page 16.

When the Rochellers in distress layd their ruyne & disasters at our doores, & fathered their losses & calamityes on us, Dr. Preston preached that sermon of "the new life," where, Page 48, we have these wordes ; "We cannot stand alone, what measure we mete to others in their distress men shall measure the same

same to us in our necessity, Luke 6. 38. If any be an impediment, nay, if any doe not their best, I pronounce this in the name of y<sup>e</sup> most high true God, that shall make it good sooner or later, that they & their howse shall prish," Esther 4. 14. The Court was hoodwinkt in all these cominations, for by "Church" they understood y<sup>e</sup> Prelates and their party! The King thought that if he adhered to them, & did his work, he was absolved; but those that have read y<sup>e</sup> comentaries, that have since bin writ in red Letters, will have occasion to beleieve the contrary.

When the Duke was in the Isle of Rhec, in w<sup>ch</sup> voyadge he had engaged many of his very good friends, & much of y<sup>e</sup> Nobillity & gentry of the kingdome, the Doctor preached that sermon, called "y<sup>e</sup> demonstration of y<sup>e</sup> Diety," upon Isa. 64. 4. where, Page 81. 82, you have these wordes. "It is certeine evil is intended against us, & will come upon us,  
except



except something be done to prevent it. For there is a covenant betweene God & us, & breach of covenant causeth a quarrell ; the quarrell of God shall not goe unrevenge'd. He saith to the Isralits, Levit. 26. 25. " I will send a sword upon you that shall revenge the quarrell of my covenant. As if he should say, There is a covenant, and you have broake that covenant, & therefore I have a quarrell, & I will send a sword to avenge my quarrell. Now the quarrels of God are not rash & passionate as men's are ; and, therefore, he will not lay them aside w<sup>th</sup>out some true & reall satisfaction."

" If we will not beleve his word, yet shall we not beleve his actions ? Hath he not begun ? Are we infatuated & see nothing ? Doe we not see the whole body of those that profess the truth are besieged round about through Christendome ? At this tyme, are not present enemyes not only stirred up but united together,

together, & we disjoyned to resist them? Are not our allies wasted? Are not many branches of the Church cut off already, & more in hazard? In a word, have not our enterprizes bin blasted, & withered under our hands for the most p̄te? Have not thinges been long going downe the hill, & are now even hastning to a period? And doe not we say now that such an accident, and such a miscarriage of such a business, & such men, are the causes? But, who is the cause of these causes? Is it not he without whose Providence a sparrow falls not to the ground? Are not these cracks to give warning before the fall of the howse? Are not these the grey hayres w<sup>ch</sup> Hosea speakes of, that are heere & there upon us, and we discern them not? Gray hairees you know are a signe of old age & approach unto death."

This sermon was preached to the King at Whitehall on the Lord's Day; and, on the  
the

the Wensday following, the newes came of the totall routing of our army in the Isle of Rhees; w<sup>ch</sup> was such a ratification of his prediction but the Sabbath day before, as made many beleeve he was a Prophet; and they called him Micaiah because he seldome prophesied good unto them. D<sup>r</sup>. Neale, then Bishop of Winchester, said that he talked like one that was familliar w<sup>th</sup> God Almighty; and they were the more affected w<sup>th</sup> it because the D<sup>r</sup>. had another course to preach before his month was out (for every chaplin was to preach twice, once upon y<sup>e</sup> Lord's Day, and also upon the Tewsday).

The D<sup>r</sup>. was desirous to exchange his course upon the Tuesday, for a sabbath day; so D<sup>r</sup>. Potter preached on the Tewsday, & D<sup>r</sup>. Preston was to preach on the Lord's day following. He was resolved to p̄ceed on the same text, and to handle a point relating to the  
third

third verse ; for having shewed in the 4<sup>th</sup> verse that thinges were not done by chance, but by God, he now resolved for to show that God did all thinges that men doe not looke for. W<sup>ch</sup> being knowne amonge the Bp<sup>s</sup>, and they affrighted w<sup>th</sup> that disaster of y<sup>e</sup> Isle of Rhees, they interceded w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> clerke of the closset, that seeing D<sup>r</sup>. Preston's turne was past already, and this was D<sup>r</sup>. Potter's, another might be put up and he deferred untill another tyme. This was yielded to, and, upon the Friday before, a messenger was sent unto the D<sup>r</sup>. to tell him that another was provided to preach for D<sup>r</sup>. Potter, & he might spare his paines.

The Doct<sup>r</sup> woundred at the Providence ; for he was resolved fully to have said in that sermon, if he had bin suffered, that which would in reason have deserved Micah's enterteynment, 1 Kings 22. 27. But God was mercifull to him, & used his enimyes

enimy<sup>e</sup>s as instruments to prevent y<sup>t</sup> danger.

It would have damped some men to have bin thus refused ; he might have said w<sup>th</sup> him, Mat. 22. 4. " Behold I have prepared my dinner, my oxen & my fatlings are killed, & all things are ready ;" but he considered what he had preached before, and that a sparrow fell not to the ground w<sup>th</sup>out God's will ; that his desire & resolution for to sacrifice his all was accepted, as Abraham's was ; that his sermon, whilst in embryo & only in intention, had an efficacious operation upon the auditory ; for, as they had shewed and discovered their feares, so good men did their joyes ; & the sermon was more talked of at Court & in the citty than any sermon that ever he had preached before ; for all men enquired what y<sup>e</sup> sermon was that D<sup>r</sup>. Preston was not suffered to preach ; and many wise men were p̄swaded that it did more  
good

good then it would have done in case it had bin preached so that, instead of being damped & dejected at the affront, he was enlivened & encouraged.

I never knew him come home from the court more satisfied then he did this tyme, nor more encouraged in his ministry at Cambridge; for, he was then upon those sermons of the attributes of God that since were printed, and the Lord was greatly w<sup>th</sup> him in them.

Those Fellows at Emanuel, who had bin active in making of him Master there, were much satisfied, because the Doctor never would consent to the annulling of that statute, "De mora sociorum in Collegio;" for he was convinced that y<sup>e</sup> Founder had added it upon weighty grounds. He saw it was a meanes to make y<sup>o</sup> fellows preach, & looke abroad, & less intend the actings of the master; & that young schollars were heartned in  
their

their studies, w<sup>th</sup> hopes y<sup>t</sup> there would be preferments ready for them.

It was ordinary amonge the schollars to looke how long some fellows were to stay; therefore, observing these affronts at court, they petitioned the King that that statute might be abrogated. The Duke was glad upon this occasion to be revenged upon his old friend Dr. Preston, and did embrace it w<sup>th</sup> all alacrity. Commissioners were dispatched for to heare & consider the allegations; and many meetings & debates were had about it. It was acknowledged that the statute was of equall power & vallidity w<sup>th</sup> the rest, though added three yeares after; and upon that, one of y<sup>e</sup> fellows that had petitioned fell off.

The Dr. used all his friends for to support & keepe in power this statute, & found very many very forward to  
assist

assist him in it ; but above all, a very noble grandchild of y<sup>e</sup> founder's, yet living, did much encourage and enable the defence ; who, though a courtier & much obleiged, yet did adventure and wave all his interests, rather than he would behold his grandfather's pious & prudent care so overthrowne. So a temper was at last agreed upon, that it should be suspended from effects in law, untill six Livings of a hundred pounds each  $\bar{p}$  annum should be annexed unto the college.

The soule is the undoubted soveraigne of y<sup>e</sup> body & hath therein an absolute & uncontrolled jurisdiction ; and, in case of injury or overburdening, there is no action lies. But soules should consider, "soft & faire goes farr." "Qui vult regnare diu, languida regnat manu." It was Hobson, the carier, that told the scholars they would come time enough to London if they did not ride too fast.

It



It was incurable in this good man to override himself; for when the body is tyred we cannot take a new one at the next stage as we doe horssees. But he thought all was one, some lived as much in seaven yeares as others did in seaventy, "Non diu vixit sed diu fuit" was his opinion of many men; he thought that our life is like iron that will consume w<sup>th</sup> rust as much as w<sup>th</sup> imployment.

These were his principles, and his actings were according; most unmercifull was he to his flesh of any living being, thinking that not tyme but action should be the metwand of all men's lives; "non annos meos, sed victorias numero." Not, how long I have lived, but how? God usually allows his dearest servants tyme to doe their worke in, Moses 120 yeares of age, Deut. 34. 7. David an old man before he dyes, 1 Cron. 29. 28. Paul, aged, Philemon 9. notw<sup>th</sup>stand-  
ing

ing all his labours & activity. But y<sup>e</sup> D<sup>r</sup>. had a shorter period put unto his days. All men's is set, Job 7. 1. His was short. It was no disparagement to good Josiah to die about the D<sup>r</sup>'s age, 2 Cron. 34. 1. Our glorious King Edward, that scarce outlived his minority, outstript, notw<sup>th</sup>standing, all his longest living prædecessors in doing good. God, who had set his time, hastened his service; and so he did the D<sup>r</sup>'s; his preaching & studying labours were exceeding great; but that w<sup>ch</sup> spent & wore him was his cares & troubles for the Church's safety & prosperity, & he would often inculcat upon 2 Cor. 11. 28. "That w<sup>ch</sup> cometh upon me daily, the care of all y<sup>e</sup> churches."

When his body, therefore, began to be sick & languish he was content a little to abate, & take off, and thought a country howse in some good ayre might (as formerly it had done) advantage him.

him. He accordingly tooke one at Linton neere the hills, about 6 myles off, w<sup>ch</sup> he furnished, & purposed to be in all the weeke, and retourne on Saturdayes to preach on y<sup>e</sup> Lord's dayes; and, had this course bin taken tyme enough, much might have bin done.

But now he feared that sollicitude would be turned into sollitude, and the ayre of sutable converse he doubted would be wanting there; and being alone, he saw would too much gratify his melancholly. The spring thèn approaching, he was willing to consult w<sup>th</sup> some physicians; but London being farr off, he sent to Bury for D<sup>r</sup>. Despotine. His present malady was want of rest, w<sup>ch</sup> now tobacco would not help him to as formerly, and, therefore, he proposed letting of blood. The Physician told him that it might p̄haps allay his heates & purchass sleepe, but, if he were w<sup>th</sup>in the verge of a consumption,

tion, it would be fatal to him ; notwithstanding which advise, y<sup>e</sup> deceitfull hopes of present ease inticed him, & so was let blood. He never lived to repaire that loss, &, sinking more & more, he went to London, & tooke advise of those who were best acquainted w<sup>th</sup> his state of health ; by their advise he retired a little into Newington, unto a loving friend of his that lived there, and then into Hertfordshire, a thinner & more peircing ayre.

The malady, they all agreed, was in his lunges, w<sup>ch</sup> were not ulcerated neither, but obstructed & opprest w<sup>th</sup> stiff and clammy matter that he could not voyd ; perspiration was that he wanted, and they supposed a penetrating ayre might doe y<sup>e</sup> cure ; but that was found too searching & corrasive for the other ptes, w<sup>ch</sup> were pervious enough and penetrable ; he, therefore, thought upon Northamptonshire, his native country,

w<sup>ch</sup>

w<sup>ch</sup> would in reason be most propitious to him ; &, happen what might, he would leave his breath where first he found it, & thankfully returne what had bin serviceable now a long tyme to him.

He had at Preston, fower myles from Heyford, a very deare & bosome friend, that was ambitious of enterteyning good men, one D<sup>r</sup>. Dod, & being seriously invited thither, he pitched upon it ; there he enjoyed w<sup>th</sup> great contentment what ayre, converse w<sup>th</sup> friends, and loving enterteinment, could afford, and at the first was much refreshed by it ; but, nature being spent, and no foundation left to worke upon, all his refreshing quickly flagged. He had before made use of D<sup>r</sup>. Ashworth, a man of much experience, who knew his body well, therefore, he thinkes of riding over unto Oxford to him, and there continued about twelve days, & consulted with such as were there of any note.

Men

Men die and p̄rish when their tyme is come, as well "errore medici," as "vi morbi." D<sup>r</sup>. Ashworth was p̄swaded that the scorbate was his disease & that y<sup>o</sup> London D<sup>rs</sup>. had all mistooke their marke, &, therefore, pitched upon applications sutable; a great error for so experienced & grave a D<sup>r</sup>.

Desire of restitution into a state of healthe made shift to flatter D<sup>r</sup>. Preston into a beleefe that the old man was right. Dr. Ashworth, upon his p̄swasion, comes over unto Preston w<sup>th</sup> him, straines & steepes scurvy grass, & gives him drenches able to have weakened a stronger man then he was now; and having stayed & tampered w<sup>th</sup> him about three weekes, & finding nothing answer his expectation, he takes his last leave of him, giving such order & directions as he thought good, and so left him & returned to Oxford, July 9. 1628.

When

When this dreame & fancy of y<sup>e</sup> scorbate failed, & D<sup>r</sup>. Ashworth was gone, he resigned up himselfe to God alone, & let all care of physique and D<sup>rs</sup>. goe.

He had a servant who had bin laborious w<sup>th</sup> him, & whom he after used as a friend; he would say, "servi sunt humiles amici;" as was very true of him. To him he, therefore, now unbossomed himselfe, not only touching y<sup>e</sup> vanity and emptiness of all things heere below, but his owne beleefe & expectation of a suddaine change; "not of my company," said he, "for I shall still converse w<sup>th</sup> God, & saints, but of my place & way of doing it."

He said  
he should  
change his  
place but  
not his  
company.

His will was made some yeares before, as I have said; yet was it doubtfull, when it came to proving, but that it might be baffled & affronted. Therefore, he purposed to wave it, and make a deed of guift to him y<sup>t</sup> was in that will his  

executor,

executor, w<sup>th</sup> such restrictions & limitations as he thought good ; all w<sup>ch</sup> he set downe w<sup>th</sup> his owne hand ; he also carefully provided for his mother during life, & both his brothers. His bookes & all his furniture & goods belonging to, and in his lodgings at, Emanuel College, he gave to one of his pupils that was fellow there, whom he always greatly favoured. Some exhibitions he gave to schollars there, to be disposed of from tyme to tyme by him that was executor. And, as he truly valled, so he highly rewarded his servant's faithfulness ; who liveth yet in very good condition & reputation ; of whom is verified what is said, Prov. 27. 18. "whoso keepeth y<sup>e</sup> figtree shall cate the fruit thereof, so he y<sup>t</sup> wayteth on his mast<sup>r</sup> shall surely come to honour."

Having thus discumbred himselfe of worldly cares, he prayed for his college, that it might continue a flourishing nursery  
nursery



nursery of religion & learning; told those about him, as David before his death, 1 Cron. 29. 2. 3. &c., what he had done towards that goodly building since erected, & what care he had taken to get those Rectoryes in the King's Lrē mentioned (whereof I spake before); prayed God to furnish Lincoln's Inn from time to time w<sup>th</sup> able preaching ministers, as also the Lecture-ship at Cambridge that had cost him so much trouble in y<sup>e</sup> procuring; and, for his sermons, he desired that they might not come into y<sup>e</sup> world like vagabonds, but, seeing the father lived not to see them settled & provided for, those would be carefull whom he named. In all w<sup>ch</sup> great thinges God hath answered him as I thinke no man was since Elisha, 2 Kings 2. 9. 10.

The night before he dyed, being Saturday, he went to bedd and lay about three howers desiring to sleepe,  
but

but slept not ; then, said he, “ my desolation is at hand, let me goe to my home & Jesus Christ who hath bought me w<sup>th</sup> his most precious blood,” and so lay still, as in a slumber, till about two of the clock in the morning ; then drinking, & resting on his servant’s armes, he fell into a cold & clammy sweate, w<sup>ch</sup> he told them was the messenger of death, and so continued for about two howres very sylent ; about fower of the clock, he said, “ I feele death coming to my heart, my paine shall now be quickly turned into joy ;” and so his friends were called that were present in the howse, who spake unto him, but had no answer from him as they were used to have. They kneeled all downe & a Reverend Divine there present prayed. When prayer was ended D<sup>r</sup>. Preston looked on them, &, turning away his head, gave up y<sup>e</sup> Ghost.

It was about 5 of y<sup>e</sup> clock on the  
Lord’s

Lord's day, but to him an everlasting Sabbath ; he never, by his goodwill, rested that day from preaching since God was truly knowne unto him, untill now when God gave him an everlasting rest.

No man deserved better sollemnityes, but M<sup>r</sup>. Dod was much against it ; and his friends at Cambridge, who did highly honour him, and desired nothing more then to have wayted on his dust to his long home, were now obleiged to attend the election of another Master ; but they durst not so much as make it knowne, or doe any thinge from w<sup>ch</sup> it might be gathered. He was buryed decently, but w<sup>th</sup>out state, in Fawley Church, in the county of Northampton. Old M<sup>r</sup>. Dod, the minister of that place, preached, and a world of Godly people came together, July 20. 1628.

Just before his death he asked what  
day

day it was, and being answered it was the Sabbath Day, "a fit day," said he, "to be sacrificed on. I have accompanied S<sup>r</sup> on earth & now I shall accompany angels in Heaven." Also M<sup>rs</sup>. Chaderton reminding him of his preaching so profoundly on God's attributes he answered, "if it shall please God to prolong my life, I will make all so plaine, that every one shall be able to understand it."

He was within a little of one-and-forty years of age when he died.



## CORRIGENDA.

Page 40, last line, for *vidia* read *invidia*.

&c.            &c.            &c.

Where faults are obvious, as in the above instance, the Editor has preferred to take the risk of being accused of carelessness, rather than to alter the quaint text, or to furnish a long list of "errata" which would never be referred to, or to append a volume of footnotes.

day it was, and being answered it was the Sabbath Day, "a fit day," said he, "to be sacrificed on. I have accompanied S<sup>rs</sup> on earth & now I shall accompany angels in Heaven." Also M<sup>rs</sup>. Chaderton reminding him of his preach-



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